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SPARK

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BLANKET BAN STARTS ON FEBRUARY 1 Named and Banned Become Political Outlaws

JOHANNESBURG.

FEBRUARY 1 is deadline day, by order of Minister Vorster, for named and banned persons to resign from any body that discusses Government policy.

This, says the South African Congress of Trade Unions, is the most sinister ban yet introduced.

They lose their Jobs



Leon Levy

Immediately affected are SACTU's President, Leon Levy; General Secretary—M. Williams-Shope; Secretary of SACTU Durban Local Committee—B. Nair; and four other officials of affiliated trade unions. By February 1, 1963, they are required to resign from their positions.

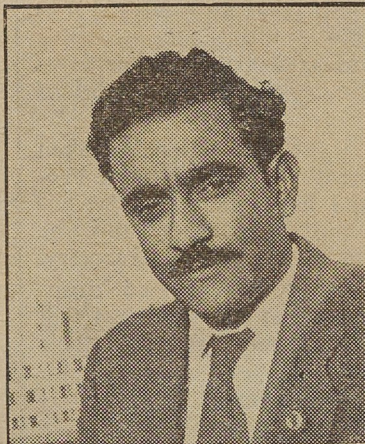
NO HEARING

It must be remembered, says SACTU, that these three leading officials were banned from gatherings, by administrative decree of the Minister, on secret evidence which they were never permitted to see or to challenge. Now, also by administrative decree, they are subjected to penalties so severe that they are deprived of their democratic, trade union and political rights.

Apart from being arbitrarily forced to resign from their jobs, they cannot even become members of any of the existing political parties, as yet unbanned. *Yet they have never been found guilty of*



M. Williams-Shope



Billy Nair

any offence for which these penalties have been imposed.

This latest proclamation again indicates the absolute inability of the Minister of Justice to understand the attitudes of the workers of South Africa and of present world trends.

PERSECUTION

Attacks on SACTU are not new. In its seven years of existence, its officials and members have been banned from gatherings, confined, tried for high treason and incitement and detained without trial. Yet the Non-White workers, rapidly being integrated into our modern industrial society, are increasingly aware of the need to join trade unions and they do so in ever greater numbers, so that SACTU's membership grows yearly, despite all persecution and intimidation.

Whatever the bans and prohibitions, the non-white workers will organise themselves to protect their interests, as workers have done throughout the world.

(Continued on page 13)

Women's Protest Against Passes Today

African women will speak their hearts out against the hated pass laws today (last week's Spark incorrectly gave last Thursday as the date of the protests) when they demonstrate to Bantu Commissioners their opposition to this enslavement of the women.

Strong protest centres as this D-Day approached were Johannesburg, Alexandra township, Natalspruit, Pretoria, Benoni (where many prayer meetings have been held), Balfour and Eyaton.

All this month women have stood in the queues simmering inside and bitter, for now the kwela kwelas will scoop them up and clap them in jail or throw them out of the towns, and what will become of the children?

COMMENT

POLICE TORTURE METHODS
MUST BE STOPPED

AN ugly and disturbing feature of police investigations in the Eastern Province in recent months has been what can only be described as the mass beating and torture of Africans held on suspicion of sabotage or so-called 'poqo' activities.

This wave of police brutality began with the investigations into the murder of Major Kjelvei when, among others, Mr. Nelson Mayekiso, a well-known African leader later acquitted of the charge, was savagely beaten. The defence evidence of these malpractices led the judge in the case to refer to what he termed 'a holocaust of beatings.'

Another early victim was Mr. John Soyeye, acquitted in the first Port Elizabeth sabotage trial. Mr. Soyeye is still receiving treatment by mental specialists as a result of his experiences at the hands of the police.

The case of Mrs. Nobanzi Fuyani and her daughter Koleka, interrogated during the more recent investigations into acts of sabotage, shows that not even women and children are immune from being beaten up and terrorised.

If these were isolated incidents they would be bad enough, but insistent reports, involving many other victims in Port Elizabeth and elsewhere, indicate that they are only part of a more sinister pattern.

So insistent and general are these complaints and reports that it is difficult to believe that the higher authorities in the police force and the Department of Justice are unaware of the serious situation that has developed.

Complaints have been made, charges laid and affidavits sworn, but not a single policeman against whom these serious allegations have been made has yet been brought to trial. In view of this, one cannot blame the unfortunate victims if they feel that they are wasting their time in trying to get redress for the wrongs done to them.

In the absence of positive and public action by the authorities to correct these abuses, the suspicion will undoubtedly grow that beatings and torture by the police are being condoned as part of a deliberate policy, adopted officially if secretly, for the purpose of combating sabotage and illegal political activity.

The experience of Algeria and Angola, to mention only two countries on our continent, is enough to make one realise that the temptation to resort to torture as a policy when dealing with political opponents who have the support of the masses of the people is not one easily resisted by unpopular governments who feel they have their backs to the wall.

South Africa must be on its guard against the further development of such police methods here, where all the conditions exist which breed them.

The democratic movement must insist that action be taken to put an end to the scandalous situation in the Eastern Province. Those who have suffered, and have not yet laid complaints for fear of further reprisals, must be persuaded to come forward and help tear further holes in the official veil of secrecy.

Every instance of police brutality must be collected, documented and given full publicity. Silence in these matters will only play into the hands of those responsible and feed their appetite for further excesses.

Let the volume of the evidence and the strength of the outcry be such as to force even the Nationalist government to take action against the offenders.

BRIGHT
SPARKS

by

HOWARD LAWRENCE

Hats off to Papwa Sewgolum, a practical multi-racialist. He's now the Non-White White open golf champion of Natal.

The latest news is that the Minister of the Interior is going to contest the legality of Papwa's win.

Can he be a Non-White White champion, a White champion or a White Non-White champion?

No doubt the state will call in one of those comb specialists from the race classification bureau as an expert witness.

* * *

The Nat colloquialism for headache is 'Bantustan.'

* * *

A dirge is a sad song sung over a dead person. Like Sir De Villiers Graaff's blabbering about United Party policies.

* * *

Every time Sir De Villiers opens his mouth he convinces the Nats that Dr. Verwoerd is a genius.

* * *

Dr. Verwoerd says the Nationalist Party isn't interested in any alliances that would bring about the downfall of White rule in South Africa.

I can understand why. He reserves the right to do so on his own. Nationalist independence in action again.

* * *

Dr. Verwoerd also says that the Nationalists are for the continuance of White rule in that part of the country that rightfully belongs to them.

Somebody please clean out the Castle.

* * *

A Coloured man wrote to a friend in another country and complained about the behaviour of another Coloured man who was in the addressee's country. Back came the reply: 'You can't expect better from him. He's a half-caste.' Wrote my friend, 'I'm a half-caste too, by the way.'

* * *

The South African Police don't tap phones any more. They have now taken over the post office. Hence the Government's big tape-recorder order from England.

SISULU JUDGMENT ON
FEBRUARY 15

Charged With Carrying On Activities Of A.N.C.

JOHANNESBURG.

AFRICAN National Congress documents dominated the trial of one-time ANC secretary-general Walter Sisulu when he again appeared on four counts of continuing to play an active part in the Congress.

Sisulu is also charged with incitement arising out of the May 1961 strike.

Crucial document in the case is one entitled THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS IS THE SWORD AND SHIELD OF THE AFRICAN PEOPLE.

"For forty-eight years," says this document, "the ANC has stood out as the country's most powerful exponent of the political ambitions of the African people. It became the cornerstone of the national liberation struggle in South Africa, completely dedicated to the task of winning the freedom of the African people, ready and willing to fight to the bitter end no matter how difficult the conditions and how high the price. Instead of dissolving, it went underground."

"The ANC is the only national mass organisation in the country that has survived its ban and that is rapidly mastering the art and skill of operating underground."

INVINCIBLE

"A political body is invincible if it is able to preserve its organisation in the face of the most savage attacks by the government of the day; if its branches and members are capable of functioning even when the organisation operates illegally and from underground; if its policy and programme remain ever dynamic and popular with the masses of the people; if it is defiant to authority and consistently wages vigorous mass struggles undeterred by threats of criminal prosecution and heavy sentences, of imprisonment, deportations and other forms of political persecution."

Other documents introduced as evidence in the case included letters to the United Nations in the handwriting of Duma Nokwe, a leaflet entitled "June 26—Our Freedom Day" and a draft, also in Nokwe's writing, "Our Organisation."

The document "The Sword and Shield of the People," argued defence counsel, though found on Sisulu in the street when he was

searched by a Special Branch detective, had no evidence that it was compiled by Sisulu.

NO DIRECT EVIDENCE

In this case, the defence said, the charges covered a period of two years during which Sisulu was under the closest police surveillance. His office and home were searched continuously. The first raid was on his home in April 1961; his arrest took place a year later. Yet there was nowhere in the case any direct evidence of an association with the ANC.

Apart from the documents the State produced evidence of Sisulu's attendance at a party in the house of Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi. The State alleged that this was a meeting of the African National Congress. It was actually, said the defence, a party for support and succour for exiles sent into banishment by the Minister of Bantu Affairs.

The passing of the Unlawful Organisations Act did not mean that persons affected by it were directly or indirectly prohibited from continuing political activity, argued Mr. Slovo, contesting the State argument that the Magistrate should take into account that Sisulu, after the African National Congress was declared unlawful, "continued to participate in politics."

There is no suggestion from the Defence, he went on, that Sisulu, as a result of the banning of the African National Congress, deliberately withdrew himself from the political scene and decided to accept the situation in the sense that he could no longer participate in any political activity.

"Nor can it be said that the passing of the Unlawful Organisations Act resulted in the situation that thereafter associating in any manner with persons associated with the ANC is a guilty association. There is no guilt by association."

A.N.C. ROLE

Arguing on the evidence brought under the four counts Sisulu faces, Mr. Slovo said:

"The Defence is not submitting that the African National Congress accepted the position, which is laid down in the Unlawful Organisations Act. There is no doubt that the African National Congress as an organisation did not accept that position; there is no doubt that since its outlawing it continued in a very active manner to perform what it considered



Mr. Walter Sisulu

its essential political task: to lead the African people to freedom and liberation.

"There is a danger in a case in which the State throws at the court hundreds, even thousands of documents, of not being able to see the wood for the trees. Ninety-five per cent of the matter placed before this court is non-essential."

Judgment will be given on February 15.

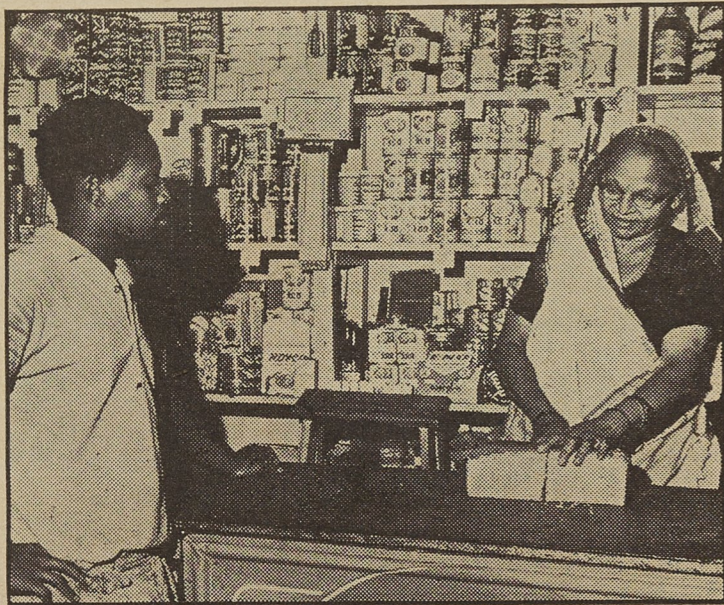
Winnie Mandela
Banned

Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned underground leader Nelson Mandela, was on Monday served with orders confining her to Johannesburg, prohibiting her from attending any gatherings, having "social intercourse" and communicating with banned and listed persons.

Special Branch detectives who served the order pointed out to Mrs. Mandela that she would from now on have to get special permission to visit her husband in Pretoria prison.

Mrs. Mandela married her husband during the treason trial. Since then Mr. Mandela has either been on trial or underground or out of the country on political missions or in prison.

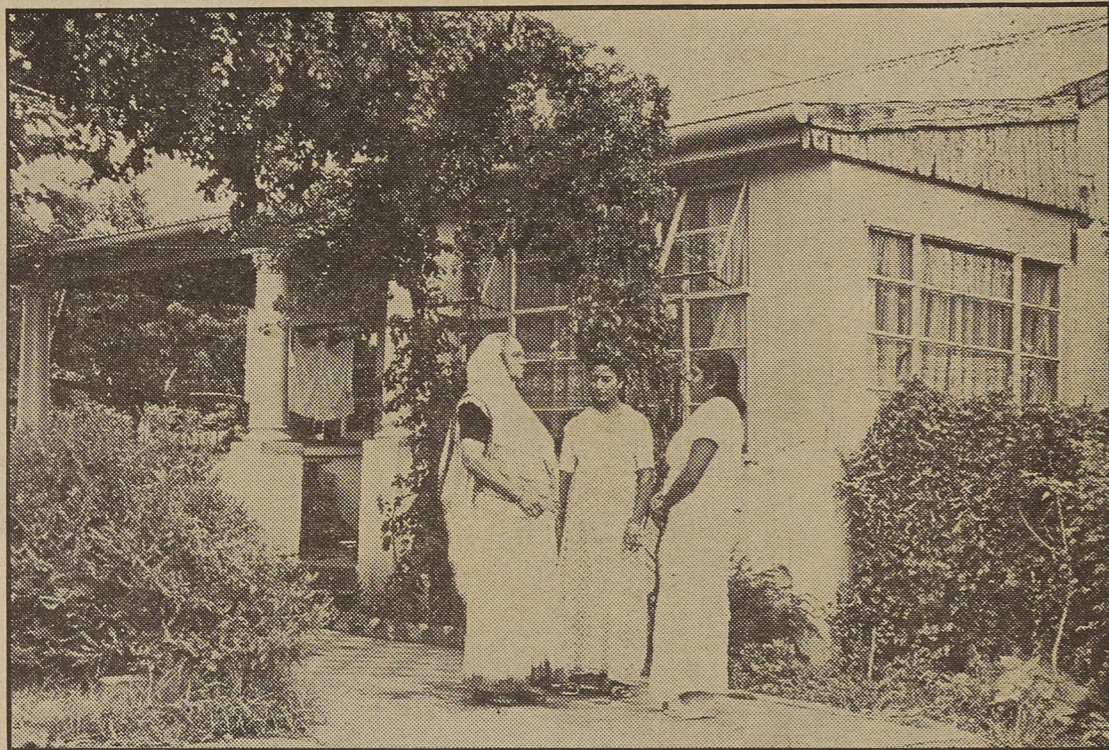
Nana Sita Family Face Jail In Fight Against Group Areas Act



Since her husband went to jail Mrs. Nana Sita has had to spend long days in the family shop. She starts at 7 in the morning and goes on, behind the counter, till six in the evening.

Mr. Nana Sita, respected Pretoria passive resister, is in prison serving a three-month sentence for a contravention of the Group Areas Act. On January 31 his wife and five other members of his family will stand in the dock, charged with the same offence—refusing to leave the home where they have lived since 1930.

*HOME
Since 1930*



This is the house in which the Nana Sita family has lived since 1930. Because Hercules has been declared "White," they are under orders to leave this home for a house in Laudium, the Pretoria group area—but the house earmarked for them there was bombed out some weeks ago in a sabotage attack.



SIX MORE ON TRIAL: (left to right) Miss N. Sita, Miss U. Sita (both school teachers), Mrs. Nana Sita, Miss M. Sita (also a teacher), Mr. P. N. Bhoolia and his wife Mrs. K. Bhoolia. They have pleaded not guilty to the charge of contravening the Group Areas Act.



A spare moment for the grandson. 54-year-old Mrs. Nana Sita has little chance to be with her grandchildren these days . . .



HAVE WHITES DECLARED A BOYCOTT? Since Mr. Nana Sita went to prison a number of Whites who once bought at the shop have stopped coming, said Mr. P. N. Bhoolia, the son of Nana Sita.

RUGBY PLAYER DIES

EAST LONDON.
A former Border African rugby player, Mr. Enoch F. Hanise died here recently.
A large crowd of mourners attended his funeral, which took place at Duncan Village last Sunday.

POLICE DOGS AT SACTU MEETING

Mass Protest Against Vorster's Blanket Ban

DESPITE a heavy down-pour throughout the day, the Bantu Social Centre in Durban was jam-packed with people—the crowd overflowing into the street outside the hall—last Thursday when SACTU called its first mass meeting this year.

The meeting, which was held in protest against the blanket ban imposed on all named and banned persons prohibiting them from belonging to a number of organisations and from attending any gatherings, was reminiscent of the great meetings held during the 1959 African women's revolt in Natal.

A similar meeting held in Pietermaritzburg on the same day was attended by over 200 people.

Armed police and a huge force of members of the Special Branch attended both meetings. At the Durban meeting two police dogs were also brought out.

FIERY SPEECH

In a fiery speech, punctuated with applause and shouts of "Amandhla!", Mr. Cennick Ndhlovu, Secretary of the Railway Workers' Union, called for a maximum effort this year to win freedom.

"For some time now it has been said that the year 1963 will be a year of destiny for South Africa. This is 1963. Are we ready to take the necessary steps to remove the Nationalist Government?"

Making his voice heard above the terrific roar of the people, he asked: "Are we prepared to make the necessary sacrifices despite Fouche's so-called mighty defence force?"

For several minutes, pandemonium broke loose in the hall. Amidst cries of "Yes!" repeated over and over again, someone roared "Amandhla!" and the crowd answered thunderously: "Awethu!" The hall resounded to cries of: "Uhuru! Kwacha! Afrika! Mayibuye!"

Continuing his speech Mr. Ndlovu said that the drums of freedom that began beating in the far North of our Continent were now being heard from our nearest neighbour, Rhodesia.

"If we work consistently, unite and put our backs to the wheel, it will not be long before freedom

drums beat in South Africa too," he said amidst applause.

PROCESSIONS

At the end of the meeting the people marched in two processions—one to the bus terminals and the other to the new Durban railway station to Kwa Mashu. Throughout the march patriotic songs interspersed with cries of "Amandhla" rent the air.

Between 7.30 and 8.45 p.m. when the first train to Kwa Mashu

pulled in the people sang on the station platform in the presence of a large contingent of police. Throughout the five miles trip to Kwa Mashu the people continued their singing.

Those who marched to the bus terminal were "escorted" by two flying squad cars packed with armed police and two police dogs.

Other speakers at the meeting were: Miss Constance Mguni, Mr. K. Swaminathan and Mr. Bruno Mtolo who was chairman.

P.E. PROTEST AGAINST PASSES FOR WOMEN

PORT ELIZABETH.

AS the deadline for passes (February 1) comes nearer, queues of women—mothers, daughters and school girls—can be seen daily at the Labour Bureau where the passes are being issued.

However, the fighting spirit of the people and the resistance of the women has not been subdued.

Over 1,000 people attended a meeting called by the Congress Alliance recently. The meeting resolved to call upon the Government to withhold the extension of passes to African women on February 1, and warned the Government that the extension of Reference Books would lead to racial conflicts and the degradation of our womanhood.

Mr. S. Ntunja, stressing the stupidity of the government in imposing racial barriers on the people, asked: "When is a White spot a Black spot and when is a Black spot a White spot, because you get Africans everywhere (so-called white areas included) any time of the day and night?"

"The oppressor came to our country long ago and raped our cattle, our economy, our everything, rights and all. Now they are attacking our womenfolk," said Mr. Ntunja.

"When our mothers, wives and daughters are kicked in the streets by the police they still go to the same policeman's house and caress

their children with motherly love. You would never find any trace of a grudge for what has been done by their police fathers, but how long is this endurance going to last?" asked Mr. Ntunja.

"Beware it has come, it is here. What is it that has come? It is the fighting spirit."

RESOLUTION

The meeting resolved to fight unjust laws imposed upon the African people by the Verwoerd government and warned the Government of what took place in Zeerust when the Verwoerd government challenged the African women. The fact that the African women were not given identity cards, as was the case with women of other racial groups in South Africa, was sufficient proof that they were regarded as slaves. The meeting called upon the government to refrain from this obnoxious decision to extend passes to African women.

Within an hour after the announcement 500 people had signed a petition to the House of Assembly.

The petition says:

"We, the undersigned women citizens of South Africa, hereby wish to place on record that it is with heavy hearts that we see the 1st. February, 1963, dawn. For fifty years we have been threatened with the application of the pass laws and for fifty years we have said, as we do now once again, "While we are forced to accept the burden of black slavery we are not doing so willingly."

4-page SPECIAL

AFRICA and the WORLD

Nkomo Refuses To Meet 'Minority' Premier Field

By SPARK'S special correspondent in Salisbury

THE Zimbabwe African People's Union is alive and will continue to live—"unless the minority government eliminates the people." This is what the leader of the banned ZAPU Mr. J. Nkomo told the Rhodesian and the overseas pressmen at a conference recently.

Mr. Nkomo openly refused to see or meet the new Premier of Southern Rhodesia Mr. Winston Field. Mr. Nkomo said: "As individuals we are not friends and even if he invites me I will decline the offer. The only place I can meet Mr. Field," he added, "would be around a constitutional conference table presided over by the British Government."

Asked whether he would form a new political party to fill the vacuum created by the ban on ZAPU, he said, "You can be sure there will be no new political party formed. As I have said before ZAPU is still alive and will live forever. ZAPU is the spirit of the people and lives in the people and will continue to live unless the minority government eliminates us."

Asked if he would meet Mr. Butler, he said: "There are a few things still to be settled and one of them is that the people's organisation must be functioning fully and normally."

Mr. Nkomo said he would meet Mr. Kaunda and Dr. Banda. "I will be going to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland this week to discuss the political situation in this country," he said. Asked whether he will pay a visit to the United Nations, he replied, "That is a difficult question to answer. At any rate I cannot tell what will happen."



Dr. Hastings Banda will become Prime Minister of Nyasaland within the next few weeks. Mr. R. A. Butler, Minister responsible for Central African Affairs, told a press conference in Salisbury recently.

NKRUMAH REPEATS TSHOMBE PUNISH DEMAND

GHANA recently again called for the arrest of Mr. Moise Tshombe, Katanga secessionist leader, and accused

the United Nations of exceeding its Congo mandate.

President Nkrumah, in a new letter to U Thant, U.N. Secretary-General, again referred to the murder of Patrice Lumumba, the Congo's first Premier.

He recalled the U.N. report which named Mr. Tshombe as a probable eyewitness of the assassination.

U Thant had told Dr. Nkrumah last week that there were no charges against Mr. Tshombe.

The Ghana President replied last week: "In fact, Tshombe was charged with sedition, murder, arbitrary arrests and bodily torture . . . under the Congolese Penal Code.

"A warrant was issued on September 9, 1961, in Leopoldville. United Nations authorities in the Congo agreed to execute this warrant, but failed to carry out their promise," Dr. Nkrumah told U Thant.

"This failure is responsible for

the subsequent delay in settling the Katanga problem."

A Security Council resolution of February 21, 1961, had called for the punishment of Mr. Lumumba's murderers, and Dr. Nkrumah told U Thant it was not for the U.N. Secretary-General to decide which Security resolutions it should enforce.

Algeria Helps Angola Resistance

M. Ben Bella, the Algerian Prime Minister, said recently that Algeria had given some arms to the Angolan resistance forces and was prepared to send more.

He added that Algerian officers were helping to train Angolan guerrillas. M. Ben Bella's disclosures were made in an unprepared speech to the Trade Union Congress in Algiers. Two delegates from the Angolan Liberation Movement also spoke.



Dr. Nkrumah

CONTROVERSY

The Public Emergence of the Dispute in the Ranks of the World's

Communist Parties has led to

BRITISH C.P.'S 'RESTORE UNITY' PLEA

In line with Spark's policy of presenting as much factual material as possible on controversial international topics we print verbatim extracts from a statement issued two weeks ago by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Britain on the question of differences within the international Communist movement.

THE present position in the international Communist movement arouses the deep concern of every Communist.

The public display of division and discord causes immense satisfaction to our enemies. The capitalist governments, Press, radio and television are bent on exploiting these divisions between the Communist Parties and the Socialist States, and are speculating on the possibility of a split in the international Communist movement. They will seek to use this situation to press ahead with their war plans and the spread of nuclear weapons.

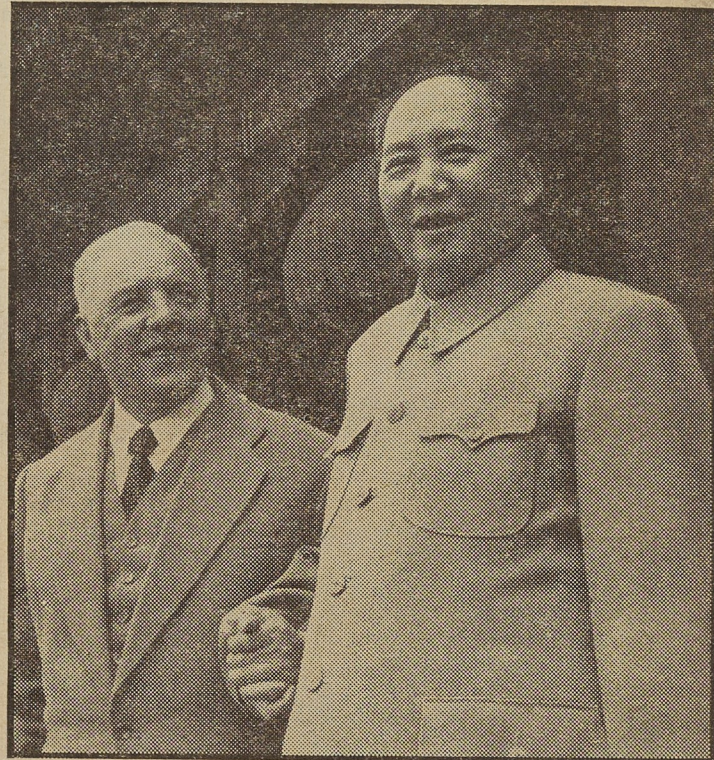
Any split would be a disastrous setback to the international working class and the cause of peace. It is unthinkable to any Communist Party worthy of the name. On the contrary, the most urgent duty facing every Communist Party is to do everything in its power to restore the unity of the World Communist Movement and resolve its differences in a principled fashion on the basis of scientific socialism.

We do not believe that the present method of public polemic can resolve the differences. Nor do we believe, as is said by our opponents, that the dispute is a Soviet-Chinese quarrel. The basis for international Communist unity exists in the unanimously adopted statements of the world meetings of the Communist Parties in 1957 and 1960. All Communist Parties supported and signed those statements, including the great Communist Party of China, a Party which we hold in high respect, a Party which led the Chinese people to victory in the momentous Chinese revolution, an event second in importance only to the historic October 1917 Revolution.

No differences occurred in the 1957 Conference. The 1960 Conference took place because of differences which occurred subsequently.

These were not differences between the CPSU and the Chinese Communist Party, but between the Chinese Communist Party supported to a degree by

Personalities In The Dispute



CHINESE LEADER NO. 1, MAO TSE-TUNG, seen two years ago in jovial mood with then Soviet President Voroshilov.

a few others, and the overwhelming majority of the Communist Parties. In our view, in the preparatory discussion preceding and at the 1960 Conference, the Chinese Communist Party had an erroneous standpoint on a number of key issues. But the important point to note is that the statement of the 81 Parties in November 1960 was adopted unanimously.

The present controversy is, as before, a dispute between the overwhelming majority of the Parties of the International Communist movement and the Chinese Communist Party and those who share its views.

* * *

We must express our grave concern at this turn of events. It is a position which worries Communists everywhere. Far from the present public debate resolving the differences, it is more

likely to strengthen the tendencies making for a split. Such a debate acquires a momentum of its own. Positions harden. Differences proliferate. A solution inevitably becomes more difficult.

All Communist Parties are independent and have equal rights. They make their own decisions based on scientific socialism. At the same time, however, the 81 Parties assembled in Moscow recognised that there must be established rules of conduct and a recognition of the internationalist duties of the Parties.

Unity is the burning need, not division into "minorities" and "majorities" of Parties in our movement. This brings no solution and is fraught with danger.

If the road of public debate is not the solution to our differences, what is?



MR. KHRUSHCHEV, energetic new-broom Soviet Premier, has this to say: Differences which appear amongst communist parties are no more than temporary episodes, while relations between the peoples of socialist countries are being determined for generations to come.

What now must be considered is the preparation for a further international conference to promote the unity of our movement.

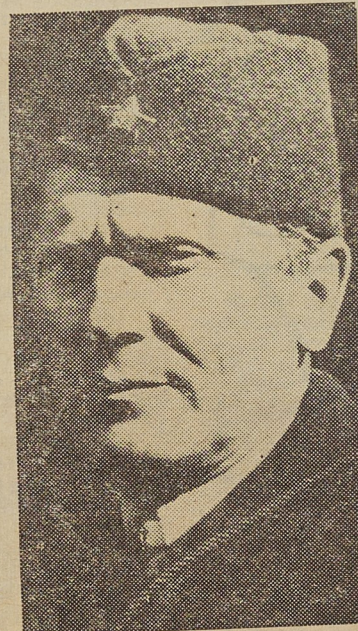
Our Soviet comrades in their Pravda article wrote that the Communist Parties have a tested method of settling contentious issues by way of collective discussion. The C.P.S.U. has always advocated this method. Our Chinese comrades have also suggested that the issues be settled by international conference.

In addition, the C.P.S.U. has made approaches to our Chinese comrades for joint discussion. To our regret they have not taken this up. We hope it will yet be considered.

* * *

A further international Conference must be dedicated to promoting the unity of our movement and be approached and governed by that spirit. **To assemble in a spirit of perpetuating division would be worse than useless. In such a case it would be better if no Conference took place.**

First, the present public polemic between Parties should stop and be replaced by serious internal



TOP TITOIST, Joseph Broz Tito, President of Yugoslavia and leading light in the Yugoslav League of Communists has been largely accepted back into the fold by the majority of the world's communist parties, but is still called an agency for U.S. imperialism by the Chinese.

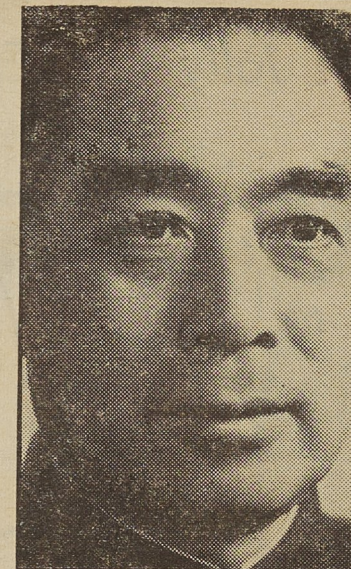
preparation for such a conference.

Second, completely adequate time must be taken to prepare the Conference. The matter cannot be hurried if success is to result. We need as much preparation as is necessary calmly and in a Communist fashion to examine and weigh up honestly-held differences; to assess how far, in fact, they exist, and what are the possible lines of solution. Only the preparation itself will show how much time we need.

* * *

The statement proceeds to deal at length with the international situation, criticising the Chinese attitude on certain questions. The following are some of the points made:

- The supreme issue is how to preserve peace, banish the threat of thermo-nuclear war and replace it with peaceful co-existence.
- Of course, in the final analysis, the nuclear teeth, or any other teeth, cannot save imperialism.



CHOU EN-LAI, Chinese premier, has not yet publicly engaged in the polemic. The Chinese delegate at the recent East German Party Conference spoke boldly for his party's position, and was loudly booed by most of his audience when he attacked Yugoslavia.

But what is the purpose of arguing like this? The supreme issue for us and for humanity is to prevent thermo-nuclear disasters. Peace is the ally of Socialism. We want to, we can, and we must advance to Socialism without nuclear war. Communists have no need of war to bring Socialist transformation, least of all, nuclear war. A ban on nuclear weapons would rob imperialism of its supreme weapon.

- It is with extreme reluctance that we have joined in a public debate on the issues raised by the Communist Party of China, a great Party which we respect and admire.

But in view of the scale this debate has now assumed and its treatment in the capitalist Press, it is our duty to our members to make our position clear.

- Our differences are not insoluble, they have no objective basis in the Socialist system or our class position. On the contrary, they can and must be overcome.

French C.P. Makes Big Gains

The French Communist Party quadrupled its number of seats in the National Assembly in last month's election in France.

There are now 41 Communists in the Assembly compared with 10 elected in the 1958 elections, making the Communists the third biggest single party in the assembly.

Even in Jolly Old England...



"Superintendent Lockhart of Special Branch, meet Colonel Carruthers of M15."

... the Special Branch snoop and spy on all organisations which are in any way opposed to Government policy. In the story which accompanied this cartoon in the British pacifist weekly Peace News it was pointed out that two small private meetings of members of non-aligned peace forces in Friends House in London were attended by members of the British special branch. The one meeting had been called by personal invitation only.

In the same issue appears the story of 17 year old Joy Thompson who joined the WRAF, the women's section of the British Army. After a few months Joy decided that the British Army was not the place for her, but didn't know how to get out. A friend of hers helped indirectly. This friend also wanted to get out, and thought that the best means of doing so was to pretend that she was a Communist. She conspicuously wrote a letter to the Russian Embassy in London which was intercepted by the RAF authorities. Among other things the letter referred to "Comrade Thompson", who was grilled by the Special Branch on her politics, sent to another camp and only finally discharged after appearing for two days with a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament badge on her uniform.

'African Urge For Socialism'

—Fenner Brockway Addresses British Movement For Colonial Freedom

THOSE guilty of the murder of Patrice Lumumba and similar crimes should be brought to justice despite the amnesty in the Congo, Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., declared in London last week.

He was addressing the annual general meeting of the London and Home Counties Area of the Movement for Colonial Freedom at Unity House, which had a record attendance despite appalling weather.

"It seems that at long last the secession of Katanga will be ended," he said. "Whilst the amnesty is granted to those who have been engaged in agitation for secession, it should not be extended to those guilty of murder and assassination."

One should not forget that the report of the U.N. Commission had indicated that Tshombe, to put it mildly, was implicated in the murder of Lumumba, he added.

They should also demand the release of the prisoners. Gizenga and hundreds associated with the movement Lumumba led, were still under arrest.

Common Market Warning

Mr. Brockway, who is national chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, said that the issue of the Common Market was relevant because it would divide the world more rigidly into two great power blocs.

The majority of independent African States and the great movement in Africa objected to it because it would be an implication that they were identified with one side in the power bloc struggle.

The entry of Britain into the Common Market would also strengthen all those capitalist and industrialist elements which were exploiting the colonial peoples and particularly Africa.

The greatest event of the year had been the ending of the Algerian war and the coming of Algerian independence, he added.

They must pay tribute to the solidarity of the Algerian people, Arab people though they were, with the whole of Africa.

Dynamic Urge

"IN AFRICA TODAY, THERE IS A DYNAMIC URGE FOR SOCIALISM," SAID MR. BROCKWAY. "UNLESS OUR LABOUR AND SOCIALIST MOVEMENT UNDERSTANDS THIS DYNAMISM WE SHALL BE BLIND TO THE NEW ELEMENTS THAT ARE MAKING FOR SOCIALISM IN THE WORLD."

The conference called for the complete independence and unity of the Congo, and opposed the neo-colonialist efforts of the U.S., Britain and Belgium to use the U.N. for their own purposes.

It also denounced the intervention of the British and U.S. Governments in the Sino-India border dispute by the supply of arms to India, and urged the Indian Government to accept the latest Chinese offer of peaceful negotiations.

A further resolution condemned "the attempts by American imperialism to destroy the Cuban revolution" and supported the Cuban people "in their efforts to build Socialism in the Western hemisphere."

Unanimously the conference expressed concern at the increase of anti-racial propaganda by fascist organisations and called on the Labour movement to campaign intensively against it.

A Week In Parliament

MORE REPRESSIVE LAWS ON THE WAY

● **AMONG** the newspapers directly threatened by the new **Publications and Entertainments Bill**, published last week, is "Spark."

"Spark" is not a member of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa, whose members are exempt from the new Bill. The NPU embraces the big daily and Sunday newspapers, including the Nationalist newspapers.

Other anti-Government publications which will be hit by the new Bill are: **Fighting Talk, Forward, Contact, Morning Star**, etc. Even the United Party's **Weekblad** will come under the new Bill.

This Bill, among its other provisions, makes it an offence to print anything that is "harmful to public morals," "offensive to the religious feelings of any section," "harmful to the relations between any sections," "prejudicial to the general welfare," or which "brings any section . . . into ridicule or contempt."

As far as we can see, this should put the whole Nationalist Party's machine out of action. But we are prepared to take a bet that it will be used instead against publications which preach peace, friendship and democratic rights in South Africa!

● **The Explosives Amendment Bill** shows how jittery the Government has become about sabotage. It raises the maximum sentence for being in possession of explosives under "suspicious" circumstances from two years to—a **minimum of three years and a maximum of 15 years!** Various other penalties relating to possession and use of explosives and to keeping proper control of them are doubled and trebled.

● **The Aliens Control Bill** defines more clearly the Government's right to deport "undesirables" who are in the country without the necessary permits, etc.

Accompanying this Bill is the report of the Froneman committee on "foreign" Africans. The committee's report says there are 836,000 Africans in South Africa. It recommends the immediate repatriation of the women and children, numbering 186,000—another Western Province removal scheme, but on a grander scale! The menfolk must be allowed to remain only if the mines, farmers, etc., want them. And how they want them!

The committee, according to **Die Burger** (the full report is not available to the public), has recommended the establishment of

places of detention at specified border points where incoming "foreign" Africans can be held if their permits and identity documents are not in order.

It has been suggested that the main purpose of the check-point scheme is to prevent the return into South Africa of politically trained Africans who have slipped out during past years.

● **The Railways and Harbours Acts Amendment Bill** makes it an offence for White railwaymen to strike. The railways are regarded as an essential service, and in future if White railwaymen think they can strike in the interests of better pay and working conditions, then they must think again—the interests of the **volk** come first.

● In the **No Confidence** debate,

both the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Louw, and the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, hinted that they might walk out of the United States if the Afro-Asian and Communist countries go on "insulting" and "jeering" at them.

UN is a dilemma for the Nats. If they stay in, they get hammered. If they get out, they get hammered even harder. And then there is the South-West Africa issue: should they accept an adverse finding and hand over S.W.A., or should they reject the finding and send in the **skietkommandos** to keep the U.S. Marines at bay?

It's hardly worth being a Cabinet Minister with a Cadillac these days. Problems, problems, problems!

3 WOMEN DETAINED BY SPECIAL BRANCH

THREE women were detained for three hours by police in Schweizer-Reinecke recently after they had stopped there to see the brother of Mr. Ahmed 'Kathy' Kathrada, a former Treason Trialist and one of the men recently released from house arrest by a decision of the Transvaal Supreme Court.

The three women—Misses Sylvia Neame, Jean Middleton and Margaret Castle—were on their way to Cape Town from Johannesburg, where they had been on holiday. They stopped in Schweizer Reinecke to visit Mr. Kathrada, who took them in his car to see the Bushman paintings near the town.

On their way back to his home, a plain-clothes policeman ordered Mr. Kathrada to pull over to the side of the road and then told him to drive to the police station.

INFORMATION

At the police station he and the three women were met by a Special Branch policeman from Klerksdorp.

Asked why he was detaining them, the Special Branch man said "I have reason to believe that a crime is about to be committed and I don't have to give any reasons." Later he said "I have

information that Miss Neame has been in touch with a known Communist and I must search your things for communist literature."

Mr. Kathrada and the three women were then taken to the Kathrada home where the police searched Miss Neame's car and the luggage belonging to the three women.

"They were very rude and seemed deliberately to strew our most intimate things on the ground," Miss Middleton told Spark. "They seemed particularly interested in a booklet of Indian recipes called 'Indian Delights.' I had the impression they viewed it as pornography."

EMBARRASSED

"They also took some letters and a few periodicals. They found some Mandela badges which seemed to make them very excited."

After searching the car and the women's handbags and suitcases, the police searched Mr. Kathrada's house for about an hour. "They were about to leave when we asked if they were going to leave our things where they had thrown them," Miss Middleton said. "One constable, who appeared to be very embarrassed by this incident, helped to pack our things into the car."

The travellers were detained for approximately three hours before they were told they could leave.

*How it affects you, or your neighbour, or your wife,
or your workmate*

THE BLANKET BAN

IN the past the Government has imposed bans on individuals and has also banned organisations. With the 'blanket ban' contained in the Government Gazette of December 28, 1962, Vorster has tried something new: a wholesale ban on individuals from being members of a long list of organisations.

New Powers

In terms of the original Suppression of Communism Act the Minister of Justice had the power to order any person who had been officially listed as a Communist not to take part in any of the affairs of any specified organisation. A special banning notice had to be delivered to each person so banned from an organisation.

The General Laws Amendment Act of last year, commonly known as the Sabotage Act, increased the Minister's powers. He is now empowered to impose wholesale bans on certain classes of people simply by notice in the Government Gazette.

The People Affected

Three groups of people are affected by the new blanket ban. They are:

- All the listed Communists, i.e. all those persons whose names appear in the revised list of Communists published last year in the Government Gazette.

- All persons who were "office-bearers, officers or members" of any organisation which has been banned under the Suppression Act. In fact this applies only to former officials and members of the Congress of Democrats. The African National Congress and the PAC were banned under a special Unlawful Organisations Act, so that the blanket ban does not apply to ex-members of these organisations.

- All persons who are banned under any other section of the Act. This would include all those who have been banned from attending gatherings, leaving certain areas, receiving visitors etc.

The Effect of the Ban

The three groups of persons mentioned above are prohibited from being "office-bearers, officers or members" of three groups of organisations as from 1st February 1963.

It should be noted that the ban

does not go so far as to prevent persons from taking part in any way in the affairs of the organisations mentioned. Thus it would still be possible for the affected persons to do an odd job for any of the specified organisations such as to give a legal opinion, or give a donation (but not a subscription) and possibly even to give a talk as a guest speaker. But even these services should not be rendered on a regular basis, otherwise the person concerned risks being charged

which merely administer relief to victims of persecution without concerning themselves with discussing government policy, such as the Human Rights Welfare Committee and the Defence and Aid Fund.

It has been suggested that professional organisations such as the Medical Association or legal associations might be affected because at times they discuss Government policy, but both from a practical and a legal point of view this seems far fetched.

Registered Trade Unions

Trade unions registered under the Industrial Conciliation Act are expressly excluded from the operation of the ban. Thus there is nothing in the blanket ban to prevent any of the persons concerned from being or becoming office-bearers, employees or members of any registered trade union.

The Penalties

Any of the affected persons who become or continue to be members of any of the affected organisations after February 1st will be liable to three years imprisonment without the option of a fine.

Caution

Persons or organisations affected are advised to get specific advice from their lawyers as to precisely how each individual concerned is affected. On the one hand unnecessary risks should be avoided, on the other hand all legal possibilities should be taken advantage of.

Special Branch Check On House Arrestees

JOHANNESBURG
HOUSE arrest orders in the Transvaal are suspended as the country waits for the outcome of Minister Vorster's appeal against the judgment in the Hodgson case.

But the Special Branch hasn't suspended anything and in the past week or two detectives have been visiting house arrestees, including Jack Hodgson, to find out if they are 'at home.'

As for house arrestee Macdonald Maseko, liberated from the confinement of his home by the court judgment, he has had a letter from the acting chief magistrate of Johannesburg giving him permission to go to church on Sundays! The permission was granted 10 days after the Supreme Court ruling.

An Analysis by a Lawyer

with being a member of the organisation.

By 'officers' and 'office-bearers' the Act means employees and committee members.

The Organisations Affected

The groups of persons mentioned above are banned from being office-bearers, officers or members of three groups of organisations. They are:

- A group of 36 organisations mentioned by name. These include all the leading organisations associated with the Congress Movement, as well as a number of organisations associated with the Unity Movement, as well as the leading organisations of the African people in the three Protectorates and South West Africa.

- Any trade union or employers' organisation.

- A very vaguely defined group of organisations including

- (a) Affiliates, subsidiaries or extensions of any of the 36 specified organisations, or organisations which promote the objects of any of the 36 specified organisations;

- (b) Any organisation which in any manner propagates, defends, attacks, criticises or discusses any form of State or any principle or policy of the Government of a State, or which in any manner undermines the authority of the Government of a State.

This last group would include all political parties, such as the Liberal, Progressive and Nationalist Parties, as well as organisations such as the Black Sash. It would probably not include organisations

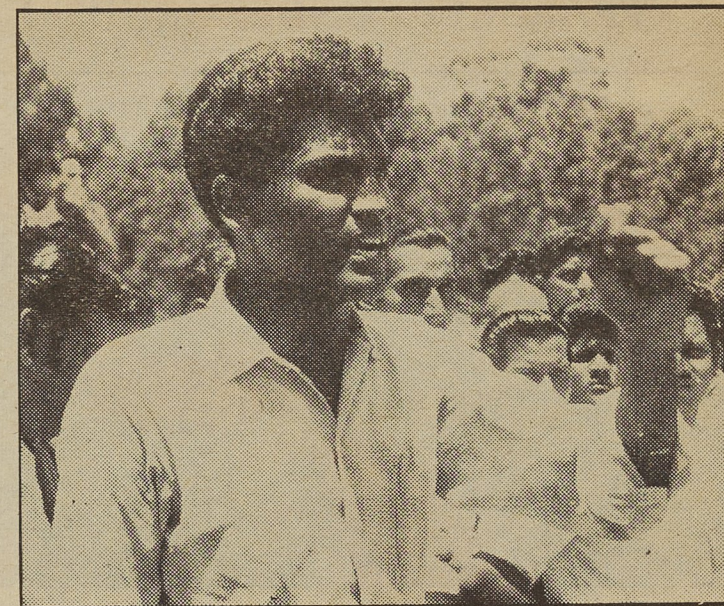
Censors Find La Guma's Novel 'Objectionable'

CAPE TOWN.

'A Walk in the Night', the widely-acclaimed novel by Alex La Guma that figured prominently at the African Writers' Conference in Nigeria last year, has been declared 'objectionable' by the Board of Censors.

According to Mrs. Blanche La Guma, the Collector of Customs and Excise in a letter to Mr. La Guma, states, 'With reference to 15 copies of 'A Walk in the Night', I have to inform you that the above publication was ruled by the Board of Censors to be objectionable and has been submitted to the Minister of the Interior for his decision.' The 15 copies referred to were seized by the Customs authorities late last year.

Footnote: "Walk in the Night" was banned from importation into the country by the Minister of Justice in a notice published in the Government Gazette last week.



Mr. Johnny Moonsamy, one of the dismissed Bata workers, and vice-chairman of the Leather Workers Union, addressing the workers at one of their meetings in Durban recently.

WOMEN'S FED. HARD HIT BY BAN

JOHANNESBURG

VORSTER has declared war on the women and we take up that challenge. This is the reply of the Federation of South African Women to the restrictions placed on the Federation's National vice-president, Mrs Frances Baard, of Port Elizabeth.

The bans are a vindictive action taken by the Nationalists to crush the militant stand of the women, and to break the Federation which has 'for so long united women of all races in militant protest against all forms of race discrimination.'

The statement continues:

The government acts out of fear when it relies on the shameful practice of bannings, restrictions, house arrest, forbidding our beloved leaders to be members of our Federation of S.A. Women. It fears the strength of the women. But our unity shall not be broken. We are women and mothers, no matter what our race and we shall continue our united fight for the future of our children.

At the end of January, our National President, our National Secretary, three of our National Vice-Presidents, and some of our Executive members must cease to be office bearers or members of the Federation. They will be taken from us, but in name only, for their spirit will remain with us and we shall still hold them in our hearts and our minds as our leaders. We deny the right of any government to decide who shall lead us. That is our right and we shall choose.

POLITICAL OUTLAWS

(Continued from page 1)

At the ILO and at UNO the hostility of the world to the policies of the South African Government has been adequately demonstrated. Yet the only reply the Minister of Justice can make is this panic blanket ban which will result in an intensified boycott of South African goods, the application of sanctions and the further isolation of South Africa from the rest of the world.

COMPLAINT LODGED

The National Executive Committee of SACTU agreed:

- to register a complaint against these latest bans with the Committee for Freedom of Association of the ILO;
- to call upon trade unionists throughout the world to protest, in whichever way they think fit; and
- most importantly, to call upon the workers of South Africa to remain undaunted, to join and support their trade unions and to demand the lifting of the ban.

The National Executive Committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions informs the Minister of Justice and the Government that it will continue to organise workers into trade unions, however many officials may be banned and silenced.

These Two Towns want to get Rid of their Indians

JOHANNESBURG.

TWO little Eastern Transvaal towns—Belfast and Machadodorp—want to be proclaimed for Whites only, and Indians, they say, must be removed altogether.

They argued this last week before a visiting Group Areas Committee. Neither Town Council is prepared to consider establishing an Indian group area—though Indians first settled in these towns in the 1890's.

The Belfast Council suggested a regional Indian group area in the district, to accommodate the Indian population of several towns.

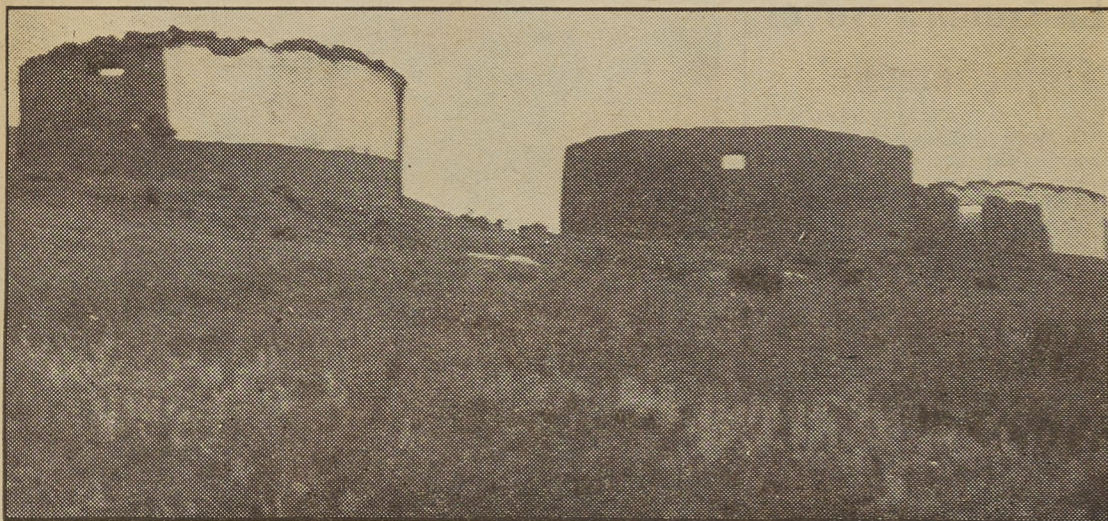
The two-man investigating committee now goes back to report to the Minister of Community Development.

There are 46 Indians with six shops in Belfast and 48 Indians with five shops in Machadodorp. The six shops in Belfast's main trading street are estimated to be worth about R270,000 taking into account fittings, stock and outstanding debts. About 80 per cent of their trade is with Whites.

CORRECTION

"Spark" regrets to announce that there has been an error in the folio number of the paper since the issue of January 3. That issue which should have been number 10, was issued as number 9. Allowing for correction of subsequent issues, the present issue is therefore numbered 14.

TRANSKEI UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE



This is what remained after members of the Transkei underground organisation had attacked the kraal of a Government chief Mr. Mxakeki Sigidi. Four houses were burnt out with all their belongings inside. Mr. Sigidi was not at home at the time as he had already vacated his kraal after receiving an anonymous letter from the underground warning him to stop selling out the people.

"Mr. Nquku Represents Only His Jacket"

SPP Demands Voice At London Conference

MBABANE. A TEN-MAN delegation representing the Swaziland Progressive Party, now united under Dr. Zwane and Mr. K. T. Samkete, told the Swaziland Government Secretary and the Acting Resident Commissioner that the Government should never have given an air ticket to the London constitutional talks to Mr. Nquku who "represents only his jacket."

Mr. Nquku is already in London for the talks together with the official delegation, Swazi National Council representatives, four Whites from the European Advisory Committee, one Coloured, one delegate of the Mbandzeni Convention Party and one missionary.

The protesting deputation was led by Dr. A. P. Zwane and Mr. Macdonald Maseko. Mr. Samkete was represented by Mr. Mabuza.

SPLIT HEALED

The delegation told the Government officials that there had been a political split and three SPP's resulted at one time but there was now a united Swaziland Progressive Party and only Mr. Nquku and a few henchmen had not

joined the United Party—their rank and filers all had.

Mr. Nquku had hardly been in the territory for the last two years, he was abroad claiming to represent the SPP but he had no following from the Swazi people. He had given no reports of his missions abroad because he represented nobody.

By giving the air ticket and delegation representation to Mr. Nquku the Government, said the delegation, had blatantly violated the SPP constitution and the wishes of the Swazi people.

Dr. Zwane told the officials that the political disunity was centred round the figure of Mr. Nquku and the Government was aware of this fact.

Three SPP leaders had been invited in their personal capacities and told by the Resident Commissioner they should agree on an SPP representative to the London talks. They were still considering this when they heard Mr. Nquku had the ticket.

The SPP was in any case preparing to ask for larger representation.

GOVT. CASE

The Acting Resident Commissioner told the deputation the Government had difficulty in knowing who was the real leader of the SPP. They thought Mr.

Nquku was. This deputation would be reported to the Secretary of State but Mr. Nquku was already there. Had the objections been made earlier things might have been different, the official suggested.

The delegation repeated this was the fault of the Government and was done deliberately.

Government officials suggested the united SPP produce membership lists and proof of its representativeness.

"What will I say you are?" asked the Acting Resident Commissioner.

"The United SPP," said the delegation.

"What about Mr. Nquku?" "He represents his jacket," was the reply.

Death of Bill Forgas

CAPE TOWN

Mr. William (Bill) Forgas, a named communist, died at the age of 53 years at his home last Sunday. He was one time chairman of the Woodstock Branch of the now-banned Communist Party and for many years a member of its District Committee.

Spark joins his many friends in expressing its deepest sympathy with his wife and family.

STRONG-ARM METHODS IN BASUTOLAND?

Mokhehle Outlines New Policy

MASERU.

LAST week-end a meeting of the BCP was held at the Pitso ground, Maseru. It was intended to be a rally in honour of the visit of Messrs. Motsete and Marupi of Bechuanaland.

They are leaders who were last year expelled by the Bechuanaland People's Party but still claim to be the official leaders of the organisation. The Basutoland Congress Party recognises this faction as the leaders of the movement in Bechuanaland.

At the outset apologies were made for the smallness of the rally, which BCP spokesmen claimed was due to other attractions such as football matches! The meeting was addressed by Mr. Motsete, Mr. Marupi and Mr. Ramoreboli, the deputy-leader of the BCP.

Great attention was given to the speech of Mr. Marupi who said that the "communist menace" was being eliminated by "Nyakanyaka" (turmoil and violence) in Bechuanaland. He urged the BCP to do the same against people who were critical of the BCP leadership.

It was a very surprising speech for a visitor to make in another country.

MOKHEHLE'S REPLY

In his vote of thanks to the speakers Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, President of the BCP, developed the same point and referred by name to people like Mr. John Motlohe-Loa, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Lesotho.

Observers believe that this may mean the BCP will endeavour to bolster up its declining strength by beating up opponents.

This policy it is believed will explode in the face of the BCP leaders. The Basotho are not accustomed to this type of politics which the BCP wants to introduce and will no doubt be rejected. Nothing can prevent the decline of the BCP so long as it is led by the present reactionary leadership.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

An amusing sidelight to the meeting was the stress Mr. Motsete placed on the idea of universal suffrage and the right of women to vote. Obviously his hosts had forgotten to tell him that the BCP supports a qualified franchise which excludes women. In fact today the stage has been reached in

which the BCP is the only party in Basutoland which is opposed to votes for women. The opportunism of its leadership has led the organisation to a position in which on several vital issues the other parties are more progressive than the BCP which is emerging now as a champion of the right wing in many matters.

MATJI CHALLENGE

Meanwhile the challenge to the leadership posed by the now famous "Matji letter" continues to have its repercussions. The latest move by the Mokhehle group was to write letters to Mr. Matji and several other members of the BCP caucus in the Legislative Council that they were not members of the BCP according to the records at head office.

The caucus meeting called to consider the matter apparently be-

came a virtual farce. Mr. Matji, the real target of the manoeuvre, produced his membership card. Another victim was keen to know if this was the beginning of the policy of "Nyakanyaka" which Mr. Marupi had urged on the BCP.

Great play was also made of the new name by which Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle wants to be known these days. A BCP calendar with Mr. Mokhehle's photo on it refers to him as Makoanyana II. Makoanyana was one of the boldest of the generals of Moshoeshe I.

Mokhehle is trying to don a cloak which won't fit him as he has been conspicuously absent from all trouble whether it be general strike at Maseru in 1961 or the demonstration against the deportation of Mokitimi. The next move in the struggle between Matji and Mokhehle is keenly awaited.

LETTERS

MOTSETE REPUDIATED BY B.P.P.

Messrs. Motsete, Marupi and Pudiephatswa are at present in Basutoland, as the guests of Mr. N. Mokhehle, leader of the Basutoland Congress Party. In a press statement Mr. Motsete claimed that their visit to Basutoland was on behalf of the Bechuanaland People's Party.

As Secretary-General of the BPP I wish to refute their claim to represent our organisation. They have no right to call themselves leaders of the BPP. Our properly elected president is Mr. M. K. Mpho.

While the BPP leadership identifies itself with other liberation organisations, Mr. Motsete and his followers have shown themselves to be collaborators of White oppressive governments and of the imperialists and colonialists.

He and his colleagues actually demonstrated against the ANC conference held in Lobatsi last year and Mr. Motsete himself sent a telegram asking the High Commissioner to stop it.

Imagine an African refusing other Africans the freedom of speech and the freedom of the soil of Africa! For us, Bechuanaland is Africa and Africa is Bechuana-

land. But not so for Mr. Motsete who, with Matante, was responsible for the forcible abduction and deportation of a South African political refugee in June last year.

We are sure that Mr. Motsete would not like the Basuto people to treat him as he tried to treat the South African leaders last year.

BISHOP D. MACHENG

Secretary-General
Bechuanaland People's Party.

* * *

SUPPORT SABATA

I appeal to all chiefs to support King Sabata, who is loyal to his people.

Let the mercenary chiefs remember that injustice leads to a degrading fate. A discriminatory regime achieves zero and only begets monsters destructive of democracy.

The time has come for all South Africans to fight against apartheid injustice. We should all be as staunch as Dalindyebo.

S. HLATSHWAYO

Crown Mines.

S.A. and Olympic Games —A Warning to Racialists

SOUTH Africa's racial Olympic Committee has been warned now that it will be suspended if it does not change its policy. And the Government has just announced through Minister De Klerk that it will not change its policy on sport apartheid.

SO—BY THE TIME OF THE TOKYO OLYMPICS IN 1964 THERE WILL EITHER BE A NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM, OR NO TEAM AT ALL. THAT IS THE PRICE OF RACIALISM.

Two Bodies

The stage has now been reached when there are two Olympic bodies in the country: the South African Olympic Games Association which practises race discrimination, and SANROC which is a non-racial Olympic Committee. In October of this year at Nairobi there will be a straight fight between these bodies, and the sportsmen of the world will show where they stand when it comes to the question of racialism.

Support Needed

SANROC will not be able to win its fight if it does not get support. It will get the support of sportsmen and sporting bodies all over the world. But what of South Africa?

The next few months will be vital.

- Sportsmen must take an active interest in sport events and sport organisation.
- They must be on their guard against racialism in sport and give all support to non-racial sport.
- They must stay away from all sport events on racial lines—white or black.
- They must watch the officials in the various sporting bodies. Any who are racialists or reactionary should be dropped from the organisations of true sportsmen—they must not be elected to official positions.
- They must spread the ideas for non-racial sport and especially get others to support SASA and SANROC.
- They must see their sporting bodies are affiliated to SASA and give it active support.

On SANROC and SASA committees there is a serious shortage of men willing to serve. These bodies must be built up.

The coming months will be decisive.

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BRAVO PAPWA!



Durban golfer Papwa Sewgolum scored a magnificent victory for non-racialism in sport when he won the Natal open golf championship last week-end. Papwa was not allowed into the club-house for the presentation of the trophy but received it outside, standing in the rain, because the Country Club Committee feared the provisions of the Group Areas Act might be applied against it.