

A.S.

r1 MCH 91-9a
7-6

SPARK

New Series, Vol. 1 No. 6

PRICE 5c

December 6, 1962

"VERWOERD'S DAYS ARE NUMBERED"

1,500 AT NATAL CONFERENCE

DURBAN

OVER 1,500 delegates from all parts of Natal jam-packed an old disused factory at Clairwood, Durban, last week-end at one of the most successful and representative conferences ever held in this Province.

The Conference, which was called jointly by the Natal Rural Areas Committee and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Natal), met to discuss labour and rural problems.

The days preceding the Conference saw unprecedented police activity in the City. The offices of the Natal Indian Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions were raided and several documents pertaining to the Conference were confiscated.

A day later the office of the Textile Workers' Union was raided and two members of the Union staff—Secretary, Mr. Manie Isaacs and Organiser, Mr. Melville Fletcher—were arrested and taken before a Magistrate for questioning.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN

Later, after legal representations, the Special Branch agreed to summons the two trade unionists and they were to have appeared last Saturday. But, when they did, the Special Branch withdrew the charge against them.

(Continued on page 13)

OUR PRICE

With this issue the size of "Spark" is increased to 16 pages, including a special four-page feature entitled "Africa and the World" (pages 7 to 10).

In view of the increased expenditure, we regret that the price of the paper will have to be increased to 5 cents (6d.)



Miss Gladys Manzi and Miss Dorothy Nyembe, Secretary and Chairman of the Women's Federation, who attended the Durban conference in traditional costume.

BAN ON NEW AGE VIOLATES PRESS FREEDOM

The following press statement was issued last week by Mr. Fred Carneson, editor of New Age, after the paper had been banned by the Minister of Justice under the Suppression of Communism Act:

WE wish to register our most emphatic protest against the ban on New Age imposed by the Minister of Justice under the Suppression of Communism Act.

For eight years New Age has been a legal registered newspaper circulating throughout the country in the same way as any other newspaper. During all this time the paper has never been convicted of any offence arising from its contents.

The Minister has presumably banned New Age because he considers that it is "calculated to further the achievements of any of the objects of communism." But it is obvious that he is satisfied at the same time that he could never get any judge to agree with him, for his remedy should have been to prosecute us in the courts of law for a contravention of the Suppression of Communism Act.

His failure to institute such a prosecution is in itself proof that New Age has not in anyway contravened the law and is being suppressed merely because it expresses opinions which are obnoxious to the Nationalist Government.

New Age has never made any secret of its total opposition to the apartheid policies of the Nationalist Government which in its opinion is dragging the country ever deeper into the mire of race hatred and violent conflict. As opposed to apartheid, we have stood for equal rights for all without distinction of race, creed or colour.

We have ceaselessly exposed the brutal effects of Nationalist laws on the people, the

breaking up of homes under the pass laws, the police terror in the townships, the tyrannical rule of the Government's agents acting under emergency rule in the reserves.

We have voiced the aspirations of the people for freedom and democracy, for an equal share in the making of the laws under which they are expected to live, for peace and harmony between all the national groups which go to make up our population.

It is because we have succeeded in becoming the mouthpiece of the oppressed peoples of South Africa that we are being suppressed today, because the Nationalist Government has reached the position where it is not prepared to tolerate opposition from any quarter. Only recently it was the Rand Daily Mail which was being threatened by the Minister, and we have no doubt whatsoever that New Age will not be the last newspaper against which the Minister will try to take action.

The freedom of the press is indivisible. The injury to New Age is an injury to the entire press and a violation of the freedom of press and opinion for which men have fought throughout the ages.

We call upon the people of South Africa, of all sections, even those who may be opposed to our viewpoint, to realise that if New Age can be arbitrarily banned by Ministerial decree, no newspaper is safe from interference, and to voice their firmest protest against the ban which has been imposed on us.

BAN ON NEW AGE CONDEMNED

THE banning of New Age last week was followed by police raids on the offices of the paper in all centres and the homes of members of the staff. A number of documents were removed.

Protests against the ban were voiced by:

The South African Congress of Trade Unions: The cornerstone of a democratic state is a free press. The Minister, representing the Government which failed to get a conviction against New Age in the courts of our land, has, by arbitrary decree, silenced this newspaper, its most fearless and outspoken opponent.

Dr. B. Friedman, Transvaal Leader of the progressive Party: To ban a newspaper with-

out recourse to the courts is a gross violation of the rule of law.

Mr. E. M. Wentzel, Transvaal chairman of the Liberal Party: The Liberal Party records its admiration for New Age's fearless courage in exposing the evils of apartheid.

Mr. G. D. Oliver, President of the S.A. Society of Journalists:

If New Age was thought to have broken the law in any way, it should have been prosecuted and given an opportunity to defend itself. In the absence of a prosecution, it can only be assumed that it has not broken the law and that its summary banning is, therefore, not justified.

Mr. Peter Brown, national chairman of the Liberal

Party:

I hope the Press as a whole will . . . condemn this action. New Age has often expressed views with which many of us disagreed, but as a courageous critic of apartheid and as an exposé of the effects of apartheid on those who feel its weight it was an example to us all.

The Natal Indian Congress: New Age has been a consistent champion of the oppressed and freedom-loving people of South Africa. It has consistently and vigorously opposed the apartheid policy of the Nationalist Government and stood for the democratic rights of all peoples. It has always advocated a policy of racial harmony.

Big Crowds at Trial of Walter Sisulu

Appears on Four Charges

JOHANNESBURG.

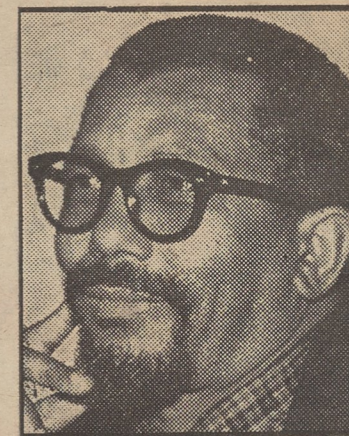
THE former Secretary-General of the African National Congress, Mr. Walter Max Sisulu, appeared in the regional court here on Monday for the first day of his trial on four different counts.

Mr. Sisulu is probably the political leader most arrested in South Africa in 1962. The charges he faces are:

1. Being a member of the ANC;
2. Taking part in the activities of the ANC;
3. Advocating a national convention—one of the aims of the ANC; and
4. Incitement to strike in that he conspired with Nelson Mandela and others to call the May 1961 strike.

These offences the State alleges were committed over a period of two years.

The first day was devoted to legal argument with Mr. J. Slovo for Sisulu arguing that the State should supply particulars of the charges. The magistrate ruled at the end of a morning of argument that the State must supply particulars on charge one but not on charge four.



Walter Sisulu

Once again as in the Mandela court appearances police screened all comers to court and stood ready at the entrances for demonstrations. Africans were stopped and questioned before being allowed into the public galleries. Newspapermen were asked to show their credentials.

The trial is continuing.

DEFENDING THEIR PROFITS

LONDON. DEFENDING the high rate of profit from nearly £1,000 million invested by British business interests in South Africa, an influential group of employers has warned of the consequences—for them—of a trade boycott.

M.P.s and peers receiving a glossy booklet produced by the National Association of British Manufacturers get a sunshine picture of conditions in the Apartheid State. It is a picture of cheque-books in use in the tribal

kraals, of home-buying Bantu families brought up in mud huts but now buying brick-built bungalows on easy terms.

"This progress could come to an end if the world imposed trade sanctions," say the manufacturers.

BIGGEST RETURNS

The manufacturers' self-interest becomes clear when the booklet declares: "Of all the individual countries in which we hold private direct investment, South Africa last year was the one from which we drew the biggest returns."

HOUSE ARREST FOR DUMA NOKWE

And Banning Order for Mrs. Weinberg

JOHANNESBURG.

A HOUSE arrest order was served on Mr. Duma Nokwe, the first African advocate in the Transvaal and former Secretary-General of the African National Congress, 12 hours after he came out of hospital where he has been treated for the last few weeks.

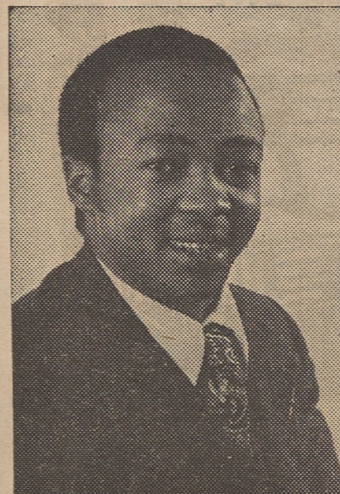
Only just out of the ward and still in bandages, Mr. Nokwe may leave his house only for 12 hours each day from now on.

Political persecution has brought Mr. Nokwe's law practice almost to a standstill, for barely a month goes by but he has the Special Branch after him. A veteran of the treason trial, Mr. Nokwe came into prominence as one

of the foremost African leaders with the Defiance Campaign when he abandoned his teaching career to go to jail as a volunteer.

On the same day Mrs. Violet Weinberg was served with orders restricting her to Johannesburg, preventing her attendance at any social gathering and prohibiting her from communicating with any listed or banned person. Mrs. Weinberg was prominent in the now banned Congress of Democrats and in the Federation of South African Women.

Monday morning saw the first responses from the Minister to applications for relaxations of house arrest orders. Both Mr. Michael Harmel and Mr. Jack Hodgson, house arrested for 24 hours, were given three hours daily from 9 to 12 a.m. in which to look for employment. The permission will last till the end of February.



Duma Nokwe



The yard of the Bantu Social Centre in Port Elizabeth, showing people waiting anxiously for the B.A.D. official to arrive with the "pay."

They Queue For Hours To Get Their Pensions

PORT ELIZABETH.

AFRICAN old-age pensioners, the blind and the disabled, receive but a miserable pittance (never more than R7.05) from the Government, and even that little only once every two months.

In Port Elizabeth, where administrative arrangements for payment are glaringly inadequate, these pensioners have to queue for long hours in all weathers in order to receive what is theirs by right.

At the Bantu Social Centre, from where payments are made, pensioners begin to queue as early as 10.30 a.m. the day before the office opens. On the afternoon of Sunday 11, for instance, over 150 pensioners were already waiting in the yard for the officials to arrive on Monday morning.

A stool, a tin or a small pile of stones is left to mark the place of those who are forced to leave the queue temporarily in order to seek food or water. Many of the old people sleep overnight in the yard, rather than run the risk of losing their places.

NO SHELTER

By the Monday morning, over 500 old and disabled persons were standing, patiently or impatiently waiting for the office to open. They are not provided with any shelter whatsoever and are completely at the mercy of the elements.

Approximately 2,400 pensioners receive their payments at the

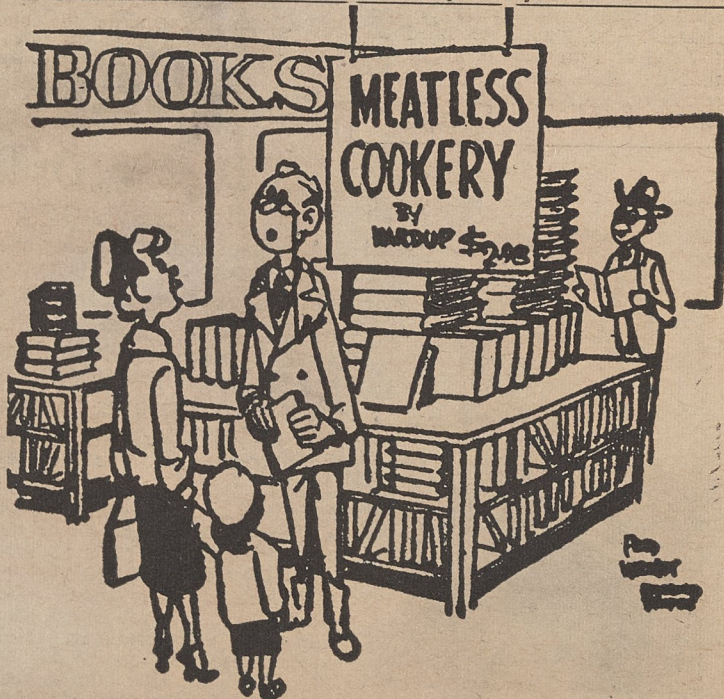
Bantu Social Centre, and these scenes were repeated every day until payments ceased on the Thursday.

Officials are apparently given only a fixed and limited amount of cash each day. When it has all been used up, the office is closed and the people are told to return the following morning.

One old pensioner, questioned

by a newspaper reporter, angrily replied: "I worked a good part of my life for this pay. I am entitled to it. Why do they keep us waiting so long? They should not keep us waiting and waiting."

The little these unfortunate people received will have to be carefully husbanded, for they will receive no further payment till January next year.



"What I need is a book on how to cook without food."

BARNEY DESAI WINS COUNCIL ELECTION

CONGRESS-BACKED candidate Barney Desai, banned and confined former leader of the Coloured People's Congress who was ordered by the Minister of Justice to resign from 27 organisations, including the C.P.C., is the new City Councillor for Ward Six, Cape Town.

The seat became vacant after the former City Councillor for this Ward, George Peake, was imprisoned for four years (two suspended) under the Explosives Act. He is also serving a one-year sentence for incitement.

Desai's victory with 1,100 votes in last week's by-election was an overwhelming defeat for E. M. "Babs" Essop the CAD collaborator candidate who was supported by a strong group of pro-apartheid White sitting councillors. Essop polled 558 votes.

WHITE VOTES

The other candidate in the three-cornered contest, Mr. George Phillips, a White businessman, polled 811 votes. His support was due to unusually heavy voting in this Ward by White voters who made a strong effort to get him elected for this traditional Non-White stronghold.

There was a 36.5 per cent poll—about the average for a municipal by-election. Of 6,907 registered voters in Ward Six, 2,518 cast their votes.

After the booths closed at 7 p.m. hundreds of people proceeded to the Drill Hall where the result was to be announced. While they waited a large group of people in the front of the hall sang freedom songs.

When Mr. Jan Luyt, the Town Clerk, announced Desai to be the winner, the crowd rushed to the platform with shouts of "Victory to the people." "Down with apartheid." "Down with Essop and the CAD."

NEW BASUTO PARTY

BUTHA-BUTHE.

The Basutoland Labour Party has been formed here with Mr. Elliot Komoto Lethata as its leader. Mr. S. J. Thakedi is secretary.

Mr. Lethata and Mr. Thakedi said the party was against communism, and that one of its aims would be greater co-operation with South Africa.

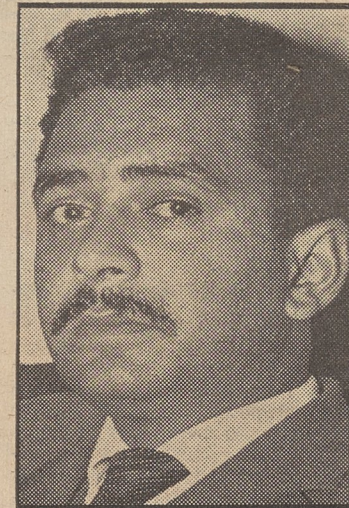
Everywhere people shouted "Amandla! Awethu!"

MRS. GOOL

Councillor Mrs. Cissy Gool, popularly known as "The Queen of Ward Six," climbed on to a table and shouted a speech at the cheering audience.

"I am proud and happy that a man of Mr. Desai's calibre and courage is going to council for our ward", she said. "Now we have a man who will fight beside me against apartheid in the City Council. This is a victory for the people. I congratulate the voters for electing Mr. Desai."

Meanwhile a large crowd rushed outside to where Mr. Desai was waiting in the street for the result. Being banned he could not enter the hall. With tears streaming down his cheeks he left with his wife and all Congress supporters for home—and a good rest after two months of intensive campaigning in the Ward.



Mr. Desai

TSHUME COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

EAST LONDON.

MR. Thami Tshume was committed for trial in the magistrate's court here last week on charges of furthering the interests of the African National Congress. It is alleged that between April 23 and May 4 last year, Tshume attempted to organise a stay-away campaign by the dockers.

Detective Sgt. E. Erasmus of the Security Branch in Port Elizabeth told the court that he boarded the train from Cradock to Port Elizabeth and found Tshume. He searched him and found two notebooks and a wad of notes. One of the notebooks contained the names and addresses of many people in different parts of the country, while the other notebook contained names of people and addresses in East London townships.

The notes had a complete record of Tshume's activities for the ANC in East London.

It was also alleged that the notes told of meetings with stevedore workers who were instructed to stay at home on May 29, 30 and 31 last year.

The notes found also described another meeting of comrades and the formation of an African Na-

tional Congress Branch at the West Bank Township of East London and the distribution of leaflets.

Det.-Sgt. Erasmus said that Tshume told him that he was coming from Cradock and his tour had taken him via East London and Queenstown. The detective then arrested him.



Waller in the London Daily Herald "By way of promotion, Bixby, from now on I'm not addressing you as just BIXBY — but MR. Bixby!"

Verwoerd Calls This Self-Government!

Bantu Councils In The Reserves

CAPE TOWN

REGULATIONS recently gazetted for the administration and control of townships in the so-called Bantu areas show that the Government has little intention of allowing the Africans to control their own affairs even in their own areas.

In many ways the regulations bear a striking resemblance to those proposed for Urban Bantu Councils, and are just as undemocratic. The preamble to the regulations states that the reason for this is that the State President is not satisfied that the Africans have yet attained such a degree of development as to warrant the introduction of full local self-government.

Ethnic Grouping

The regulations give the BAD Minister the power to establish these townships in the reserves and to restrict the inhabitants to a

particular ethnic unit.

No person other than a member of that ethnic unit or tribe shall be permitted to become an occupier of such township save with the permission of the Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

The Secretary for Bantu Affairs has the power to appoint the township manager, one or more superintendents and various officials and inspectors, whose function will be to "promote the social and economic progress of the occupiers" and generally to carry out such duties as may be assigned to them by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

Township Council

Whenever the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner deems it expedient to do so, he may establish a township council, either for the township as a whole or for "Bantu belonging to any national unit."

Such township council shall consist of at least six elected and selected "Bantu" who shall hold office for such period as the Chief Bantu Commissioner may deter-

mine.

A township council is supposed to be responsible for the local administration of the township for which it was established, but its decisions can be vetoed by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner. In addition the Bantu Affairs Commissioner can force the council to make by-laws or levy rates, or do so himself if the council refuses to co-operate.

The Bantu Affairs Commissioner may also establish a community guard "for the preservation of the safety of the inhabitants of the township" and "the maintenance of law and order."

No Security

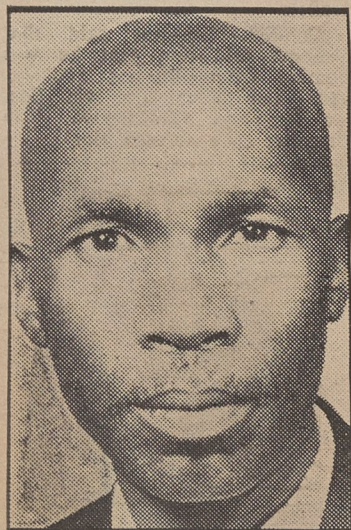
There will be no security of tenure for anybody in these townships. Suitable "Bantu" will be allowed to occupy residential or trading sites only so long as they are considered "fit and proper" persons to reside or trade in the township. A certificate for either purpose may be cancelled at any time by the manager or by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner on the request of the Minister.

The regulations specifically state that the Minister may withdraw the right of a man to his home or shop if there is proof to his satisfaction that the man or any of his employees is acting in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the State.

The hiring of halls is in the sole and absolute discretion of the superintendent. All meetings, if circumstances warrant it, shall be under the supervision of the police and authorised employees who have absolute power to control these meetings. The meeting can discuss only matters for which it has had permission. If it discusses anything else or becomes unruly in any way, the police or authorised employee can order the chairman to stop the meeting. No person shall, without the written approval of the manager, collect any money except for bona fide church purposes.

So much for self-government in Bantustan. Even the Government Gazette proves that it is a fraud, and that real power will continue to reside with the Minister and his officials.

POLICE WANTED THEM TO BECOME INFORMERS



Mr. Elliot Nonkonyana, a carpenter whom the police promised to transfer to any other area if only he would notify them of the activities of saboteurs. They said they sympathised with him because there were many carpenters in Port Elizabeth, so they would send him to a place where business would flourish better.



Miss Khelaka Fuyani, aged 19, who was offered money by the Port Elizabeth police to turn informer.

SUPPLEMENT

AFRICA and the WORLD

ALGERIA:

House-Building Program To Start

ALGERIA will start a house-building programme. A plan of action for the programme was adopted at a meeting of the Algerian National Reconstruction Commission recently under the chairmanship of premier Ben Bella.

Ben Bella said at the meeting that this reconstruction work would be carried out in regions where there was the largest number of refugees and homeless, and the housing situation was worst.

He said that the movement was a follow-up of the plowing campaign, taking over abandoned properties and a struggle against unemployment and semi-employment.

Ben Bella emphasised the necessity of mobilising the strength of the nation, and the role of the Algerian National Liberation Front and of the People's National Army in the movement.

Prefects and deputy-prefects of the Algerian departments and their subdivisions which will be involved in the reconstruction operation, attended the meeting.



Ben Bella



Julius Nyerere

Tanganyika says Goodbye to the Queen

THIS week Mr. Julius Nyerere, architect of Tanganyika's independence, becomes the first President of his country, which from Saturday will be a Republic within the Commonwealth.

A month ago Nyerere was chosen as President-elect by the voters of Tanganyika. His only rival, Mr. Zuberi Mtemvu of the Tanganyika ANC, received only a tiny proportion of the total vote. Mtemvu has now applied for membership of Nyerere's Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) which has announced an 'amnesty' to all political opponents.

The new Republican constitution makes the President a dominant figure in the government structure.

PORTUGAL:

'YOUR DAYS ARE NUMBERED' —prisoner tells political court

"YOU are the puppets of the police authorities. It is people who judge us now, and, with the war in Angola, it is you whom they will soon put on trial. The days of the present regime are numbered!"

With these words, Octavio Pato denounced the Portuguese tribunal in Lisbon that sentenced him to eight and a half years' imprison-

ment for being a member of the banned Portuguese Communist Party.

Pato, whose wife was also tried and imprisoned by the Lisbon tribunal, was made to stand without sleep during the eleven days and nights of the enquiry but still he refused to answer police questions. At the end, his wife turned towards the public in the courtroom and cried: "Down with Fascism!"

CONGO:

ANTI-GOVERNMENT PROTEST RALLY

ARMED Congolese gendarmes recently dispersed about 400 anti-government demonstrators outside United Nations headquarters in Leopoldville.

The demonstration, by Lumumbist supporters, was dispersed after about 20 minutes, according to eye-witnesses.

In the Upper House, senators expressed their opposition to the Adoula Government, already faced with a motion of censure in the Chamber of Deputies.

Meanwhile, President Kasavubu offered a general amnesty for all political offences, in an invitation to Katanga to end its secession.

The President said that Katanga's secession was like "a thorn in our back," and expressed the hope that "our Katangese brothers" would rejoin the rest of the Congo peacefully.

The Senate, meanwhile, called on the Government to release two of its members detained in prison.

Last week the Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of censure on the Adoula Government, which is obviously more popular in Washington than it is in Leopoldville.



President Kasavubu

BACKGROUND TO THE INDIA - CHINA DISPUTE

THE Chinese decision for a cease-fire and withdrawal to positions held on November 1959 provides a new opportunity for a negotiated, peaceful settlement of the border dispute with India.

Four days after the recent fighting began, the Chinese called for a cease-fire, withdrawal by both sides 12½ miles from the line of actual control, and negotiations.

The Indian Government countered by calling for a return to the positions both sides had occupied before September 8.

This would have put the Indians back in the advantageous military positions into which they had been moving for some time, especially during this spring and summer in territory in the Ladakh area which the Chinese say is Chinese, and continued the danger of clashes arising from the close confrontation of military forces of both sides.

The Chinese have now stated their intention of withdrawing even farther back than the positions held on September 8, and their proposals would mean Indians retiring from positions in the Ladakh area they occupied this year.

At the eastern end of the frontier, the Chinese would be withdrawn behind the McMahon Line which they do not recognise, and which the Indians want as their frontier.

All along the frontier both sides would be out of contact.

Case for negotiations

WHERE does India end and China begin? The frontier between China and India stretches for about 2,000 miles, along some of the world's most mountainous regions.

The Indian Government admits that this border has never been marked "on the ground," but claims that its position has been agreed in treaties adopted by the predecessors of the two present Governments.

It further claims that these treaties did not establish a new frontier, but merely confirmed boundaries which had already been fixed by history, custom and geography (mountain passes, watersheds, etc.).

The Chinese deny that there

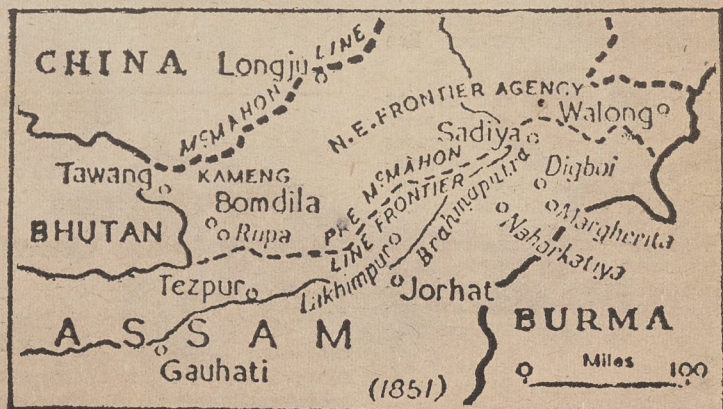
has ever been any valid treaty or other agreement between Governments of the two countries which has defined the border.

They agree that there is a historical and custom-fixed frontier, but differ from the Indians as to its exact position.

Such differences are only to be expected in view of the history of the region, with India governed

by British imperialism for two centuries, during which the colonialists were for ever striving to extend their hold—as in the famous song, "Wider still and wider, shall thy bounds be set."

Besides, the character of the mountainous and remote terrain would be bound to produce differences as to the exact location of a boundary based on custom.



This top map, published in The Times on November 21, 1962, shows the frontier before the McMahon Line was drawn. This roughly corresponds to the line China has always accepted. The McMahon Line, roughly 100 miles to the north, China has always repudiated. The map below (Indian sources) shows the Ladakh area shaded, and the Chinese road (continuous thick line) across it. The broken double line shows the approximate position to which the Chinese will withdraw.



For these reasons, the Chinese have constantly pressed India for negotiations to define the whole frontier clearly and precisely.

In the meantime, and while negotiations are proceeding, they have proposed that both sides withdraw an agreed distance from the line of actual control, so that military clashes are avoided.

The Indian Government has—in the past—refused this. It insisted that its version of the position of the frontier is the only correct one and that the Chinese must accept it.

Apart, possibly, from some minor adjustments, they have held the view that there was nothing to negotiate.

This inflexible attitude of the Indian Government was shown in the Indian Parliament when Mr. Nehru stated: "The McMahon Line is our boundary, map or no map. We will not allow anybody to come across that boundary" (November 20, 1950, quoted in "Indo-China Border Problem," Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, December 22, 1951).

Nevertheless, with both sides holding strong views on the position of the frontier, a solution is possible in only one way—negotiation.

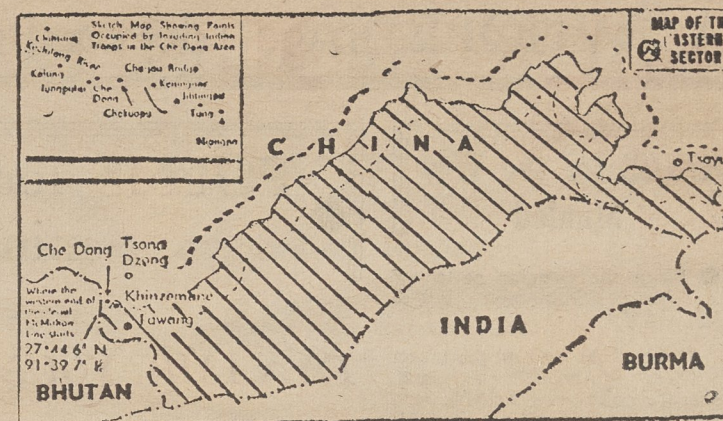
Any other method means war, which is against the interests of India and China alike, and only helps the enemies of both.

Areas in Dispute

SOMETHING like 120,000 square miles are involved (one-third more than the area of Britain).

IN THE WEST: Here India claims 30,000 square miles in the Ladakh area. The essential Chinese route from its province of Sinkiang passes through this area to Tibet.

In 1956 and 1957 China con-



This (Chinese-prepared) map shows the approximate area from which Chinese will withdraw to 12½ miles north of McMahon Line. The area is about three times as big as that in Ladakh in which they are staying. The shaded portion represents the area in dispute on the Eastern sector of the border. This is where most of the recent heavy fighting took place.

verted this traditional route into a 750-mile arterial highway. About 100 miles of this road pass through the disputed territory.

The Chinese say that, although some 3,000 workers were building the road, there was no complaint from India until afterwards.

The Chinese point out that this area has never been under Indian administration.

The Chinese maps roughly correspond with that made for the directors of the British East India Company by John Walker in 1854.

India's claim is based on history, custom, and on a treaty of 1842 between the authorities of Kashmir and Tibet.

The Chinese say this treaty did not define the border.

The Indians argue that it referred to the "old-established frontier" and that it was signed by a representative of the then Chinese Government.

The Chinese, however, say that only local authorities signed the treaty and it was not ratified by the Central Government afterwards.

IN THE EAST: Here there are some 90,000 square miles disputed. India regards the "McMahon" line as the border and claims that this was agreed at the Simla Convention in 1914, between Mr. McMahon, the British representative of colonial India, and the representatives of Tibet and the Central Chinese Government.

China declares that the McMahon line map was drawn up behind the back of the representative of the Chinese Government, that it was not made public for many years, and has issued a photograph showing it was signed only by McMahon and the Tibet representatives.

The map on the previous page reproduced from The Times of November 21, 1962, shows the difference in the position of the frontier before and after the McMahon Line came into existence.

In 1936 the McMahon Line first appeared in British and Indian maps. Up to 1953 it was still described as "undemarcated." Every Chinese Government has repudiated the line.

BURMESE PAPERS CALL FOR NEGOTIATIONS

"If Nehru wants to have the boundary question with China settled with dignity and honour, the present fighting in the Sino-Indian border areas must be stopped and negotiations be held on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence," said an article in the Burmese newspaper, Ludu (The People).

By soliciting military aid from the imperialists and colonialists, it said, India was undermining its own prestige.

It stressed that "the Nehru government must change its attitude at once and settle the boundary question with China through peace-

ful negotiations." An article in the Rangoon Daily recently said: "The root cause of the Sino-Indian boundary question is the work of the imperialists. Therefore, the imperialists are the culprits in the Sino-Indian border clashes."

It pointed out that the McMahon Line was concocted by the British.

"Countries which have attained independence from imperialist rule know very well that the imperialists always created conflict wherever they ruled," the article said. "Why should we fight if we know this? Both sides must consider this and settle the boundary question peacefully."

A WHOLE page devoted solely to...

JOKES for the Wry-Minded

● From the popular patter of U.S. Negro humourist DICK GREGORY:

"When I do land on the moon a little fourheaded, sixlegged, greencomplexioned man is sure to come up and tell me he don't want me marryin' his sister."

* * *

"I sat-in at one restaurant for 11 months and when they finally integrated THEY didn't have what I wanted."

* * *

"I walked into a restaurant and this white waitress came up to me and said: 'We don't serve coloured people in here.' 'That's all right,' I said, 'I don't eat 'em. Bring me a whole fried chicken.' About that time three 'cousins' (whites) come up to me and said: 'Boy! We're giving you fair warning. Anything you do to that chicken we're gonna do to you.' Just about that time the waitress brought the chicken. 'Remember,' the cousins said 'whatever you do to that chicken we're gonna do to you.' 'Okay,' I said 'Y'all line up.' And I put down my knife and fork and kissed it!"

* * *

● About the only amusing sidelight to the Cuban crisis was the story (true) of the American businessman who had an interview with Khrushchov during those tense days. Hanging on the wall of the room where they met was one of the well-known pictures of Karl Marx which displays the full profusion of Marx's beard. Cracked the American: "I didn't know that Marx was a Cuban."

And a Wry Poem

DID you know that the famous nonsense poem

*As I was going up the stair
I met a man who wasn't there.
He wasn't there again today
Oh, how I wish he'd go away!*

was written by an Englishman in exasperation against the refusal of the British Government to recognise the young Soviet Republic just after the First World War?

Today, of course, it is perfectly applicable to the absurd refusal of the United States to recognise People's China, or of the West to recognise the existence of the German Democratic Republic.

POEMS for the poetry minded

DYNAMIC YOUNG SOVIET POET



MORNING POEM

How terrible: closing your eyes
to life around you
you pronounce solemn suspicious judgment
on Youth.

Yes, its actions are vague
and uncertain.

No evil secret
in that old truth—

But a blind judge is useless
and it is bad enough
to see a friend

in one who hates you
—worse still: to see

an enemy in one who is your friend.

YEVGENI YEVTUSHENKO

Basutoland Bills To Curb Trade Unions

B.C.P. Plays the Imperialist Game

MASERU

A SINISTER trio of anti-working-class bills has been introduced in the Basutoland National Council which began its sittings on Wednesday, November 21.

The first of the trio, namely, the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill, was read for a second time. Piloting the Bill on behalf of the Executive Council was Mr. M. Lepolesa.

Mr. S. Mokhehle, who claims to be a working-class leader, gave full support to the Bill and made a speech in which inter alia, he attacked "communists."

The other two Bills are the Em-

ployment Bill, which is really a consolidation of the Masters and Servants Acts of the Cape; and the Workmen's Compensation Bill.

Indecent Haste

What has puzzled observers is the indecent haste that has been exhibited in regard to these bills. They have been placed high on the priority list when a great deal of obviously necessary legislation has been sat upon. In a country which is undeveloped from a working-class point of view, why is it essential to rush labour legislation through?

The truth is perhaps to be found in the forthcoming entry of Mr. Jack Scott and his allies, De Beers, into the Basutoland diamond mining business. The labour

position must be "fixed up" before they come in.

The Bills have to be examined as a single whole and it will be seen that the net effect is to produce a castrated trade union movement unable to do more than advocate reforms within the existing set-up.

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill which the Basutoland Congress Party, with the notable exception of a few members, fully supported, seriously interferes with the rights of workers to organise to form unions and co-ordinating bodies. The organisation of unorganised workers, which is the basis of trade union work, is hampered and surrounded by all manner of safeguards which will only benefit the imperialists.

Use of Funds

Provision is made for strictly controlling the expenditure of funds by unions. They cannot, for example, contribute to the freedom struggle. They cannot support persons who are the victims of political persecution by the imperialists.

Mr. S. Mokhehle and others forget that the imperialists are still in power and will have to administer the Bill and that they will certainly do so against the interests of the working-class. The right to strike is surrounded by all the crippling formulae contained in the Industrial Conciliation Act of the Republic which destroyed the European workers as a revolutionary force in S.A.

The deception practised in the Bill is to pretend that it is fully in favour of working-class organisation and then to make provision in fact for docile unions which will be unable to carry out steps necessary to protect the workers.

The workers' movement is developing rapidly, especially now that the workers have their own political party—The Communist Party of Lesotho. The imperialists have therefore decided with these bills to kill two birds with one stone—to pave the way for big business and to attack the working class before it is too strong.

The BCP leadership, blinded by their pathological dislike of "communism," have become the accomplices of the imperialists.

"Give Us Independence"

BPP Appeals To UNO

PALAPYE.

THE President of the Bechuanaland People's Party, Mr. Motsamai K. Mpho, has sent a memorandum to the United Nations viewing "with great concern the pattern of events in Southern Africa, where the Colonial Powers (Britain and Portugal) and South Africa collaborate in their persistent open defiance of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

"For the perpetuation of colonialism and imperialism, the domination of the majority by the minority, political and economic exploitation and enslavement of the African continues with increased harshness. Patriotic political organisations are deliberately and provocatively outlawed; leaders of these political organisations are banned, banished, restricted, jailed and the defenceless African people are massacred."

The memorandum says this disease of defying UNO radiates from the White Government of South Africa and has penetrated all the surrounding countries, including Bechuanaland.

Under existing legislation, Mr. Mpho points out, "South African citizens who wish to enter the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland for short visits are not

required to carry passports" (from British News issued by the British Information Services, October 9, 1962).

But an African visiting Bechuanaland Protectorate is expected to report his presence within 48 hours, otherwise he is liable to prosecution.

"A Black man is never referred to as a citizen in South Africa or in Bechuanaland," comments Mr. Mpho.

PERSECUTION

After listing cases of victimisation and persecution of refugees who have attempted to seek asylum in Bechuanaland, Mr. Mpho says the Bechuanaland People's Party strongly appeals to the United Nations Organisation "to unite and bring to an end foreign domination not later than 1963.

"We appeal to this world organisation for a united enforcement of the Declaration of Human Rights; for the formulation of democratic constitutions for all African countries under foreign rule; for the fixing of a date for the immediate independence of S. Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola, South West Africa and the so-called High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorate."

Mpanza Tries To Stop Advisory Board Elections

Pleads for Urban Bantu Councils

JOHANNESBURG

MR. James Sofasonke Mpanza, 'boss' of the Advisory Board, after giving the City Council of Johannesburg an ultimatum for the establishment of the advisory boards in Orlando two weeks ago, this week led a three-man deputation to the City Council to ask that the Advisory Board elections due to take place in the South West Townships on December 8 be stopped.

He told reporters that his board was sick and tired of the system of advisory boards. "It is all trash!"

Mr. Mpanza said he wanted the whole world to know that his board members wanted and would get an Urban Bantu Council, along with the executive powers that go with it.

"As advisory boardmen", he said, "we do advise the council, superintendents and other authorities. But they don't listen."

Mr. Mpanza also said that in his opinion the City Council was very "sluggish" in setting up Urban Bantu Councils.

NO BOARD MEETING

At the time Mr. Mpanza was leading the three-man deputation, his board was due for a monthly meeting at the Orlando East Superintendent's offices. But Mr. Mpanza and his board did not attend. Instead they trooped to the Council in the City, to ask it to stop the coming advisory board elections. Mr. Mpanza, who claims to be an expert on law and constitutional matters, interrupted the interview to quote at some length from the Urban Councils Act.

"They can't do a thing to me," he bellowed. "I know my law and I want that Urban Bantu Council."

Mr. Mpanza said that all the Advisory Boards could achieve was to be snubbed and have no powers at all.

An Urban Bantu Council or bust, he said.

PUBLIC INTEREST

Meanwhile the prospect of Urban Bantu Councils has shaken everybody in Johannesburg. Even people who for years have had nothing to do with political activities are now up in arms.

The fashionable Dube village, centre of beautiful homes and big cars, will be a hot spot in the Advisory Board elections. The "upper class" Africans there have shaken off their traditional lack of interest in village politics and are

stirred up as never before over the threat of losing their homes. In this stately village the City Council is sending letters to some residents threatening those in arrears with eviction, prosecution and re-possession of the homes for which they have paid big sums of money as deposits and also by way of improvements and extensions.

EMPTY HOUSES

There are already a number of empty houses, the tenants having been evicted by the City Council. Last week a number of houses were sold. Some papers carry advertisements for the sale of houses that have been re-possessed by the council or houses whose tenants are in arrears with their rent.

The present Dube advisory board faces strong opposition from an independent candidate sponsored by the United Democratic Party. Mr. Xaba told New Age that the chaotic situation in Dube was the result of maladministration on the part of the municipality. The residents of Dube were exploited and paid high rents but there were no lights and no sports grounds and few schools in the area. This modern township had no communal hall.

Creches had been put up by private enterprise.

Mr. Xaba said his first task if elected would be to oppose the U.B.C.s.



Mr. James Sofasonke Mpanza—the man who stands for Verwoerd's Urban Bantu Councils.

DYNAMITE ATTACKS ON POWER LINES

More Sabotage On Rand

JOHANNESBURG

THERE were two major sabotage attacks on the Rand within 36 hours of one another last week.

In the first, power supplies to the North Rand were disrupted when an Escom pylon carrying lines from Witbank was blown up.

In the second, a kiosk linking two signal boxes on the main Johannesburg to Roodepoort railway line was damaged by an explosion.

Between the two sabotage attacks, the police announced a reward of up to R1,000 for information leading to the tracking down of saboteurs.

An ESCOM official said of the North Rand explosion "This is a professional job. The saboteurs could not have chosen a more vulnerable pylon."

Trains were delayed and thousands of people on the Witwaters-

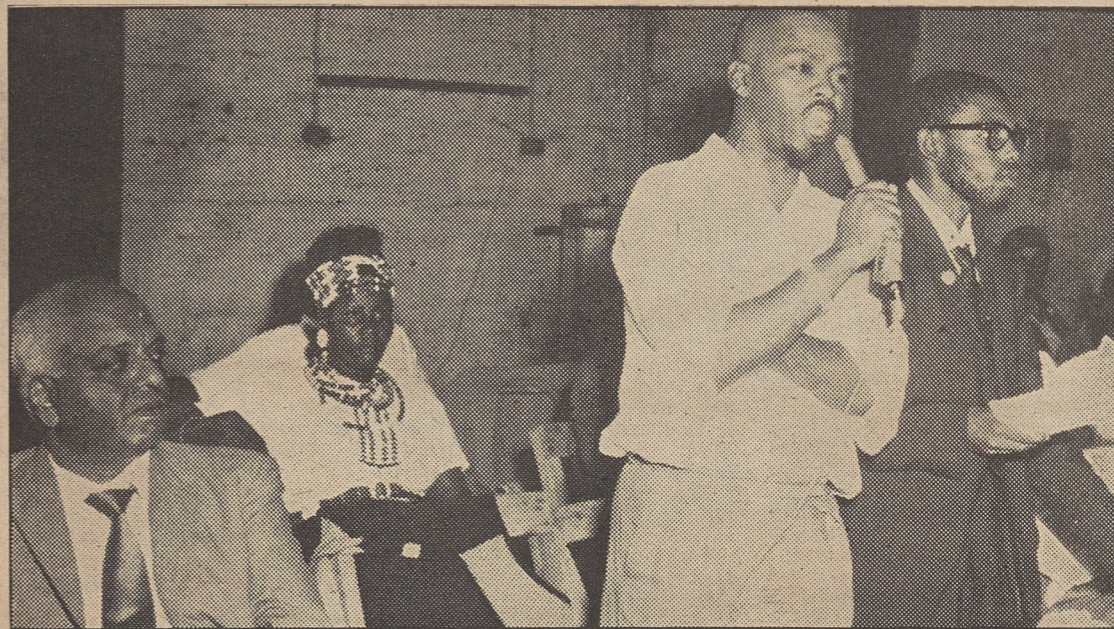
rand and in Pretoria were late for work because the loss of power also affected the Pretoria-Germiston line.

The pylon brought down at Putfontein, between Bapsfontein and Benoni, brought down an adjacent power line when it fell.

The exploding of the kiosk linking two signal boxes brought the heads of the Special Branch to the scene minutes after the sabotage blast was heard.

In Cape Town a telephone booth in Newlands was wrecked by an explosion on Monday night. Debris was hurtled in all directions for a distance of 50 yards. Residents in the neighbourhood came rushing out of their homes when they heard the noise of the explosion.

Police said the explosion looked like sabotage. A shattered wine bottle, a mangled tin and a brown paper carrier were found inside the booth.



Alson Kanyile, dynamic interpreter for SACTU, translates for Mr. Cennick Ndhlovu, secretary of the Railway Workers' Union, at the Durban conference. On the left is Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the S.A. Indian Congress.

"VERWOERD'S DAYS ARE NUMBERED"

(Continued from page 1)

The day after, Mr. Ronnie Kasrils, a SACTU volunteer, was raided and again a leaflet convening the meeting was confiscated at his home.

The question they refused to answer was whether they knew the authors of the leaflet convening the Conference which was found in their possession.

On Saturday morning with scores of delegates from the rural areas converging on Lakhani Chambers, offices of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, the Special Branch swooped once more. SACTU's chairman, Mr. Stephen Dhlamini, was arrested.

A few minutes later Mr. George Mbele, former organiser of the banned African National Congress and a member of the Natal Rural Areas Committee, was arrested at his offices. They spent Saturday night in jail. On Sunday a special court was convened after hectic legal representations and they were released on bail of R30 each on condition that they did not attend the conference. Mr. Dhlamini was to have taken the Chair at the Conference and Mr. George Mbele was to have led the main political discussion.

SPIRIT OF DEFIANCE

Despite the intimidation the attendance at Conference and the spirit of the delegates who frequently broke into song indicated a new spirit—a spirit of defiance.

Opening the Conference Dr. G. M. Naicker, President of the Natal Indian Congress, said that the assault "on the arsenal of democracy" must be viewed with grave concern.

"The banning of organisations,

the banishment of people's leaders, the banning of meetings and newspapers, the raids on the organisers of this conference and the arbitrary arrest of Mr. George Mbele and Mr. Stephen Dhlamini are all part and parcel of a concerted move to intimidate the people.

"The house arrests, a mediaeval form of torture, are stated to be a civilised method of punishment. Can Mr. Vorster or anyone else imagine the mental and psychological torture of persons confined within two or three rooms of a flat or in a shanty in a location for 24 hours of every day for five years?" he asked.

Calling on the people to organise in all their areas and to join or form local organisations Dr. Naicker concluded: "I assure you when large numbers of people learn the lesson of unity then the days of freedom are at hand and the days of Verwoerd are numbered."

POLITICAL REPORT

Mr. Cennick Ndhlovu read the main political report.

Dealing with the Freedom Charter, Mr. Ndhlovu said that before its ban the ANC had crystallised its objectives in the Freedom Charter, that most democratic programme of political principles ever enunciated in South Africa by any political organisation or Party.

"This programme does not represent the principles of the African people alone . . . It has been adopted by the SAIC, The Coloured People's Congress and the now banned Congress of Democrats.

"It is the Freedom Charter which has continued to place the

Congress movement at the head of the struggle for liberation and distinguishes it from all other so-called progressive and democratic organisations."

After dealing with the world situation and calling for peace and the destruction of all nuclear weapons, Mr. Ndhlovu dealt with the Indo-China dispute.

"The present trouble between India and China is relevant to our struggle in South Africa. Both countries are necessary allies in our struggle for liberation. If they continue to fight each other they will disunite the forces of Africa and Asia, who instead of uniting and fighting imperialism will fight each other to the benefit of the imperialists", he said.

"We must not take sides in this struggle but we must use all our endeavours to bring about negotiations between these two countries."

VORSTER'S THREATS

After dealing at length with the political situation in South Africa, Mr. Ndhlovu said that Mr. Vorster had told the world that the time had come when they were going to take off their gloves and fight the oppressed people with their naked fists.

"We regret this attitude . . . Throughout our political history our leaders and organisations have hoped for a peaceful settlement of our problems . . . But the behaviour of the Nats . . . has shattered our hopes. Unless a halt is put to the Nationalists South Africa is heading fast for a serious clash . . ." concluded Mr. Ndhlovu.

Resolutions adopted at Conference:

(1) declared that it will continue (Continued on page 15)

Jo'burg Council Forces Sports Apartheid

Indians and Africans May Not Use Same Ground

JOHANNESBURG'S City Council is turning on the apartheid heat in the field of sport and doing the Government's dirty work of stopping Indian and African footballers playing together and using the same grounds.

It's no longer a question of hints

and silent pressure from behind the scenes. The threats and ultimatums are being delivered loud and strong, even put down on paper.

DEPUTATION

Not so long ago the Johannesburg Indian Sports Grounds Association sent a deputation to the City Council Management Committee to discuss the use of

their sport ground at Natalspruit.

On October 28 back came the reply. Here it is:

"INDIAN SPORTSGROUND: NATALSPRUIT

I am directed to inform you that the Management Committee of the City Council, after taking into full consideration the representations made by your deputation on the 25th October 1962 resolved:

That the Johannesburg Indian Sportsgrounds Association be informed that the Council will not agree to the South African Soccer League being permitted to use the Council's grounds at Natalspruit, and that these fields must be reserved for all forms of Indian Amateur and Professional sport; and that the Manager, Non-European Affairs Department be authorised to agree to the use of the ground on special occasions which in his opinions are justified.

It will now be necessary for your Association to enter into an agreement with this Department in regard to the terms of the conditions under which these grounds are to be developed and maintained by this Department, and used by your Association, in terms of the Committee's resolution and I suggest an early meeting between us in an effort to come to a final agreement.

So much for apartheid being the 'natural way of life' in South Africa. It's being forced on people by the Council which reserves to its manager the right to decide who the people must play soccer with.

ARENSTEIN ARRESTED

DURBAN.

FORMER chairman of the banned Congress of Democrats in Durban, Mr. R. I. Arenstein, was arrested and charged last week with failing to report to the police on time on two occasions in terms of the house arrest order served on him by the Minister of Justice.

The case against Mr. Arenstein was remanded to December 27 and he is out on R700 bail.

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

TO A WOMAN UNDER HOUSE ARREST

What I think about most often is lying in bed in that great dark barn with you near me (this refers to Pretoria Central during the Emergency—Ed.), although I don't remember what we used to talk about . . . it must often have been of home, and children, and all the things we longed for so much.

But I do remember how often, jokingly, we said "The next time—" knowing even then that the next time would be entirely different, in circumstances we couldn't foresee or guess at.

Well, this is the next time. What we really knew about it then was that we wouldn't be all together again. And we are not. We are all separated and divided, even those of us who have seen each other almost every day for years and years.

Now they have imprisoned us in a new way—they have imprisoned us away from each other. And how foolish it all is! I never felt closer to you.

There's no way yet devised by evil men for preventing this warm, close feeling between us, they don't know how to eradicate understanding and companionship, trust and love, optimism and hope from our minds. And each time they take a new step to try and isolate us and destroy us, they are isolating and destroying themselves, they are dying, suffocated by all the misery and restrictions and hate that emanate from them.

We used to think we could stand anything, except for the children. Our longing to be in contact with them, to try and protect them, to preserve for them the security of life and routine we believed to be necessary, was almost overwhelming. Well, at least we are with them. The home goes on, even if for you and others home is now a prison.

We knew we couldn't protect them from everything. And they are older now and understand more, and are readier to stand up to more.

They're beautiful, and we're proud of them, and we know that in their own ways they are proud of us. We've given them something tremendously more important than the fragile illusion of security in this insecure world.

We've given them morality, we've shown them that there is goodness, honesty, integrity, incorruptibility, and that these are the standards towards which they must strive. What could be more important than that?

"BE BRAVE. THAT IS THE SECRET OF VICTORY."

From "One Still Free."