

# SPARK

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## BANTU LAWS BILL MEANS SLAVE LABOUR

### Political Prisoners can be Detained Indefinitely

**T**HE 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.

**T**WO 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.**

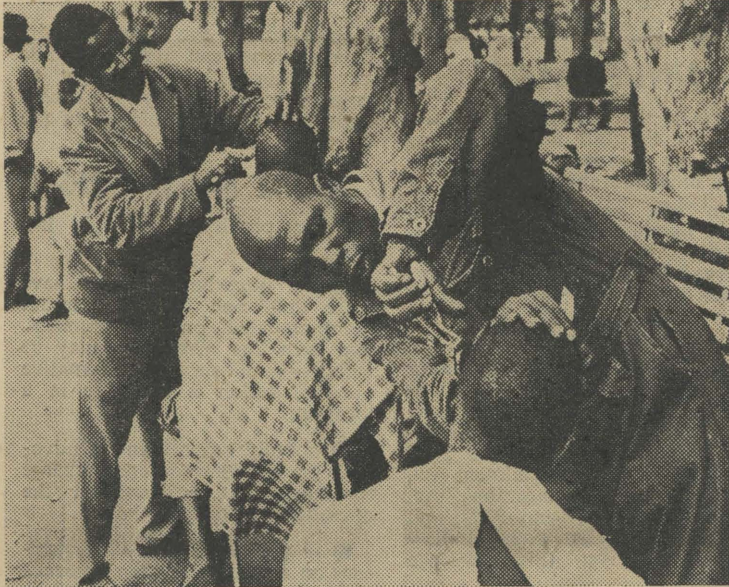
From the sounds of the hush-hush talks going on for the closing of the Zoo Lake lawns to Africans, **someone** wants some trouble to make this new 'removal' easier. (Now see pictures on pages 4 and 5.)



*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.



*"We are Women, That's All"*

## Mass Demonstrations in Kimberley, Taungs

### KIMBERLEY.

**T**his 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.

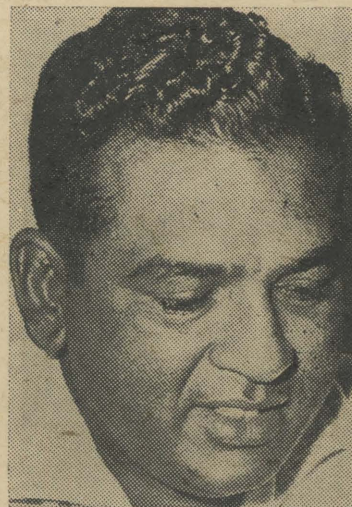
A SACTU official told 'Spark' that the organisation planned to hold another meeting at a later date.

### 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.

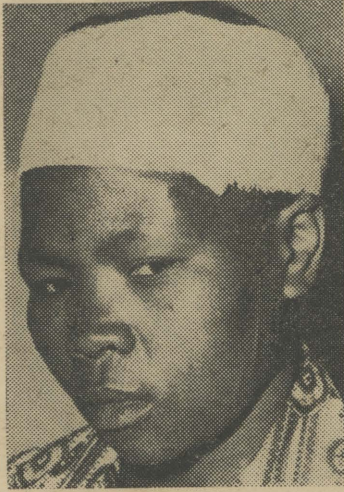
The deputation handed their memorandum to the Commissioner, Mr. Nel, who thereupon led the women into an empty office and gave them a 15-minute lecture on the importance of carrying a pass.

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, Nshokazi 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 homemade 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.

**T**he 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

**T**HERE 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 (SANROC) 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 Bardiën, 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. Bardiën was also charged with attending a meeting of the Road Transportation Board but was found not guilty and discharged.

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# MULTI-RACIAL THEATRE IN DURBAN

By "Avant Garde"

**T**HE 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.