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# SPARK

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**Vorster's New Year Present**

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## BLANKET BAN ON NAMED AND BANNED

### Outlawed from all Political Life

JOHANNESBURG

WITH a blanket proclamation in the Government Gazette published on December 28, 1962, Minister Vorster has outlawed from political activity all people named under the Suppression of Communism Act or who were office-bearers or members of any organisation declared unlawful under the Act.

The ban affects first of all the 432 South Africans whose names were recently gazetted as members or active supporters of the former Communist Party of South Africa. Most of these people have never been named or restricted in any way before.

In addition the new ban affects the 115 people banned, confined or house-arrested under the Suppression of Communism Act. Many of the banned people are also named, but many, like Helen Joseph, Walter Sisulu, Nelson Mandela, Duma Nokwe, Tom Nkobi, Chief Lutuli, Alfred Nzo, Lilian Ngoyi and others are not. Up till now banned people who were not named or convicted under the Suppression of Communism Act and specifically ordered to resign have been free to belong to organisations so long as they did not attend gatherings.

Also affected are all former members and office-bearers of the Congress of Democrats, which was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act. The position of former members of the A.N.C. and P.A.C. is ambiguous, as a special Act was passed for outlawing these organisations, though certain provisions of the Suppression of Communism Act were also applied to them.

#### DRASTIC

Vorster's ban is a drastic limitation on the freedom of those affected. They are prohibited, first

of all, from belonging to a list of 36 organisations set out in the Gazette. Included in this list are not only all the various Congress organisations which have been formed from time to time, but also organisations like the Civil Rights League and political organisations in the Protectorates and South West Africa.

The named and banned people

are also prohibited from belonging to any organisation which is in any manner affiliated to or a subsidiary of any organisation mentioned in the list of 36, "or which promotes or furthers or performs any act or is engaged in any activity which is calculated to promote or further any of the objects of any such organisation."

(Continued on page 3)

### CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION



It was a great day when Jack Hodgson's application to have his house arrest order set aside was granted. For the 24 hour arrestees—complete freedom (depending on how 'complete' any freedom is for a political in Verwoerd's South Africa.) For the 12 hour house arrestees, freedom to leave their homes, but still prohibitions on their communicating with banned persons, leaving their home towns. Anyway, it was a night for celebrating. Our picture shows Walter Sisulu singing, singing a speech!

COMMENT

# Vorster's New Proclamation Is An Outrage

IT is to be hoped that Vorster's new blanket prohibition on named and banned people from belonging to any political organisation (see page 1) will not be allowed to pass unchallenged. For it is completely vicious in its scope and intention and a flagrant violation of the freedom of the individual.

Once again the list of people named under the Suppression of Communism Act is being used as the basis for an assault on civil liberties. Innocent people are being deprived of their civic rights, not because they have committed any crime, not even because Mr. Vorster thinks they are a danger to the state, but purely because their names appear on the list of members and supporters of the former Communist Party before it was banned in 1950.

The effect of the new proclamation is not only to turn the listed and the banned into political outcasts but also to deprive many of them of their livelihood. An organisation like the South African Congress of Trade Unions is likely to be gravely crippled by the loss of its top leadership. Smaller unions, deprived of the key figures who built them up, may disappear altogether.

Vorster tells the world these measures are essential to combat Communism. *The practical effect, however, will be to deprive the people of their leadership and their organisations, their defence against oppression, and render them an easy prey to intensified capitalist exploitation in the name of apartheid.*

The Suppression of Communism Act is being used, not, as is claimed, to suppress Communism, but to outlaw all effective opposition to Nationalist tyranny. Of the 115 people who are at present banned from attending gatherings in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, no fewer than 63, or more than half, are *not* named, in other words were *never* members or active supporters of the Communist Party. Despite this, the Act has been used to deprive them of the basic right of freedom of speech, and now new restrictions are being heaped upon them.

Thus, named or not named, anti-Nationalists are being savagely penalised for their opposition to apartheid. And some are even being penalised today for activities that date back to the pre-war period, for they have not been active since, though their names remain on the list.

It is to be hoped that this mockery of justice will produce an outcry from the South African people. It is not good enough for Vorster to issue one vicious proclamation and house arrest order after another and try to get away with it by pretending that his victims are only Communists.

This is clearly a matter which does not concern the Communists alone. The violation of all democratic principles in the name of anti-Communism is an invasion of the liberties of the whole people. The consequences in the realm of intimidation alone are incalculable. An injury to one becomes an injury to all.

*Vorster's Nazi tactics must be exposed and halted forthwith if South Africa is to be saved from the ghastly fate which overtook Hitler Germany and the whole German people. We want no scapegoats and death camps here.*

# BRIGHT SPARKS

by

HOWARD LAWRENCE

MEMO: S.A. Foundation to the growing army of unofficial apartheid ambassadors who sell South Africa abroad:

You will emphasise the "positive" aspects of Nat Government policy on your trip overseas. Special points to be made are;

1. Africans are not allowed to form official trade unions. This (a) prevents them from earning a decent living wage which they might use to buy too much food and so cause themselves unnecessary suffering from constipation; (b) prevents them from buying enough clothes and blankets with which they might smother themselves to death and so cause a shortage of cheap labour.
2. Africans are forced to carry passes because it prevents them from getting lost before they can be arrested and imprisoned for leaving them at home—in which case they are lost officially on some remote prison-farm where they will be forced to make a valuable contribution to the country's economy by working for nothing as "prison labour."
3. Non-White students of medicine are not allowed to study anatomy on dead White bodies. This saves them from the scientific realisation that there is no difference between Whites and blacks, except the bleach.
4. About 5,000 books are banned to South Africans of all races, thus safeguarding them from the dangerous, "communist" belief that the progress and advancement of humanity is a good thing, and thereby ensuring the continued dominance of White, Western civilisation in at least one part of Africa.
5. African men are not allowed to bring their wives and children with them to the cities, are forced to live in 'Bachelor Barracks' where they are exposed to the Western practice of homosexuality and sodomy that is so popular in current-day Europe and America.
6. Africans are kept poverty-stricken so that the wives of the big businessmen who underpay them can practise the ever-popular hobby of philanthropy by going around and dishing out parcels of old clothing, thus ensuring a steady supply of 'personality profiles' for the White newspapers.

# BLANKET BAN ON NAMED AND BANNED

(Continued from page 1)

They are also prohibited from belonging to "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."

Finally they are prohibited from belonging to any trade union or employers' organisation which is not registered as such in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act.

### MUST RESIGN

The Gazette says that those who are already members of such organisations must resign as from February 1, 1963.

The prohibition is automatically operative unless the Minister's written consent or that of the magistrate concerned has been obtained. In other words, no named or banned person may belong to any of these organisations unless the Minister or the magistrate concerned has given permission for him to do so.

The Minister's proclamation will deprive many people of their livelihood and will strip many organisations of their leading personnel.

### POSITION OF SACTU

*Hardest hit body will possibly be the South African Congress of Trade Unions, whose President Leon Levy, general secretary*

## Russell's Tribute To Nelson Mandela

LONDON

THE conditions which exist in South Africa today are those such as early peoples experienced in the history of man", says a statement by Bertrand Russell released by the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

"A whole people is enslaved, and their spokesmen are subjected to torture, humiliation and death. South Africa is one great concentration camp and, because this is so, the protest of those who stand out against it is all the more incredible and courageous.

"There is in South Africa the most clear duty of conscience. Conscience requires that everyone who finds it possible to do so should resist to the limit until this filthy regime is eliminated and the people of South Africa are free.

"I wish to pay tribute to Nelson Mandela, for we are all in his great debt."

Marks Shope, and local SACTU committee leaders Billy Nair, Alvern Bennie and Melville Fletcher may no longer work for SACTU or any of its affiliated unions.

The proclamation therefore bleeds SACTU of the cream of its leadership—and takes the bread out of the mouths of these working trade unionists.

"This is Vorster's New Year present to South Africa", commented SACTU officials on the latest ban.

"His repression of 1962 is to be carried over into 1963 and the country subjected to another year of mounting tensions and race conflict.

*"Far from intimidating trade unions and trade unionists these tactics must anger and inflame the workers and rouse them to action."*

### ALSO AFFECTED

How by these blanket bans by proclamation any Minister let alone Minister Vorster could have applied his mind to individual

cases is a mystery. For it is not only "political" who are affected.

Placed in jeopardy are listed men who are attorneys and members of the side bar, barristers including a former chairman of the Johannesburg bar and a former chairman of the Pretoria bar, doctors who are prevented from belonging to the Medical Association, workers from belonging to trade unions, journalists from joining the S.A. Society of Journalists, parents who may not attend school or parent-teacher meetings where educational policies may be discussed.

The list is endless. The bans are clearly yet another round in the fierce war of attrition waged between a tyrannical government and the forces of liberation.

*This increasingly is the way of a Minister and a Government with a tormenting fear of any liberty because it may be turned to unseating it. More and more clearly it becomes obvious to all that the price which will have to be paid for apartheid is outright fascism.*

# Trade Unions Will Fight on, Says SACTU

THE blanket ban on named and banned people from participating in the activities of 36 listed organisations and any body that discusses state policy is an indication of the state of panic in which the Government finds itself, and the lack of confidence in its own policies that it dare not allow them to be discussed, says a statement on the proclamation issued by the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Not only, says SACTU, has the Minister taken the unprecedented step of restricting individuals from exercising their fundamental democratic rights, but he has also ordered the dismissal of numerous individuals who are employed in the organisations on his list, without any consideration of each individual case.

### DESPERATION

Despite the most intense persecution of SACTU officials and members, the Government has been forced to witness the phenomenal growth of African trade unions. In desperation, therefore, the Government is now attempting to smash these unions.

This act of intimidation will fail, like all previous acts of the Government, to destroy democratic principles and to stop the growth of trade unions. It will not make the people less hostile to government policies and will not remove the anger and frustration caused by reservation, influx control and other anti-worker

measures. Non-white workers throughout South Africa will see this attack on SACTU as an attack on them and they will interpret it as a determined attempt on the part of the Government to keep their wages permanently depressed and skilled jobs forever out of their reach.

### WORLD HOSTILITY

*This ban will also intensify world trade union hostility to South African goods.*

If Mr. Vorster believes that his action will bleed the trade unions to death he is sadly mistaken. The trade union movement will press with greater vigour for its demands, will resist the attacks on its leadership and will continue to organise thousands of unorganised workers.

## RAY HARMEL BANNED

JOHANNESBURG

In the same week that the house arrest judgment of the Supreme Court here raised the restrictions on Michael Harmel, the Special Branch served on his wife, Mrs. Ray Harmel, an order restricting her to Johannesburg, prohibiting her from communicating with any named or banned persons, prohibiting her attendance at any social gatherings and requiring her to report to the police once every week.

# CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION



House arrestees in Johannesburg celebrated in a big way after the court order declaring their house arrest orders invalid. Above, Duma Nokwe leads a chant. Below, three former 24-hour arrestees hug one another in delight. Left to right, Messrs Tom Nkobi, Macdonald Maseko and Alfred Nzo.

## Thank You!

"SPARK" acknowledges receipt of the following donations:

### CAPE TOWN

Norbas; R20, van der Westhuizen R 14.58, E.M. (Fete) R1. K.P. R10, Jumble R1.50, H. and J. R10, L.K. R25, Ruth and Bernard R20, Friend R1, C.M. Anderson R7.90, van der Westhuizen (per J.S.) R2, Cheque R8, Mr. Bester R25, Bob R2, Rubar R5, H.T. R4, "Loyal Friend" R10, "B" R2, "S" R1, J. and R. R30, N.D. (Sonia's birthday present) R6, Louis (Jumble) R3.70, Mrs Ess. R30, Refund R10, Father Xmas, R10, Cheese R2, M. Nurick R3.90, Newey R4 Babu (per Douglas) R2, Unity R10, S. R20.

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# INDEPENDENCE DEMAND FOR BASUTOLAND

## First Conference of Maramatlou-Freedom Party

### MAŞERU

A RESOLUTION demanding the introduction of universal adult suffrage "to keep Basutoland in step with the rest of the world and Africa in particular and remove the blot of discriminating against women on the basis of sex and non-payment of tax" was passed at the first annual conference of the Maramatlou-Freedom Party held here recently.

The conference was held at the Fraser's Memorial Hall and was well-attended throughout.

The conference urged the Constitutional Commission to speed up its work and produce a report which should be presented to King Moshoeshoe II for presentation in turn to the Basutoland Legislature "not later than September 1963."

The resolution envisaged that the next stage in Basutoland's development would be the establishment of responsible government, but stressed that a date should also be set for the complete independence of Basutoland not later than 12 months from the establishment of responsible government.

### AMALGAMATION

The Maramatlou-Freedom Party was brought about by the amalgamation of two separate parties—the Maramatlou Party and the Freedom Party. Its orientation is right of centre but anti-communism is not a prominent feature. In his address to the conference, Mr. B. M. Khaketla, former President of the Freedom Party, stressed the need for early independence and called for the unity of all Basotho as a vital necessity.

Mr. Khaketla warned, however, that the establishment of independence would be no bed of roses and referred to some of the difficulties the country would have to face when independent.

He regarded as irresponsible and dishonest those politicians who gave the impression that independence would mean "paradise" for the Basotho.

Throughout his speech Mr. Khaketla stressed the importance of the Basotho struggle to the freedom of South Africa and gave his full support to the liberation struggle in South Africa.

### COMMITTEE

The conference elected a committee headed by the President,



Mr. B. M. Khaketla

Chief S. S. Matete. Deputy President is Mr. Khaketla, general secretary Dr. Makotoko.

A surprise was the election to the committee of the Secretary of the Basutoland Workers' Union, A. S. Makhele, who has been accused by Basutoland Congress Party witch-hunters of being a "Communist."

### B.C.P. Conference

A striking contrast to the orderly, well-run Maramatlou-Freedom Party conference was the conference of the Basutoland Congress Party which started on the same day.

First of all the B.C.P. had no hall and the first session was in

the open air. It had not gone far before it rained and had to be abandoned.

The conference assembled again the following afternoon at the pits ground, Maseru. Rain fell again and the conference again had to be abandoned.

The B.C.P. conference only got going when the Maramatlou-Freedom Party conference ended and it was able to move into the Fraser's Memorial Hall.

### NAME-CALLING

Speeches were made largely by the platform—by the President, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, the general secretary Mr. Kolisang, and the Cairo representative Mr. Chakela. As usual it was a name-calling session in which abuse was poured on all sorts of people who had incurred the displeasure of the B.C.P. leadership.

The conference made it quite clear that B.C.P. support has dwindled in recent years. This could hardly fail to be so because every person who participated in the Maramatlou-Freedom Party conference was a former member of the B.C.P.

Apart from attacks on individuals, the conference consisted of Lithoko (praise poems) of Ntsu Mokhehle and songs. There was no Presidential election, as Mokhehle is in office for five years in terms of a constitutional amendment passed last year.

The Deputy President elected is Mr. G. P. Ramoreboli. General Secretary remains Mr. Kolisang. All in all, an unhappy conference.

## STRIKE THREAT AT DURBAN HOSPITAL

### DURBAN

ABOUT six months ago an induna—Willard Mthembu—employed at Durban's McCord Hospital was dismissed after a total stoppage of workers in all departments. The workers complained that the Induna was unpopular and bossy. He was also alleged to have been against the Hospital Workers' union of which the majority of the workers are members.

Last month Mthembu was re-employed by the Hospital authorities in a position of unanimous approval by the workers.

On hearing the news the workers met the Hospital superintendent and told him that they were contemplating strike action again unless the induna was dismissed.

"Spark" is informed that many workers are on holiday as the Union officials were unavailable to lead the strike action without a meeting was only averted at the last moment as a strong section of the workers were bent on immediate action.

A meeting, however, is being held soon to consider what action is to be taken, according to an official of the Union.

## Sanctions 1.

## MRS. HOOPER STOPS A SOUTH AFRICAN CARGO

A PICKET line of Americans, led by Mrs. Marie Louise Hooper, who was deported from South Africa during the Treason Trial for her close association with African National Congress officials, succeeded in mid-December in tying up a ship trying to unload South African cargo in San Francisco.

The vessel was the Dutch ship Raki, which arrived at San Francisco's Pier 19 with a cargo of coffee, hemp, asbestos and perhaps a few frozen lobster tails, according to a report in the San Francisco Chronicle.

Together with 20 pickets from the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, the Congress of Racial Equality and other organisations, Mrs. Hooper marched in the rain at the entrance of the pier.

"There's no labour dispute here", protested C. D. Shepard, superintendent of the Pacific-Oriental Terminal. "This line (the picket line) has no more legal effect than a Salvation Army band." He added that such a tie-up of a ship cost thousands of dollars a day.

## WENT BACK

Some of the 214 longshoremen assigned to unload the Raki took a look at the pickets and went back to the hiring hall for other

assignments.

"We traditionally don't go through picket lines", declared an official of the longshore workers. "We understand the situation in South Africa and we're certainly against what's going on down there."

However, an arbitrator later ruled that the longshoremen must disregard the picket line, honour their contract and return to work.

Among the marchers urging stevedores not to unload the Raki were the president of the San Francisco chapter of the National

Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, who said: "We hope to prick the conscience of America and urge this country to join the United Nations boycott of South African goods."

## VOTED

Mrs. Hooper clarified, though, that the United States had been among the nations that had voted for sanctions against South Africa.

Since her expulsion from South Africa in 1957 Mrs. Hooper has been the West coast representative of the American Committee on Africa.

## Sanctions 2.

## ...BUT MR. JOOSUB WILL SCAB IN INDIA

JOHANNESBURG.

WEALTHY Pretoria Indian merchant Mr. H. E. Joosub is on a six week visit to India and Pakistan during which he will try to get Indian businessmen to agree not to apply sanctions against South Africa.

Mr. Joosub said this just before he left on his trip in mid-December.

He told the Pretoria English daily that he had been invited to address the Chambers of Commerce at Karachi and Bombay and he would express opinions on the foolishness and danger of applying sanctions against South Africa.

President of the Pretoria Indian Commercial Association which has accepted the Government's Indian Affairs Department, Mr. Joosub said that while he was in India he would remember that he was a South African.

## THE SOLUTION

South Africa's problems, he continued, could not be solved by allowing foreign interference or internal violence.

What is the solution? "Our only hope", said Mr. Joosub, "lies in the conscience of South Africa itself. There is no problem in our history of a country being

never happened in South Africa, but happened in Russia under Stalin."

In the next breath Mr. Joosub said that South Africans should be made aware of the unemployment and hardships caused by the Group Areas Act . . . there was a loss of livelihood.

While overseas, said Mr. Joosub, he would not fight the government of this country. "In India and Pakistan I shall speak for South Africa and tell of its possibilities and economic progress."

In South Africa he thought there was little hope of obtaining relief for Indians through legal channels. "The only hope is an appeal to the conscience of the White electorate."

## FOOTNOTE:

Mr. Joosub made another press statement four days before this one. Headlined 'I Hope They Will be Punished', this interview was a condemnation of the explosion which wrecked the Laudium house to which Passive Resister Mr. Nana Sita (now in prison) and his family were to be moved under the Group Areas Act.

In the same report it was announced that before leaving for India Mr. Joosub had made a formal request to the Department of Indian Affairs for 'an impartial inquiry' into the problems facing Indians in South Africa today.

4-page SPECIAL

AFRICA and the WORLD

## SOVIET HELP TO GHANA

By A. SAVIN

MORE than 1,000 million people in former colonial countries have now cast off the yoke of foreign domination and have taken the road of independent development. They have achieved political emancipation, but the dark clouds of the past—economic backwardness, illiteracy and poverty—still overshadow their lives.

The socialist countries see it as their brotherly duty to help these countries to develop their national economies as rapidly as possible as a sound basis for ensuring their future as free and independent states. The Soviet Union is increasing its assistance to underdeveloped countries year by year.

The value of Soviet commitments in 1962 increased by 27 per cent compared with 1961.



Ghana is a typical example. In 1960 the two countries signed their first economic and technical co-operation agreement on designing and building industrial enterprises, developing hydro-resources, geological surveying and training Ghanaian specialists. The long-term Soviet credit for the designing work and equipment deliveries is being redeemed by traditional Ghanaian exports, and not by currency, of which Ghana is badly in need.

## RICH IN GOLD

It was not for nothing that Ghana was called the Gold Coast. She is rich in gold, diamonds, bauxite and manganese, but these minerals were poorly developed and were prospected mainly in the south of the country. Prospecting in the north is shortly to begin with Soviet assistance. The Ghanaian authorities are now considering blueprints for a gold concentration plant with an annual capacity of 25 tons drawn up on request by Soviet specialists.

Ghana will also build with Soviet assistance an instrument-making plant, a paper factory and a cotton mill, and Soviet specialists have drawn up the specifications for ferro-manganese and tractor plants. The USSR will also help Ghana build her first experimental nuclear reactor.

The country is being assisted in overcoming the housing shortage. The Soviet Union is building the first plant for the production of

large ferro-concrete panels, with an annual capacity of 753,000 sq. feet of housing space, and new blocks of flats have been designed for Accra and Tema.

Skilled workers and technicians for industry, agriculture and building will be trained in Ghana with Soviet aid. For this purpose, schools with a combined student body of 5,000 to 6,000 are being set up.

## COLONIAL RULE

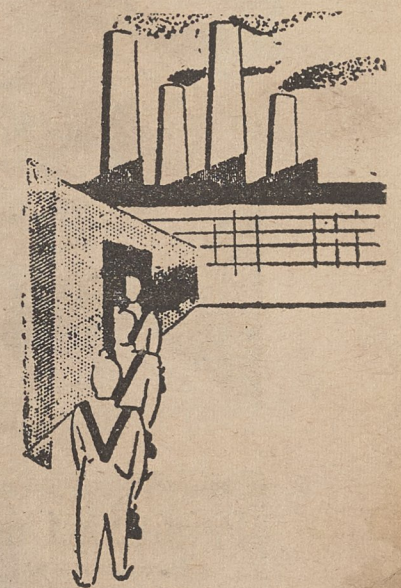
Colonial rule has left its imprint not only on industry (formerly only minerals were extracted that would meet the needs of the metropolitan country in raw materials) but also on agriculture, which specialised in growing cocoa beans for export. As a result, the basic manufactures and foodstuffs have to be imported.

The Gulf of Guinea abounds in fish, but Ghana has to spend more than £3 million a year importing it. Tens of thousands of fishermen have to make do with primitive tackle with which they are unable to meet home demand. The Soviet Union has agreed to help build a fleet of trawlers and several fish-processing plants which will enable the country to catch and process some 16,000 tons of fish a year and cut outlays on imports by half. Aid will be given in training workers and experts for the industry.

With a view to developing a multi-crop agriculture, three state-owned farms—two for rice and one for maize—occupying some

6,000 acres each, will be set up with the Soviet Union's assistance. In addition, experiments will be conducted in cultivating cotton. At the request of the Farmers' Council, Soviet specialists have drawn up recommendations for the mechanisation of agriculture on a co-operative basis.

There can be no doubt that, with the help of her friends, the young African republic will be successful in fulfilling her programme of economic reorganisation.



## HUNTER'S CHILD AT UNIVERSITY

TWENTY-FOUR year old Shelebatu, a member of China's tiniest hunting tribe, the Olunchun, recently entered the Inner Mongolian University, the first of his people to do so. Shelebatu's progress is a good measure of the progress of his people, sharp-shooting fur-clad hunters who were wholly illiterate at the time of liberation because of the reactionary policies of previous governments.

Shelebatu comes from a hunter's family which was one of the poorest in the district. The entire family—mother and seven kids—had been supported by the eldest son, who had died of their father's

death.

In the course of an improving life, Shelebatu finished his secondary education and passed the entrance examinations for the history department of the Inner Mongolian University. His six brothers are either working in the people's communes or studying at schools. Though his education is well within the family's resources, Shelebatu receives the special allowances for minority students in the university.

In the Olunchun 'Autonomous Banner,' with a population of over 1,000, nine out of ten children of school-going age attend one or other of the five schools.

# CONTORTIONS IN KATANGA

## U.N. Moves Against Tshombe But West Divided



In a comfortable position—Moscow View

The freeze-up in the Congo situation which has existed for many months was broken this week when the U.N. launched a military drive to take the Katanga. At the moment it is not clear just how far the U.N. will be prepared to go. The U.N. has gone through the motions of launching the fanfare of an attack on more than one occasion in the past. To date little has been achieved and much confusion has resulted.

The U.N. has not had a pretty history in its Congo operations. It is now nearly two years since the Government of the late Patrice Lumumba called in the United Nations to aid in the unification of the Congo. What resulted during U.N. "aid"?

- Lumumba was slaughtered.
- The Lumumba Government was forcibly dissolved.
- Antoine Gizenga, Lumumba's successor was jailed and remains in jail.
- The secession of Katanga continued.
- The Congo remained strife-torn and economic development was paralysed.

The U.N. has now decided to take action—limited action—to end the secession of Katanga. Why this step has suddenly been taken now is not altogether clear. Possibly, it was decided that prompt action should be taken to forestall the efforts of such bodies as P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A to achieve a united Congo outside the confines of the United Nations.

● In Belgium colonial forces organised a demonstration which chanted the slogan—"Hang Kennedy."

### U.S. ROLE

It does not seem as if the U.S. intends paying much attention to the laments of its allies. The U.S. feels that in M. Adoula it has found a more reliable ally in the exploitation of the immense wealth of the Congo, and that a united Congo under Adoula Government would bring the copper riches of Katanga within the U.S. orbit of control.

The split in Western opinion over Katanga is due mainly to the conflict between declining West European colonialism and the more dynamic American imperialism. The former, being weaker, has to rely more openly on violence while the Americans can afford to be more subtle.

### FUTURE

The future of the Congo is

going to demand as much watchfulness as in the past. When is Gizenga going to be released? When is the Congo parliament going to be recalled? What will be the position of Tshombe in a united Congo in the future?

### Release Gizenga

It is just one year since Antoine Gizenga—successor to Patrice Lumumba who had been so foully murdered just a few months before—was forcibly expelled from office and thrown into gaol.

The last that was heard of Gizenga was that he was being held prisoner on Bolabemba island in the mouth of the Congo River by the Adoula Government. What has happened to Antoine Gizenga? Is he still alive? Why has he not been charged or released? Why has not the United Nations secured his release?

Can there ever be a free



Antoine Gizenga

and united Congo as long as the leader of the major party remains secreted away in prison?

### Pafmecsca Conference in Leopoldville

This week the Pan African Freedom movement for East and Central and South Africa called a conference at Leopoldville to discuss the Katanga secession.

The conference was preceded by a number of meetings between Kenneth Kaunda and the self-styled leader of the Katanga Moise Tshombe. The announcement of these meetings at first caused concern, but it subsequently appeared that Mr. Kaunda met Tshombe. The reason behind these meetings appeared when Mr. Kaunda admitted that he saw Tshombe not in his capacity as the leader of U.N.I.P. but as Chairman of PAFMECSA.

In fact Mr. Kaunda saw Tshombe only as President of the Conakat Party. He hoped to convince this lost leader of Conakat of the need to solve the problems of the Congo. The Conference at Leopold-

ville was attended by

- Kenya's Jomo Kenyatta
- Uganda's new Premier Milton Obote.
- Dr. Nyerere of the new Republic of Tanganyika.
- Harry Nkumbula, leader of the ANC in Northern Rhodesia who attended for the first time a PAFMECSA conference.

### RESOLUTION

Tshombe—need it be said—did not attend the conference. He is not a member of PAFMECSA. A resolution, however, was adopted urging the unification of the Congo, and it is understood that a goodwill mission will be sent to Tshombe in order to see his cooperation in his co-

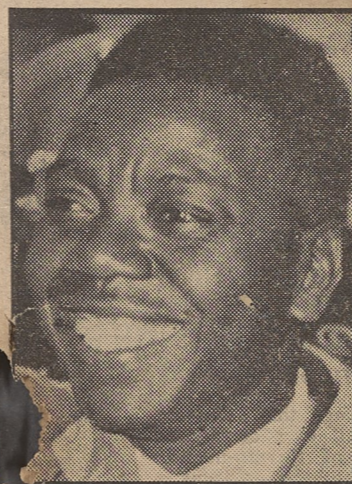
### DIVISIONS IN THE WEST

In all events what has quite clearly emerged are the divisions in the West over the U.N. operation in the Congo.

The U.S.A. action to use the "U.N. forces" to annex Katanga has aroused the strong discontent of Britain, France, Belgium—the old colonialist Powers who support the Tshombe Group.

● Britain has demanded an immediate ceasefire in Katanga and declared that it would urge the United Nation's Secretary General to accept Tshombe's proposal on the division of revenues obtained in Katanga with the Adoula Government. Troops of the Central African Federation are being massed on the borders of Northern Rhodesia.

● France has said: "The latest developments in the Katanga have brought into the open an acute difference of appreciation of the problems involved between the U.S. Government on the one hand and those of her French and British allies on the other."



Moise Tshombe who has headed the break-away Katanga Province for nearly two years. He was officially blamed for the murder of Lumumba by the United Nations but this week he received an assurance of safe conduct from the British High Commissioner in the Central African Federation while he was paying a visit to Sir Roy Welensky.



The new Mr. ... ambassador to Algeria, Mr. Abramov, presents his credentials to the Algerian Government Mr. Mohammed Bella

# LUSTRA

By Christopher Okigbo

SO I would to the hills again  
so would I  
to where springs the fountain  
there to draw from

and to hill top clamber  
body and soul  
whitewashed in the moon dew  
there to see from

So would I from my eye the  
mist  
so would I  
thro moonmist to hilltop  
there for the cleansing

Here is a new laid egg,  
here a white hen at midterm.

**THUNDERING** drums and  
cannons  
in palm grove:  
the spirit is in ascent.

I have visited  
on palm beam imprinted  
my pentagon —

I have visited. the prodigal . . .

In palm grove  
long drums and cannons:  
the spirit in the ascent.

**AND** the flower weeps un-  
bruised,  
Lacrimae Christi,  
for him who was silenced;  
whose advent  
dumb bells in the dim light  
celebrate with wine song:

Messiah will come again,  
After the argument in heaven;  
Messiah will come again,  
Lumen mundi . . .

Fingers of penitence bring  
to a palm grove  
vegetable offering  
with five  
ungers of chalk.

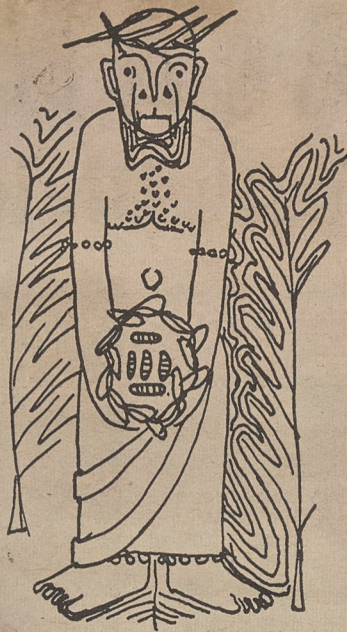
## Stripped Naked by Special Branch

CAPE TOWN

Neddington Nqaphayi, an  
outh of Nyanga East, was  
to Special Branch head-  
arters at Caledon Square for  
questioning.

When he got there he refused  
to answer questions. He was then  
forced to strip naked under the  
pretext of searching.

This obscene tactic is clearly  
aimed at humiliating the African  
outh for the purpose of getting  
ation at all costs.



Line drawing by Demas Nwoko.

## Mr. K's WARNING TO THE WEST

MOSCOW

**SOVIET** Premier Khrushchov at  
a New Year reception here  
issued a "realistic warning" to the  
West here not to venture to attack  
the Soviet Union.

"We fight for peace, we propose  
disarmament"—but the West of-  
fered only talk about disarmament.

### GREAT ADVANCE

In 1917 many had prophesied  
the doom of Soviet power, but to-  
day a thousand million people  
stood under the banner of Social-  
ism and "we are very pleased."

"We feel strong and confident,"  
said Mr. Khrushchov. In one year  
now Soviet production equalled  
that of the entire first Five-Year  
Plan.

"In the past 45 years we have  
laid foundations for eternity. There  
can be no return to the past, only  
going forward, forward!" said Mr  
Khrushchov, raising his glass to  
toast "our successes, the victory of  
Communism."

### FAMILY QUARREL

Proposing a toast to the friend-  
ship and solidarity of the Socialist  
countries, and the world's Com-  
munist Parties, he ridiculed those  
who said Africa would not follow  
the Communist road.

"There's no other way," he  
declared.

Divisions existed within the  
Socialist camp but they were like  
quarrels between man and wife  
within a family. "We won't let the  
differences lead to a disunion," said  
Mr. Khrushchov.

"I can assure you  
capitalists and imperi-  
their noses into  
all stand toge

## Italians Reply to Chinese Attack on Togliatti

**THE** Italian Communist Party  
newspaper *Unita* has replied  
to the Chinese Communist Party  
newspaper *People's Daily*, which  
attacked the policies of the Italian  
Communist Party and its general  
secretary, Signor Togliatti.

It said the *People's Daily* "total-  
ly distorts" the position of the  
Italian Communist Party.

The Party's "strategy of peace-  
ful co-existence is the most ad-  
vanced form of struggle against  
imperialism, for the emancipation  
of peoples in a struggle in which  
the forces of Socialism are so  
powerful as to be able to impose  
peace".

The *People's Daily* claimed  
"Comrade Togliatti and other  
comrades have completely revised  
Lenin's principles for peaceful co-  
existence and discarded the  
Marxist-Leninist doctrine of class  
struggle".

### COLONIAL ROLE

"In reality they are substituting  
class collaboration for class  
struggle on a world scale, advoca-  
ting a fusion of the Socialist  
and capitalist systems".

The paper asserted that Signor  
Togliatti "and certain other peo-  
ple" extended their idea of peace-  
ful co-existence to cover relations  
between the colonial and semi-  
colonial people on the one hand  
and the imperialists and colonia-  
lists on the other.

It said they were asking the op-  
pressed nations to "co-exist peace-  
fully" with their colonial rulers,  
and asking them to tolerate coloni-  
al rule rather than to resist or  
wage struggles for independence,  
much less to fight wars of national  
liberation.

Referring to Togliatti's criticism  
of the phrase "paper tiger", the  
*People's Daily* said: "In history  
there have been countless instances  
proving that imperialism and re-  
actionaries are all paper tigers".

### MUNICH DENIAL

While denying that Chinese  
Communists had ever considered  
the avoidance of thermo-nuclear  
war in the Caribbean crisis as a  
"Munich", *People's Daily* added:

"What we did strongly oppose  
and will strongly oppose in the  
future is the sacrifice of another  
country's sovereignty as a means  
of reaching a compromise with  
imperialism.

"A compromise of this sort can  
only be regarded as 100 per cent  
appeasement, a 'Munich' pure and  
simple."

# Assaults, Hut Burnings Continue in Transkei

## People Stripped in Search for POQO Marks

From our correspondent  
CAPE TOWN.

**AFRICANS** returning to  
Cape Town from holiday  
in Tembuland, where the so-  
called Premier-designate of the  
Transkei, Chief K. D. Matan-  
zima, holds sway, have a grim  
story to tell of assaults, jailings  
demolition and ransacking of  
homes of people who are op-  
posed to the implementation  
of the Bantustan policy.

They allege that the stooge  
chiefs and their lackeys are in-  
volved in desperate manoeuvres  
to crush and subdue the powerful  
Transkei underground movement.

Raids which are accompanied by  
beatings have become the order  
of the day. People are beaten for  
allegedly belonging to the banned  
A.N.C. or Poqo.

### ROUNDED UP

Mr. —, of Bilatye, in the dis-  
trict of Lady Frere known for its

militant opposition to Bantu  
Authorities, tells me that he and  
a number of others were rounded  
up and questioned about the  
A.N.C., Poqo and Communist  
Party.

*He alleges that in the course of  
the interrogation they were beaten  
and insulted. He himself was  
forced to strip naked and the  
police looked for scars on his body  
alleged to be the marks of the  
Western Cape Poqo.*

Thereafter they were paraded  
for identification by people whose  
faces were covered by balaclavas.

Helicopters have been scouring  
the mountains in search of free-  
dom fighters who are reported to  
be hiding out there.

### DEMOLITIONS

Reports of the ransacking and  
demolition of homes, the expropria-  
tion of stock and hut-burnings  
are pouring in.

The home of Mr. Vakele Mak-  
wethu, of Hobita, a known oppo-  
nent of Bantu Authorities who has  
been banished to Cala, has been

demolished, as well as that of Mr.  
Simanga.

Reports of hut-burning at  
Mthingwevu and Nquqhu have  
also come in—on this occasion,  
however, the huts belonged to  
stooges and puppets of Matanzima.

*There is evidence of an immense  
campaign of terror and intima-  
dation in the Transkei today—but at  
the same time of a people refusing  
to be frightened in spite of inten-  
sive patrolling by the army and  
the police.*

## Finest One Cow



Over 80 years old and totally  
blind—Mr. Dumzela Cesha, whose  
cow was confiscated by the autho-  
rities because he failed to pay  
towards the communal fine im-  
posed on all males in Eastern  
Pondoland.

# Cattle Confiscation Causing Pondo Unrest

DURBAN

**THE** confiscation of cattle in  
lieu of tribal fines imposed  
on the Pondo people arising  
out of the historic Pondoland  
revolt of 1960 is creating con-  
ditions for further unrest in  
this strife-torn land, according  
to several reports reaching  
Durban.

One tribesman interviewed by  
"Spark" said that the position in  
the Bizana District was explosive,  
so much so that one could feel the  
undercurrents of revolt similar to  
those which existed at the time of  
the enforcement of Bantu Authori-  
ties in the area.

### CONFISCATED

*When the Government imposed  
its tribal fines the people refused  
to acknowledge the debt. Now  
Government officials supported by  
armed police are confiscating one  
beast each from every male mem-  
ber of the tribe.*

Where a tribesman has no cattle,

a beast belonging to a relative is  
taken away. Even widows whose  
husbands have died since the 1960  
revolt have, it is alleged, been  
fined.

Those who were away in the  
Cities working at the time of the  
revolt are also being taxed. They  
have been called upon to pay the  
sum of R3.00 towards the tribal  
fines.

### BLIND MAN FINED

One Mr. Dumzela Cesha, who is  
over 80 years old and totally blind,  
has also been fined. He does not  
even receive the normal old age  
pension paid to tribesmen over the  
age of 65.

It will be recalled that Mr.  
Cesha was once fined R10.00 by  
Chief Gangata of the Amadiba  
Location, Bizana District, for al-  
legedly having greeted people's  
leader Theophilus Mshangela, who  
was later at Durban and is today in  
jail. (See page 13.)

Mr. C. — not pay his fine.  
One cow was confiscated from  
his kraal.

"A Sad occasion for all those who hope for an eventually happy South Africa"

## BAN ON "NEW AGE" IS CONDEMNED OVERSEAS

LONDON.

THE banning of the South African weekly "New Age" by the South African Government is a sad occasion for all those who hope for an eventually happy South Africa, says a statement issued here by the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The statement adds:

It will be missed by many friends abroad, who valued its news of the struggle against apartheid in South Africa, as well as by its readers in the Republic whose access to news is now virtually limited to broadcasts by Radio South Africa (denounced by Alan Paton as "part of the Government's propaganda machine" running "the biggest smearing campaign since McCarthy") and that published by the Government-supporting Afrikaans press and the English-language dailies controlled by the Newspaper Press Union, who have bought their exclusion

from the terms of the Sabotage Act by agreeing to a system of self-censorship.

### THREATENED

The handful of remaining independent papers — CONTACT, FORWARD, WORKERS' UNITY, are threatened with an extinction as complete as that of New Age at Mr. Vorster's whim, and journalists who pursue their profession with integrity are threatened with prosecution (like 2 members of Contact's staff at present), or house arrest (like 2 members of the staff of New Age).

It is worth stressing that New Age has never been charged with any offence under the Nationalist network of restricting laws and a purely arbitrary administrative act had to be resorted to to end its existence.

In face of this intimidation, we would like to pay tribute to the courage of those South Africans who have so promptly answered Mr. Vorster with protests, including Dr. J. Steytler, (leader of the

Progressive Party), Mr. Peter Brown, (chairman of the Liberal Party of South Africa), Mr. G. D. Oliver, (president of the South African Society of Journalists), the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, the Natal Indian Congress, etc.—and especially the publishers of New Age—who have answered the ban with the publication of 'SPARK' (a paper registered before the Sabotage Act and exempt from the payment of £10,000 deposit).

### APPEAL

We would also like to appeal to journalists and newspapers outside South Africa to give their support to their colleagues in the Republic by

- protesting as widely as possible about this ban, and
- seeing that news that cannot be published in South Africa is given the fullest coverage outside the Republic.

Finally, we appeal to supporters of the struggle against apartheid to send as many copies of British papers as possible to their friends in South Africa, as a small way to beat Dr. Verwoerd's censorship. The Anti-Apartheid Movement will help with suggestions to whom they can be sent.

### JOURNALISTS PROTEST

The British National Union of Journalists has also protested to the South African Government against the banning of "New Age".

Its statement said: "The ban and the placing under house arrest of members of the staff—which means they cannot earn their living as journalists—is yet one more instance of the systematic erosion of the freedom of the Press in South Africa by the Verwoerd regime".

The union called on the S.A. Government to reverse its policy and lift the ban on "New Age".

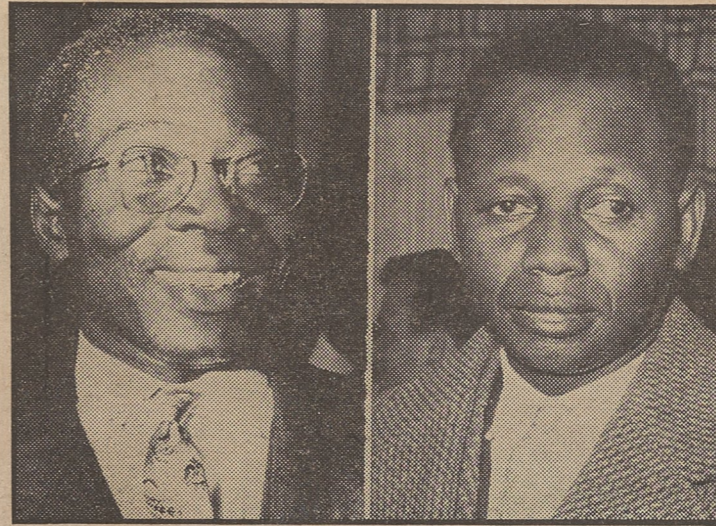
### SASA General Meeting

#### JOHANNESBURG

The second biennial general meeting of the South African Sports Association will be held at the Patidar Hall, Johannesburg, on Sunday, January 13, at 10.30 a.m.

On the same occasion the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) formed at Durban in October 1962 will be formally inaugurated.

## UNREST IN SENEGAL



Rival political groups have recently been jostling for power in Senegal, independent republic on the West coast of Africa and formerly a French colony. Our picture shows, left, Mr. Leopold Senghor, President, and right Mr. Mamadou Dia, Prime Minister, who head the opposing factions.

## S.A. Trade With Japan

LONDON

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has expressed deep concern at the vast increase in Japan's trade with South Africa. Exports from South Africa to Japan have risen from £5.7 million in 1958 to £29.3 million in 1961—an increase of 500% in only four years.

The Movement's statement says: "On behalf of British opponents of apartheid we appeal to the Japanese Government to take immediate steps to join the world trade boycott on South Africa, which was urged by a two-thirds majority of the United Nations General Assembly recently.

"The adoption of the U.N. resolution for economic sanctions comes after four years effort by many independent nations in Asia and Africa to limit or altogether sever their trade with South Africa as protest against that Government's policy of apartheid. We very much regret that the Japanese Government voted against the UN resolution."

To Cost R13,000,000

## Four Ghettos Planned for Durban Area

DURBAN.

FOUR racially exclusive "cities" are being planned in Durban and its environs for the Indian and African communities of the City, according to a New Year message by the Durban City Council's Housing Committee and Indian Advisory Board Chairman, Councillor Sol Harris.

These housing schemes, which will be situated at Kwa Mashu and Umlazi for the African people and at Chatsworth and Merebank for the Indian community, will cost the City Council R13,000,000.

Whilst the amount to be spent may appear to be astronomical it is a mere drop in the ocean when one considers that if Cato Manor, for instance, is declared a white area as envisaged by the Government, the Indian community will lose property investments in the region of R40,000,000.

### SACTU STATEMENT

Commenting on this scheme, the

South African Congress of Trade Unions in a statement to "Spark" said that whilst it agreed with improved housing for the people it could not agree with the racial exclusiveness of these schemes.

"In any case, we have seen that these housing schemes have further impoverished our people.

"Take Kwa Mashu for instance. Already thousands of people are in arrears with their rents. It is so far from the place of work of the majority of its residents that most people have to pay a fantastic amount in transport costs. Apart from this decent houses means obtaining decent furniture. Most people make use of hire purchase facilities and get further into debt.

"All this has made the life of the African people impossible. Malnutrition and kwashiorkor are rife in this township. Hundreds of children are in dire need of food and clothing. Whole families are on the verge of starvation.

"What is not granted is not granted such as those people housed as near

possible to their places of work. More important, rents should be commensurate with the income of the residents and wages must be raised to a civilised standard."

### SAIC VIEW

The South African Indian Congress, commenting on the "four cities" scheme, said that this proved the contention held by Congress all along—that the Durban City Council in prosecuting the Government's Apartheid measures was acting as an agent of the Nationalists.

"To deliberately move settled communities, callously disregarding the people's own views on the matter, in order to satisfy the Apartheid ideology of the nationalists will undoubtedly bring greater hardships for the people."

Calling on the Indians to fight any removals, the Congress states: "We call on the people together with all freedom loving peoples to unite in opposition to this racial madness. Let the spirit of Nana Sita inspire us to a bold stand against Nationalist despotism."

## Daily Police Raids on SACTU Offices

### New Tactics of Intimidation

DURBAN.

FOR almost three weeks 3 members of the Special Branch have been visiting the Durban offices of the South African Congress of Trade Unions daily to take down the names and addresses of all found in these offices.

When the Special staff of SACTU watch is now on duty over the holidays are furious.

In a statement to "Spark", Mr. Cennick Ndhlovu, an executive member of SACTU, said that this was open intimidation of workers who visit the offices.

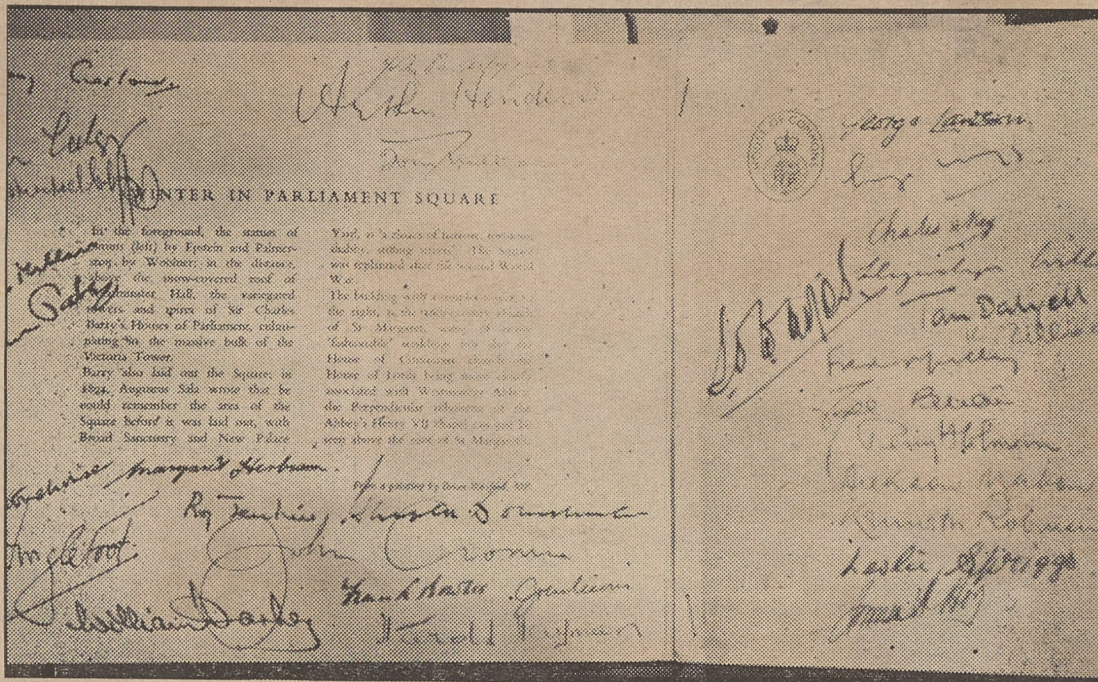
"We have, however, found that far from being intimidated we

continue to come to our offices. If the authorities think that by their actions they will stop the smooth functioning of SACTU then they are sadly mistaken.

"Today workers are used to intimidation by the Special Branch and refuse to fear such intimidation. As one worker told me, "Let them take my name and address . . . What could they do . . . Get me fired from my job? I've been fired for much worse reasons before."

Meanwhile every day two Indian detectives in plain clothes are on duty at the entrance of the offices of "Spark". What their duties are no one knows. They just keep watch on all the people entering the office which is on the top floor of a building housing several offices.

# British Support For House Arrestees



This is the Xmas card signed by 143 British Members of Parliament and sent to house arrestees in South Africa.

## Exam Questions Annoy Africans

PORT ELIZABETH.

Africans are annoyed at some of the geography questions put to standard 3 pupils in the recent examinations.

Here are some of them:

How is Chief Archie Sandile saluted?

Give two reasons why the African people immigrated from Central Africa?

The boundary they could not pass was what river?

How is Sister Dora Nginza saluted?

Who is the chairman of the Transkeian Territorial Authority?

Of what tribe is he Paramount Chief?

In what year were Africans over the age of 18 allowed to buy liquor?

The standard 5 social study KwaZulu was the question:

Who must a person be to write a reference book?

The trend of such questions, it is felt, is to get the children to accept the Nationalist line on political development in South Africa, and this has aroused a great deal of resentment.

## PEACE COUNCIL STATEMENT ON INDIA-CHINA DISPUTE

TOGETHER with people throughout the world, the South African Peace Council has acclaimed the decision of the People's Republic of China to declare a cease-fire in the border fighting with India.

"We feel, however, that the situation still gives rise to anxiety, and that it is the duty of people everywhere to bring pressure to bear on governments and to influence policies in the interests of world peace", says the Peace Council's statement.

"We feel it imperative for the Indian Government to accept the principle of negotiation, and believe that the Chinese offer is a step in the direction of a peaceful solution of the whole question. If it is true, as the press reports, that India is about to reject the Chinese offer, we feel that the visit of Mr. Duncan Sandys of Great Britain and Mr. Harriman of the U.S.A. has not contributed to the cause of peace. On the contrary it appears to have increased existing tensions.

of peace. On the contrary it appears to have increased existing tensions.

"Our Council appeals to India to preserve its policy of neutrality and non-alignment, not to join with existing power-blocs, and to accept the Chinese offer to start negotiations. The danger of war between Indian and China, countries which subscribed to the Bandung Declaration, must be removed.

"Apart from the unnecessary loss of life and ill-feeling between these two countries, the evil effects of their contentious dispute are felt throughout the world, and particularly in countries of the African continent.

"Personal pride and prestige should have no place in considering the best interests of peace. India's world prestige, in any case, would be immeasurably raised if Mr. Nehru would accept the offer of negotiation, as a first step towards a permanent peaceful solution of border problems."

## LETTERS

### Let Us Have Our Own Religion

The majority of Christian Africans believe that in the ancient period we did not worship God. I disagree with them and state that we did worship God. Some Africans believe that everything written in the Bible is true and they do not follow their ancestors' religion. Every nation has its own way of worshipping God and if we change to our own religion the way will be clear for us.

This Christianity brought by the White people has made us mad. It is the scheme which the whites have got settled in this country. Christianity is business.

The Hindus in India followed their own religion and God likes their procedure. Let us return to our ancestors' religion and God will be with us.

Education and civilisation are very good things brought by the Whites but that does not mean that we must adopt their religion. Christianity was formed by intelligent people but who can say that the Government operates according to the bible? Let us Africans change to our own religion and God will be with us.

W. T. ZUNGU

Natal.

### STOP ATTACKING THE P.A.C.

Mr. Howard Lawrence's column in "Spark" of December 27, 1962, is annoying. In it he equates the banned P.A.C. with Kaiser Matanzima, the former believing in dreams and the latter in miracles.

In other words Mr. Lawrence is against the whole concept of Pan-Africanism. The Africans are dedicated to Africa just as the Communists are to Moscow. The Communists receive their instructions from Moscow and the Pan-Africanists from Mother Africa.

I sincerely urge Mr. Lawrence to leave the banned P.A.C. alone and we shall continue reading your paper though not necessarily agreeing with some of its views. "Spark" is the paper that fearlessly exposes the evils of injustice that are the daily lot of the Africans. The sooner its staff desist from making blatant attacks on banned political parties, the better will be the path to independence and freedom.

CHRISTOPHER YOKWE

Durban.

(Our correspondent objects to Mr. Lawrence's making blatant attacks on the banned P.A.C. but apparently sees no objection to making blatant attacks on the banned Communist Party, which was the first political organisation to be outlawed in South Africa.—Ed.)

## REFERENCE BOOKS ARE HATED

It has been reported in the press that reference books for African women are to be made compulsory as from February 1963, when Coloureds and Asians will be issued with identity cards in terms of the Population Registration Act.

With African men it is well known that these reference books have been forced on them and they remain the most hated among other unjust laws in this country.

It should be remembered that the compulsory carrying of reference books for African women was to begin on December 1 1960. This announcement sparked off so many protests in Lady Selbourne and Johannesburg that Minister De Wet Neel had to postpone the date from December 1960 to February 1963.

It can therefore be assumed that while the government was anxious to campaign among the whites for its republic it did not want any disturbances. But what has this republic brought?

Without being an agitator one can predict that the same protests will be registered despite the fact that every peaceful means of protest is answered by force.

L. N. MOLEFE

Pretoria.

### The Afrikaners have Nowhere to Run

Dr. Verwoerd and his colleagues are busy telling their white followers not to worry about the imposition of sanctions. The Afrikaners should not be so blind as to listen to the fairy tales of the Nationalist leaders. They should understand that they cannot fight the whole world.

The forces of democracy in South Africa are prepared to make everybody feel at home and we are prepared to pay any price for that. We must try not to make our country another Algeria. The French acted wrongly in Algeria because they thought if things go against them they can always go back home to France. Where will our Afrikaners go if we allow our problems to be solved by means of bloodshed? Because I have no doubt victory will be with the people fighting for a South Africa which will be free from fear.

Our country can lead the whole continent. We can provide technicians to our brothers in the north. In that way we can ensure employment for everybody, especially the white workers. We can train their brothers and we can help them. They will be no more.

## GOOD WISHES TO "SPARK"

I wish to support and add a few words to the statement by the Federation of S.A. Women which condemned the banning of New Age by the government.

Through New Age we have been kept informed of the real situation in South Africa.

I wish also to salute those who have been running the paper until its banishment by Mr. Vorster recently. This has come as another blow in the suppression of the press in S.A.

We wish all success to "Spark." May its editors and staff maintain the same courage as those of New Age and publish the true state of affairs in South Africa. Amandla Ngawethu!

G. BURS-NCAMASHE  
Johannesburg.

## Coloured Affairs Meeting In Grahamstown

GRAHAMSTOWN.

MR. Fischat of the Council of Coloured Affairs recently visited Grahamstown and one of the local newspapers reported that at a meeting held in the Coloured recreational centre about 35 Coloured teachers had decided to co-operate in the transfer of Coloured Education from the four Provinces to the Department of Coloured Affairs.

In fact there were only nine teachers at the meeting out of a total of 29 teachers in Grahamstown. The majority of these nine teachers felt that the CAD "bureau" was not to be trusted and even Mr. Mike Bosser, who accompanied Mr. Fischat, felt that he had his doubts. The Department, one or two Coloured teachers, however, are in favour of this move.

One questioner raised Bantu Education and the fact that some teachers were being paid as little as £8 per month. Mr. Bosser refused to believe this allegation, stating that he paid the "boys" who drove his trucks more. When a prominent African stood up and produced the facts, he was ordered by the chairman, Mr. A. Sias, to be seated, as the meeting was to do with Coloureds.

At one stage Mr. Bosser described how the Coloured people had in the past fought alongside with the Whites against "kaffirs." The audience exploded with boos and jeers shouting "Racialists! Racialists go away! Who are the kaffirs?"

A well-known Coloured Specialist member was also present.



# PAPWA WINS AGAIN

DURBAN.

**T**WICE winner of the Dutch Open Golf title, Sewsunker "Papwa" Sewgolam, of Durban, convincingly beat the defending Champion, Cape Town's Ishmael Chowgley, by 13 strokes at the National Golf Championships held in Port Elizabeth last week.

Two strokes behind Chowgley in third place was C. Skakane of Johannesburg.

Ten days earlier in the Natal Open Championships Papwa swept to an 8-stroke victory and in the process broke the Kloof Country Club course record held by South African international golf star Harold Henning.

Interviewed on his return from Port Elizabeth, Papwa told "Spark" that this was certainly not his best game.

"But, I must say," he added, "that the spirit in which the game was played and the sportmanship and comradeship that existed between the different race groups who participated made the competition all the more enjoyable."



## Still Emergency Rule In Bantustans

JOHANNESBURG

**B**y proclamation, and because he admits there is unrest in those parts, the Bantu Affairs Minister has decreed that for the next six months Sekhukhuneland, Peddie, Matlala's Location and Moletzie's Location (in the Northern Transvaal), numbers of Transvaal Trust Farms and Tribal farms, shall be tightly sealed.

No person who is not a resident in any of these areas can enter without the permission of the can person; permission is also trad Africa leave the area.

any statement made in these Lyreas which subverts the authority of the state constitutes an offence.

**F** The preamble to the proclamation says that the Minister is "satisfied that in certain areas there is a campaign accompanied by violence or interference with the authority of the state"; that he is "satisfied that these campaigns are Chnducted by individuals and organisations who enter these African areas for the express purpose of stirring up trouble."

So, in "the interests of the inhabitants of these areas" these regulations are promulgated once they were declared for areas earlier, and are renewed every six months.

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## West Driefontein: SACTU MAY PRESS FOR INQUIRY

JOHANNESBURG.

The South African Congress of Trade Unions has expressed its deepest sympathy and regret to the dependents of the 34 victims of the West Driefontein disaster. "SACTU understands fully the anguish and suffering of the relatives of those who were killed," says the statement.

The National Sub-Committee established by SACTU to specialise in the mining industry intends gathering, as speedily as possible, as much information as it can obtain on the disaster and if necessary it may request SACTU to appeal to the Minister of Mines to act in the same way as he did on the 0 of Gfey of the Coalbrook disasterman plan set up a special comot contri

## Africans Will Resist Removal Scheme

CAPE TOWN

**A** LEAFLET with the slogan "Amandla Ngawethu" has been widely distributed recently in all the major African townships of the Western Cape.

The leaflet stresses the need and urgency of mass activities of all people under the slogan of unity and action. It points out the dangers inherent in individual action and warns the people that such action will never bring about the downfall of White Supremacy.

The leaflet also makes an appeal to all democrats to mobilise and keep their ranks intact while preparing for a clash with the Nazi regime of Verwoerd. It urges the Africans in the Western Cape to unite and resist the barbaric and savage removal scheme and points out that the frantic assaults on the African people will be opposed with all the might and determination at the disposal of the African people.

In conclusion the leaflet warns the Government that the people are not frightened and are convinced of the inevitable victory of their cause.