

SPARK

New Series. Vol. 1 No. 21

PRICE 5c

March 21, 1963

Children Lose Parents In Alexandra "Clean-Up"

Left Alone at Home While Mothers are Jailed

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Government has reached a decision about the fate of Alexandra Township. It is to remain an African residential area, but it will be re-planned.

Meanwhile the 're-planning' takes the form of ruthlessly cutting down the African population in this township. In the last five years 43,000 Africans have been moved. A further 20,000 must go, leaving a population of about 30,000.

That sounds fine. "Re-planning." But in terms of families and human lives, and the lives of little children, what is going on daily in Alexandra Township is a crime and a disgrace.

RAIDS

The raids by the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board are never-ending. The Board has its eyes fixed only on the figures of those Africans it moves. But in the course of moving, of shunting people about as though they were statistics, families are broken up—and children are being abandoned, alone in their houses, while their mothers are carted off to jail.

Look at the pictures: they tell the story.

Alexandra, it has been decided, will house women domestic workers who live in Johannesburg flats. And Africans who work in the northern peri-urban areas. Everybody else must go.

The swoop for permits goes on every single day. The police arrive at a yard. They search in every room, and demand permits. Anyone who has no permit is arrested on the spot. These days women are the main targets, because the men without permits were cleaned out earlier.

The victims are ordered into the pick-up van and driven to the Bantu Commissioner's Court where deportation orders are issued.

IMPRISONED

Some are charged with offences, imprisonment and then deported. Others are only marked down for deportation. Later the same day the women are driven, again in the pick-up van, back to their homes and are given a few minutes to

collect the belongings they can carry in their hands. Some are deported with their children; others become separated from the children somewhere along this line of arrest, jail, and deportation. When the mothers are jailed, the officials are totally unconcerned about the fate of their children.

Mrs. Tshabalala of 16th avenue was arrested on January 20, as she

sat outside her house, breast-feeding her baby which was dressed in a napkin and a vest. She was sentenced to a fine of £15 or 45 days imprisonment. She served the term in jail as she could not pay the fine. From the Wynberg Court she was taken to the Fort, where she found about 12 other women with babies ser-

(Continued on page 3)



These two little boys have been living alone for the last three weeks since the arrest of their father and mother, who went to prison during a permit raid. Each morning they wander from house to house in Alexandra township, looking for food. They were sleeping alone in the house when our photographer arrived there. Alone, in two dirty old blankets.

COMMENT

Peace or War in South Africa?

THE Nationalist capacity for self-delusion (or is it plain deception?) is apparently limitless.

Defending his policy in the Senate last week, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, said "he wanted to repeat that South Africa was not sitting on a keg of gunpowder. We can be thankful that South Africa is one of the most peaceful countries in the world." He and his department wanted to keep it that way.

Either for domestic or foreign consumption this is not very convincing propaganda. Are the Paarl, Queenstown and Qamata riots, the Bashee killings, the sabotage explosions so easily dismissed from mind? Do Umkhonto we Sizwe and Poqo then not really exist at all? The outbursts in the Transkei and the killings of headmen—did they then not really happen?

All right, let us wipe all these things from our minds and pretend that all in the garden is lovely. Then why the continued state of emergency in the Transkei in terms of which anybody can be detained indefinitely without trial? Why the house arrests and bannings, why the outlawing of the people's organisations, why the banishment of people's leaders to remote parts of the country, why the closing down of newspapers and the introduction of censorship? What was the purpose of the Sabotage Act? Why the fantastic expenditure on defence and security?

Mr. Vorster can't have it both ways. Either the country is sitting on a gunpowder keg, and Vorster needs all his desperate emergency laws to maintain White Supremacy in the face of the mounting opposition of the people, or there is no cause for alarm, and the Government arms itself with excessive administrative powers and lashes out right and left against its opponents just because it likes playing the fascist and can't tolerate democratic discussion, even in a peaceful society.

Whichever way we look at the question, the conclusion remains the same, and that is that it is the Government, with its repressive policies, which is disturbing peace and order in the country and provoking the people to rebellion.

* * *

LIBERALS MUST LEARN

THE South African Institute of Race Relations has fallen into the trap prepared for it by the Government. In an attempt to reply to the Government's current campaign against liberals and liberalism, the Institute has issued an open letter to all its members carefully explaining the difference between communism and liberalism.

Instead of attacking the Government, the Institute attacks communism, and then turns round with a plaintive expression to the Government and says: "You see, we are not communists. How can you do these things to us?"

Why doesn't the Institute let the Government do its own dirty work? We get enough anti-communism from Mr. Vorster. In any case, it doesn't help. The liberals are being hit as liberals not as communists. The Institute had its world conference banned last year despite the fact that not a single communist was included in the guest list.

The Institute should defend itself, not by attacking communism, but by attacking fascism, which is what the Government is dishing out to all its opponents today. Let the Institute tackle the real enemy in South Africa and leave the red bogey alone.

BRIGHT SPARKS

by

HOWARD LAWRENCE

For twenty years the Anti-Cad (anti-Coloured Affairs Department) have been preaching against and warning the Coloured people about 'Coloured Education.'

Now, when 'Coloured Education' is about to become law, there is an empty silence in the Anti-Cad camp and it appears that the Anti-Cad teachers, especially, are in a dilemma. With all their parrot talk about non-collaboration and boycotts since 1943, one would have thought they would know what to do.

However, it seems that the Anti-Cad's policy of boycotts and non-collaboration does not include the Coloured Affairs Department's paymaster and the cheques he hands out to Coloured teachers. Accordingly, you can soon expect a series of articles in "Torch" dealing with 'The economics of Coloured Education.' Theoretically, that is, "How to fight apartheid and get paid for it by the Government."

* * *

Balthazar Vorster, Minister of Apartheid Justice in South Africa, said at Vanrynsdorp this week, 'I am the most hated man in South Africa.' How a man can be proud of this frightening fact is beyond me. But the worst thing about this boast as far as I'm concerned is that when Vorster's iniquitous Sabotage Act has long been wiped from the face of man's memory, he will still be immortalised by linguists who agree that his statement is the most brilliant quote they have ever come across to illustrate the word 'understatement.'

* * *

A sign hanging on a pole at the Kenilworth race course states 'Horse boxes for sale. Boy's room for free.'

I didn't look at the small type, but I'm sure you would have seen another sentence 'Not for Africans.'

ALEXANDRA

(Continued from page 1)
ving sentences ranging from one to three months.

The babies were crying and the jail authorities demanded that the mothers part with the children, but they refused. Later it was decided that the children had to be taken from the mothers if they were old enough to walk. What happened to them, Mrs. Tshabalala does not know.

IN PRISON AT 11 MONTHS
Mrs. Tshabalala is just out of jail where she served a sentence of 45 days imprisonment with her 11-month-old baby. They are wearing the clothes they had on when they were arrested—the only things they had with them during their spell in jail.



"CLEAN-UP"

She was able to keep her child because it was still young. But because the child cried incessantly, and the mother could not quiet it, Mrs. Tshabalala was put into the isolation cells.

Mrs. Tshabalala was born in the township.

NO PERMIT

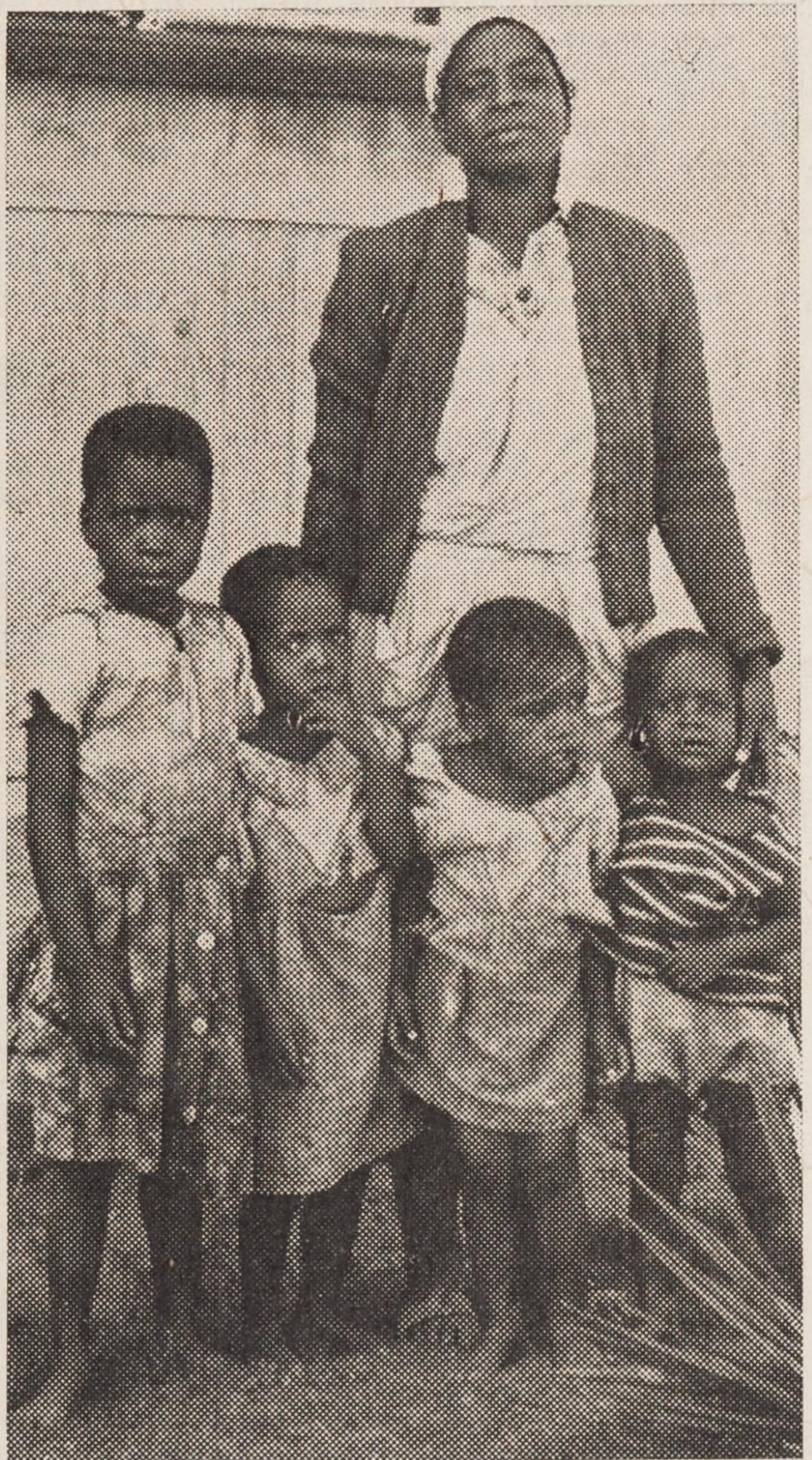
Mr. Mndaweni of 14th Avenue was arrested at the beginning of January and sent to jail. Mr. Mndaweni is said by relatives and neighbours to be "a man of Alexandra," but he did not have a permit when it was demanded by the Peri Urban Health Board Police. Mr. Mndaweni had a wife and three children ranging from two years to six years.

A week after the arrest of Mr. Mndaweni his wife was also arrested. She was not given a chance by the police to arrange for her children but was bundled into a police van and the children left behind with nobody to look after them.

The day after the arrest of the
(Continued on page 15)



These two little girls were left by their mother Mrs. Qenqelesa who was arrested one morning at 5.30 a.m. while feeding the younger child of 18 months. The police of the Peri-Urban Areas Health Board demanded a permit from Mrs. Qenqelesa who did not have it and as a result she was arrested. The father of the two girls had been arrested a month earlier. At the time 'Spark' was investigating this story there was nobody yet to take care of the two little girls. Mrs. Qenqelesa was pregnant at the time of her arrest and due to give birth any day.



This isn't a mother with four little children, but a friendly neighbour with someone else's children. The kids were found alone in the house one morning, hungry and crying. Their mother had been arrested during the early morning police raid. Their father was deported from Alexandra township last month to his place of birth. Their surname is Kubeka.

REVOLT BREWING IN PONDOLAND

Arrests and Deportations Reported

DURBAN.

EASTERN Pondoland is like a boiling pot with the lid on. At any time now the lid may be blown off and a situation may result similar to the great Pondo revolt of 1960 which led to the imposition of a State of Emergency in the area.

This statement was made to Spark by two Pondos who said that they had especially come down to Durban to report to local Pondos on the present situation in their homeland.

They alleged that:

- Communal fines imposed by the Government after the Pondo revolt are still being collected by the authorities. People who refuse to pay their fines are being victimised and their cattle is being confiscated.
- On 21st of last month armed police led by Chief Mbungwa Langasiki of iMonti Location, Bizana, removed eight members of the Makiloyi family including women and children to Pumlo Location in Lusikisiki. It will be recalled that Mr. Makiloyi was deported some time last year to Lusikisiki by an order signed by Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau.
- Two of Mr. Makiloyi's sons escaped the arrest and are being sought by the police.
- Mr. Makiloyi's wife was re-arrested at Pumlo Location and brought back to Bizana where she is being held in custody.
- One of Mr. Makiloyi's sons, Sijeni, is in jail charged with having been in iMonti Location without a permit from the Chief of Pumlo Location where his father is living in exile. He was not served with a deportation order.
- Mr. Balala Mrangwa is also being charged with being in Amangotyana Location without a permit. He is also in jail awaiting trial.
- Chief Qondiso Mkhawane of Amadiba Location has been arrested. He is an anti-Govern-

ment Chief and one of the few that does not have any home guards to protect him. His whereabouts are not known but rumours are current in Bizana that he has been deported.

VISITED DURBAN

In the meantime two representatives of the Qumbu, Tsolo and Mt. Frere Region of the Transkeian Territorial Authority visited Durban ostensibly to report to Pondos working in Durban on the appointment of a tribal ambassador. They were Maquebela Masoka and Headman Matiwane.

After staying in Durban for three weeks they called a meeting of Pondos who resided mainly in the location where they were staying—Glebelds.

According to information received by Spark this meeting was not advertised nor were any leaflets issued. Pondos living at Kwa Mashu, Cato Manor and other African townships knew nothing of the meeting.

At this meeting the two representatives are alleged to have stated that they had been instructed by a White official in Pretoria merely to inform the people. Even if the people rejected the appointment of an ambassador the Government would not be deterred from making such an appointment.

The people present at the meeting are reported to have rejected the appointment and to have demanded the right to call proper meetings of all the Pondos in Durban to discuss the matter.

Scandinavian Youth Organise Boycott of South African Goods

STOCKHOLM.

YOUTH organisations in Sweden, Norway and Denmark have decided to organise a four-month campaign against South African apartheid. Main weapon will be the trade boycott.

This is the outcome of the conference organised by the National Council of Swedish Youth (52 member organisations, about 1.4 million members) at Sanga Saby, outside Stockholm during February.

Three young Africans were special speakers at the conference: Raymond Kunene of the office of the African National Congress in London; and Charles Kauraisa and Zedekia Ngavirue, of the South West African National Union of SWA.

Two Swedes played a prominent part in the conference: Mr. Gunnar Helander who worked for more than 20 years as a missionary in South Africa and who spoke of apartheid in practice; and Olaf G. Tandberg of the Swedish Agency for Technical Assistance.

Background to the conference and the decision to

launch the boycott campaign was the call from 1959 onwards from prominent African leaders in South Africa for a boycott of the Government and South African trade; the United Nations sanctions vote of 1962; and the meeting of the General Assembly of the World Youth Assembly in Aarhus, Denmark, in July 1962 which passed a resolution against apartheid and recommended direct action in the form of an economic boycott.

Swedish, Danish and Norwegian youth and students will campaign together from March to June this year.

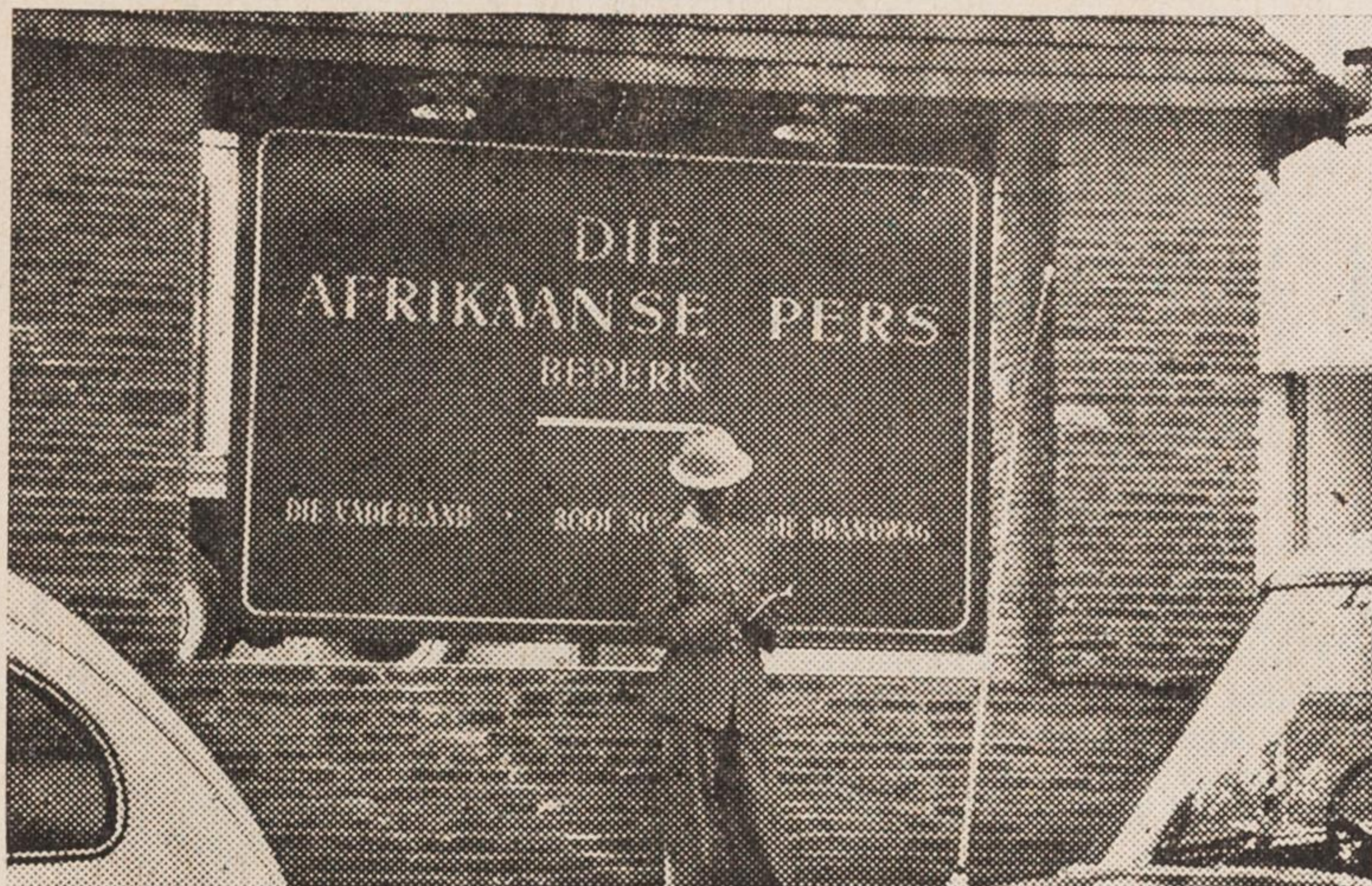
The campaign will include the following:

- Publicity about South Africans living under apartheid, including the pass laws and arrests, house arrest.

- A boycott of South African products. Sweden imports only three items: fruit, wines, and metals.

- Funds to aid political victims of apartheid, that is legal aid and economic aid for their families; aid for refugees; and scholarships for South African students.

Watch around the Clock for Sabotage



Outside the offices of 'Die Vaderland,' the Nationalist afternoon newspaper in Johannesburg, there is a round-the-clock police watch for sabotage. A constable is on day and night duty—here he is right under the sign 'Die Afrikaanse Pers.'

Why Patrick Duncan Resigned

JOHANNESBURG

WHY have Patrick Duncan and the Liberal Party parted company? The party's statement announcing the resignation of a former member of their national executive, and the editor of *Contact*—before he went to live in Basutoland—did not say.

But *Spark* understands the resignation of Mr. Duncan came about following his letter to the Party executive which brought to a head long-standing policy differences between them. Mr. Duncan is reported to have said in his letter to the executive that he would be forced to resign if the party did not face up to the realities of the situation in South Africa. The realities were that no solution of the South African problem would be possible without resort to violence.

The last conference of the Liberal Party discussed sabotage and violence — and condemned them.

BARBED-WIRE FENCE ON S.A. BORDERS

Bid To Stop Political Refugees

JOHANNESBURG.

HOLDING political hands firmly, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are working in close co-operation to stop Africans without passports from leaving South Africa.

In prison in Pretoria the police are at present holding 50 young Africans while investigations go on about why and how they left the country. They were arrested outside South Africa and returned to Verwoerd's jails by way of Rhodesia.

One batch of 37 was arrested in Northern Rhodesia at the beginning of March. In a matter of four days they were handed over to Southern Rhodesia by the Federation Immigration authorities at Livingstone, and then over to South Africa, at Beit Bridge.

BARBED WIRE

Meanwhile South Africa is working hard to fence the Republic in. The plan, it is said, is to fence the northwestern border of the Transvaal from Mafeking to Beit Bridge. Part of this many-miles-long fence can already be seen.

It is seven foot high, with barely four inches between the barbed wire strands, and iron posts every four or four and a half feet. A rabbit would struggle to get through the wire, said an informant who has seen the fence.

The fence runs about 20 yards from the Limpopo River and at Buffelsdrift, on the road to Thabazimbi, bush has been cleared *seemingly to give patrols a clear line of vision—and of fire—where the road crosses the river.*

These clearings, and a track along which a jeep or a Saracen could run, have been made where roads cross the border. The plan is probably to instal police posts at these points where a road does cross the border.

POLICE POSTS

There are three police posts already at work. These are at Ramatlabama, where both the road and the railway line cross the border into Bechuanaland; a point on the road from Zeerust to Lobatsi; and a point on the road from Palapye to Potgietersrus. Police, but not yet immigration authorities, are posted at these points and all comers and goers have their names and addresses entered in a book.

Lawrence Ndzanga Banded

JOHANNESBURG.

Railway worker Lawrence Ndzanga, risen to national secretary of the South African Railway and Harbour Workers' Union, was last week served with a set of banning orders that prohibit him from entering any factory, African location or compound (except the township he lives in), from leaving Johannesburg or attending any gathering.

Lawrence Ndzanga rose from the ranks of railway workers to organise the union from 1948, becoming general secretary in 1956. This is the man who built Railway Union branches in Durban, the Western Cape and the Northern Cape.

Railway workers have no wage determination at all. It was largely Ndzanga's hard work that forced the Railway authorities to lay down at least some regulations governing the conditions of railway workers. He has also battled hard from the union office to win pensions for old workers.

The banning order now seeks to stop his work in the union. Mr. Ndzanga has a wife and four children.

Coloured-African Unity Wins Paarl Strike

Dismissed Workers Reinstated

CAPE TOWN.

THE alleged use of abusive language by a senior official in his dealings with workers and the dismissal, regarded by fellow-workers as unjust, of two employees resulted in a stoppage of work involving 668 African and Coloured workers at the Langeberg Ko-operasie Beperk canning factory at Daljosaphat in Paarl on Monday last week.

On Sunday, March 10th, Mrs L. Abrahams, General Secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, accompanied by Miss D. Hartogh, Paarl branch secretary, went to see the works manager of the L.K.B. factory and asked permission to hold a lunch-hour meeting. This was granted. At the meeting, the workers, men and women, African and Coloured, expressed dissatisfaction at the behaviour of a senior official.

They complained that he used abusive language in his dealings with them and they also demanded

the reinstatement of two workers who had been dismissed.

DISCUSSION

After the meeting, the officials and local committee members of the Union discussed the workers' grievances with the official. He said he was prepared to reinstate one worker but not the other, whose work was not satisfactory.

The worker whom the official was not prepared to reinstate had been dismissed after he had allegedly been assaulted by the foreman. The workers then demanded that the foreman should also be dismissed. On Monday, March 11, the official was again interviewed on this matter. He told the union officials that he had discussed the matter with the general manager, Mr. G. W. Richards, who was not prepared to reinstate the dismissed worker.

Another lunch-hour meeting was held at which the latest development was reported to the workers. The workers then instructed the union officials not to discuss anything with the official they had seen before but to have direct negotiations with the general manager. Mr. Richards was consequently interviewed by the officials who told him that the workers would like to see him personally at 3 o'clock.

FAILED TO APPEAR

At 3 o'clock, all the workers arrived at Mr. Richards' office and demanded to see him. He failed to appear but sent for Mrs Liz Abrahams, the union secretary. Accompanied by Miss D. Hartogh, Miss L. Kazi, General Secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, and a committee of eight workers, Mrs. Abrahams then discussed the matter with Mr. Richards in his office. He asked them if they realised that the workers were 'striking.'

They replied that they did not regard it as a strike because the workers had come to see him. He then agreed to meet the workers in the cloakroom, but only after he had discussed the matter with the Department of Labour. He failed to appear in the cloakroom.

Some time afterwards, officials of the Department of Labour arrived at the factory from Cape Town. They warned the workers that their action was illegal. The workers refused to have anything to do with the Labour Department officials and asked that the dispute



Mrs. Liz Abrahams

be settled directly with their employers.

WORKERS' UNITY

The Labour officials then said that if the workers went back to work the matter would be investigated. The workers rejected this and demanded an immediate answer. *The Labour officials then warned the workers that they could be prosecuted and asked to speak to the African workers separately. The workers rejected this and informed the officials that they were all together.*

Later the management agreed to take back the dismissed man provided the Labour Department be allowed to decide what action should be taken after his reinstatement. Again the workers rejected this and told the management they wanted nothing to do with the Labour Department officials because the dispute was between the workers and the bosses.

After four hours of negotiation the management agreed to take back the dismissed man. Their decision was received by loud cheering and the workers promised to be back at work on Tuesday morning.

FOOTNOTE: Twenty-two years ago, on March 13, 1941, the Paarl branch of the Food and Canning Workers' Union was established at Daljosaphat on the banks of the Berg River, in the moonlight because the workers could not find a hall to have their first meeting. Now, two days before their 22nd Anniversary, they have once again given a lead in workers' unity.

Elethu and its Editor Part Company

JOHANNESBURG

Elethu is without an editor, and its policy is changing again—back to support of the Nationalists and the political interests of its shareholders.

For a while Elethu, under the editorship of former Drum editor Mr. Humphrey Tyler, tried catching readers and boosting circulation and directors' profits, with pin-up girls and anti-pass stories. Because pro-pass law stories just don't sell.

But then this Nat paper for 'the Bantu' came under fire from other Nationalist papers and the board of directors was pulled back to the straight and narrow. No more sex and anti-government policies, said the edict.

Mr. Tyler left because he couldn't accept the terms of the Board, and now Elethu is back in the hands of its Nat directors—and they are looking for an editor who can sell their paper *and* Nationalist policy.

A tall order!

4-page SPECIAL

AFRICA and the WORLD

Professor Leaves Job to Lead Mozambique Freedom Struggle

DAR-ES-SALAAM.

DR. Eduardo Mondlane, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), arrived here last week from the United States and announced that he had given up his post as professor in New York to take up the struggle full-time. He also said that it was his intention to win Independence for Mozambique within twelve months.

In a press conference at the Dar-es-Salaam airport, Dr. Mondlane said that his party had adopted a three-point programme for the liberation of Mozambique. They would resort to *direct action* as well as *diplomatic activity* against the Portuguese. He said that the third point, equally vital, was the question of *education*. Taking it from his own experience he knew how the Portuguese had blatantly denied his people education. Now they had to train people who would be ready to run the country when the Portuguese regime was gone.

DIRECT ACTION

On the question of direct action, Dr. Mondlane said that he could not reveal the plans of the organisation to the press. And as far as diplomatic activities were concerned the party had already made some progress in this field. Petitions had been submitted to the

UN committee for the abolition of colonialism. And many Afro-Asian states had been visited which had shown great sympathy and support for the struggle of the people of Mozambique.

Asked whether his party would take up arms against the Portuguese colonialists, Dr. Mondlane said that it was the Portuguese who were using violence against the people. The Portuguese had an army of 30,000 Whites in Mozambique and it was clear what this army was intended for. If the Portuguese were prepared to negotiate that would be all right, he said. But if they were not prepared to talk, it was also clear what steps people who find themselves in that situation would take.

NOT RACISTS

Asked about his policy regarding the racial problems in Mozambique, whether they would expel

all the Whites on attaining Independence, he said that the policy of Frelimo was the same as the policies of political parties in East, Central and South Africa on this issue. They were not racists.

Later, Dr. Mondlane told a crowd of three hundred Mozambiqueans resident in Tanganyika that he was pleased to be in exile in Tanganyika, a place so near his home and to "our hearts." There were wild cheers from the crowd when he promised to lead the Mozambique people leaving here back home.

Warm Welcome for Frelimo Leader



Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, Mozambique freedom fighter, seen above on his arrival last week in Dar-es-Salaam. He was greeted by TANU officials, members of the Government, and representatives of all the political parties that have offices in Dar-es-Salaam. A large crowd gave him a warm welcome.

20 Years for Calling Boycott in S.R.

SAVAGE legislation for the suppression of activity directed at Southern Rhodesia from outside was introduced last week by **Mr. Clifford Dupont**, Minister of Justice in P.M. **Winston Field's** right-wing Cabinet. Sentences of up to 20 years may be imposed on residents of S.R. who call for a boycott or set up a government-in-exile.

Not content with the recent 'Hanging Bill,' the Rhodesian Front has now brought forward the 'Preservation of Constitutional Government Bill.' It amends the notorious Law and Order Maintenance Act by giving it extra-territorial effect. This means that any *resident* of S.R. (the word is very broadly defined) who merely petitioned the United Nations to bring pressure on the S.R. Government would be liable to 20 years' imprisonment.

This latest 'security' measure, the third in the current Parliamentary session, is clearly designed to hit back at the work which Mr.

Joshua Nkomo and other leaders of the banned ZAPU have been doing in England and America to further the liberatory struggle against white settler rule in Central Africa. It is also intended to stifle the mounting voice of criticism which is being heard at Pan-African conferences and the freedom broadcasts from Peking, Moscow, Cairo and Dar-es-Salaam.

But only short-sighted Mr. Dupont and his supporters believe that these voices will be silenced, or that minority rule will be preserved by the new Preservation Bill.

TO DR. DU BOIS WITH LOVE

(95 years old and still going strong)
—a tribute by **Herbert Aptheker**
to the founder of Pan-Africanism

THE 23rd day of February, 1963, was a memorable one, for it marked the ninety-fifth year that William Edward Burghardt Du Bois had graced this earth. Deep in the Berkshires, in New England's heart, just three years after Lincoln was murdered, was born this brown child, son of poor working people, and great-grandson of a veteran of the Revolutionary War of 1776.

In Georgia seventy years ago, Du Bois gave voice to the Negro's resistance against the conquest of the South by the monopolies. He led the struggle against the Big Business "philanthropic" effort to mis-educate the Negro people and corrupt their leaders. He recognised the irresistible logic of Socialism sixty years ago. He organised the Niagara Movement, in 1905, and, speaking out for his people, said:

"We will not be satisfied to take one jot or tittle less than our full manhood rights. We claim for ourselves every single right that belongs to a free-born American, political, civil and social; and until we get these rights we will never cease to protest and assail the ears of America."

It was this Niagara Movement, and Du Bois personally, that were so vital to the launching, in 1909, of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

Clarity of Genius

Du Bois is the man who saw, fifty years ago, with the clarity of genius, an essential element in the unfolding of the twentieth century in the United States: "The cause of labour's own." It was he, too, who, more than a generation ago, saw the anti-imperialist potential in a world-unity of Negro peoples, and therefore founded the Pan-African Movement.

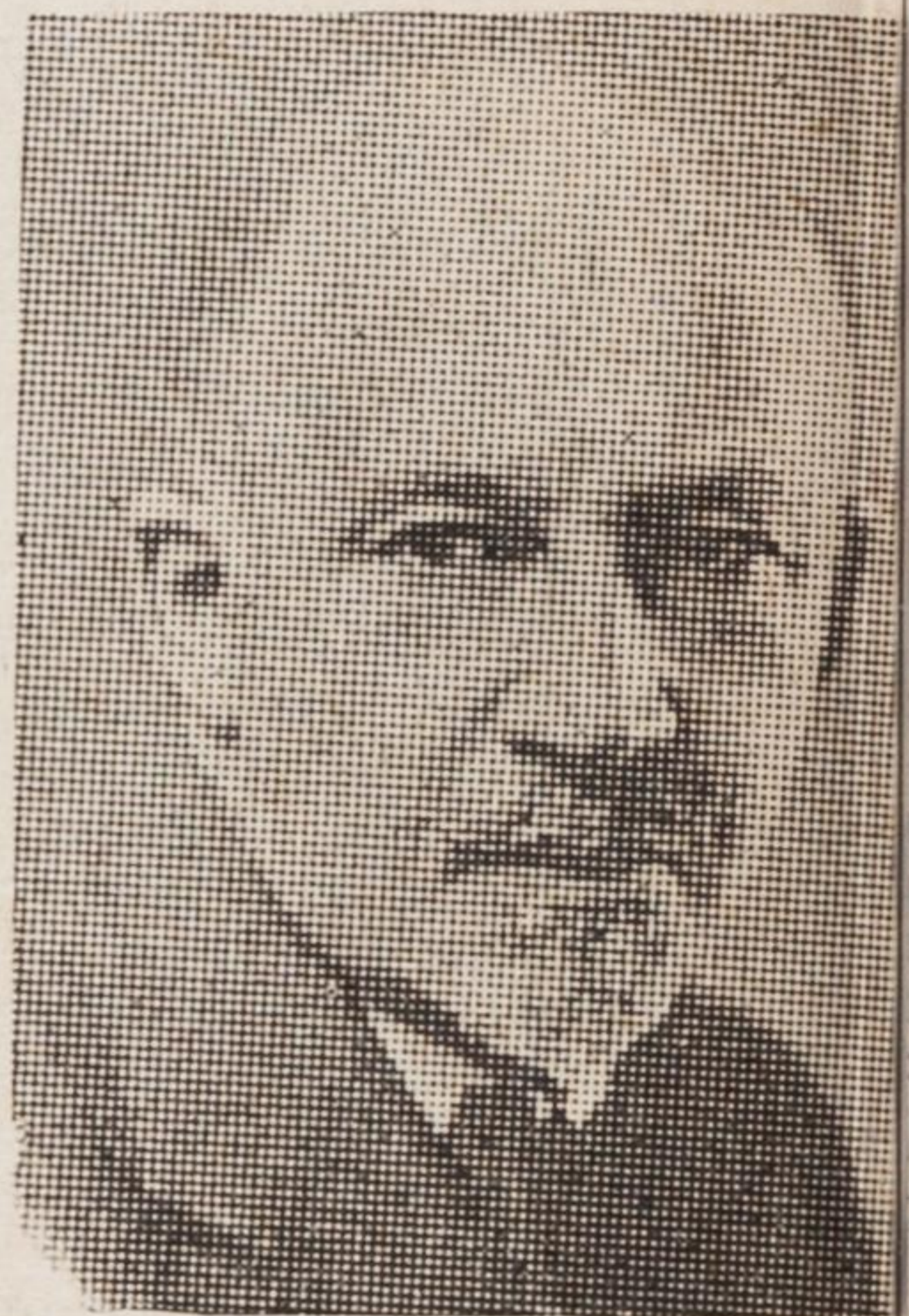
The essence of his life, as writer, thinker, educator, and organiser, has been the call for Peace—peace within na-

tions and among nations—for dignified, secure, fraternal, living-together by a creative humanity. "I believe that War is murder", he wrote in his "Credo" of 1904—one of the most influential essays in the history of American letters. "I believe that the wicked conquest of weaker and darker nations by nations white and stronger but foreshadows the death of that strength."

"Foreign Agents"

Du Bois insists that imperialism is evil, that racism is vile, that poverty is conquerable, that world war is not inevitable. Leading the Peace Information Centre, that did monumental work in the late 1940's and early 1950's Dr. Du Bois and four associates, were indicted and tried a dozen years ago, as "unregistered foreign agents" under the provisions of the McCormick Act. That Act—unlike the McCarran Act—requires substantive proof of the actual "guilt" of the defendant personally; the Government offered Dr. Du Bois a "deal," telling him that if he pleaded no-defence, it would let him off without a jail sentence. Steeped in white chauvinism and reflecting the ethics of imperialism, the government officials did not know with whom they were dealing. Dr. Du Bois told his attorney—the late Vito Marcantonio—"that before I would enter such a plea I would rot in jail."

Of course the defendants were not guilty—to think of Dr. Du Bois as a "foreign agent" is like thinking of Thomas Jefferson and Frederick Douglass as "foreign



"I remember when we were at airport, a couple of years ago, seeing the Doctor and his wife off for Ghana, where he was to take charge of a projected Encyclopedia Africana, that sweet Joe McManus, of the National Guardian, asked the Doctor how many volumes he projected and how long the task would be. "Ten volumes, I think," said the Doctor and then he added, with the bare suggestion of a smile, "and about ten years per volume."

agents" (of which, by the way, both were accused in their days!)

What made Du Bois' Monumental persistence was there; and a fantastic capacity for work.

Man With a Cause

Some 35 years ago, Eugene O'Neill wrote: "Ranking as he does among the foremost writers of true importance in this country, one selfishly wishes sometimes (as a writer oneself) that he could devote all his time to the accomplishment of that fine and moving prose which distinguishes his books. But at the same time one realises, self-reproachfully, that with Dr. Du Bois it is a cause—an ideal—that overcomes the personal egoism of the artist."

"The cause"—this is the heart of Du Bois. And it was his devotion to it, his identity with it, that is the ultimate source of his greatness. For

DIS— E

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was the most dramatic
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remove the thorns from his
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ar corrupting him.

The iron had entered his
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n the wreckage of his own
me after the "race riot" of
06; he had seen his first-
rn who died in infancy,
elve hundred miles from
me to be buried where Jim
ow did not live.

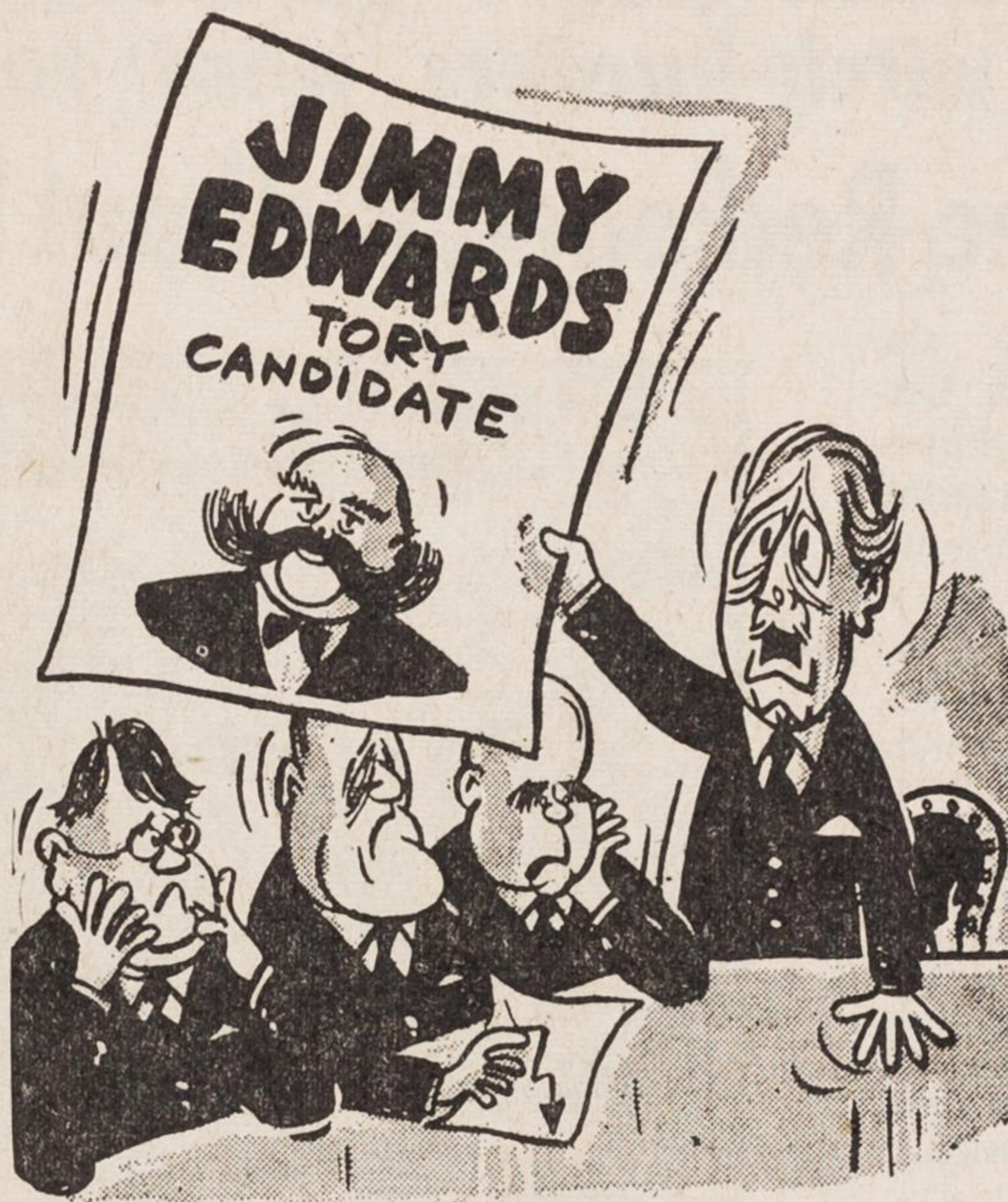
Genius and Saint

t is a hallmark of the de-
y of the American social
ler and the depravity of its
ing class that Dr. Du Bois
labelled under the McCar-
Act, a fearful criminal,
assassin, a traitor, a bought
of democracy! The Presi-
t of the United States and
brother—the Attorney
neral—dare to sit in judg-
nt of his life and declare
not only unworthy but
ninal.

One man's criminal is
other's saint. Langston
ghes, having in mind the
vernment's effort a dozen
rs ago to send Du Bois to
wrote: "Somebody in
eece long ago gave Socrates
hemlock to drink. Some-
y at Golgotha erected a
ss and somebody drove
ls into the hands of Christ.
nebody spat upon His gar-
nts. No one remembers
ir names."

n E.P. Thompson's monu-
ntal life of another revolu-
ary, William Morris, the
hor concludes with this fine
e: "He is one of those men
om history will never
rtake."

There are very few
h; one most certainly,
William Edward Burg-
rdt Du Bois.



★
"Of course it
won't interfere
with his career—
he'll just be
moving from
one Glum fami-
ly to another."
★

CUBA'S BEAUTY QUEEN

STREETS are crowded, houses empty,

mad and merry is the scene,
for tonight they are electing
Santiago's beauty queen.

Not to palace or cathedral
does the great procession march,
there's no ceiling to this pageant
but the heavens' starry arch . . .

Clinging silk and lacy flounces
deck the claimants to the crown
swirling, dancing to the music
through the gay, beflowered town . . .

Still they come. My eyes are dazzled
so much beauty to behold,
shapely limbs and lovely faces,
hues of olive, ivory, gold.

Which of them will be *la reina*—
dusky Venus, fair-haired maid,
or this roguish little *chica*,
with her twinkling eyes of jade?

Though each one of them enchants me
there's another I prefer.

Not a beauty in this bevy
ever can compare with her.

Not for her the flowers and flounces,
hers is an especial pride,
and her only decoration
is the pistol at her side.

Keen-eyed, graceful as the eagle,
thoughtful, confident, serene,
Señorita Revolution—

Here is Cuba's beauty queen!

—YEVGENY YEVTUSHENKO

American women peace campaigners give the witch-hunters what for

A Committee Reckoned Without Female Logic

THREE months ago the House Committee on Un-American Activities subpoenaed 15 women concerned with mobilising American women for peace.

Like all bigots, they had no idea what they were taking on.

Just received is a special edition of the American Women Strike for Peace (Wisp) journal, entirely composed of newspaper reports of the three-day hearing.

What inspiring reading it makes! Determined, united, unflappable, the women refused to be intimidated in any way, and succeeded in reducing their male inquisitors to red-faced, flustered confusion.

Less Dashing

The aim was to associate Wisp with the Communist Party, so that "all right-thinking housewives would give up peace agitation and go back to the kitchen" (*New York Times*).

But, says the same paper, by the second day, "the investigators looked less like dashing Red-hunters than like men trapped in a basement on sale day."

The committee reckoned without female logic. How could Wisp be an "infiltrated organisation," witness after witness demanded, when it was not an organisation at all?

Committee counsel Mr. Alfred Nittle whipped out: "Now that's interesting. If a group isn't an organisation, how on earth does it function?"

Answered one witness: "It's quite remarkable. Sometimes I wonder myself." (*Pennsylvania Guardian*.)

Under the headline "It's not Un-American to Giggle," the *Vancouver Sun* reported: "When the first woman headed for the witness table the crowd rose silently to its feet. The irritated chairman outlawed standing.

"They applauded the next witness and he outlawed clapping. They took to running out to kiss witnesses.

"Finally each woman as she was called was handed a huge bouquet. By then he was a beaten man. By the third day the crowd was giving standing ovations to its heroines with impunity."

Pure Slapstick

There were moments of pure slapstick, the report goes on:

"When the chairman produced his trump card—usually an ancient Communist connection—a taunting chorus of 'Ah-HAA!' would

mock him . . . with giggles that spread in ripples through the crowd."

Star witness was Mrs. Dagmar Wilson, who is credited with starting Wisp by making a few phone calls to friends about peace. Out of this has grown this women's Peace movement all over America.

Said the *Washington Evening Star*: "Mrs Wilson's appearance was the coup de grace for the men in the battle of the sexes.

"Things had been sufficiently out of hand before. The ladies had been using the Congress as a baby-sitter.

"Their young crawled in the aisles and noisily sucked their bottles during the whole proceedings. The ladies themselves hissed, gasped, clapped entirely at will."

Mrs. Wilson made rings round her inquisitors. Just a few samples:

Oh, Dear!

When asked if she exercised control over the New York women, she said: "Nobody controls anybody in Wisp—we're all leaders."

Mr. Nittle produced a Wisp newsletter. "It's not dated," he said ominously. "Oh, dear," replied Mrs. Wilson.



Herblock in the Washington Post.

"Does it have a headquarters?" he wanted to know. "Alas, we need one badly," was the reply.

Was it Mrs. Wilson's idea to send delegates to a Moscow Peace conference?

"No," said Mrs. Wilson regretfully. "I wish I'd thought of that."

Asked if she would allow Communists to occupy leading positions in the movement, she said: "I hope everyone in the whole world joins; unless they do, then God help us."

"Would you welcome nazis or fascists?" pounced Mr. Nittle.

"If only we could get them on our side!" sighed Mrs. Wilson.

Naturally she had the last word: "I do hope you live to thank us when we have achieved our goal," she said as she stepped down from the stand.

● In June a group of these women, with a number of Canadian women peace workers will be sending representatives to the World Congress of Women in Moscow from June 24 to 29.

This congress, convened by the Women's International Democratic Federation, expects 1,000 women from all parts of the world to discuss peace, the rights of women and children, and many other things of interest to all women.

"Blood Knot" made an Impact on London

IT is not often that critics agree on one point, and differ as widely and vehemently on another, as happened when "The Blood Knot" opened at London's Arts Theatre Club last month.

Those who saw the original production noticed certain changes, notably the casting of British actor Ian Bannen in the role of Morrie. Skilful cutting, too, has reduced the running time of

ment on mixed marriage!"

CRITICISM

A few of the critics praised the play generously, seeing in it a subtle indictment of a racist regime which breeds hatred and prejudice. Others—and here I think the critics erred—expected to see a more blatant condemnation of apartheid, and they criticised the play for disappointing them.

"This is no battlecry for racial justice . . . It's a whimper," complained one, indignantly. Another comments on the fact that it is "an anti-apartheid play with the strikingly interesting feature of seeming, until the interval, to be pro-apartheid." It offended the "liberal" critics who were affronted by the fact that the white brother was literate, the dark one illiterate.

"The author is clearly no man to challenge convention," says Kenneth Tynan. "To some extent the piece reflects the guilt that the white African feels about the

Bantu; but to people who would not be horrified if their daughter married a negro, it seems at times, unconsciously illiberal."

It can be seen that the interpretations—and misinterpretations—of the Blood Knot varied to a remarkable degree.

PRAISE FOR ZAKES

But whatever their opinion of the play, most reviewers were unanimous in their praise of South African actor Zakes Mokae. "... played with stark passion by Zakes Mokae, an African with hairtrigger nervous energy" (Times). "... gets every scrap of power and communication from the role" (Mail). "... played with ... an almost violent understanding of its theme" (Express). "Zakes Mokae gives a pyrotechnic display of sensitive energy worth going miles to see" (Punch). "The evening is all the more exciting because of the truly magnificent performance by Zakes Mokae" (Worker).

By A Special Correspondent

the play by at least an hour, without in any way impairing its dramatic excitement. Zakes Mokae gives a magnificent performance as Zac, his talents exploited to the full under the skilled direction of John Berry, whilst Ian Bannen lives up to his reputation as one of Britain's most accomplished actors.

As everyone who saw the South African production predicted, the play has aroused enormous interest here in London. It has received lavish praise, and violent criticism, but never that most damning of the critics' weapons—apathy.

No matter how widely the critics disagreed on the merits of the play itself, it is interesting to note that almost all of them took the opportunity of voicing their own personal condemnation of apartheid; in this they varied only in degree.

ROTTEN PHILOSOPHY

Bernard Levin of the Daily Mail is most outspoken referring to the "rotten men and their rotten philosophy, that have so befouled S.A."

The Sunday Telegraph speaks of the "racist republic . . . of the denial of common humanity" and of the way the brothers are "crippled and distorted by the weight of the colour bar."

The Evening News suggests that South Africa House will soon "be placing one of those chatty, white-man-to-white-man ads to tell us that the Blood Knot gives a distorted picture of apartheid."

The Sunday Times says openly that whenever men are colour conscious, they are degraded: whilst the Daily Worker marvels that this play could ever have been produced in Verwoerd's white paradise. It is referred to as "a piece of Resistance literature that escaped the police," and even seen as a straightforward "com-

Lecturer, 3 Students on Sabotage Charge

EAST LONDON.

A HIGH-RANKING official of the Fort Hare University College has denied rumours that Mrs. Masondo, the wife of Mr. Andrew Masondo, a lecturer in mathematics at the College, had been advised to vacate her house now that her husband was facing sabotage charges.

The official said a letter had been written to Mrs. Masondo advising her that should her husband be found guilty she would be required to vacate the house. This was done through courtesy, the official said.

Mr. Andrew Masondo appeared in the East London Magistrate's Court last week with three African students from Fort Hare on a charge of sabotage following the damaging of electricity supply lines which plunged four Border towns into darkness on the night of March 3. They were remanded to March 21.

SYMPATHETIC

According to a newspaper report, the Assistant Registrar Mr. E. Redelinghuis said: "We did not want to have Mrs. Masondo embarrassed if her husband is found guilty. She is to remain in the house until the courts of law prove his guilt or innocence. We very

much sympathise with her."

Mr. Redelinghuis also denied the allegation that Fort Hare was becoming a police camp, but confirmed that police entered the College grounds last Thursday night and arrested two students. He did not know where they were now. He also denied a further allegation that the failure of the students to attend lectures last Friday was the beginning of a 'boycott of lectures.' He said all students attended a meeting on that day. There was no tension whatsoever on the campus, he added.

FOOTNOTE: Recently it was alleged (a) that Fort Hare was becoming a police camp and that the students had threatened not to attend lectures until the police had left the campus. (b) That the Fort Hare authorities were responsible for the cancellation of the Frésher's Ball at the Dining Hall last Friday.

When a 'Spark' reporter telephoned the Rector of Fort Hare he was told that the Rector was away.

A spokesman for the students, however, told 'Spark' that the Frésher's Ball was cancelled by the students themselves, because they could not celebrate whilst their comrades had been arrested.

Must They Wait

100 YEARS FOR A LIVING WAGE?

Desperate Condition of Municipal Workers

JOHANNESBURG.

FAR from 1963 being a year for substantial increase in pay for workers throughout South Africa, it now appears that employers and the State will resist further wage demands.

Since 1959 the Minister of Labour, Mr. Trollip told Parliament, R22 million has been distributed among South Africa's workers.

Broken down into individual pay packets, this means that **WORKERS HAVE RECEIVED AN INCREASE OF 3/- PER ANNUM, TOTALLING R1.20 IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS. TO REACH A LEVEL BEYOND THE POVERTY DATUM LINE NOW MEANS THAT WORKERS WOULD HAVE TO WAIT 100 YEARS.**

Cost of living allowances were pegged in 1953. Since then actual cost of living has increased by 25% thus wiping out any slight wage increase given to workers. *In fact, wages have fallen by 25%.*

THE CITY OF GOLD

Municipal workers in Johannesburg are being paid at a rate which barely allows for subsistence. *The Johannesburg City Council, the wealthiest in South Africa, pays a rate which falls below the minimum figure set by their own Non-European Affairs Department.*

The figure on which a family of five can exist is R48.00 a month, says this Department.

Investigations made by the City and Town Council Workers' Union prove this figure to be highly inadequate. They say that R60.00 per month would allow for the minimum requirements.

But the Johannesburg City Council wage paid comes nowhere near the minimum recognised by its own Department.

No recognition is given to muni-

cipal drivers who are required to drive vehicles of varying weights.

Food and Canning industrial drivers are paid according to the weight of their vehicles: Drivers of a motor vehicle, the unladen weight of which does not exceed 6,000 lbs. receive R17.40. Drivers of vehicles not exceeding 10,000 lbs receive R20.75 per week, and of vehicles over 10,000 lbs, R24.24.

The J.C.C. simply pays a flat rate, irrespective of the type of vehicle driven.

TOWNSHIP DWELLERS

The majority of City Council drivers are not housed in compounds. They are urban township dwellers, tenants of the Council.

The Non-European Affairs Department states that such tenants "struggle unsuccessfully against severe loads of poverty and cannot in many cases meet their basic living costs." This statement, which of course must include City Council employees, was made in a publication entitled "our Bantu Servant and You", January 1962.

The Johannesburg City Council has an appalling record for the prosecution of tenants in arrears with their rent. Obviously, poverty wages lie at the basis of these arrears, poverty wages dished out by the Council.

Hours of work for municipal
(continued on page 13)



This street cleaner, a married man with a family, has worked for the Johannesburg Municipality for 15 years. He earns R7.50 per week, R18 a month less than the Council's own minimum figure for survival.

100 Years for a Living Wage?

(Continued from page 12)

workers vary from department to department and usually amounts to between 8 and 9 hours a day. Women toilet attendants work 56 hours a week, usually ending at 10 p.m. No provision is made to see that they are escorted home and there have already been two reports of assault on a homewards journey.

Except for graded workers, all African City Council employees receive only two week's annual leave. The general trend in private industries is for a 3-week yearly vacation.

IGNORED

Workers of every department complain that their grievances are not redressed but merely dismissed for frivolous reasons. Applications for increased pay are ignored.

Dustmen do not receive masks to protect them from inhaling dust and fumes, nor are overalls provided to save their clothes. Ill-health, often tuberculosis, and shocking rags characterise municipal dustmen, revealing a complete lack of human consideration by the City Council for its workers.

Municipal employees state that amounts are often deducted from their wages with no indication of why this is done. In many Departments workers do not receive their pay in envelopes with each deduction listed. This is a practice for which private employers would be prosecuted under the Factories Act; yet the City Council ignores and flouts this particular provision.

NO EXPLANATION

No explanation has been made by the J.C.C. as to why it regards itself as privileged as an employer, nor why it feels entitled to pay lower wages than private employers.

The City and Town Workers' Union is demanding a minimum wage of R10.00 a week for 'unskilled' workers, namely labourers, toilet attendants, dustmen and watchmen with an annual increase of R2 per week. Furthermore, the Union wants a 40-hour week for all categories of workers on full pay. Annual leave of 3 weeks on full pay, protective clothing and overtime pay at time and a half are included in the Union's demands.



Sennap in London Daily Mail

"I keep having this dream that you're charging me too much."



And road workers earn a beggarly R5.50 a week.

For Non-Payment of Rent

Indian Family Ejected from Lenasia Home

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Transvaal Indian Congress views with grave consternation the callous action of the Community Development Board in ejecting an Indian family from its home in the group area of Lenasia for inability to pay rent there," says a letter addressed to the Minister of Community Development. Mr. P. W. Botha, by the President of the Transval Indian Congress, Maulvi I. M. Salojee.

"Lenasia is the creation of the Government and as such is their full responsibility.

"It has become abundantly clear that the authorities uprooted the Indian people from their homes in Johannesburg in terms of the Group Areas Act without regard to consequences. Impoverishment and displacement of our people in the interests of apartheid has created an intolerable situation.

"We call upon you in the name of human decency to halt your onslaughts on the Indian people. Throwing out impoverished and displaced workers and traders in the open veld of ghettos for non-payment of rent must inevitably

lead to widespread agitation and resistance.

"You had glibly talked of 'developing' the Indian people in their own group areas in 'dignity.' Please understand that this euphemism will not work and you will not be able to deceive a people who are bent on defending their self-respect."

WAR PSYCHOSIS HITS CHILDREN

Mental health authorities in the U.S. are seriously concerned about the effects of war talk on children. Recently parents have been bringing psychiatrists more and more children who, having heard of the mysterious poison called fallout, are terrified of rain, snow and milk.

While statistics are impossible to get, there have been reports of children committing or trying to commit suicide. Some teachers report a spreading attitude among pupils that there isn't much sense studying, since they'll be vaporized by bombs before they grow up.

FAMINE

IN NATAL

DURBAN

IN Natal, as in the Transvaal (see "Spark" last week) famine stalks the countryside. The killer disease—kwashiorkor—caused through malnutrition, is rampant amongst large sections of the African population in Zululand and elsewhere.

The position in the towns and cities is no better. Over 30,000 Indians are unemployed in Durban alone. The position amongst the African urban population is even worse.

Within four hours of being commissioned to get pictures of the position in Durban, our photographer presented these dramatic photos to the Durban office.



This woman and her ten-month-old child "live" not six miles from the Durban Post Office. Their "home" is below a bridge which spans a river on the coast. Her husband was out seeking employment at the time this photo was taken.



Exhausted and hungry this three-year-old sleeps in a one-roomed shack with her parents and two other children. All the child had had that morning was a cup of black coffee. Her mother had no idea what she and her three children would have for lunch. Her husband has been unemployed now for over a year and was out trying to earn a few shillings as a casual gardener in a nearby white suburb.



Another "under the bridge" dweller checks on the old pieces of meat and crusts he has managed to scavenge from hotel dustbins. He is young and strong—as strong as any hungry man could be—but for almost eight months he has been unemployed.

No Raids — Only "Routine Checks" in Benoni

BENONI.

AT an Advisory Board meeting last week early morning raids and arrests of men and women for permits and passes came under fire.

All members of the board condemned this action and called for its immediate stoppage. Senior Benoni City Council officials were present.

Mr. W. K. Tamsanqa said it was unfair for the police to stop people who were going to work. This made them late he said. Mr. Tamsanqa bitterly attacked the practice of arresting people who were looking for work outside factory gates. They were not loafers he said; they should be left alone.

POLICE REPLY

Mr. Kumalo said that the matter

had been reported to the police who informed them that there were no raids taking place. But raids took place that very morning, he said.

Mr. E. T. Matsu, a school principal, said his house had been raided three times already this month.

Councillor Bekker, the chairman, suggested that the board send a deputation to interview the local District Commandant of police. Earlier Mr. P. de Kock, the Assistant Director, said he had been informed that no raids were being carried out. Routine checks were being made.

"There is no special drive to check on females' reference books. These are only demanded for the purpose of identification and when circumstances demand," Mr. de Kock said he was told.



"This talk about unemployment seems greatly exaggerated — my staff are all working overtime!"

Group Areas Removals Start in P.E.

PORT ELIZABETH.

ON the grounds that removals under the Group Areas Act will be effected 'more humanely' if administered by the Municipality, the Port Elizabeth City Council is co-operating fully with the Government in implementing the Act.

Indian families, at present living in various areas throughout the town, are to be moved to an Indian area called Woolhope, sandwiched between Gelvandale and Schauderville, a considerable distance from the centre of the city.

Coloured families now living at Lea Place, in South End, and at Dowerville, near North-End Lake, will be moved to an extension of Gelvandale, already an exclusively Coloured township.

The Government has informed the City Council that Coloured and Asiatic Councils will be established as soon as the re-settlement scheme has been completed. *The practical effect of these Councils will be to destroy the present franchise rights enjoyed by the Indian and Coloured Municipal voters.*

PERMITS

Temporary residential permits, necessary for those who have not yet been moved, are obtained only after a long battle against red tape and unsympathetic officials. Urgent human demands are lost sight of in a labyrinth of application forms, correspondence baskets and pigeon holes.

A case in point is that of an Indian family whose home was demolished to make way for a street-widening scheme. They were left homeless for several days before officials discovered that a permit had in fact been issued a month earlier which entitled the family to occupy a house in Fairview.

ALEXANDRA "CLEAN-UP"

(Continued from page 3)

mother the children disappeared, and the neighbours took no notice until "Spark" enquired what had happened to them. Then the search for the children started. "Spark" participated in the hunt but the children could not be found. And nobody knew what the sentences of Mr. and Mrs Mndaweni were.

SICK MAN JAILED

Mr. Nyakane was arrested and sent to jail for three months for failure to produce a permit. Mr. Nyakane came to Alexandra in 1928 and had been working in Johannesburg since then. After Mr Nyakane had finished serving his three months jail sentence he joined his family again but was re-arrested a week later. This time Mr. Nyakane had a permit from the Health Committee which he showed to the police but they took no notice of it.

He was again sentenced last week to three months imprisonment without the option of a fine. Mr. Nyakane is 63 years of age and has had three operations as a result of his ill health. On two occasions when Mr. Nyakane was arrested he was an out-patient of the Health Committee.

His wife was also arrested last week in the absence of her husband. At the Bantu Commissioner's court she was endorsed out of Johannesburg and ordered to report to the District Commissioner's office of Basutoland on the 28-2-63. This was stamped in her reference book.

Mr. and Mrs. Nyakane have 5 children. These have no home other than Alexandra but according to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner they must go to Basutoland.



Mrs. Tsabangu from Bronkhor-spruit was visiting her daughter in 16th Avenue in Alexandra township. She had hardly been in the house 30 minutes when the police arrived and demanded her permit. She had a reference book, but no permit, as she was only on a visit. The police insisted on a permit. The daughter tried to explain her mother was only on a visit. But Mrs. Tsabangu was arrested all the same.

Sport Apartheid—Where the Danger Lies

THE South African "contingent" for the American amateur boxing tournament consisted of 4 Whites and 3 Non-White boxers. The tournament is over. One White and one Non-White won titles.

Lucus Matseke won the fly-weight title. The South African Amateur Boxing Association for the first time included Non-Whites in its "contingent." Why? Because of pressure from within and without.

At Lausanne the International Olympic Committee warned South Africa of race discrimination in sport. If South Africa persisted then it must face the possibility of expulsion.

THE DANGER

It is because of the threat of expulsion and subsequent isolation that Non-Whites were included for the American tournament. This is a progressive move but it has

its consequences.

Although a title has been won by a non-white by this concession it may assist to maintain White Supremacy in sports administration.

Concessions are being granted by the White bodies in order to strengthen their case at Nairobi. The I.O.C. meets at Nairobi in October to discuss apartheid in sports in South Africa.

If a false picture is presented at Nairobi and accepted by the I.O.C. Non-Whites will have to play second fiddle to White sporting bodies. Whilst we must grab every opportunity to stake our claims for selection on merit we must be aware of and expose **SEPARATE BUT EQUAL DEVELOPMENT IN SPORTS.**

Our demand was and still is:— **SELECTION ON MERIT AND MERIT ONLY WITH EQUAL SHARE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF SPORTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

SOCCER BOSSES PANIC

From L. W. Himson

KIMBERLEY.

ALTHOUGH the Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA) has lifted the soccer suspension from the Football Association of South Africa (FASA) the stooge National Professional Football League is panicking that another attempt will be made to get South Africa out of the world body.

In a circular issued to all its professional units, Mr. S. B. Sepenya, secretary of the NFL, urges all units under the wing of FASA to do everything possible to thwart such moves.

He says that white footballers

are eager and keen to help non-white soccer and states that clubs should not be scared to approach White teams, if they have difficulty with the training and coaching of their players.

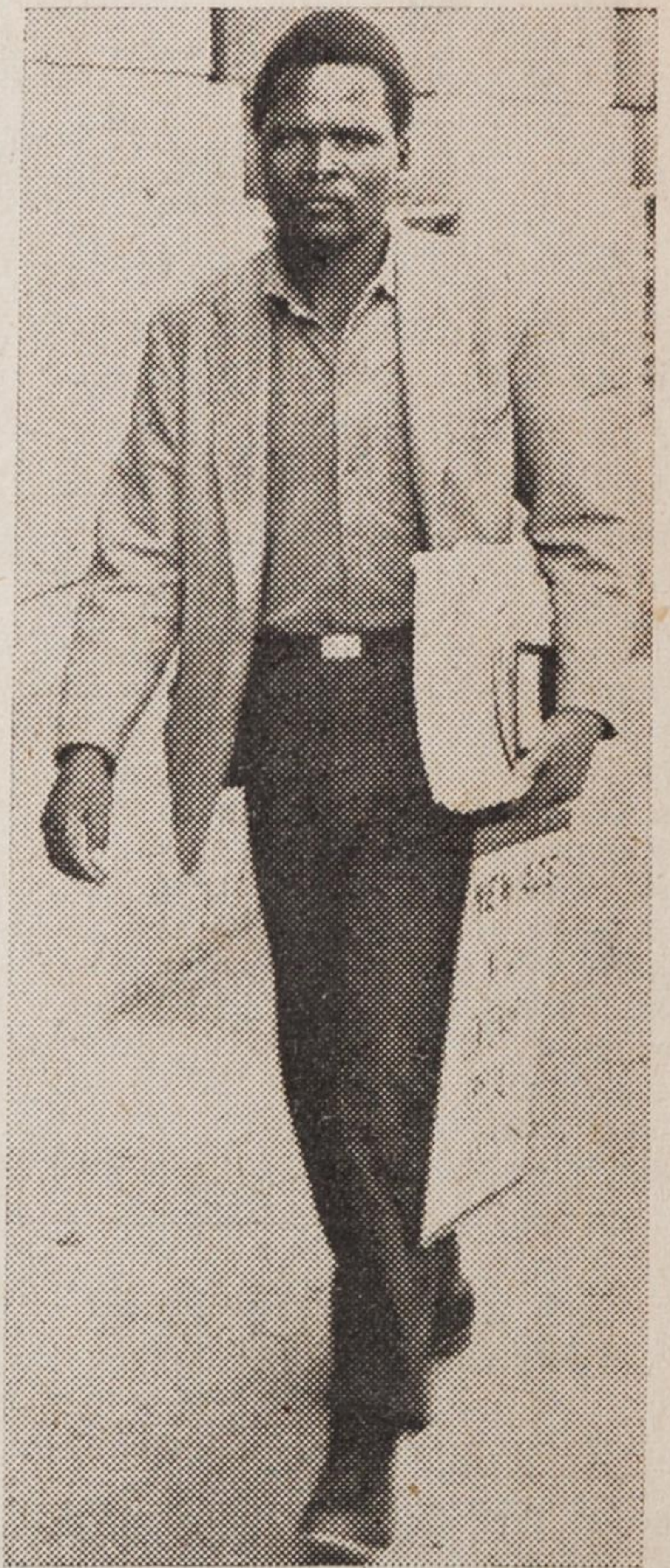
He flavours this by warning professional clubs that they must make sure that amateur associations and local authority have placed enclosed grounds at their disposal and rounds this off by saying if teams cannot get this co-operation they are no good to the National Football League.

Matanzima Dismisses a Deputy

PORT ELIZABETH.

Chief Kaizer Matanzima, aspirant premier of the Transkei Bantustan, does not hesitate to use threats and coercion even against his own followers.

In a letter to Mr. Jackson Ndamambi, withdrawing his appointment as deputy to the Tribal Representative, Mr. Memory Maneli, Matanzima threatened that he would have Ndamambi endorsed out of Port Elizabeth and deported to Qamata if he disobeyed his instructions in any way.



Mr. Douglas Manqina

ANOTHER 'SPARK' MAN BANNED

CAPE TOWN.

BANS were served on two Cape Town men last week—Mr. Douglas Manqina, a member of the sales staff of Spark, and Mr. George Ngqunga, of the South African Congress of Trade Unions. Both men are prohibited under the Suppression of Communism Act from attending any gathering, including any social or political gathering, until December 31, 1967. They are also prohibited from being within any area for Coloured or Asiatic persons, any location, African hostel or village or compound except the one in which they live.

They are prohibited from communicating with any named or banned person and must report to the police every Monday.

Mr. Manqina is confined to the magisterial districts of Wynberg and Cape Town, and Mr. Ngqunga to the district of Wynberg only.

Soccer Results

At Curries Fountain: Hearts beat Blackpool United 2—0.

At Pietermaritzburg Showgrounds: Lincoln City beat Orlando Pirates 3—0.

Fixtures next week:

March 22 at Hartleyvale: Moroka Swallows play Cape Ramblers.

At Curries Fountain on March 24: Avalon Athletic play Coastals and Berea play Aces United.

At Showgrounds: Real Fighters play Maritzburg City.

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