

SPARK

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BANTU LAWS BILL MEANS SLAVE LABOUR

Political Prisoners can be Detained Indefinitely

THE Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, which was published for general information last week, takes away the last few remaining rights of Africans in the urban areas and shows that the Government views Africans outside the reserves in only one light—as a source of cheap and preferably migratory labour.

This 125-page Bill was described by the Minister of Information at a press conference last Friday as one to remove points of friction between the authorities and the African people.

But the Minister admitted he had not read the Bill. The fact is—*this Bill turns the whole African population into homeless wanderers in the land of their birth, wage slaves without roots or rights.*

Far from eliminating friction, this Bill is guaranteed to intensify race hatred and produce ever more fierce clashes in the urban areas.

IN THE LIGHT OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 1960, THIS BILL CAN ONLY BE DESCRIBED AS AN INCITEMENT.

Once the Bill is law, NO AFRICAN WILL HAVE AN AUTOMATIC RIGHT OF RESIDENCE ANYWHERE IN AN URBAN AREA AND CAN BE SHUNTED AROUND AT THE PLEASURE OF ANY MINOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

At present an African who has

- been born in an urban area and worked there continuously;

- worked for one employer for 10 years or for more than one employer for 15 years;

- has an automatic right of residence in an urban area. He cannot be endorsed out of town and can only be removed by order of the Minister or the Governor-General under the Native Administration Act.

Under the new Bill this safeguard is abolished. Any African can be endorsed out of town by any officer in charge of a labour bureau, who can grant or refuse permission to be in an urban area at will.

CANCEL CONTRACTS

The labour officer can refuse to sanction the employment or continued employment of any African in his area, and can cancel any contract of employment entered into with an African for a variety of reasons.

One of the reasons is if the African refuses to submit himself for medical examination, or if, on examination, he is found to be suffering from any disease con-

(Continued on page 3)

Sten Gun on Sunday Afternoon



POLICE START AGITATION TO CHASE AFRICANS FROM JOHANNESBURG'S ZOO LAKE. 'Explosive' they say of merry crowds. These police, ARMED WITH A STEN GUN, were photographed midst a peaceful Sunday afternoon crowd at Johannesburg's Zoo Lake. The police by actions like these, are doing their best to make the area explosive. Then the blame will be put on African shoulders.

(See story on page 3.)

COMMENT

NAT. POLICIES ARE TO BLAME

THERE used to be a time when the Nationalist Government ascribed all the troubles of the country to Communist-liberalist agitation, Afro-Asian intervention, the English press and a whole variety of other political bogey-men.

Today, all that has changed. The Government's big concern is to deny that anything that goes wrong is caused by politics. When the Paarl riot occurred both the police and the Government vigorously protested that it had nothing to do with politics. Now again, after the Transkei and Langa murders, police chiefs at once assured us that nothing political was involved, before they had even had time to look at the evidence.

The Nationalists are desperately anxious, in other words, to play down the real extent of political opposition to the Government and its apartheid policies. In Parliament last week the Minister of Justice even refused to give full details of the extent to which sabotage had been committed in South Africa. It was not in the public interest, he said, to state how many cases of sabotage had been reported since June 27 last year (when the Sabotage Act came into force).

All these farcical denials and evasions prove two things:

(a) active resistance to Government policies has reached proportions where the Government is afraid that the situation is rapidly getting out of hand;

(b) The Government is fully conscious that its own policies are to blame for the disturbances which are taking place in the country.

For these reasons we don't believe that we can any longer expect an accurate statement of the position from Government sources. Like a Nazi army bulletin, the Government will admit as little as possible by way of defeat and claim as much as possible by way of advance. It is fighting with its back to the wall and can no longer afford to concede even paper victories to its enemies.

This in itself is a measure of the seriousness of the crisis which has overtaken the country. The outbreaks and nature of the violence that we have witnessed since 1960 make it clear that South Africa has reached a turning point in its affairs. The apartheid cold war is slowly developing into a hot war as the old order is more and more fiercely challenged by the new.

"Politics" is the instrument by which that change is being brought about. The Government may live in hopes that it will be able to stave off change indefinitely, and for that reason denies the very existence of politics outside the precincts of Parliament. The Minister of Justice bans meetings on the Johannesburg City Hall steps and the Cape Town Parade and thinks he has exorcised anti-Government politics for ever.

But in everything it tackles the Government defeats itself. On the one hand its tactics will satisfy the Government's enemies that they are indeed making progress. The Government's friends, on the other hand, will gradually come to believe that *everything* in South Africa is politics—every little fire or robbery, every rape and murder, every power failure—all are the work of Poqo, Umkhonto, Makuluspan, the mysterious, omnipresent, ever-proliferating underground whose security the police admit they have so far been unable to crack.

BRIGHT SPARKS

by

HOWARD LAWRENCE

There were three of us in the lift—an African, a White man and myself. The African pressed the 'down' button but the lift went up. One floor up it stopped and the White man pressed the 'down' button. The lift went down. 'How!' exclaimed the African. 'This is a funny country; that's why there's so much trouble in the Transkei. Even the lift only does what the White man says it must!'

* * *

It happens every week-end. But recently when a young White lay-preacher, one of a group, collected together a number of Non-White children in District Six for a street-corner service, a young Coloured man approached the preacher and asked 'Mister, what's your politics?' After some deliberation, the White man replied 'Progressive Party. Why?' 'I see' said the young Coloured man, nodding his head thoughtfully, 'So your brotherhood of man depends on qualifications! You know, I think you're wasting your time here. We live with God. Why don't you take Him to the Whites in Sea Point and Bellville. They need him more than we do.'

* * *

In a heated debate in Parliament last week, Mr. Vause Raw (U.P. Durban Point) attacked the Government for giving White pensioners 'only R24 per month.' He then asked the Deputy Minister of the Interior: "This is a simple question—whether any human being—a White man and his wife—can live on R24 a month, yes or no?" So there, you compilers of the Oxford Dictionary, is a new definition of 'human being' for insertion in your next edition.

* * *

Beware Verwoerd! The obnoxious Publications and Entertainments Bill (better and more appropriately known as the 'Censorship Bill') defines as 'undesirable' a publication that is 'harmful to the relations between any section of the inhabitants of the Republic,' 'is prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or peace and good order' and 'brings any section of the inhabitants of the Republic into ridicule or contempt.' If this Bill gets through, and if it is strictly applied, it should automatically ban every Act of Parliament that the Nats have passed since 1948.

SLAVE LABOUR BILL

(Continued from page 1)

sidered to be dangerous to public health.

The Government's cure for disease, thus, is not medical treatment, but removal from a job and endorsement out of town. The victim can take his disease back with him "to his own area", so long as the White man is saved from contamination.

A labour bureau official can also refuse to sanction the employment or continued employment of any African "if it is not in the interest of either the employee or the employer or both OR IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST that the relative contract of service should continue."

A labour bureau official may also prohibit any African from working on his own account or as an independent contractor or as a casual labourer. If an African is given permission to work as a casual labourer he may be required to "carry such badge as may be prescribed."

No African shall be permitted to carry on any trade or business in an urban area save with the permission of the Minister or an officer authorised by him.

The conditions for the entry and residence of African women in urban areas are also tightened up.

PRISON WITHOUT TRIAL

The Bill envisages the setting up of what are described as "depots" for each labour bureau. **AFRICANS MAY BE DETAINED IN THESE DEPOTS WITHOUT TRIAL** both while seeking work and while awaiting repatriation if they have been endorsed out of town. The mere say-so of a labour bureau official will be enough to decide whether or not any African is locked up or released.

So-called "youth centres" for the reception of Africans from the ages of 15 to 21 years are also to be set up.

The Bill provides no limit for the period which an African may be forced to remain in such depots or centres.

Certain classes of Africans (such as doctors etc.) may be exempted from the control of a labour bureau official "provided that the onus of proof that he falls within such class shall be upon the Bantu concerned."

REMOVAL SCHEMES

The Bill also contemplates that the Government may declare certain areas or occupations closed for Africans, who will not be allowed to obtain, or will be removed from employment in those areas or occupations.

This is apparently to prepare the way for the wholesale removal of Africans from areas like the Western Cape, and the banning of

Africans from occupations where they might compete with other races.

The authorities may also determine that the number of Africans employed in a certain area or occupation shall not exceed a certain level. If they do, the "surplus" Africans may be removed, "provided that Bantu born in the prescribed area concerned shall only be so removed after all other Bantu who in the opinion of the Minister are surplus have been removed from that area."

UNDESIRABLES

One of the most dangerous sections of the Bill is that dealing with the treatment of so-called "idle or undesirable" persons.

An "idle" person is defined under a number of headings, one of which is that he "has been discharged from employment for any reason personal to himself on more than three occasions over any period of one year."

An "undesirable" person is, inter alia, anyone who has been convicted of any offence under sections 10, 11, 12 or 13 of the Riotous Assemblies Act, section 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Unlawful Organisations Act (banning the ANC and PAC) and section 21 of the General Law Amendment Act (the sabotage clause).

An African arrested as "idle or undesirable" must be brought before a Bantu affairs commissioner within 72 hours. The Bantu Affairs Commissioner, if he finds him "idle or undesirable", may, amongst other things, endorse him out of town, order him to take up employment, or **ORDER HIM TO BE DETAINED INDEFINITELY IN A WORK COLONY.**

Thus an African who has already served a prison sentence for any of the offences listed, for example public violence or incitement or sabotage or carrying on the affairs of the ANC or PAC, may arbitrarily be sentenced to a further period of detention at a work colony.

Robert Sobukwe or Nelson Mandela, for example, who were both sentenced to three years imprisonment for incitement, could be detained indefinitely in a work colony immediately on their release from jail, for both would automatically fall under the definition of "undesirable."

In addition, the Bantu Affairs Commissioner can order any "idle or undesirable" African not to enter or remain in any area except with the written permission of the Secretary for Native Affairs.

MORE NUISANCES

Other provisions of this Bill are:

- no householder may have more than one full-time servant accommodated on his premises, and even this permission may be withdrawn if suitable alternative accommodation is available in a location;

- nobody other than an advocate or an attorney may charge for advice to Africans on the operation of the pass laws;

- if the congregation of Africans on any land, or their presence in any area traversed by them to congregate on such land is causing a nuisance or is otherwise undesirable, the Minister may prohibit the owner of such land from allowing Africans to congregate or reside there;

- Africans employed on gold, coal or uranium mines are exempted from the operation of sections 10 to 12 of the Urban Areas Act.

OUR FRONT PAGE PICTURE

JOHANNESBURG.

TWO uniformed policemen, and a third in plain clothes, were photographed bullying their way among a Sunday afternoon crowd at the Johannesburg Zoo Lake. They came in a little Volkswagen (the horse next to the car, poking his nose into the picture, belongs to a hawker selling mealie cobs from his cart to the Zoo Lake merry-makers) and spent the afternoon from about two until six o'clock, racing wildly through the crowds on the lawn, brandishing the gun, turning it towards young African jive groups.

They drove on the lawn expecting people to jump out of their way as they approached. They accosted hawkers, most-

ly women selling mealies, with the words 'Pack up and go.' To an African (shown in the picture with glasses) who asked 'What's up?' they said: 'There's bloody trouble here.'

There was no trouble, bloody or any other. But these cops seemed set on making some. Were they there, armed with sten gun, under orders? Was this their own jaunt? Is this responsible police behaviour?

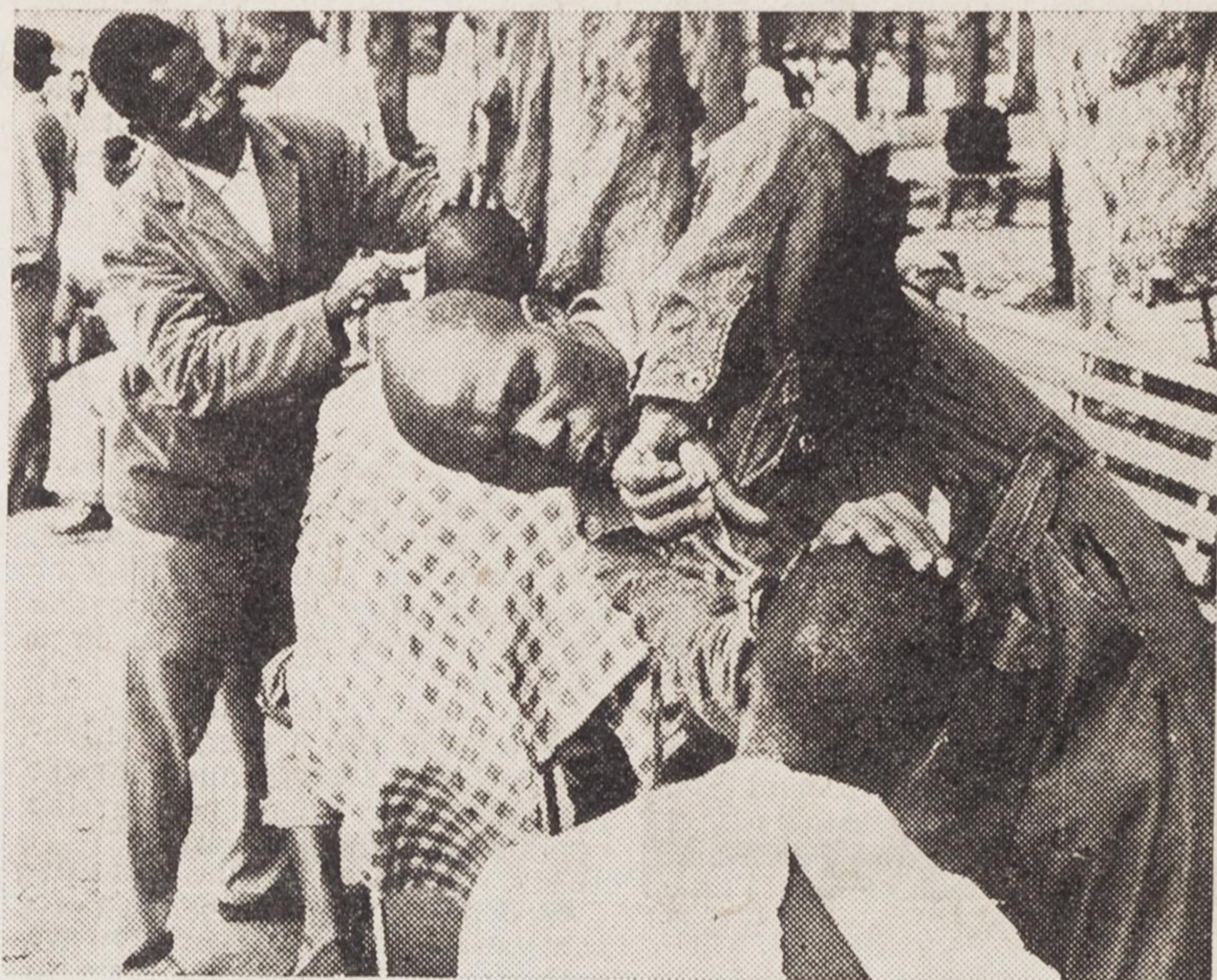
THIS IS HOW TROUBLE STARTS.

From the sounds of the hush-hush talks going on for the closing of the Zoo Lake lawns to Africans, **someone** wants some trouble to make this new 'removal' easier. (Now see pictures on pages 4 and 5.)

Explosive situation at the Zoo Lake? On the green lawns under the trees on a peaceful Sunday afternoon? We went to look and found nothing of the sort. Unless you find groups doing the twist and the kwela explosive, barbers and weightlifters a threat to the White state?

Here were sprawling, merry crowds

HAVING A GOOD TIME



The barber shop. Customers in a row waiting their turn for the clippers.

A RECENT hush-hush meeting of police heads, Government officials and others tried to put pressure on the Johannesburg City Council to close the Zoo Lake to Africans.

Township recreation instead of the Zoo Lake, said the meeting, and if Africans don't leave voluntarily:

- the Zoo Lake grounds should be fenced off;
- an entrance fee should be charged to discourage large gatherings.

Police spokesmen told the meeting of officials that as many as 5,000 Africans gather at the Zoo Lake on Sunday afternoons. "If there was any disturbance it would require a police force of several hundred to 'restore order'."

The talk of trouble is all my eye. There is no trouble. It is just that apartheid officials can't bear to leave Africans alone, even when they are sitting on the grass.



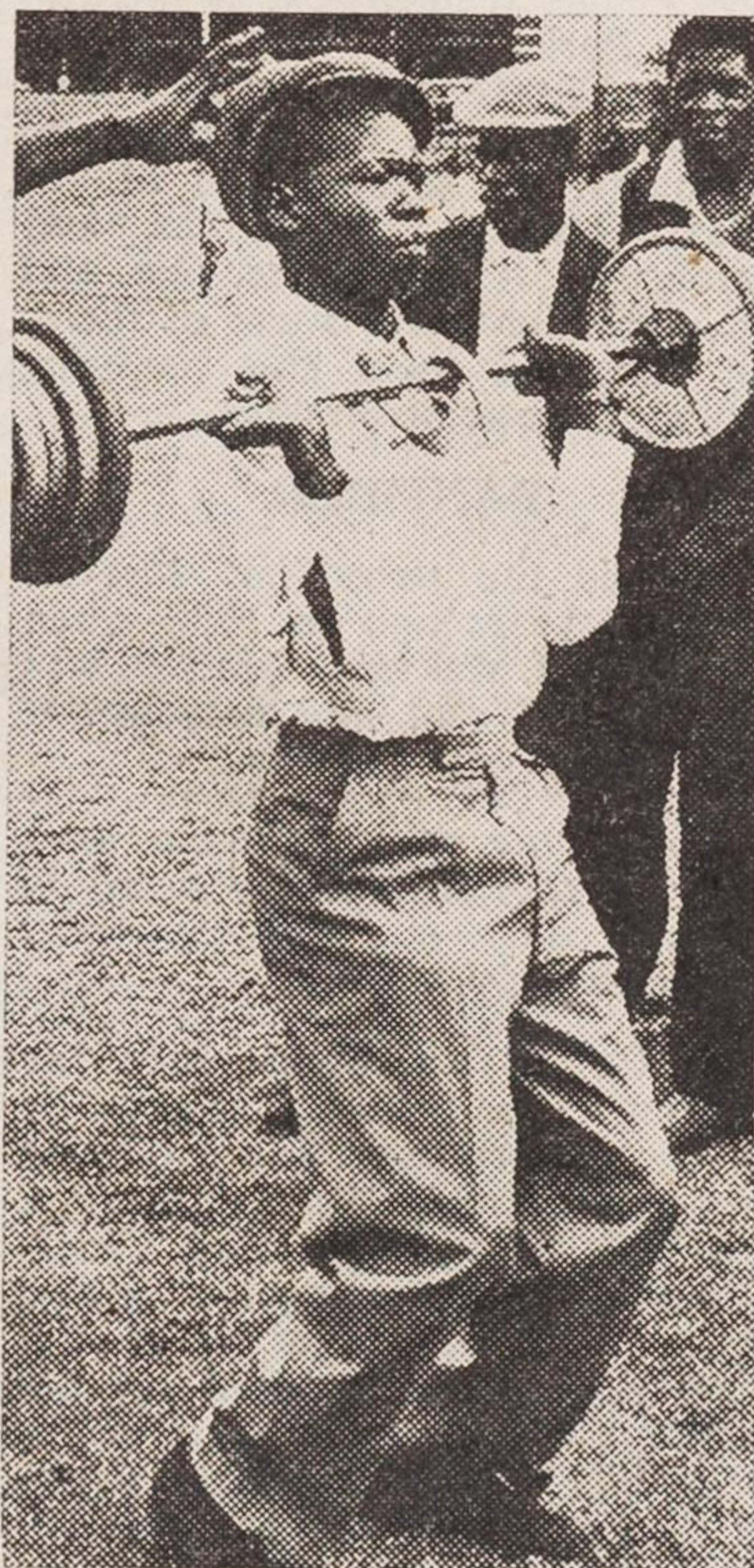
There were two combos of guitar and saxophone and the youngsters were giving it a go. There was something for everybody: jive, the kwela, the twist, and rock and roll.



Religion too. After all, it is Sunday. A mixed group of evangelists from the Assembly of God sang hymns.



The Zionists were in colourful regalia, the Bishop laying his hands on a woman being confirmed.



'Take your cap off and you'll do better' says the weightlifter to the man who paid his sixpence to have a try.

TWO SHOT IN SWA DISPUTE

THE Ombalantu people of South West Africa recently called a meeting to discuss the difficulties of their tribe. Complaining that they had been terrorised and exploited for years, the meeting decided to depose the senior headman Kaimbi Mundjele and elected Hishitile Shiueda in his place.

The meeting also discussed the question of the garden which had been taken from one Benjamin Shimbu and given by Kaimbi to his brother Kalipi Mundjele. The people called Kalipi to come to the meeting to discuss the matter but he refused.

The meeting then decided to go

to Kalipi's place and talk with him there. As the people were approaching, a shot was fired from Kalipi's kraal, but the bullet only struck the saddle of a bicycle.

The people proceeded, but had only gone a few more yards when a second bullet was fired, breaking the leg of Mr. Thomas Haimbodi and lodging in his other leg. A third shot was fired and the bullet passed through both legs of Mr. Lazarus Shinego without breaking them.

The people picked up Mr. Lazarus and withdrew. They took Lazarus to Onakajele hospital immediately and asked the hospital authority to fetch Thomas as well,

but the nurse in charge refused.

Mr. Thomas lay in the open for about two days, during part of which it was raining furiously. Meanwhile Kaimbi was running all over to look for cars to pick up Thomas and take him to hospital. Eventually he reported the matter to the Roman Catholic Mission priest who went out and fetched Thomas to their hospital at Oshikuku in the Uukuambi tribe.

Kaimbi sent someone to report the matter to the Native Commissioner's office. The first official who came to the scene blamed Kalipi for not having "shot the bastards dead". Another official who came out congratulated Kalipi and promised to pay him.

"We Want our Chieftainess Returned From Exile" 3,000 Tribesmen Petition B.A.D. Minister

JOHANNESBURG.

THIS week the Matlala tribe of the northern Transvaal went straight to the Minister of Bantu Development and Administration in Parliament with a demand that their exiled Chieftainess be released and brought back to head the tribe.

To Parliament went foolscap pages of 3,000 signatures of tribesmen and women: the Maakes, and Mashalas, the Kgobes and Mabolakas, Tsoengs, Raphahlas and Ramarus, all signed; in pen and ink, neat signatures some of them, but most of them the wavering hands of the semi-literates.

BANISHED

This is the tribe that lost its chief 12 years ago in 1950 when Chieftainess Makwena Matlala was deposed and sent into banishment with her 12 year old son.

Twenty-one other Matlalas were deported too, to a living death in the exile camps and forgotten spots of South Africa.

As far as we know, says the petition to the Minister, the reason for the deportations was a dispute over chieftainship. In that dispute, says the tribe, the exiled Chieftainess enjoyed the confidence and support of the majority of the tribe. The chiefs imposed on the people did not enjoy their confidence and support, however popular they were with the government.

"According to our traditions it is absolutely essential that a Chief

should have the unqualified support of the people.

"Alfred Matlala was the second Chief to be imposed on us, and he died last year and we are today without a chief.

CONFLICT

"Since the deportation of our chieftainess there has been strife and conflict amongst our people. This situation is likely to continue unless our wishes are complied with.

"We submit that the deposition and deportation of Makwena Matlala and the others was unjust and we demand their unconditional release and the re-instatement of Makwena Matlala as Chieftainess."



Swaziland Progressive Party official (and trade union organiser in South Africa) Mr. S. Zwane flew off to London at the end of last week to reinforce the representation of the Swazi political groups at the talks for a new constitution for Swaziland. "We want to form a united front even while the talks are on in London," he said. "I'm going to try with the other parties for a democratic constitution."

"New Age" Applies for Order Declaring Ban Invalid

CAPE TOWN.

THE newspaper 'New Age' last week applied for a court order declaring that the order by the Minister of Justice prohibiting the publication and distribution of the paper was invalid.

Appearing for the paper before Mr. Acting Justice Burger, Mr. L. A. Dison (with him Mr. A. L. Sachs) argued that the paper had not been given a hearing by the committee of three appointed in terms of the Act to investigate the affairs of the paper and present a factual report to the Minister.

In an affidavit, Mr. F. Carneson, managing director of Real Printing and Publishing Co., said it was inconceivable that the committee could have fulfilled its duties when its existence was not even disclosed to the paper.

At no time was the paper given any opportunity to make any relevant statement that might have been necessary to controvert any information placed before the committee which may have been prejudicial to the paper. In his affidavit, the Minis-

ter said there was no obligation on him to announce the appointment of the committee or to give the paper a hearing before it. The Minister said it was contrary to the public interest to disclose the contents of the committee's report. He refused for the same reason to furnish even the names of the members of the committee.

In a replying affidavit, the company denied that the committee had been appointed or that the provisions of the law had been complied with.

In court, Mr. Dison applied for a discovery order against the Minister to disclose documents in his possession relating to the appointment and report of the committee.

"The more the applicant is frustrated, the more he may think that there must be something in the contention that the statute was not complied with," he said.

Replying for the Minister, Mr. J. H. Steyn submitted that no basis existed for calling the statement of the Minister in question and asked that the application be dismissed.

Judgment was reserved.

THE NANA SITA STORY

Mr. Nana Sita's son Mr. P. N. Bhoolia said the report in Spark (January 31) that Whites had declared a boycott of the shop was not correct. He had told our reporter, he said, that if there was no Nationalist propaganda against Indians (which had been going on since the Nats came to power) there would be no anti-Indian feeling. He had not said the shop was suffering now from loss of White custom.

4-page SPECIAL

AFRICA and the WORLD

Arrest Of Nkomo A Provocation

THE arrest of Joshua Nkomo and other ZAPU and ANC leaders in Southern Rhodesia, and the announcement by the Southern Rhodesian Government that it proposes to introduce the death penalty for petrol bomb attacks, shows that the White Supremacy Government of Winston Field is going the same way as the Verwoerd Government of South Africa.

In the words of ZAPU leader the Rev. N. Sithole at a press conference at Moshi in Tanganyika, the Government's actions will lead to the development of an "Algerian-type situation" in Southern Rhodesia.

The Field Government has taken no steps to satisfy the needs and aspirations of the African people, but has instead chosen to act tough.

But just as in South Africa, these tactics must of necessity fail to "pacify" Southern Rhodesia, where the African population outnumbers the Whites by 12 to 1.

The arrest of the African leaders can be expected to provoke retaliation from the African people, who will not lightly see their leaders sacrificed to the ambitions of the White supremacist government.

Outstanding question mark is what action will be taken by the British Government. Observers consider that, coming so soon after the Butler visit, Field's actions must have the tacit support of the British Government.

On the other hand, Britain is still responsible in the long run for what happens in Southern Rhodesia and accountable to the United Nations for any crimes committed there in her name.

In view of the hammering which she took at the last session of the United Nations, Britain might still be compelled to advise the Field Government to go slowly, or else face the wrath of the United Nations which has already made it plain that it does not take kindly to apartheid-minded governments anywhere in the world.

'THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION'

—new journal in Algeria

THE first issue of a new Algerian weekly, **THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION**, carries an article called "SPEAR OF THE NATION" by Oliver Tambo, vice-president of the banned African National Congress, now leader of the ANC team abroad.

The same issue carries a statement by the Algerian Prime Minister Ben Bella expressing support for the South African Freedom struggle.

The new journal will aim to be the organ of national liberation movements all over Africa, including the socialist ones in opposition in independent African states.

It is directed by Jacques Verges who defended Algerian victims of French army terror during the war for Algeria's liberation, and is edited by Zohra Drif, Algerian heroine and wife of vice-premier Rabah Bitat, its chief editor.

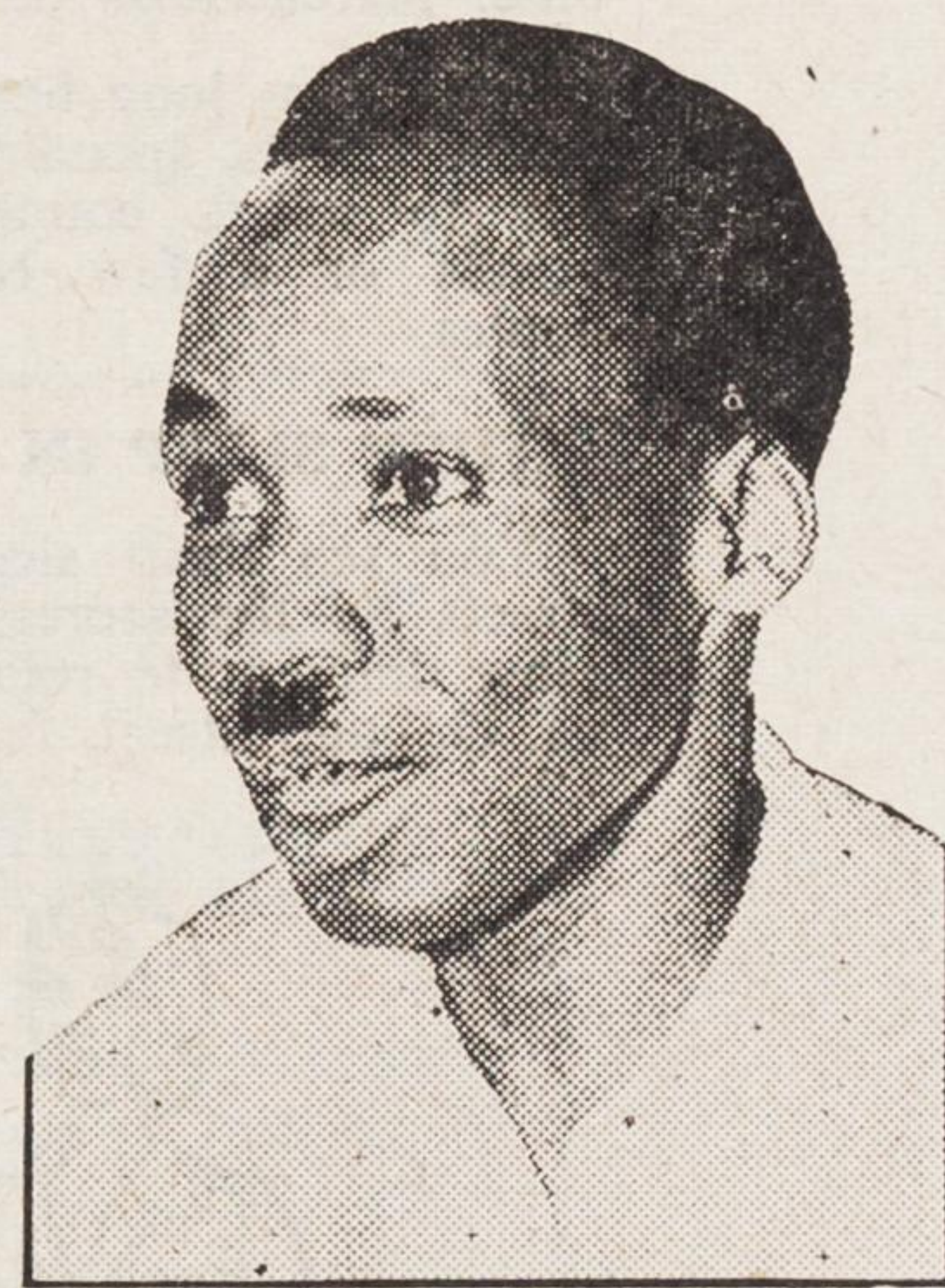
TANGANYIKA: GOVT. TO TAKE OVER FOOD BUYING, SELLING

JULIUS Nyerere, President of the Tanganyika Republic and President of the ruling Party, Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) announced some important proposals about changes in the government and party institution at the recent opening session of the TANU annual conference.

● One proposal provided for the setting up of a one party system in the country, so that the government would be guided by one party, the TANU, and there would be no opposition party in the country.

● The second proposal was that all civil servants who were prohibited and segregated from politicians and the political party during the colonial rule, could now join the TANU, so as to strengthen the party's role in the government structure.

● The third was that the government was to take over the buying of all foodstuffs in the territory and that all foodstuffs would be sold through a co-operative supply association in order to get rid of middlemen and private food



NYERERE: aligned with tradition

merchants who recently caused difficulties in the country's food situation.

● Another proposal provided that in view of the changes in the government institution and its relations with the party, Nyerere was authorised to appoint a national committee to inquire into the suitability of the present constitution of Tanganyika and align it with national tradition and customs.

CUBA WHAT THE REVOL MEANS TO THE

On-the-spot report from Harry Re

THERE are no beggars in the streets of Havana. Anyone who has been in any part of Latin America will know just how incredible that is.

In Lima (Peru) I was followed almost constantly by boys pleading to clean my boots—three soles, senior; two soles, one sole.

A sole is a huge brass cartwheel worth about 3d. Beggars assail one from all sides. Panama city every corner a beggar, a cripple, a blind man, an ancient woman, in almost every doorway a prostitute

While I was in Jamaica for two weeks during the central American games I was horrified to realise (once I could grasp the accent) that the beggars were saying "beg threepence, master"—master! And this was during the celebration of Jamaica's independence.

To return to Havana after Kingston was truly to return to liberty. In all streets of Kingston there are women peddlers, they are called "higglers" or "harkers," which is West Indian for hawker.

These women (enthusiastically photographed by the tourists) carry huge baskets of fruit or other merchandise on their heads.

They pass long hours crouched in the streets, spending the whole day to sell a couple of plastic combs or a few New Zealand apples.

THEY SLEEP IN STREETS

You see them sleeping in the streets by the scores in the city. How different to return to Havana. Galiano Street, famous for the

main concentration of street sellers. Monte Street was another—is now empty of them. They have been absorbed into industry, employed as artisans etc.

An occasional beggar may be encountered but it is very rare. And this is not the only difference apparent immediately. In Panama City the streets are covered with all the masses of advertising signs "Smoke Camels," "Smoke Luckies" etc., "Buy This," "Buy That."

It has signs over various bars or brothels "Open to US Service per-



—Hoy, Havana

sonnel" or "Closed to US Service personnel." I can honestly say that I have seen two drunks in the last three months in Havana and a drunken soldier, never.

● No member of the Ejecito Rebelde or the Milicia drinks while on duty and what a difference in the signs. As this is a time of crisis naturally the signs are in the main, patriotic, but there are

others, particularly in connection with education.

● "Now you can read and write," "Enrol in the adult education classes," "Now that the beaches are yours spend your holidays at Paradero" (a fantastic luxury resort near Havana) where workers can live in hotels for about £7 all found per week.

ART, CULTURE

● Art galleries, book shops, public reading rooms, libraries, theatres are springing up on all sides. Posters urge mothers to take their children for the final injections against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough—part of the free preventive medicine campaign, and above all the slogan that sums up Fidel's answer to Kennedy on behalf of his people "Paz Con Dignidad" ("Peace with Dignity").

CUBA SPY

TWO spy rings, one "directed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) from the United States, and the other from Guantanamo naval base," have been uncovered by Cuban authorities, the Havana newspaper El Mundo said recently.

It reported that at least 15 spies were captured, including four Jamaicans who worked at Guantanamo base, as well as a large quantity of arms and more than £12,800.

The spy rings, which operated

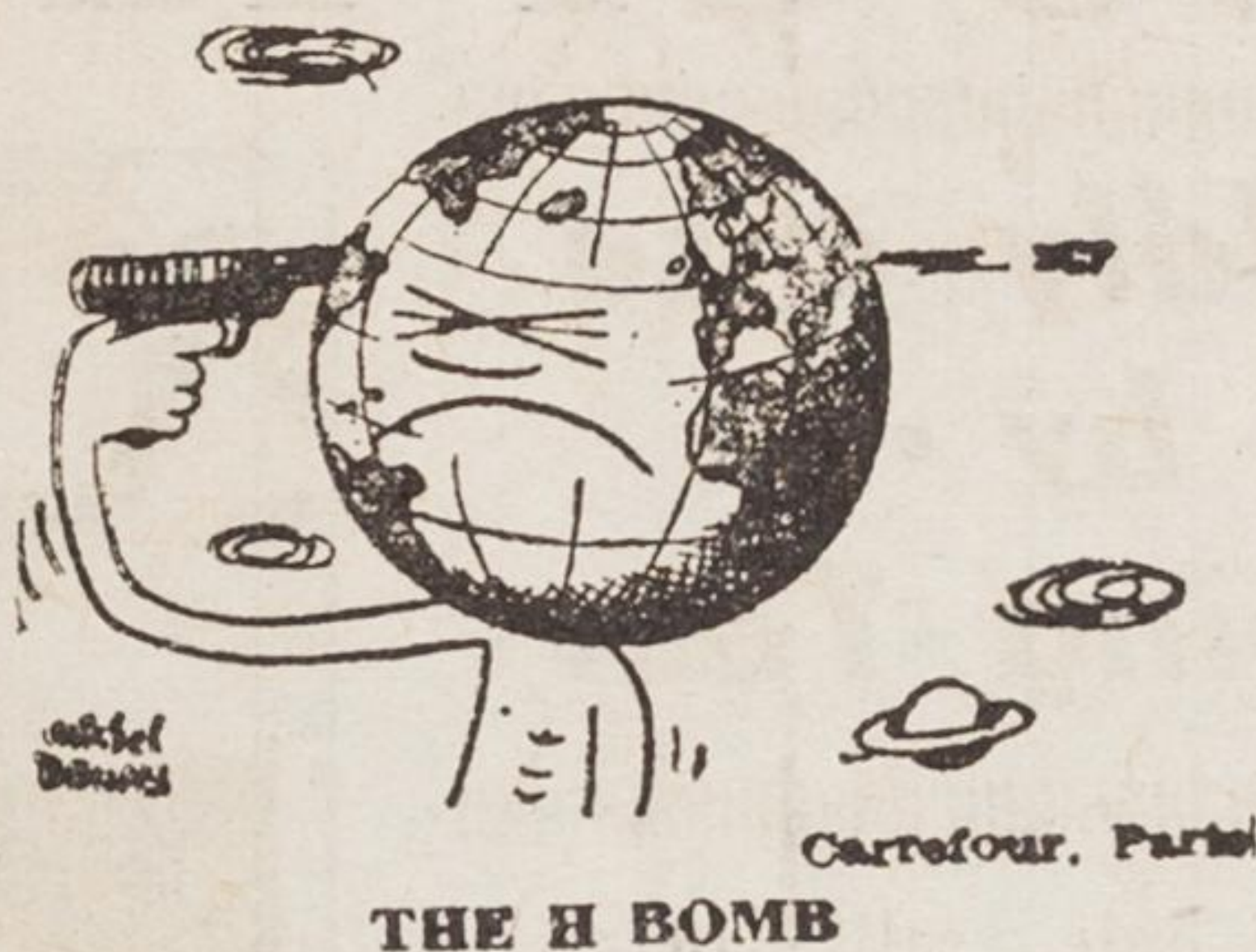


UTION OPLE . . .

n Cuba



Fidel Castro—architect of the Cuban Revolution and too popular in Latin America for Kennedy's liking.



Remember . . .

THAT A twenty megaton bomb is equal to 20 million tons of TNT—more than all the explosives used in World War II. It is a thousand times more powerful than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

THAT When this bomb hits, all frame and brick houses within a radius of 8 miles will be totally destroyed by the shock-waves and tornado-like winds generated by the blast.

THAT The intensity of heat will ignite inflammable materials as far away as seventeen miles within 20 seconds. People caught in the open at that distance will suffer third degree burns.

THAT Fire storms of the kind that consumed Tokyo, Hamburg, Dresden and Leipzig in World War II would be almost inevitable.

NUCLEAR WAR THE ANSWER?

The above applies to a 20 megaton bomb exploded at ground level. It produces maximum radioactive fall-out, but less blast than a weapon exploded in the air.

A nuclear weapon of only 10 megatons exploded in the air could ignite devastating fires up to 35 miles away. The circular area swept by fire would be almost 4,000 square miles.

(This information comes from a publication issued by the U.S. Dept. of Defence for the Atomic Energy Commission.)

PEACE IS THE ONLY ANSWER.

...AND HOW ITS ENEMIES SEEK TO DESTROY IT.

INGS UNCOVERED

anised in the U.S.

Oriente Province, were uncovered by the State Security Department and the Revolutionary Armed Forces after the arrest of a man named Pedro Comeron Perez, the newspaper said.

These two blows have shown that imperialism's policy has as its main objective the organisation and execution of intense espionage and subversion activity, with the aim of breaking the people's unity and preparing favourable conditions for a new military attack on our country," the paper said.

SPY'S CONFESSION

Comeron allegedly confessed

that various groups of agents had entered and left Oriente Province secretly between last June and December 20, and that he himself had twice entered and left with arms and explosives.

The first group "directed by the CIA from Miami" aimed "to develop a plan of assaults and organise several counter-revolutionary bands," while the second group was independent and "guided from Guantanamo by CIA agents," the newspaper said.

It said the spies used maps drawn from photographs taken by spy aircraft "which constantly violate our airspace."

That Man In Havana

The United States appears once again to be working itself into a rage over Cuba and Dr. Castro that inevitably will increase the pressures upon the President to do something about that man in Havana. The pressure has already had some effect; the long awaited restrictions on ships trading with Cuba have been drafted, and are likely to be announced soon.

—London Times, Feb. 4.

THE KILLING OF KASSEM



Worldly-wise • by • Peeping-Tom

East, nor any really effective and dramatic progress. This point was vividly expressed by oil expert Harvey O'Connor who wrote after the July 1958 revolt in Iraq as follows:

The new Government in Baghdad represents a substantial break with the rotten past. Its power for the moment rests on the bayonets of the Army, for in a state where the upper class is corrupt, the middle class small, and the working class and peasantry mostly illiterate, power goes to the guns for the time being. The role of the Army in such states depends on its composition. As the ruling class sinks into indolence and self-gratification, it forgets to staff the Army with its sons. A new type of officer arises from the war colleges, sons mostly of the middle class, seeking a career in one of the few professions an underdeveloped society offers.

These middle-class officers have a tendency to revolt against the abject surrender of power by the native elite to a foreign occupying force, against the dismal future their relatives face in trying to do business under the extortions and peculations of the governmental bureaucracy. After a hundred forced marches to put down revolts among the tribes, the fellahin, the industrial workers, they feel a revulsion against the dirty work heaped upon men who consider themselves the custodians of the nation's glory.

The results are on history's pages in Latin America, in Egypt, in Syria. The "colonels" not the generals, lead the coup d'etat. If there are adequate forces among the professional and business people, the students and intelligentsia, the workers, an alliance may be formed which promises social progress. The promise is subject to the self-restraint and social consciousness, or lack of them, of the controllers of the machine guns, and to the level of political development of their emerging allies among the civilian population. This is the situation in Baghdad today. It would be rash to predict stable progress towards basic social reform . . .

It will be a near-miracle if the new government should last for several years. The short turbulent history of this proud but blighted Arab nation is filled with coups d'etat, with incessant struggle against foreign and domestic usurpers.



FOUR years ago the whole Arab world was electrified by the successful revolt led by General Kassem against the pro-imperialist, tyrannical Nuri E Said regime in Iraq.

With its vast oil deposits and rich date plantations Iraq is one of the wealthiest countries in the Middle East, and the flood of popular enthusiasm which greeted the destruction of the old feudal order encouraged progressives throughout the world to look forward to a new era of social reform and rapid progress in that country.

COUPS . . .

These hopes have been only partly realised: the extremely reactionary old order is gone once and for all, and considerable progress has been made in the fields of the economy, education, rights for women and so on.

But instead of maintaining the energy unleashed by the revolution, Kassem placed a harness upon the popular forces. In particular the mass political parties, trade unions, women's and peace organisations were suppressed. The base of the Government became narrower and narrower, so that when the anti-Kassem coup took place last week there was no powerful mass grouping in a position to defend the Prime Minister.

. . . AND COUNTER-COUPS

It now appears that Iraq is entering a period of coups and counter-coups similar to that through which Syria has passed in recent years. The fact is that as long as effective power rests almost exclusively in the hands of the professional military, different groups amongst which are always liable to be used by different imperialist interests (oil companies, the Foreign Office, State Department etc.) there will be no stability in the Middle

Marxism And The Tobacco Question

WHAT are Soviet authorities doing about smoking in their country?

Like their colleagues elsewhere in the world Soviet doctors are convinced that smoking presents a serious danger to health (Spark prints this fact without fear of losing tobacco advertising revenue!). Since the cigarette and tobacco factories are publicly owned, it has been asked, why don't the Soviet authorities simply stop producing the harmful stuff?

"Because," replies Dr. Orlovsky of the Moscow Department of Public Health "coercion never won anything or convinced anyone. Our best weapon is exposure, example and persuasion plus public opinion."

In keeping with this approach:

- For the past seven years all cigarette and tobacco advertising has been banned and the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to children made illegal;
- Anti-smoking pamphlets have been distributed and vivid posters displayed;
- Anti-smoking lectures are given ("but not enough");
- The doctors are kept posted on all the latest research.

TV, films and the stage were very much responsible for encouraging young people to smoke, the good doctor points out. And this is exactly where he and his colleagues hit up against a king-sized problem from which no miracle filter can save them . . . almost all the good characters smoke.

For example, as Dr. Orlovsky ruefully points out, in a recent play on the Soviet stage Karl Marx is portrayed as a steady smoker!



BPP President Motsamai Mpho is seen addressing the public meeting in Francistown recently. The man in the white shirt behind him, marked with an arrow, is ex-PAC leader Matthew Nkoana, currently political adviser to the Matante-Motsete group.

Despite Threats of Murder and Assault

B.P.P. Holds Successful Meeting in Francistown

FRANCISTOWN, Bech.

DESPITE the rain and orders from Matante that the residents should stay away, about 400 people attended a meeting of the Bechuanaland People's Party addressed by BPP President Motsamai Mpho in the Tati Township here recently.

Francistown is generally regarded as the stronghold of the Matante group, but in his address Mr. Mpho said the BPP had decided to tackle Francistown because "it is our duty as politicians to politicise every inch of Bechuanaland."

No man was going to tell the BPP where it could or could not hold meetings, said Mr. Mpho.

MURDER THREATS

Threats had been made by some Francistown people to murder him, said Mr. Mpho, "but threats will not deter me from doing my political duty." There were enough people in the BPP, better and more able leaders than himself, to lead the people of Botswana to freedom and independence.

Mr. Mpho told the gathering that 1963 was a year of destiny, a year of practical decision. "We must be united and positive in our decisions, because our future is at stake."

Mr. M. M. Tlale, Vice-President of BPP, said attempts had been made to prevent people from attending the meetings because their enemies did not want them to hear the BPP side of the story. There was no split in the BPP, he said. Messrs Motsete and Matante had boycotted the national conference elections and were therefore no longer in the leadership.

NATIONALISM

Mr. P. M. Tshane, BPP national organising secretary, said Matante and Motsete called themselves African nationalists. But they had asked Sir John Maud to stop the ANC conference in Lobatsi. What sort of nationalists were these? They objected to refugees from South Africa, but at the same time they harboured PAC leader Matthew Nkoana to cause division in the BPP.

Mrs. Onalepelo Mpho, national secretary, B.P.P. Women's Affairs, appealed to the people to unite and take action. "We have no houses in Tati township," she said.

"We must demand houses instead of wasting time planning how to murder one another. The B.P.P. is not an Msomi Gang".

Other speakers were Mr. Anderson Mbakile, an outstanding BPP organiser from the north, Mr. K. K. Motshidisi, assistant secretary-general, and Mr. O. K. Menyato, BPP National Youth Affairs Secretary.

SATARDIEN FREE— AFTER 10 DAYS

CAPE TOWN.

Ebrahim Satardien, the young CPC member who was committed to jail ten days ago for refusing to testify in the case in which Barney Desai and Reginald September are being charged with attending a gathering, was released on his own recognisances when he appeared in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court on Monday morning.

Satardien had appeared in the same court on Saturday, but the case was remanded to Monday. He had been held for ten days at the Roeland Street jail since he was first summoned to appear two weeks ago.

An appeal for bail was made to the Supreme Court, Cape Town, last week by Mr. Satardien's lawyer, Mr. Norman Snitcher.

Mr. Satardien has been ordered to appear in court again for questioning on February 19—three days before Messrs Desai and September are due to appear in court again.



A section of the crowd that crammed the Bantu Social Centre.

SOLIDARITY WITH S.A. WORKERS and PEASANTS

DURBAN.

The Durban Bantu Social Centre was crammed to capacity—every available space packed with people crowding the aisles and even the platform—last Thursday when the South African Congress of Trade Unions held a meeting on the occasion of the International

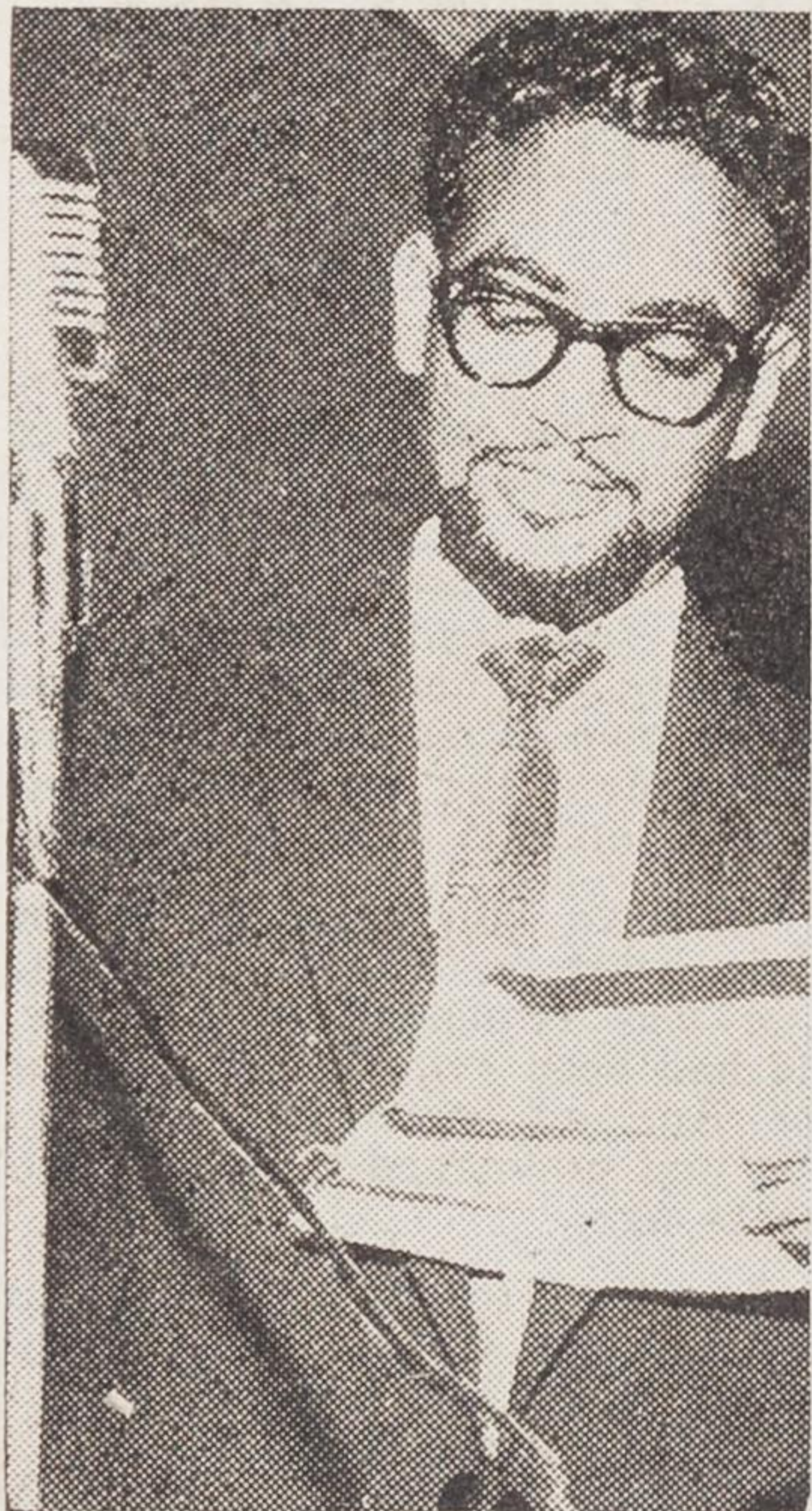
day of Solidarity with the Workers and Peasants of South Africa. The solidarity day was adopted at the Ghana Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions in 1961.

The theme of the meeting was higher wages and better working conditions.

Prior to the meeting a delegation from SACTU submitted memoranda to the Chambers of Commerce and Industries, the Durban City Council and other em-

ployer organisations making the following demands:

- that a minimum wage of R2.00 per day be paid to all workers;
- that Non-Whites be employed in skilled trades;
- that African trade unions be recognised



Mr. Thumba Pillay, executive member of the Natal Indian Congress and past president of the Non-European Students' Representative Council.



Mr. Cennick Ndhlovu, dynamic Secretary of the Railway Workers' Union.



Women's leader Miss Emma Sibisi, who was dismissed on the morning of the meeting on allegations of being "a Congress member."

"We are Women, That's All"

Mass Demonstrations in Kimberley, Taungs

KIMBERLEY.

THIS town's protest against passes for women was carried to the Bantu Commissioner by 100 African women from here, joined by 30 women from **Green Point**.

And two representatives drove 45 miles from **Schmidtsdrift** in time to join the protest deputation.

Petitions signed by 860 women were handed in by a deputation of six.

The Special Branch sergeant who stopped the deputation on its way in to present its memorandum said: 'Do you people want me to give you advice? Make yourselves scarce immediately.' The women ignored him. Minutes later Sergeant Markham of the Special Branch told the women they were under arrest, and took down their names. The police took the documents the women were carrying, but returned them about 15 minutes later.

By the mid-afternoon the Assistant Native Commissioner said he was ready to meet the women (he had been in court during the morning.) He took the protest memorandum and told the women they would receive a written reply.

Majeng and Modutung

Three women from **Majeng** travelled 50 miles to present their memorandum and petition to the Native Commissioner at Taungs. At his office they were joined by two women from **Modutung**. Their petitions were signed by 470 women. When they had presented their memorandum the Commissioner telephoned the police. Asked to give their names the women replied: "We are women, that's all."

The Commissioner read the women's memorandum and said what was written there was 'all lies.' He asked them if they would go to the charge office with the police, and the women did not reply.

Then he warned that the women should be careful not to appear before him on any charge, and they should not think because they had brought these documents they would still be free from February 1.

Then the women left for home.

P.E. Meeting Banned

PORT ELIZABETH.

A SACTU meeting scheduled to take place in Korsten last week was banned by the Chief Magistrate under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The Chief Magistrate said he apprehended that the meeting would seriously endanger public peace as the meeting would agitate for R2 a day, a 40-hour week, and the repeal of the colour bar and job reservation.

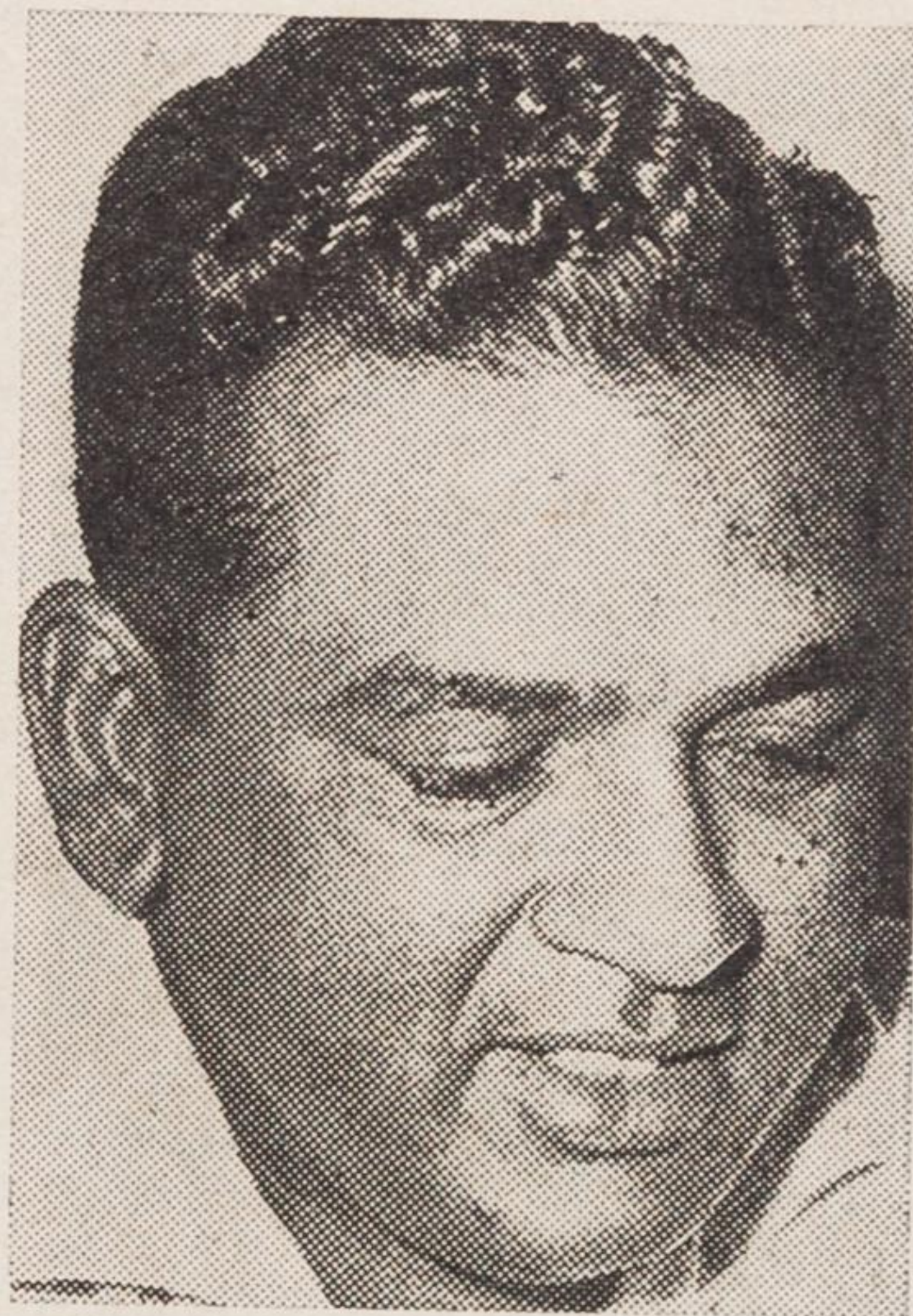
A SACTU official told 'Spark' that the organisation planned to hold another meeting at a later date.

2 African Leaders Sacked

EAST LONDON.

Two African leaders who worked for the same firm here were recently sacked from their jobs. They are Mr. Judas C. Fazzie, a former executive member of the PAC, who has been banned for some time and was recently placed under house arrest; and Mr. Benjamin Ngesi, a named Communist.

The men were called up by their employer, told they were being dismissed and paid off on the spot.



Mr. M. P. Naicker

More "Spark" Men Banned

Mr. Wolfie Kodesh, director of Real Printing and Publishing Co., Mr. M. P. Naicker, manager of the Durban office of the company, and Mr. Cardiff Marney, acting chairman of the Coloured People's Congress, were served with notices last week banning them from attending gatherings for the next 5 years.

The notices confine them to the magisterial area, require them to report to the police once a week, prevent them from attending even social gatherings, prohibit them from entering any African location, hostel or compound or any factory and forbid them to communicate with any named or banned person.

PRETORIA PROTEST AGAINST PASSES

PRETORIA.

About 15 women of the S.A. Federation of Women from this area, led by a man, marched through the centre of town to the Bantu Commissioner's office on January 31 to present their protest against passes.

The procession, which was followed by a police van, caused quite a stir in the capital.

The deputation handed their memorandum to the Commissioner, Mr. Nel, who thereupon led the women into an empty office and gave them a 15-minute lecture on the importance of carrying a pass.

Pulling his own identification card from his pocket, he said: "It's the law, and the law must be followed. Every individual must be in possession of a reference book, that is why I also have mine."

After his speech, the women stood up one by one and challenged the pass laws. They told the Commissioner that the Reference Book system caused separation between husband and wife and they were not prepared to accept the assurances of the Commissioner.

At the end of the proceedings the names of the women were taken by the Special Branch.



Miss Noshagazi Ntshangase, her head swathed in bandages. Apart from the injury on her head she received injuries on her arms and legs. She is seven months pregnant.



Miss Miriam Sithole had to have seven stitches put on a deep wound on her head. She was also beaten on her arms and legs.



Miss Christina Ngcobo, who was the most seriously injured amongst the women, had two head wounds, a suspected fracture of one arm and bruises all over her body. She alleged that she was beaten by several black jacks after she had fallen.

BOMBS EXPLODE IN DURBAN BEERHALLS

DURBAN.

SIX African women—Mesdames Alphena Ntshingila, Miriam Sithole, Velamina Xaba, Christina Ngcobo, Noshokazi Ntshangase and Anna Mlangani—were seriously injured after being allegedly beaten by a force of Black Jacks at the Durban Central Beerhall last week.

They were part of a crowd of over 30 women who invaded the Beerhall to call on the men to boycott Municipal Beer in protest against the imposition of passes on women. (See last week's Spark.)

INJURED

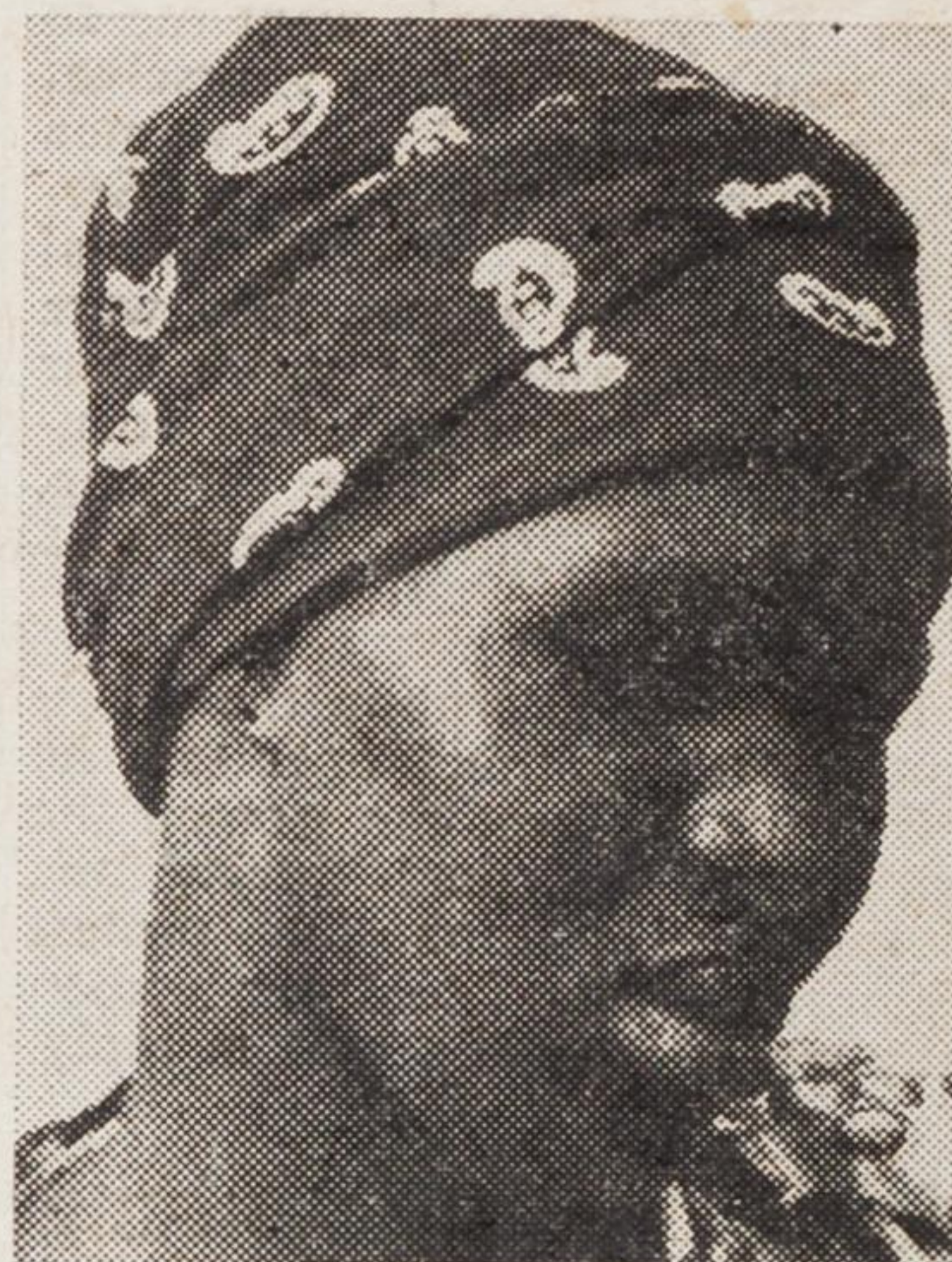
Early the following evening two Black Jacks were seriously injured

in an attack by men who were heard to shout: "Hit our women, will you . . ." Later the same evening nine patrons at the Beerhall were injured in a petrol bomb attack on the hall.

At Kwa Mashu what appeared to be male supporters of the women invaded the Beerhall and drove out all the drinkers. In the skirmish that followed it is understood that one person was injured.

Similar reports were received from the Dalton Road and Congella Beerhalls.

Africans stampeded out of the Bell Street beerhall when a home-made bomb exploded there on Sunday. Nobody was injured.



Mrs. Alpena Ntshingila who received a nasty gash on the back of her neck was carried out of the Beerhall unconscious after the beatings she received.

P.E. SABOTAGE ACCUSED RECAPTURED

PORT ELIZABETH.

MR. Peter Nobomvu, who disappeared during a sabotage case hearing here, has been captured by the police and is now in custody. It is reported that Nobomvu was captured in a forest near Humansdorp more than 50 miles from Port Elizabeth. He had been missing for about 8 days.

The case in which he is appearing together with Anderson Ndevu and Richard Tokwe (reported in Spark 7-2-63) continues on February 20, 1963.

SABOTAGE CHARGE WITHDRAWN

Wilson Khayingo who was

arrested on January 8 was acquitted on February 4 when the case against him was withdrawn.

During the period of detention he underwent the regular interrogation and detectives told him that charges of incitement would be preferred against him. At one time a man was brought to him and asked to identify him. But they did not know each other.

On the day of his release the police went to his home in the evening and wanted to know from him how he had come out of jail. Khayingo told Spark that he flung the question back at them and they left.

Up to the time of his arrest the police had been hot on his trail. At one time his brother and his wife were savagely beaten by the police. They were each required to tell Khayingo's whereabouts.

The police have been unusually busy in New Brighton and Zakele raiding the homes of people's leaders. The Special Branch men have been showing their faces in an apparent effort to establish familiarity with the homes and families of their victims.

Willem Frans, charged under the Sabotage Law, is to appear on February 20 together with Sebenzile Peter charged under the Unlawful Organisations Act.

LETTERS

Coloured People Demand Fair Treatment

It is high time the powers that be started treating the Coloured man fairly. It is true the Coloured man does not carry a Reference Book, is not arrested for not working and is paid more than the African if he works, but otherwise he is treated just like an African and even worse though he is taxed on the same basis as a European.

Take the housing of the Coloureds!

The Africans who were moved from Western to Moroka or Diepkloof were given better houses than the Western shacks into which the Coloureds are now shifted!

What did the authorities spend in moving the Coloureds into the old dilapidated Western Houses from which the Africans were moved? Nothing!

The poor Coloureds must just be thankful that they are not left in the street, are in some separated houses as compared to the one-room slums of Vrededorp and Malay-camp where they came from and that they are at least not moved as far away from town as the Africans!

And what about rent? They are made to pay R6 and more for the same old Western houses where the Africans paid R2 or so and they are even obliged to repay the Africans who have moved out some form of compensations for improvements which the Africans claim to have made on the houses. No electricity in the houses! The authorities spend nothing except some promise of rebuilding at some utopia period!

What of the houses built in schemes like Riverlea? The 4-roomed houses built for Africans in the South Western Townships like Meadowlands, Moroka-Rockville, Diepkloof etc. would shame the 4-roomed houses built for Coloureds at Riverlea and yet where the African pays R5 or so the Coloured man pays R14 and in many cases has to share his family and belongings with relatives because of the smallness of the rooms. He has no choice.

The only schemes the Coloured man could feel at least some form of satisfaction about are at Coronationville, which the authorities do not seem interested to repeat, or Bosmont. Why should the Coloured man be taxed like the European and be made to feel he is near White while he is treated even worse than the African? There may have been times when the Coloured man was supposed to be satisfied with his drinks, but the Coloured man has long passed those stages.

He is reaching and aspiring for the best standards of the European and wants to be treated fairly according to his abilities and not just like an orphan or somebody

who can exist at the White man's or Black man's mercy! Truly the houses built for the poorest Whites are palaces compared to the best for Coloureds and the Coloured man's contribution to National Welfare accounts for a great portion of the National Income which is not segregated like that of the African. The Coloured man does not necessarily want group legislation and treatment, but fair treatment as a citizen of the Republic of South Africa.

J. VAN DER MERWE
Johannesburg.

The Task Of Religion

In reply to Mr. W. T. Zungu's letter of January 10, I want to say that our task is a great one, namely the nationalisation of the Christian religion. The imperialistic states have all nationalised the church. The good Christianity gave Europe, America and other worlds it shall also bring to Africa.

The imperialists gained a firm foothold by seducing us with a genuine teaching of religion, but they have completely supplanted God in practice. Our task is to purge this man-ridden religion and bring God to his rightful place in Africa.

We are not against the ruling nation but its ideology, which has

made them masters of the country of our birth while we are left to starve and groan in privation. We need education and the Christian religion to bring us together, cement all the tribes under one national God to serve and please. Then our country can be at peace.

T. A. MANTHATA
Rustenburg.

CRISIS COMING OVER CUBA

No amount of politics by the British C.P. can possibly make up the main difference between Soviet and Chinese parties or perhaps it should be others versus Chinese.

The matter came to a head over Cuba and will sometime in the future come to a head again over the same island.

Disregarding the philosophical aspect of the matter it may be summarised thus: the American imperialists cannot afford Castro on their doorstep. Either he goes or they go.

The U.S.S.R. cannot afford not to support Castro. To sacrifice Castro to America Imperialism would be a Munich for the USSR.

So we have a horrible 2 plus 2 equals nuclear war. This seems inevitable.

Only the American people can see that it never happens, and that seems a pretty folorn hope.

We are nearing a world crisis and putting up blinkers won't help anybody.

Remember that Russia removed her ballistic missiles on condition that Kennedy promised not to invade Cuba.

Kennedy as far as I know has yet to give that assurance.

OBSERVER
Durban.

SPECIAL BRANCH OFFENSIVE IN P.E.

PORT ELIZABETH.

THE Special Branch have launched a general offensive against the people's movements in this area. Recently the homes of well-known trade unionists and people's leaders were raided by the police, who said they were on a routine visit to check what the people were doing at home.

Mr. Samson Senzangakhona Ntunja, whose name appears on the list of named Communists, was visited by the Special Branch and questioned about a speech he had made recently which the police said contained elements of incitement.

Mr. Ntunja refused to have any discussion with them on this issue. The Special Branch then decided to check on his documents and he was duly charged for failing to report at the Labour Bureau and fined R3.

VICTIM

Mr. Ntunja is one of the victims of the blanket ban which came into force on February 1. Interviewed by Spark, his wife said the Special Branch had tried to find

out every little detail concerning her husband's career. It seemed as if the authorities would like to get him endorsed out of the area and in the meantime are making it hard for him to earn a living.

However, Mr. Ntunja has been in Port Elizabeth since 1935 and worked for one employer until 1955, thus qualifying for permanent residence.

DETAINED

Another who fell foul of the police was Spark employee James Kati, who was detained for three hours by the police while distributing SACTU leaflets.

Kati reports that the Special Branch men were very rude to him and their treatment was rough. They complained about the "cheeky" employees at the Spark office and said they hoped SACTU would be banned soon.

They boasted that they had "fixed up" Samson Ntunja and would do the same to others like Caleb Mayekiso, Vuyisile Minnie and Mountain Ngyungwana.

The police confiscated the few leaflets Kati had left and eventually released him.

OLYMPICS—a Time to Fight

THERE were people who fondly imagined that when the soccer fight was lost the dust would settle. In fact THE GAME IS JUST BEGINNING.

Daily there are fresh statements, explanations, interpretations and contradictions, with the racialists—from the Government to sports level—exhibiting the frenzy of an antheap in a thunderstorm!

Minister De Klerk has just issued a Nine-Point Programme—suitably annotated by General Klopper of the S.A. racialistic Olympic Association. It boils down to the old story—sports Bantustans. With a new twist: each sportsman must remember he is representing his own race!

And then they claim there is no racialism in our sport! And Gen. Klopper hastily adds—shades of

Tobruk!—that he has no intention of fighting the Government.

In the meantime:

- the non-racial bodies have forced the issue on the minds of all;
- world sports bodies are being compelled to take notice;
- the International Olympic Committee is having full-dress discussions at Lausanne on "Politics in International Sport";
- a wrangle between the racial Olympic Committee and the South African Non-racial Olympic Committee (SAN-ROC) is flaring up;
- suspension in all codes of sport—including soccer—is on the cards when the IOC discusses South African racialism in Nairobi in October.

CALL TO ARMS

THE GOING GETS TOUGHER. And unless the non-racial bodies are ready to stand up to a battering and FIGHT BACK they may go under.

Everything must be geared to ensure that the Nairobi meeting comes off right for non-racial sport. All national bodies must pitch in to help. And all individual sportsmen.

It is useless making encouraging noises and patting people on the back. What is needed is hard work. Lots of it. And money. Lots of it. To ensure that the countries of the world are properly in-

formed on South Africa, to ensure that spokesmen are properly briefed—this will take hundreds of rand in postage, press clippings and memoranda. Unless this material, money and energy are forthcoming THE FIGHT WILL BE LOST.

The outcome of this fight is in the hands of our sportsmen. But if they give the kind of half-hearted support that SASA and SANROC have been getting up to now—the fight will be lost.

Postscript:

MORE OLYMPIC TROUBLES

The International Olympic Committee has re-stated the warning to South Africa—REFORM OR GET OUT! The IOC Conference on "Politics and International Sport" has made it clear that S.A. is in danger of suspension in October. S.A. papers have played this down—except for "Die Vaderland."

Stanley Rous—who tried vainly to defend S.A. racialism at the meeting—found himself in the minority and was overruled after a strong attack, led by India's delegate Sondhi.

SASA had cabled Otto Mayer of the IOC before the meeting, asking that Rous should not be allowed to speak on S.A. because of his open bias.

And the apartheid boxing tour to the U.S. has run into fresh trouble: SASA has brought the racialism of this tour to the notice of the U.S. Ambassador in South Africa by means of a letter from Vice-President, Father Sigamoney.

Desai's Court Application Fails

CAPE TOWN.

Mr. Barney Desai, former President of CPC, failed in a court application for a declaration that he had a right to take his seat as a City Councillor despite the fact that he was banned from attending gatherings.

Mr. Desai had been stopped by the Security Branch from entering the City Council chamber after his election and warned that he would be arrested if he took his seat.

Mr. Justice van Winsen, the Acting Judge President, held that the meaning of gathering in the Suppression of Communism Act would include a meeting of the City Council.

Mr. Desai is contemplating taking the matter on appeal.

On the same day that the judgment in Mr. Desai's case was announced, Mr. Tofy Bardien, banned executive member of CPC, was served with a summons on two counts of attending a meeting of the Road Transportation Board in contravention of his banning notice.

Last year Mr. Bardien was also charged with attending a meeting of the Road Transportation Board but was found not guilty and discharged.

MULTI-RACIAL

THEATRE IN DURBAN

By "Avant Garde"

THE Durban Academy of Theatre Arts begun by the internationally renowned director Krishna Shah will soon be staging "School for Scandal" which is a setbook for the Natal Senior Certificate. This is the Theatre's first major undertaking in bringing theatre to the masses.

Miss Doreen Donnelly, who has now joined the multi-racial D.A.T.A., told members recently at a meeting: "Ever since I arrived in this country I wanted to produce plays of a multi-racial nature for multi-racial audiences. I have no political motives but segregated theatre cannot be true

theatre.

"It was difficult for me at first but I am sure I can realise my aims through D.A.T.A."

Miss Donnelly, who has produced some highly successful plays, including Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," began auditions this week at the Theatre's workshop, the St. Aidan's Hall in Durban. The auditions which begin at 7 p.m. are open to all races and Spark makes a plea to all theatre lovers to join in making this venture a successful one.

It is understood that D.A.T.A. decided at its executive meeting that members must not belong to any voluntarily racial bodies with similar aims.