

SPARK

WORLD YOUTH DAY IN JOHANNESBURG

The Voice of Oppressed Youth

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Women And Children On The Streets

The ruthlessness of the rich and their callous disregard for human life and values; the intense feeling of brotherhood and love among the poor; the shameful deceit and dishonesty of self-appointed "champions" of the rights of the poor, and the magnificent solidarity and assistance rendered by the peoples organisation—this is the tragic and inspiring story of the evictions which took place in Fordsburg last week, rendering six more non-European families homeless.

BRIEF HISTORY

It started some 18 months ago, when six Indian and Coloured families were served with notices requiring them to vacate the rooms they occupied in Terrace Road, Fordsburg. The matter was taken up by the Transvaal Indian Congress, which succeeded in securing a number of postponements of the evictions so as to give the tenants time in which to look for new homes.

These periodic postponements carried the matter into August of this year, when a summons was issued for the final ejection. This time, without the knowledge of the Congress the matter was taken up by individuals who undertook to secure a further stay of the order, and on the strength of these promises the tenants did not put in an appearance when the application was heard in Court. They were assured by these "champions" that nothing would happen at least until the end of this year.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN ON STREETS.

Meanwhile judgment was given in the courts for the ejection of the six families by the end of September and therefore on the afternoon of Thursday, 23rd October, messengers of the court arrived and threw the 30 people, with furniture and all into the streets. There were five adult males, six adult females and 19 little children.

One of the females involved is pregnant and she too was thrown into the streets to share the sufferings and hardships of her compatriots. Another woman, aged 80, well known to the community as "India Ma," was also thrown out.

CONGRESS ON THE SCENE.

When reported to the offices, officials of the Transvaal Indian Congress hurried to the scene and since Thursday they have been spending sleepless nights trying to succour the victims. SPARK learns that the Congress has succeeded in finding alternative accommodation for some of the affected people and members are still working hard to rehabilitate the rest.

"MOST INSPIRING."

"What was most inspiring," says the correspondent of SPARK who spent many hours with the victims, "was the great care and devotion displayed by the Congress officials ever since Thursday afternoon."

"On Thursday night when I visited Terrace Road at about 11.30 p.m. I found the men, women and children sitting on the pavements, on boxes and chairs, some of them too bewildered to speak, the innocent little children trying hard to understand why they had to spend the night in the streets.

"I found Mr. T. N. Naidoo, Vice-President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, with a little weeping child in his arms trying to console him. On the scene also was Moulvi Cachalla, A. E. Patel and Mr. N. Thandray, who spent the whole night and many subsequent nights with the families.

"Every few hours throughout the night, neighbours would come up with hot coffee and sandwiches, providing comfort and encouragement to the people.

YOUTH GUARDS.

"A fact not to be forgotten," says our correspondent, "is the roll of members of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress, who stayed up for 10 to 12 hours every night to look after the furniture of the families and to give the tired mothers and children a chance to get some sleep."

Up to the time of going to press, four families have not found accommodation.

AFRIKA !

With undaunted spirit we defy With shouts of triumph we cry A word that leads us on to heights A word that gives us hopes and rights. A clarion call to all oppressed, A word we shout with verve and zest. So clench your fist and raise your thumb. Let voices ring out, everyone, AFRIKA.

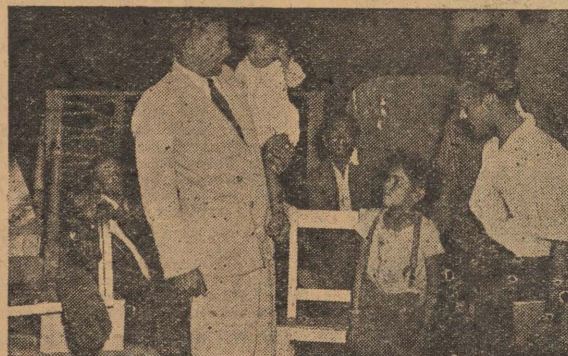


Photo: Drum

Mr. T.N. NAIDOO, vice-president of the Transvaal Indian Congress with the victims of the Fordsburg evictions. On the right is Mr. Paul Joseph, vice-chairman, T.I.Y.C.



ON THE OCCASION OF WORLD YOUTH DAY STRENGTHEN PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONGRESS OF PEOPLES FOR PEACE

World Youth Day, the 7th Anniversary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, will be celebrated in Johannesburg at a joint meeting organised by the African National Congress Youth League, the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress and the Students Liberal Association.

The meeting will take place on Monday, 10th November, 1952, at 7.30 p.m. at the Trades Hall (30 Kerk St.).

The organisations have made a special appeal to the young people of Johannesburg to rally in large numbers to make the meeting a great success.

One of the organisers told SPARK: "On the international field the World Federation of Democratic Youth is the greatest friend of the young people of our country in our fight for freedom and peace and our struggle against racialism. Young people must be there on November 10th to demonstrate our appreciation of the Federation's work and our solidarity with the millions of young people throughout the world who are its members."

S.A.I.C. Replies To Strauss

The South African Indian Congress, in a statement has strongly deplored the speeches of Mr. J. G. N. Strauss over the week-end in which he "indulged in the same reckless racist attacks on the Indians as the Nationalists."

"South African Indians consider themselves to be South Africans," says the statement, "and all their activities are directed in the interests of South Africa as a whole."

The statement was in reply to the speeches of Strauss wherein he said that India should not interfere in South African affairs. "This also applies to Indians in the country who take part in the Defiance Campaign," said Mr. Strauss. "If they continue with this enmity against the Europeans, they will create a state of public opinion which would make it difficult, if not impossible, for any future

Government to consider granting them civic rights," he said.

He continued to say that before the South African Indians could qualify for political rights they will have to prove that they have the interests of South Africa at heart and put them before those of India.

CONGRESS REPLY.

The Indian Congress statement declared in reply that "there can be no real and lasting progress in our country as long as the governing policy is based on racial discrimination and the oppression of the non-white people. It is therefore that the S.A.I.C. has striven in the closest co-operation with all sections of the S.A. population, both white and non-white, for the removal of the colour bars and racial inequality and for a true democratic State which would ensure racial peace, harmony and co-operation and a better life for all, irrespective of race, colour or creed. With this noble aim in mind the Congress pledged its fullest support and is contributing everything possible in the Defiance Campaign led by the African National Congress."

"S.A.I.C. WILL NOT DEVIATE."

The statement concluded by declaring that no amount of intimidation or duress will force the S.A.I.C. to deviate from the course it has set itself in fullest co-operation with the A.N.C. of bringing an end to the tyranny of Apartheid and Unjust Laws which the Nationalist Government seeks to impose on the people of South Africa."

WORLD YOUTH DAY 1952

November 10th, 1952, is World Youth Day, the 7th anniversary of the founding of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. It was founded in London at a youth conference which was attended by representatives of 30 million young people from 63 countries. This conference came about as a result of an appeal made to the youth of the United Nations by the World Youth Council to determine the part that the younger generations must play in banishing the terror of war from the earth and in opening a sure and creative future to all peoples, regardless of race, colour or belief. In the seven years of its existence the Federation has grown into a truly powerful organisation of world youth and by carrying out the wishes and desires of young peoples everywhere, it today unites in its ranks 72 million youth from 84 countries of the world.

Friendship To Prevent War



Young people from Hungary, West Africa, Scotland, Pakistan, China, etc., build a friendship strong enough to withstand the evil forces which seek to plunge them into war and murder.

When it was founded, the French Government invited the W.F.D.Y. to take up its headquarters in Paris. But in February, 1951, this same Government, servilely obeying the orders of the American warmongers, whose plans are hindered by the W.F.D.Y., banned the headquarters in Paris. The Federation then accepted the invitation of the Hungarian Youth Organisation to take up its headquarters in Budapest.

PEACE AND NATIONAL LIBERATION.

From the very first days of its

foundation the Federation has been engaged in activities and actions in the cause of world peace and the national liberation of oppressed peoples. Some of its first actions were in support of the struggle of the youth of Greece against fascism. The W.F.D.Y. sent commissions and solidarity delegations to Greece and helped tremendously to make the struggle of the Greek people known throughout the world. The same applies to Spain.

The Glorious Youth Of New China



Two young girls, of a delegation of over 300 strong which represented the New China at the Berlin Youth Festival, organised by the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN YOUTH.

Setting itself the main task of building the solidarity and friendship of the youth of the world, the W.F.D.Y. has since its foundation organised activities to bring the youth of the world together. Hundreds of delegations of young people have visited each other's countries, many international youth brigades were organised to help rebuild the countries which were ravaged by the war, and youth conferences, camps, rallies and festivals have been regularly held, bringing together hundreds of thousands of youth from scores of countries of the world.

Among these activities one has but to mention the Rally at Nice which fraternally united young peace fighters from France and Italy, who only recently were fighting each other on the battlefields. There was the meeting in Liberec in March, 1951, where Polish, German and Czech youth came to affirm their will for peace. Also in March, 1951, the Hungarian and Czech youth met at Komarno to strengthen their friendship.

FRIEND OF COLONIAL PEOPLE.

There was the historic South East Asia Conference of the Federation in Calcutta in 1948 at which delegates were present from all the oppressed countries of Asia and which helped to co-ordinate the struggles against the common enemies. It was this Conference which decided to set aside the 21st February each year as an "International Day of Solidarity with the struggles of youth fighting against colonialism." As part of its major activities to win the greatest support and solidarity with the oppressed peoples of the world, the Federation has sent numerous Commissions delegations and goodwill missions to the Middle East and North Africa, to Indonesia and other countries. It has special publications to make known the plight and fights of colonial youth against oppression and war.

ENEMY OF MALANISM.

As far as our own struggle goes in South Africa, we have a great friend in the W.F.D.Y. Hardly a publication of the Federation is sent out without reports on South Africa, on the conditions of the people, on racialism and on the Defiance Campaign. The Federation is intensifying its efforts to mobilise the young people all over the world where its influence extends in support of the struggle of the South African youth.

And in mentioning the many activities of the Federation we cannot possibly delete the three great Youth Festivals that have been organised since 1947.

III WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

The last, the III World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace, held in Berlin in August, 1951, was perhaps the greatest youth event in the history of the world. It was attended by 26,000 youth from the 102 countries of the world with the participation of two million German youth.

From South Africa there were 54 young people present—Africans, Indians, Coloureds, Afrikaners, Jews and Englishmen. Every single moment of the two weeks in Berlin were filled with activity and life.

There were cinema shows, sports meetings, boat races, excursions, ballet and opera shows, wrestling, boxing, concerts, braai-veis evenings, every possible type of entertainments and pleasure the youth are fond of.

SOUTH AFRICANS AND KOREANS MEET.

There were meetings arranged for architects from different countries, for doctors, for scientists, for peace fighters. There were meetings between South Africans and Poles. The

South Africans arranged a special meeting with the heroic Korean youth to whom a parcel of Penicillin was presented.

There were friendship meetings between Koreans and Americans, between Egyptians and the British, the French and the Tunisians.

The crux of the matter is (and herein lies the whole aim for which the Federation was founded) that for

So much then for the Festival. It is because of these activities of the World Federation of Democratic Youth that it has grown into the powerful organisation it is. To the youth whom the imperialists are attempting to plunge into another war, the Federation has become a living hope for peace. To the youth who are still oppressed under the yoke of imperialism and racialism the Federa-



Enrico Berlinguer (Italy), President, and Jacques Denis (France), General-Secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

the first time there has been such a broad gathering which has given the youth of so many different and sometimes contrary ideas the opportunity to meet and to come to know each other. And yet never before have we seen, as at the Festival in Berlin, such an exaltation of friendship, understanding and brotherhood amongst the youth of the entire world.

tion has given and continues to give ever-growing courage and solidarity. To the youth of the world, liberated and oppressed, the World Federation of Democratic Youth has become indispensable as a great fighter for peace, friendship and freedom of all peoples.

Long live the World Federation of Democratic Youth. A. M. K.

PLEDGE THAT UNITES 72 MILLION

The following pledge was taken by youth representatives of the world at the Conference in London in 1945 which founded the World Federation of Democratic Youth:—

"We swear to remember this unity, forged in this month of November, 1945, not only today, not only this week, this month, this year, but always, until we have built the world we dreamed of and fought for. We pledge ourselves to build the unity of the young throughout the world, all

racoes, all colours, all nationalities, all beliefs, to eliminate all traces of fascism from the earth. To build a deep and sincere international friendship among the peoples of the world. To keep a just and lasting peace, to eliminate misery, frustration and enforced idleness. We have come to confirm the unity of all youth, to salute our comrades who have died, and pledge our word that skillful hands, keen brains and young enthusiasm shall never more be wasted in war. "Forward for our future."

INSULTED AT HOME BECAUSE OF COLOUR—IN BERLIN YOUTH SOUGHT HIS AUTOGRAPH.



A. M. Kathrada, leader of the 50 young South Africans who were in Berlin, signs autographs for young Germans. Through the activities of the W.F.D.Y., young people of different countries face each other with autograph books, in an atmosphere of love, friendship and peace. "What an obstacle in the way of those who would like to see young people face each other not with autograph books but with guns.

66 COUNTRIES AT— WORLD STUDENT MEETING

203 Students from 66 countries attended the recent Council meeting of the International Union of Students in Bucharest in their capacities as delegates, observers and visitors. 21 countries of Europe were represented, 10 of Latin America, 8 of South East and Pacific Asia, 5 of the Middle East, 11 of Africa and 11 others. Also represented were the World Federation of Democratic Youth with a delegation led by its General Secretary, Jacques Denis, the World University Service and the World Peace Council, represented by Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C.

POINTS FROM THE REPORTS.

The following are some facts taken from the reports submitted to the Council by various delegates:—

ITALY.

9.6 per cent. of the Italian budget is devoted to education whereas almost 17 per cent. goes for rearmament.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Today there are 22 Universities and 69 faculties in Czechoslovakia. In 1938 there were 9 Universities with 16 faculties.

SPAIN.

One per cent. of the budget is for education and 75 per cent. is allotted for military purposes.

NORTH KOREA.

There were 18 times as many primary schools in 1948 than there were in 1944, 20 times as many high schools, 17 times as many pupils.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

The first secondary school was established in Dakar three years ago after 89 years of colonial rule. 83 per cent. of the Cameroons people are illiterate.

JAPAN.

31 Colleges and 100 schools are occupied by the military forces.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

80 per cent. of the students receive State grants and reduced travel expenses.

WEST GERMANY.

60 per cent. of the intellectuals are unemployed and the West German delegate who was to have attended the Council was in Dortmund jail for his activities on behalf of German students.

CHINA.

In 1951 the number of students was 64 per cent. greater than in 1950.

In the past two years Chinese student delegations had visited 15 countries and student delegates from 44 countries visited China.

"Old Soldiers Never Die"

In welcoming Killer General MacArthur a speaker said, "Old soldiers never die." — But young ones do, in Korea.

Greetings From South Africa

The Executive Committee of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress has sent the following message to the World Federation of Democratic Youth on the occasion of November 10th, 1952:—

"Please accept warmest fraternal greetings from the fighting youth of South Africa on the occasion of World Youth Day, 1952.

"At a time when hundreds of young men and women of our country are

behind prison bars in the fight for our freedom we look up with greater pride and consolation towards the mighty Federation, the undisputed leader of world youth for peace and national liberation.

"No matter what the sacrifice and how bitter the suffering, South African youth will march hand in hand with the youth of the world under the banner of the W.F.D.Y. towards peace and a brighter future.

"Long live the W.F.D.Y."

A Young Dancer From Uzbekistan



By the cultural achievements of a people we learn to love and respect a country. The Youth Festivals organised by the W.F.D.Y. every two years gathers the best young cultural artists from scores of countries.

Representatives Of A Fighting Youth



Part of the 150-strong delegation from Indonesia (many of whom are leaders of the guerilla movement), these three youth sing about the struggles of their people and gain the support and solidarity of their young brothers and sisters from other lands.

PROMINENT BRITISH JOURNALIST DESCRIBES THE

Mau Mau Fraud

For the past few weeks, hardly a day has passed without the daily press in South Africa and in the world, carrying sensational headlines and stories about the "Mau Mau" in Kenya. Headings such as "Mau Mau Murders," "Panic in Kenya," "Great Demand for Firearms," "Russi

a Supports Mau Mau," "Uno Debates Mau Mau," have been frequently seen, all giving the impression to the readers that a dreadful, sinister and secretive campaign is being conducted in East Africa which threatens the lives and properties of all white people.

Views of Kenya African Union

But how many readers have been able to read the views of the true leadership of the African people of Kenya? How many readers know of the sinister anti-democratic legislation that is being mooted in Kenya while the world is engrossed in the so-called rampage of the Mau Mau. Have readers ever thought that the whole of this Mau Mau affair can be just a gross exaggeration, another trick of British diplomacy, so efficiently staged, in order to give an excuse for crushing the national Liberation movement?

SPARK is indebted to Mr. Derek Kartun, a prominent British journalist, who in the following article raises points and facts which deserve the most serious and sober consideration of right-thinking people all over the world.

The fuss about the Mau Mau is nothing but a fraud. It is a protest for fastening extremely repressive new laws when the movement for independence there is rapidly growing.

Mr. Kartun, a member of the Kenya African Union in Britain, Mr. Koinange, said that no convincing evidence had been produced to show that the Mau Mau existed at all.

"The Kenya African Union and all African leaders have publicly denied any knowledge of it, and they have also completely dissociated themselves publicly from it," said Mr. Koinange.

"But if it should be proved that such an organisation does in fact exist there is no doubt that its significance can only be minimal, and that its importance is being exaggerated, we fear, for political and economic reasons."

Mr. Koinange's word is of some weight. For his organisation is the leading mass political movement of the African people in Kenya.

Stories of Mau Mau murders and terror also appear to be discounted by Mr. Davies, the Member for African Affairs in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"I don't know of any terrorism," he said. "There is a certain amount of trouble, but . . . not as serious as newspaper reports make out."

NEW VICIOUS LEGISLATION.

But this has not prevented Mr. Davies and Mr. Wyatt, the Attorney General, from coming to London to see the Colonial Office about new legislation.

The new legislation will be presented to the Legislative Council in Nairobi on Thursday.

It includes a new law to control the Press, license printing presses and destroy newspapers if the Government desires; registration of organisations and banning in certain cases; increased penalties for "sedition."

All this comes on top of a trade union law which cripples the unions and permits the Government to ban unions it does not like.

Why such severe repression?

Because the Africans and Indians of Kenya do not like British rule.

And why do they not like it?

Consider some of the basic facts of life in this British Colony.

WHAT THE PRESS HIDES.

Thirty thousand Europeans have 14 elected and 25 official members in the Legislative Council.

The Asians—100,000 of them—have six elected members.

The 5½ million Africans have six members—all of them nominated.

Unskilled African workers earn from £1 to £2 10s. per month. Skilled Africans earn from £2 10s. to £15. But only one quarter of the Europeans earn less than £50 monthly—and none as little as the most highly skilled African.

The Europeans are constantly grabbing the best land.

Nearly 17,000 square miles of the best land is owned by fewer than 3,000 Europeans.

This is a never-ending source of bitter anger to the African people.

These are some of the reasons why Kenya is restless and why the authorities in Whitehall and Nairobi are waging the bogey of Mau Mau as a means of attacking the trade unions and the Kenya African Union.

Curfews have been imposed. Leaders of the African Union are being dragged into Court and accused of being members of the Mau Mau on the "evidence" of police informers who do not appear to confront them.

The whole thing is a frame-up on an impressive scale.

Whether Mau Mau exists or not, or is guilty of certain excesses or not, is not the main question at stake.

For if Kenya get her freedom such desperate actions as Mau Mau is accused of would not take place.

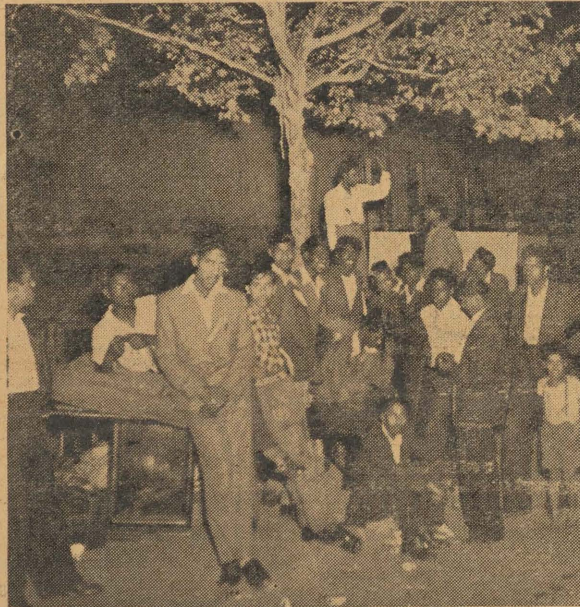


Photo "Drum"

Members of the Indian Youth Congress who looked after the furniture of the evicted families in Fordsburg.

IN SPITE OF POLICE INTIMIDATION

"CHEE-LAI" CARRIES ON

Undaunted by the police raids and the vain efforts of some Chinese to suppress it, the second issue of "Chee Lai" has just made its appearance in a new and improved form. The editors in their editorial have expressed their determined intention to carry on in spite of the many adversities that may confront them, for they fully realise that as workers in the cause of national liberation this is demanded of them.

The second edition of "Chee Lai" features a leading article by Madame Sun Yat Sen, beloved leader of the New China, and internationally famous fighter in the noble cause of peace. In her article Mme. Sun insists that peace must be founded on equality.

REPLY TO DR. LIANG.

Also featured in "Chee Lai" is an article in reply to Dr. Liang's deliberate and false assertions that "Chee Lai" is an instrument of communist propaganda.

It also attacks Dr. Liang's statement on behalf of the Chinese requesting of the Malan Government only partial economic and social equality. The Editors state emphatically as a

reply to this that all Chinese in South Africa demand full equality—political and social as well as economic.

"Chee Lai" is working in close co-operation with progressive Chinese in other centres, so as to form the basis of a progressive front amongst the Chinese and whose task it will be to put forward this progressive approach in the affairs of the Chinese community here and especially in their relations with the other oppressed sections of the peoples of South Africa. It firmly believes that this relationship should be based on one of friendliness instead of the animosity and severity provoked by such statements as Dr. Liang's.

NEW CHINESE ORGANISATION

Following close on this is the news that the League of Democratic Chinese has just been formed on the initiative of a group of progressive Chinese who have come together out of a mutual desire to see the Chinese community instilled with this progressive approach. At present it consists of only a few persons but the future is confident of success in the future if only because of the burning desire of the Chinese people for a more fruitful plan of action to solve the problems facing them and it is the aim of the L.D.C. to strive to the utmost to combat these various inabilities.

WITS STUDENTS REPLY TO RAIKES

"It is admitted that social segregation represents discrimination between racial groups . . . however, the policy of social segregation is the accepted policy of the University Council," says the Principal of the Witwatersrand University, replying to a protest lodged by the Arts Festival Committee on his enforcement of segregated seating in the University Great Hall.

ARTS FESTIVAL PROTEST.

"It is the basic aim of the Arts Festival," says the Arts Festival protest, "to assist in the development of art of a truly national character, drawing its inspiration and content from our own environment and from the heritage of the peoples of South Africa." In furthering this fundamental aim one of our most important tasks is to build up a mutual self respect among the various racial groups of this country for their cultures." In keeping with the maze of contradictions which are so essential to the make-up of the racialist character, the Principal finds himself in complete agreement with the aims and objects of the Arts Festival yet "social segregation" which has its roots planted in disrespect of one culture for another, "is the accepted policy of the University Council."

INTERVIEW WITH STUDENT LEADERS.

In an interview with Mr. Ismail Mohamed, a member of the S.R.C. Executive, a SPARK reporter was told that the students at Wits, were not prepared to fall in line with the policy of appeasement which Dr. Raikes has adopted towards the Government. For this reason the S.R.C. had passed a resolution forbidding any University association from holding a function of any nature at which the policy of segregated seating is enforced.

"The principal has displayed a sign of weakness in submitting to Government demands, and who knows whether he will uphold the principle of academic non-segregation, when the Government decides that it is time to abolish this institution," said Mr. Mohamed.

RIGHTS OF WHITE STUDENTS

Another prominent student interviewed by SPARK said that the University Council had been whitening away the fundamental rights of not only non-European students, but of white students as well. In enforcing the Government policy of social segregation and no politics at the University, student demands had been completely ignored, and it was plain that students are no longer prepared to tolerate restrictions on their freedom.

"Students feel that if they want to protest against an action of the Government in their capacity as students they should be allowed to do so and that the affairs of the country are as much student affairs as are the affairs of the University," he said.

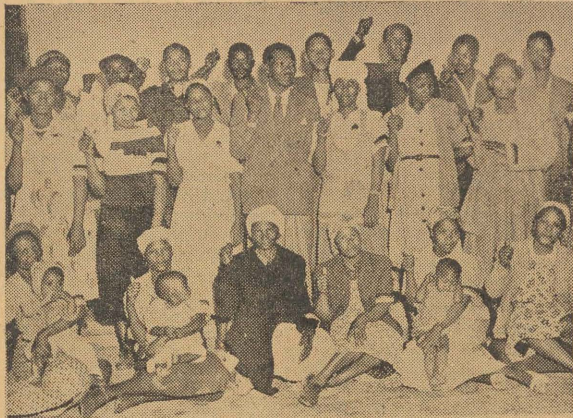
Excellent performance by Ex-J.I.H.S. Student

PIETERMARTITZBURG.

Regina Das, a former student of the Johannesburg Indian High School and now a teacher at St. Anthony's Indian School at Pietermaritzburg, excelled herself in the role of Prime Minister in the Chinese play "Lady Precious Stream" which was staged to a packed house at the City Hall in Maritzburg.

Modest and unassuming, Regina took the house by storm by her superb acting. The tremendous ovation she received from the audience was an indication of her promising artistic possibilities. On the whole the cast was excellent and put on a brilliant show, considering they were all amateurs.

MR. SONDLÖ'S BATCH



ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER SENTENCED

Mr. Tatius Sondlo, prominent in the sporting world, member of the Western Native Advisory Board and Secretary of the All-African Convention (1942-1944), led a batch of men and women which entered the Germiston Location last week without permits. They were sentenced to two weeks imprisonment.

The Magistrate refused to sentence a woman of 70 who accompanied the batch and also discharged some women who defied with young babies in their arms.

TALKING WON'T WIN FREEDOM. Mr. Sondhlo told a representative of SPARK that he could not understand the attitude of the Convention towards the Campaign "unless or until they show better action than the Congress is showing now" rather than just use words. "I feel something better should be done by the Convention than just criticising the Congress and the Campaign, as it is best known

to all that it is not by word of mouth that we shall get freedom."

STATEMENT IN COURT. In the Magistrate's Court Mr. Sondhlo referred to the remarks recently made that the Defiance Campaign was the burial of the rights of the people. "I wish to point out, sir," he said, "that before this decision to embark on this campaign was taken the Congresses wrote to the Prime Minister of our country to repeal oppressive and unjust laws thrust upon the voiceless and voteless non-European people."

"The charge preferred against me and my fellow volunteers flows from the obnoxious Pass Laws. Every year thousands of Africans are flung into prison for not being in possession of a permit which is like a "dog licence" restricting our movement from one place to another in the country of our birth. This badge of slavery has kept the African people as virtual slaves.

"I am satisfied that it is a crime against man and God to submit any 'order to this inhuman and un-Christian law."

Congratulations and Thanks



Misses Miriam Saloojee, Zuleikha Kara and Rabia Saloojee, who organised a bazaar in Vrededorp recently. They donated £20 to 'Spark'

NO COMMENTS

At the Pretoria Zoo one sees this notice:—

NILE CROCODILE.

Its translation appears thus:—AFRIKANER KROKODIL.

WHITE LIBERALS SPEAK ON DEFIANCE

At a recent meeting of the Civil Rights League Mrs. Margaret Ballinger said that the Defiance Campaign was the natural outcome of the reverse of the old Cape Liberal tradition, that had been taking place since Union. This had been intensified since 1948 by the "pinpricks of Apartheid." The solution for the white man was a common voters' roll and franchise rights.

JULIUS LEWIN

Julius Lewin, lecturer in Native administration at the University of the Witwatersrand, said that the African had come of age politically, and was following the lead of the great inventor of passive resistance, Mahatma Gandhi. Passive resistance, he said, succeeded in India.

All his life, he went on to say, he had been opposed to racial discrimination or laws based on race alone.

The Rev. Ambrose Reeves, who also spoke at the meeting, said that the laws which were "unbearable" were a natural cause of Defiance, and that they were definitely unjust.

HOME BY CHRISTMAS?

Will the Yankee bubble-gum boys be home for Christmas.—Killer Mac-Arthur is,

INDIAN YOUTH MEETING IN DURBAN MORE SUPPORT FOR YOUTH CONFERENCE

A general meeting of the Berea Branch of the Natal Indian Youth Congress was held on Saturday, 11 October, 1952.

The chairman, Mr. M. A. Seedat, briefly reported on the history of the branch. He made an appeal to the youth of Berea to play a greater part in the Defiance Campaign.

The General Secretary of the Natal Indian Youth Congress, Mr. A. G. Soobiah, gave a resume of the political situation and appealed to the youth of Durban to come forward whenever the call is made.

Mr. B. R. Pillay, the vice-chairman of the Natal Indian Youth Congress, said that South Africa was heading for fascism. "We must remember," he continued, "that racialism is the most diabolic form of fascism and we must eradicate racialism."

Mr. Jack Govender paid a glowing tribute to those conscientious people who took the initiative in forming the branch, Messrs. George Peter, M. A. Seedat, Mickey Naidoo and R. Brijlall. Mr. George Peters also spoke.

NEW OFFICIALS.

The following members were elected as office-bearers for the ensuing year: Chairman, M. A. Seedat; Joint Secretaries, R. Brijlall and Mickey Naidoo; Treasurer, George Peter.

In welcoming the decision to call an All-Youth Conference for the Defence of Rights, Mr. Andrew Tsehlana, a young worker and Assistant Secretary of the Transvaal African Youth League told SPARK:—

"At a time like this when the A.N.C. and the S.A.I.C. and other peace loving forces have pitted their strength against the ever increasing forces of tyranny and oppression in South Africa, it behoves the youth to close their ranks and provide our mother bodies with a well organised, well-disciplined reservoir of manpower."



Mr. TSEHLANA

"I heartily welcome and endorse the decision taken by the Youth Conference called by the A.N.C. Youth League to mobilise the youth for the defence of its rights and prepare for bringing to an end the Bastille of white supremacy in South Africa."

A 25-year-old optical mechanic and volunteer who defied with the first Transvaal batch on June 26th, Sam Masemola also welcomed the Conference.

RICH MAN'S DISEASE

Coronary thrombosis is said to be a rich man's disease.—Here the proletariat has an effective ally against the bourgeoisie.

DANGEROUS CHARLIE CHAPLIN

The U.S.A. Government wants Charlie Chaplin out. Reason: Charlie makes the bourgeoisie cry while he makes the proletariat laugh.

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From early childhood hundreds of millions of people throughout the world hear the name of Charlie Chaplin, artist, humanitarian and peace-lover. The South African Press has been prominently featuring news about this man recently and it has been mentioned that he may be visiting this country next year. The

United States Attorney-General has announced that Chaplin's re-entry into America will be banned until an immigration inquiry has been held. The immigration authorities have been instructed to detain Charlie on Ellis Island if he returns to the U.S.A. Now, who is this controversial figure, so loved by millions and millions of

common peoples, yet so hated and feared by small cliques of men and women in every country of the world? Below, SPARK has great pleasure in publishing an article on Charlie Chaplin, which appeared in a leading British newspaper, containing facts about him which we hardly come across in our press. The article is written by Mr. Thomas Spencer.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

A GENIUS THE WITCH-HUNTERS HATE.

Off the Queen Elizabeth (on 23rd September) on a rare visit to his native country stepped a small, neat man of 43 with a wistful, friendly smile and snow-white hair.

He is a man any civilised country should be proud to have within its borders.

He is the greatest artist the films have yet produced. His genius has made him beloved by ordinary people and by his fellow artists throughout the world.

He is a friend of peace, a hater of oppression, a spokesman for the little fellow.

His name is Charles Spencer Chaplin. But to two generations of children and their parents he is Charlie, the little man who makes them laugh and suggests, without preaching the unconquerable courage, decency and fellowship of ordinary people everywhere.

REVILED.

He spent his early years in London's Kensington Road and got his early training as a comedian in the salty music halls of Edwardian London.

By 1914 he was already an outstanding film comic. Today, nearly 40 years later, his films are still among the great events of the cinema year.

Those who have seen his new film "Limelight" say it is among his greatest.

You would think this world figure would be honoured in America, where he has lived and worked for the last 40 years. And among the ordinary people of that country so he is.

Yet for many years now the man who has done more than anyone else to bring credit to Hollywood in the eyes of the world has been reviled by American politicians, hounded at times very near to death by the American press, abused, smeared and slandered by the witch-hunters.

"GUTTERSNIPE."

His 20-year-old film "City Lights" — a tremendous success in Britain when it was reviled in 1930 — was banned by the American censor only last year on the grounds that Chaplin

was a "London guttersnipe."

"TREASON."

When he banned another Chaplin picture, "Monsieur Verdoux," the same censor declared:

"Charlie Chaplin is a traitor to the Christian American way of life, an enemy of decency, virtue, holy matrimony and godliness in all its forms."

Two years earlier a Senator had demanded that Chaplin be deported, accusing him of coming "perilously close to treason" against the United States.

Another Senator renewed the demand in 1950 and initiated legislation in Congress to enable deportation proceedings to be taken.

The cry was raised by some American newspapers again this year, when the United States Government was urged not to re-admit Chaplin if he visited England.

Various representatives of the American way of life have called him "a Cockney cad" and a Communist.

U.S. OBLIGATION — WORTHLESS.

And now the United States Attorney-General, Mr. James McGranery, has announced that Chaplin's return to America after his holiday in Britain will be banned until an immigration inquiry has been held.

This is a typically mean and cheap political trick. Before he left the United States Chaplin was granted a re-entry permit and told that there would be no difficulty about his getting back to his home and his studio.

As soon as he had actually left America, Mr. McGranery ordered the immigration authorities to hold Chaplin on Ellis Island if he returns to the United States.

It now appears that a re-entry permit does not permit the holder to re-enter the country. Like every other U.S. Government obligation or signature, it is quite worthless.

Every cinema goer and film worker in Britain hopes that Chaplin will stay and make films in Britain. But this last act of spiteful persecution, by which the United States Government has made a childish exhibition of itself, and the long history of

Chaplin-baiting which has preceded it prompt this question:

Why do American reactionaries so hate a man whom all the world loves?

THRILLER.

One reason is that he is on the side of humanity against their oppressors. Both in his films and in person he has spoken out firmly against the power-drunk and the money-mad.

The reactionaries didn't like it when he satirised the mechanisation of working people's lives in "Modern Times." They liked it even less when he attacked Hitler's dictatorship in "The Great Dictator."

The abuse grew shriller when he spoke in favour of a second front in 1942. It reached screaming pitch in 1949 when he supported the great Paris Peace Congress and cabled Picasso on behalf of Hans Eisler, an anti-Nazi German musician the U.S. Government drove out of the country.

Of these attackers, Chaplin told an interviewer:

"They are mad. Mad with the lust for blood. When they talk about Communists I don't mind, but I wish they would be honest. They don't hate Communists. They simply hate the men who may take their money away from them."

CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

There is another reason why American politicians and the yellow press hate Charlie. Though he has earned his living in Hollywood for more than 40 years he has remained an Englishman.

He is as English in voice and tastes today as he was in 1910 when he first set foot in the United States as a promising young music-hall comic in Fred Karno's company. He has never applied for American citizenship.

Chaplin calls himself an internationalist, a "citizen of the world." Few people living today have a better right to the title. But he is not a citizen of the United States.

This is something the witch-hunters, rabble-rousers and professional way-of-lifers in America cannot bear. They would not dream of expecting the American heads of American film companies in Britain to apply for British citizenship. They would regard that as treason.

But they regard it as an intolerable affront that a universally acclaimed genius should decline to acknowledge the superiority of the American way of life by becoming an American citizen.

WELCOME.

So down the years the witch-hunters and Britain-haters and the people who naturally detest the human sympathy Charlie stands for have kept up a constant campaign of Chaplin-baiting.

In his unlucky marriages and divorces which followed, the American press has hounded him with filth and abuse as only the American press can. The U.S. Government has hounded him with framed-up criminal charges as only the United States Government can.

Through it all Charlie has gone on making films for the delight of the world. Films that have made people laugh and have made them feel that the little people of the world are the important ones and that their day will come.

The wealthy and the witch-hunters hate him.

But for the people of Britain he is one of the most welcome passengers who has stepped off a ship from America for a long time.

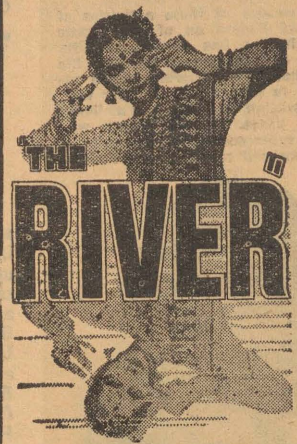
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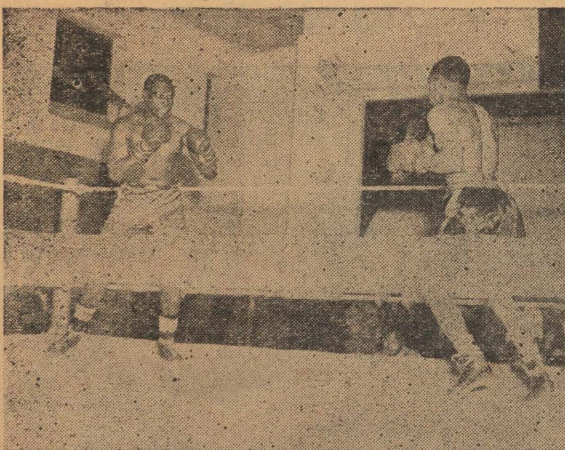
Opinion: Excellent entertainment for everyone.

For real excitement, suspense and sinister doings few pictures surpass "Five Fingers," the real-life story of the most fabulous spy in history. James Mason in the role of "Cicero," who stole the secrets of the Moscow, Cairo and Teheran Conferences and even the ultra-secret plans for the Allies D-day invasion from the British embassy in Ankara and sold them to the Germans for a fortune, gives a masterful performance. The chase sequence (with the Germans seeking to kill Cicero, and British agents wanting to capture him alive) is one of the most thrilling ever put on the screen.

A. M. Kathrada of Box 564, Johannesburg, is responsible for all political matter in this issue.

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BOXING AT B.M.S.C.



A shot of the Exhibition Bout at the B.M.S.C. between Homicide Hank and King Kong.