

SP RIQ

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WERWOERD'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. Man-nie 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CHARGE WITHDRAWN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 union-ists 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 ttSparkat is increased to 16 pages, including a special four-page feature entitled ttAfrica and the Worldtt (pages 7 to 10).

In view of the increased expenditure, we regret

that the price of the paper

will have to be increased Miss Gladys Manzi and Miss Dorothy Nyembe, Secretary and Chair-to 5 cents (66-) man of the Women's Federation, who attended the Durban conference in traditional costume.

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2 SPARK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1962

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

BAN ON NEW AGE CONDEMNED

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

[illegible]

Protests against  
were voiced by :  
The South African Congress  
of Trade Unions: The corner-  
stone of a democratic state is  
a free press. The Minister. re-  
presenting the Government  
which failed to get a convic-  
tion 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 Par-  
ty: To ban a newspaper with-  
the ban

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.

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 iustiiied.

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 con-  
sistent champion of the op-  
pressed and freedom-loving  
people of South Africa. It

[illegible]

SPARK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1962

Wat Trial of

Walter Sisulu

Appears on Four Charges

J OHANNESBURG

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

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. Siovo 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.

a member of the

Duma Nokwe

Once again as in the Mandela court appearances police screened all corners 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.

Walter Sisulu

DEFENDING THEIR PROFITS

LONDON.

DEFENDING the high rate of profit from nearly H.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

## HOUSE

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

ttThis 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: iiOf 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?

## ARREST FOR

### DUMA N OKWE

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. Nokwels 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 Hodge son, house arrested for 24 hours, were given three hours daily from 9 to 12 am. in which to look for employment. The permission will last till the end of February.

— · — · — · — · — · — · —  
The yard of the Bantu Social Centre in Port Elizabeth, showing people waiting anxiously for the B.A.D. official to arrive with the ttpay?  
They Queue For Hours To  
Get Their Pensions  
PORT ELIZABETH.

A F R I C A N 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 on 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 place.

#### 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 money 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 have 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 receive will have to be carefully husbanded, for they will receive no further payment till

January next year.

tWWhat I need is a book on how to cook without food?



SPAR

K. THURSDAY. DECEMBER 6,. 1962

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U:

BARNEY DESAI WINS

COUNCIL ELECTION

CONGRESS-BACKED can-

didate Barney Desai,

banned and confined former

leader of the Coloured Peoples

Congress who was ordered by

the Minister of Justice to re-

sign 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 im-

prisoned 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.

ttBabsli Essop the CAD collabo-

rator candidate who was sup-

ported by a strong group of pro-

apartheid White sitting council-

lors. Es50p polled 558 votes.

WHITE VOTES

The other candidate in the

three-cornered contest, Mr.

George Phillips, a White business-

man, polled 811 votes. His sup-

port was due to unusually heavy

voting in this Ward by White

voters who made a strong effort

to get him elected for this tradi-

tional Non-White stronghold.

There was a 36.5 per cent poll

-about the average for a muni-

cipal by-election. Of 6,907 regis-

tered voters in Ward Six, 2,518

cast their votes.

After the booths closed at

7 pm. hundreds of people pro-

ceeded 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? iiDown with apart-

heid? ttDown with Essop and the

CAD."

N EW 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 secre-

tary.

Mr. Lethata and Mr. Thakedi

said the party was against come-

munist, and that one of its aims

would be greater co-operation  
with South Africa.

Everywhere people shouted  
nAmandln! Awethu!"

MRS.GOOL

Councillor Mrs. Cissy Gool,  
popularly known as ilThe 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 1141'. 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 vinory 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 campaign-  
ing in the Ward.

Mr. Desai

TSHUME COMMIT T ED

FOR TRIAL

EAST LONDON.

R. Thami Tshume was com-  
e mitted for trial in the  
magistrates court here last Week  
on charges of furthering the inte-  
rests of the .African National  
Congress. It is alleged that be-  
tween April 23 and May 4 last  
year, Tshume attempted to orga-  
nise 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 Eliza-  
beth and found Tshume. He  
searched him and found two note-  
books and a wad of notes. One of  
the notebooks contained the  
namg and addresses of many  
people in different parts of the  
country, while the other notebook  
contained names of people and  
addresses in East London town-  
ships.

The notes had a complete re-  
cord of Tshumeis activities for the  
ANC in East London.

It was also alleged that the  
notes told of meetings with steve-  
dore 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

leatiets.

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 Hermit

"By way of promotion, Bixby. from now on I'm not addressing you as just BIXBY - but MR. Bixby!"

6 SPARK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1962  
Verwoerd Calls This Self-Government!  
Bantu Councils In The

Reserves  
CAPE TOWN

REGULATIONS recently  
gaZettea' for the adminis-  
tration and control of town-  
ships in the so-called Bantu  
areas show that the Govern-  
ment has little intention of  
allowing the Africans to con-  
trol 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 undemo-  
cratic. The preamble to the re-  
gulations states that the reason for  
this is that the State President is  
not satisfied that the Africans have  
yet attained such a degree of de-  
velopment as to warrant the intro-  
duction of full local self-govern-  
ment.

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 occu-  
pier of such township save with  
the permission of the Bantu  
Affairs Commissioner.

The Secretary for Bantu Affairs  
has the power to appoint the town-  
ship manager. one or more super-  
intendents and various officials and  
inspectors. whose function will be  
to itpromote the social and econo-  
mic progress of the occupiers? and  
generally to carry out such duties  
as may be assigned to them by  
the Bantu Affairs Commissioner.

T ownship Council

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

Such township councll shall con-  
sist of at least six elected and  
selected iiBantuii who shall hold  
ofhce for such period as the Chief  
Bantu Commissioner may deter-  
ll POLICE WANTED THEM TO BECOME  
INFORMERS

Mr. Elliot Nonkonyana, a carpen-  
ter whom the police promised to  
transfer to any other area if only  
he would notify them of the acti-  
vities 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 inform.

turn 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 BantW 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.

SPARK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1962 7  
SUPPLEMENT

court

it170U 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 ! ,1

With these Words. Octavio Pato denounced the Portuguese tribunal in Lisbon that sentenced him to eight and a half years imprisonment 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:

nDown with Fascism!"

C OTVG 0 .-

ANTI-GOVERNMENT  
PROTEST RALLY

ARMED Congolese gendarmes recently dispersed about 400 demonstrators

head-

anti-Government

outside United Nations

quarters 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 Katangais secession was like t21 thorn in our back,n and expressed the hope that ttour Katangese brOethersil would rejoin the rest of the Congo peacefully.

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

0 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



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8 SPARK, THURSDAY. DECEMBER 6, 1962

BACKGROUN D TO THE

INDIA - CHINA DISPUTE

THE Chinese decision for a  
cease-tire and withdrawal  
to positions held on November  
1959 provides a new opportu-  
nity for a negotiated, peaceful  
settlement of the border dis-  
pute with India.

Four days after the recent  
fighting began, the Chinese  
called for a cease-lire, with-  
drawal by both sides 12;  
miles from the line of actual  
control. and negotiatlons.  
The Indian Government coun-  
tered by calling for a return to  
the positions both sides had occu-  
pied before September 8.

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This would have put the Indians  
back in the advantageous military  
positions into which they had  
been moving for some time. espe-  
cially 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 posi-  
tions held on September 8, and  
their proposals would mean In-  
dians retiring from positions in  
the Ladakh area they occupied  
this year,

At the eastern end of the fron-  
tier, the Chinese would be with-  
drawn 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

th-IERE does India end and  
China begin? The frontier  
between China and India stretches  
for about 2.000 miles. along some  
of the worlds most mountainous  
regions.

The Indian Government admits  
that this border has never been  
marked t'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 trea-  
ties did not establish a new  
frontier. but merely confirmed  
boundaries which had already  
been hxed by history. custom and  
geography (mountain passes.

watersheds. etc.).  
 The Chinese deny that there  
 has ever been any valid treaty or  
 other agreement between Govern-  
 ments of the two countries which  
 has defined the border. .  
 They agree that there is a his-  
 torical 'fixed' frontier,  
 but differ from the Indians as to  
 its exact position.  
 Such differences are only to be  
 by British imperialism for two  
 centuries. during which the colo-  
 nialists were for ever striving to  
 extend their hold-as in the fam-  
 ous song. Wider still and wider,  
 shall thy bounds be set?  
 Besides, the Character of the  
 mountainous and remote terrain  
 would be bound to produce differ-  
 ences as to the exact location of  
 expected in view of the history of  
 the region. with India governed a boundary based on custom.

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 C H I N A Longitudinal 'u  
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# BHUTAN

This top map, published in The Times on November 21, 1962, shows  
 the frontier before the McMahon Line was drawn. This roughly corre-  
 sponds 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.

TSOGSTAL

PHQBRANG

LUKUNG

controversial McMahon Line.

SPARK, THURSDAY. DECEMBER 6. 1962 9

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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 mmonadjustments. 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 uIndlo-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 gosmble in only one wayenegotiation.

Any \_other method means war, Whileh is against the interests of India and China alike, and only helps the enemies of both.

Areas in Dispute

OMETHING 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-

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This (Chinese-prepared) map shows the approximate area from which Chinese will withdraw to 12% miles north of McMahon Line. The area is about three times as big as that in Ladakh in which they are staying.

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 PATTERNS CALL FOR NEGOTIATIONS

If Nehru wants to have the boundary question with China settled with dignity and honour, the present lighting in the Sino-Indian border areas must be stopped and negotiations be held on the basis of the live principles of peaceful co-existence,

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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 peaceful 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?

r

10 SPARK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1962

m

A WHOLE

page devoted solely to . . .

JOKES for the Wry-

Minded

. From the popular patter of

US. Negro humourist DICK

GREGORY:

t'When I do land on the moon

a little fourhended. sixleggcd.

greencomplexioned man is sure

to come up and tell me he dontt

want me marryint his sister."

ak )k 3k

Il sat-in at one restaurant for

11 months and when they finally

integrated THEY didntt have

what I wanted?

3! : 3k )1!

ttI walked into a restaurant

and this white waitress came up

to me and said: IWe don,t serve

coloured people in here? tThatIs

all righti I said, tI donIt eat

Iem. Bring me a whole fried

chicken? About that time three

tcousinsI (whites) come up to

me and said: tBoy! We're giving

you fair warning. Anything you

do to that chicken wefre gonna

do to \_vouf Just about that time

the Waltress brought the chicken.

tRememberI the cousins said

twhatever you do to that chicken

we're gonna do to you.' Okay:

I said tYIaII line up? And I put

down mv knife and fork and

kissed itW

3!! all it

0 About the only amusing

Cidelight 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 pro-

fusion of Maers beard. Cracked

the American: ttI didnt know that

Marx was a Cuban.n

And a Wry Poem

DID you know that the famous

nonsense poem

As I was going up the stair

I me! (1 man who waxrfl there.

He wasn't there again today

0/1, how I wish he'd go away!

wa: written by an Englishman in

exasperation against the refusal of

the British Government to recog.

nise the youne Soviet Republic

juzt after the First World War?

Today. of course. it is perfectly

applicable to the absurd refusal of

the United States to recognise

People: China. or of the West to

recognise the existence of the

German Democratic Republic.

. POEMS for the poetry .

minded

M ORNIN G POEM

How terrible: closing your eyes

to life around you

you pronounce solemn suspicious judgment

on Youth.

Yes. its actions are vague

and uncertain.

N0 evil secret

in that old truthe

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

SPARK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1962 11

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. Le- polesa.

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 the communists?

The other two Bills are the Employment 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 flGive Us Independenceli

BPP Appeals To UNO

PALAPYE.

E President of the Bechuana- land Peoples Party, Mr.

Motsamai K. Mpho, has sent a memorandum to the United Nations viewing 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. re-



stricted, jailed and the defenseless 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. ttSouth African citizens who Wish to enter the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland for short visits are not required to carry passportsit (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.

ttA Black man is never referred to as a citizen in South Africa or in Bechuanalandf 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 Peoples Party strongly appeals to the United Nations Organisation ttto unite and bring to an end foreign domination not later than 1963.

uWe 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?

position must be ttixed up" before they come in,

The Bills have to be examined as a single whole and it Will be seen that the net etfect 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 benetit

the imperialists.

e 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 SA. 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 21m 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.

SPARK, THURSDAY. DECEMBER 6, 1962

2 Mpanza Tries To Stet:

Advisory Board Elections

Pleads for Urban Bantu Councils

JOHANNESBURG

DIR. James Sofasonke Mme-

:a, lhoss1 Of the Advisory

Board. after giving the City

Council Of Johannesburg (m

ultinmtmn for the establish-

ment of the advisory boards in

Orlando two weeks ago, this

week led (1 thrce-man deputa-

tion to the City Council to ask

that the Advisory Board elec-

tions due to take plaee in the

South West T ownships on

December 8 he stopped.

He told reporters that his board

Was sick and tired of the system

of advisory boards. 11It is all

trash11,

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 authori-

tiex. But they don't listen."

Mr. Mpanza also said that in his

opinion the City Council was very

ttsluggishlt 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 Super-

intendentls 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. n1 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 activi-

ties 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

ttupper classn Africans there have shaken off their traditional lack of interest in village politics and are stirred up :15 never before over the thrczit 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-posscssion 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 numbenof empty houses. the tenants havmg 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 repossessed by the council or houses whose tenants are in arrears with their rent. The present Dube advisory board faces strong opposition from an independent candldate sponsored by the United Democratic Party. Mr. Xaba told New Age that the chaotic situation in Dube was the result of mal-administration 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.

#### DYN AMI'T E

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.

#### ATTACKS

##### ON POWER LINES

More Sabotage On Rand

##### J OHANNESBURG

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 tw0 signal boxes on the main Joe hannesburg to Roodepoort railway line was damaged by an explosion. Between the two sabotage attacks. the police announced a reward of up to RL000 for information leading to the tracking down of saboteurs.

An ESCOIW official said of the North Ram! explosion "This is a professional job. The saboteurs

could not have Chotten a more vulnerable pylon."

Trains were delayed and throw  
sands of people on the Witwaters-  
rand and in Pretoria were late for  
work because the loss of power  
also affected the Pretoria-GermiSe  
ton line.

The pylon brought down at Pute  
fontein. between Bapsfontein and  
Benoni. brought down an adja-  
cent 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 direC-  
tions 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.

SPARK, THURSDAY. DECEMBER 6, 1962 13

Alson Kanyile, dynamic interpreter for SACTU,

— translates for Mr. Cennick Ndhlovu, 'secretary of the Railway Workerst Union, at the Durban conference. On the left is Dr. G. MUNaicker, President of the S.A.

Indian Congress.

llVERWOERDlS DAYS ARE N UMBEREDh,

(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 leahet convening the Conference which was found in their possession.

On Saturday morning with scores of delegates from the rural areas converging on Lakhani Chambers, ofhces 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 hail 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 nf 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 tton the arsenal .of democracy" must be viewed Wlth grave concern. — —

"The banning of organisations. the banishment of peoples 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.

llThe 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 .vhanty in a location for 24 hours of every day for five yearx?,l' he asked.

Calling on the people to organise in all their areas and to join or form local organisations Dr. Naicker concluded: HI 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.

ltThis 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.

ttIt 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 nci'essary allies in our struggle for liberation. If they continue to fight each other they will (lisum'te 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.

ttWe 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 Ieatlcriv and organisations have hoped for a peaceful settlement of our problems . But the behaviour Of the Nat; . . . has shattered our hopes. Unless a halt is put to the Nationalism 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)



tttTREAT

JOHANNESBURG

A FOUR-POINT plan for the P(mrl crisis is put forward this week by the South African Congress of Trade Unions in a strong statement. The 4 demands are:

The Government must

(1) immediately abandon its plans to remove Africans from the Western Cape;

pass legislation for a minimum wage enabling workers to live above the breadline; cease all raids for passes and permits throughout South Africa;

permit the wives and families of Afrlcan people to live together in Mbekweni and other parts of the Western Cape.

(2)

(3)

(4)

TRAGEDY

The South African Congress of Trade Unions deplores the tragedy at Paarl last week. At the same time it expresses its absolute disapproval of the attitude of Mr. J. W. van Staden, M.P., and of the white residents of Paarl who SPARK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1962  
AF RICAN S AS

HUMAN BEING?

SAC T U PLAN FOR PAARL CRISIS

wish to have all the Africans removed from that area.

It is the opinion of SACTU that one of the major reasons for the riot and subsequent tragedy is precisely that the Africans of Paarl are regarded as tlabour unitsl not as human beings. They have had the constant threat of removal hanging over their heads. They are deprived of normal family life and have no security. There can be no stability when men know that their needs receive no consideration and that their only function is to fulfil the labour requirements of Paarl or of any other town.

IRRESPONSIBLE

It is utterly irresponsible of Mr. van Staden to state that the aim of the Africans is to drive the whites from South Africa. .To whip up such anti-black emotion is to encourage the worst possible disharmony in our country.

SACTU, an organisation which represents both white and black workers. would like to avoid any antagonism of this nature, now, and in the future. \_

It is as irresponsrble to demand

PA T ON PLA Y OPENS IN  
DURBAN T HIS W/EEK

By Our Correspondent  
DURBAN.

E controversial ltSpono-  
110" goes on stage this  
week-end in its world pre-  
miere in Durban. There have  
been several surprises in con-  
nection with this production:

. Firstly, the fact that not  
a single Durbanite was  
deemed good enough for any  
role in the play except pos-  
sibly one unnamed actor who  
acted as a time-keeper at one  
of the rehearsals.

. Secondly, Peter Geldcn-  
huys, who plays the second  
main lead, that is. the princi-  
pal Of the Reformatory  
where ttSpononoll shows his  
worst colours, bears a strike  
ing resemblance to Alan Pa-  
ton, the author of the play.

But when I pressed Paton  
on this he shrugged his  
shoulders, adjusted his glasses  
and said: tlyes there are one  
or two coincidences in the  
play. I was the principal of a  
Reformatory and Peter does  
look like me. But I can't say  
whether Sponono was real or  
not. I reserve the authors  
right of improvising?

0 Lastly, that Krishna  
Shah has personally discov-  
ered the world of urban  
African township life\_point-  
less, spontaneous and sad. I  
thought Ruth Nkonyeni (the  
former St. Peters prefect  
who plays the part of Liza:  
beth, Spikels doting. dreamy  
wife) completely put this  
across.

This is a serious play but  
it is not without its breezy  
catchy moments. For in-  
stance, a look at Obed  
Amigots antics on-stage will  
give you a belly-ache; Victo-  
ria Mahabane (herself a lardy  
aunt-Peggyish character in  
the play-she plays the part  
of Mrs. Makhadini, the bully-  
ing wife) quickly worms her  
way into your heart.

All In all. uSponono" is a  
great contribution to the  
South African stage; justifies  
Patons rightful niche in our  
literary caverns; reveals  
Krishna Shah as one of the  
outstanding producers in  
South Africa today and fully  
justifies Dorkay House's  
efforts to give good acting  
lessons.

the removal of all Africansi from

Pearl and from the Western Cape. SACTU states that no African can be a 'foreigner' in any part of South Africa. On the contrary, SACTU holds that an African, like every other citizen, has the right to go anywhere in South Africa and to make his contribution to the best of his ability. Africans reject the concept that they are foreigners in their own country. They cannot accept that an immigrant from Holland, Britain, France or Germany can claim the right to be a South African whilst they are regarded as foreigners. They believe that the country belongs to everyone who lives in it and that all have the right to participate in every aspect of South African life.

MARTIN HANI  
INTERROGATED  
CAPE TOWN.

On November 30, when Martin Hani went to report at the Langa police station as required by his bail conditions, he was called to the CID offices by the Special Branch.

This was a sequel to his refusal to go to Special Branch headquarters when called upon to do so recently.

The Special Branch wanted to know whether he had been a student at Fort Hare or Cape Town. When he declined to answer the questions put to him, the Special Branch became furious and one of them grabbed him by the tie, saying in Afrikaans: 'If you are cheeky little kaffir we will break your neck?'

After searching him thoroughly they let him go.

German socialist  
students' magazine.)  
(From a West

Eldred Waisteon, who introduced  
a motion on discrimination in the

Lords, said the main trouble was the prejudice of large numbers of "respectable people?"

tNEGOTIATE ON

BORDERl

LONDON.

HE international sub-committee of the Committee of 100 (Nuclear Disarmers) has written to Mr. Nehru and Mr. Chou En-lai urging a settlement by negotiation or arbitration of the Sino-Indian frontier dispute.

The committee's letter to the Chinese Prime Minister says it holds the Chinese Government thresponsible tor the resort to violence.n

The letter to the Indian Prime Minister says: ttWe have been appalled at the total eclipse in India of the ideas and organised movement of non-violence that have in the past brought so much honour to the Indian people."

Jo'buECouncil  
Sports Apartheid  
Indians and Africans May Not Use Same Ground  
J OHANNESBURGS City  
Council is turning on the  
apartheid heat in the field of  
sport and doing the Govern-  
mentts dirty work of stopping  
Indian and African footballers  
playing together and using the  
same grounds.

nexer felt closet" to you.

more important than that?

Well, this is the next time. What we really knew about it then was that we wouldnt 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.

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 30L: and others home is now a prison.

We're 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 brave. That is the secret of victory?

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

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

TO A WOMAN UNDER

What I think about most often is lying in bed in that great  
(this refers to Pretoria Central



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