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SPARK

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As D-Day Approaches for Passes

REEF WOMEN PLAN LAST-HOUR PROTESTS

'... From February 1st, every African woman will be subject to arrest if she does not have a pass, does not carry it.

'The gaols will be filled with grief-stricken mothers and our homes will echo to the cries of children left unprotected, hungry, because their mothers have been arrested under the pass laws'

JOHANNESBURG. AFRICAN women will protest against passes today (Thursday) at the offices of Bantu Commissioners along the Reef.

The memorandum that women will submit to Bantu Commissioners is from the Federation of South African Women.

It makes a last minute appeal for the womens' protest to be made to the government, and for the Commissioners to convey the 'determination of the women to continue the struggle against all pass laws.'

'Every woman who has taken out a pass has done so unwillingly,

filled with shame and bitter resentment, yet looking forward to the day which will inevitably come when all the people of our country, men and women alike will discard these passes, these badges of slavery and humiliation.'

LONG QUEUES

As the D-Day for women's passes approaches—February 1—the queues of weary African women outside pass offices grow longer and longer. At times, to the long lines of weary women, they don't seem to move at all. Some women have spent three days in the queue.

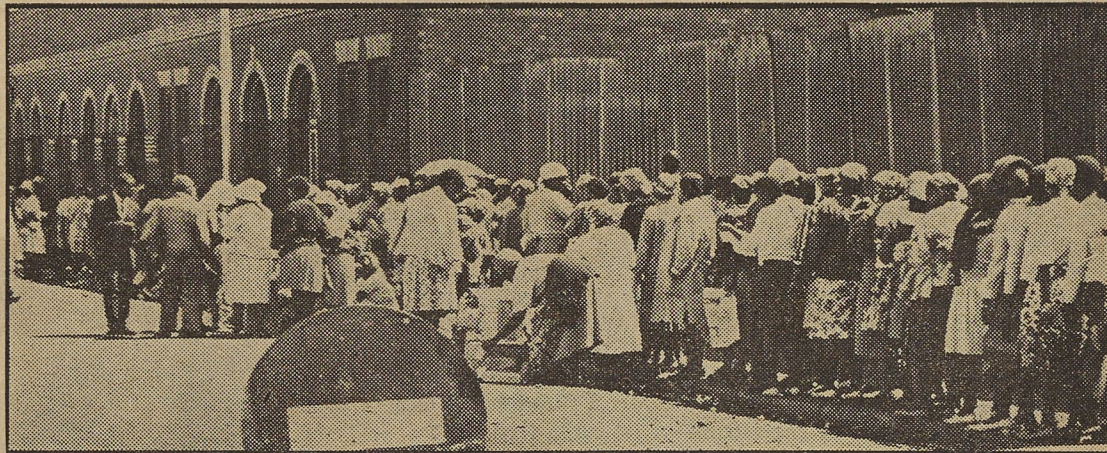
And this is still only the beginning of this extension of the
(Continued on page 13)

TIRED OUT



This exhausted woman fell asleep in the queue. She had been waiting for three days and was still far down the line.

QUEUES FOR PASSES: QUEUES TO ENSLAVEMENT



D-Day—February 1—draws near, and according to the law every African woman MUST carry a pass. So, unwillingly, the women queue up, and stand for days outside pass offices throughout the country.

COMMENT

PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY?

ACCORDING to the State President, Mr. Swart, peaceful and orderly conditions prevail in South Africa, and that despite sabotage which, he claimed, is inspired and partly directed and financed from outside the Republic. His statement, made during the course of the traditional speech at the opening of Parliament, accurately reflects the viewpoint of the Government.

Reports which appeared in the press simultaneously with that of his speech, indicate that that viewpoint does not reflect the true state of affairs. On one and the same day, the press reported a bomb explosion in Durban, an attempt to set fire to oil storage tanks in Cape Town and that five men were sentenced to a total of 84 years for incitement to sabotage in Uitenhage.

Add to that the news that the police kicked in the door of a newspaper office to remove slogans calling for democratic rights and the picture that emerges is that of a country which is far from being as normal as the Government would like our people and the world to believe.

Peace and order are elastic terms, used by tyrant and democrat alike to denote two completely different concepts. To the tyrant, peace and order is something which prevails while you still have the power to throw your opponents into gaol, to hang them, or to put down isolated attempts at rebellion. It is the 'peace and order' which Hitler ordered his gauleiters and generals to establish in occupied Europe.

To the democrat, peace and order prevail when men have the right to conduct their daily and personal affairs with the minimum of hindrance; when they have the right, above all, to participate fully in the political life of the country without fear of arrest, imprisonment or arbitrary reprisals. It is not a temporary state of affairs enforced at the point of a gun, but a natural and desirable product of a democratic society.

The continued suppression of liberty in the Republic, accompanied by intensified racial discrimination, swollen armed forces and rulers who grow more arrogant by the day, is certainly not the best guarantee for a peaceful and orderly country. When a government such as ours rules without the consent of, and in flagrant opposition to the will of, the majority, that government will sooner or later find itself in a state of open warfare with the people.

Men do not take to sabotage lightly, as if it were some exciting game. They do so only when they feel convinced that all avenues of legitimate political expression are closed to them.

Putting the blame on foreign influence brings us no nearer to the solution of the problem of peace and order. The widespread character and nature of the acts of sabotage show clearly that those responsible are inspired to risk liberty, and life itself, by a burning sense of grievance at hurts at home.

Riots and acts of sabotage are incompatible with 'peace and order': they are symptoms that our country is rapidly moving towards another—and very serious—crisis in race relations.

If the Government, as is foreshadowed in the State President's speech, persists in tightening the screw, it will only succeed in bringing that crisis nearer, with the danger of ultimately plunging the Republic into the maelstrom of outright civil war.

It is only the people of South Africa who can avert that catastrophe, and they can only do so by calling a halt to the Nationalists NOW.

BRIGHT SPARKS

by

HOWARD LAWRENCE

The other day I read through some cuttings of statements by Nat cabinet ministers, M.P.'s and stad-leiers. Now I'm convinced that we can attain peace and understanding in South Africa if we can overcome the big language difficulty that hampers communication between democrats and Nats.

So if you're really sincere about finding a solution to 'the situation,' I strongly advise you to take an intensive course in Baby-language.

Which reminds me: a friend told me that the S.A. Police now have to take a compulsory course in baby-sitting. Who the babies are, you obviously know. But nobody seems to know who baby-sits the SAP. Another example of Verwoerdian democracy, I believe.

A sign over a shop near Alex la Guma's house reads 'Dr. De Roller—Nature cure for all races.' No comment.

A Cape Town daily newspaper reported that there were more people than usual lining the streets to watch the cavalcade that marks the opening of parliament.

They obviously did not know that 90% of the city's police force had been assigned to special duty as 'spectators.' What they were trying to see, I leave to your imagination. I saw only a lot of old, senile women. And of course, police horses.

Another benefit being a non-white stooge of the Government and its vicious apartheid policy is that you gain the right to be among the only non-whites allowed to carry firearms. And if you want them, two alsations—one for your backyard and another for your front garden.

Truly, White South Africa protects its citizens.

There's no doubt, South Africa's in a hellava state. The other day I passed a bookshop and, out of the corner of my eye, saw a book. This is how I read it. 'Behind every door there's a policeman.'

I always wondered why the Nats insist on doing the most evil things, but the other day a friend of mine, gasping in Cape Town's heat wave, said: "It's so difficult to be good and get into heaven so I try to be as bad as I can. When I get to hell the devil will say to me, 'My boy, you have been a good disciple of mine. You can have a room with a shower in it.'"

Now I know.

MORE DEMOCRATS RESTRICTED

VORSTER MAKES A 'SLIGHT' MISTAKE

Forbade Wife to Speak to Husband

DURBAN.

FOUR banning orders were served on Mrs. Vera Ponnen, foundation member of the banned Congress of Democrats and former Vice-President of the Women's Federation, last week.

Similar orders were also served on Mr. Ronnie Kasrils, former executive member of the banned Congress of Democrats.

The ridiculous effect of one of the orders served on Mrs. Ponnen was to forbid her to speak to her husband, veteran trade union leader Mr. G. Ponnen, who is a listed communist.

The details of the orders served on both these leaders are:

- Confining them to the magisterial district of Durban for a period of five years;
- Requiring them to report to the police station once a week;
- Preventing them from attend-

ing any gathering, social or otherwise; and

- Forbidding them to speak to any banned or named person.

Both Mrs. Ponnen and Mr. Kasrils were subject to banning orders imposed on them last year. The new orders replace the previous ones.

URGENT MESSAGE

According to her 16-year-old daughter, Marsha, Mrs. Ponnen refused to apply for permission to speak to her husband.

"She was legally married in 1942 and it would make a farce of the marriage laws of our country if she were to ask for permission to speak to my father, even if permission is to be asked from the Minister of Justice," she said.

Permission was, however, not required, for on the day following the imposition of the bans, the Chief Magistrate of Durban, according to Miss Ponnen, telephoned her mother and told her that he had received an urgent telex message from the Minister

stating that the notice does not preclude her from speaking to her husband.

In Militant Mood



Mrs. Vera Ponnen

Popular Leader



Mrs. Francis Baard

Francis Baard Banned

PORT ELIZABETH.

MRS. Francis Baard, Vice-President of the Federation of South African Women and Secretary of the Eastern Cape Branch of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, was served with three orders by the Special Branch at her house on January 16.

The orders confine her to the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth, prohibit her from attending political gatherings and gatherings of a social nature. She is also prohibited from entering factory premises, any area set aside for Coloureds, Indians and Asiatic groups, and from being within any Native location or village, except New Brighton.

She is also prohibited from communicating in any manner whatsoever with persons whose names appear in the list of named persons and banned either under the Suppression of Communism or the Riotous Assemblies Act, and must report every Monday at the police station.

Mrs. Baard, a veteran in the Freedom struggle, was among the treason trial accused who were acquitted in 1958. She has played

a leading role in trade union and women's activities. Only last week she led a women's deputation which met the Mayor of Port Elizabeth, Mr. Monty van der Vyver, to present a memorandum against the pass laws.

ANOTHER C.P.C. LEADER BANNED

Mr. William Bock, acting general-secretary of the S.A. Coloured People's Congress was served with two orders from the Minister of Justice on Friday last week.

One prohibits him from attending political and social gatherings where people have 'social intercourse.' The other prohibits him from entering any African location, compound, village or hostel or factory except his place of employment, an engineering works in Cape Town.

The orders are for five years and expire on December 31, 1967.

Two members of the Special Branch served the notices on Mr. Bock at his work. A friend who was present at the time the order was served told Spark that the senior of the two remarked "One of these days I will bring you the other one!"

New Threat To Freedom Of Press

JOHANNESBURG.

A WARNING which was given by the South African Society of Journalists at the time of the formation of the "voluntary" Press Council, but ignored by their employers, has been proved correct.

The proprietors of the English-language newspapers rejected the warning. They felt they were "out-smarting" the Government by agreeing to a voluntary body which they hoped would be harmless and therefore not a threat to Press freedom.

They were convinced that the Government would not convert the Press Council into a statutory body if it proved to be an ineffective body.

STATUTORY POWERS

Now a Nationalist M.P., Mr. P. S. van der Merwe, has tabled the following Private Member's motion in the House of Assembly:

"That this House, having regard to the freedom of the South African Press and with a view to maintaining the highest standards of conduct among journalist, requests the Government to consider the advisability of establishing a Press Council, consisting of representatives of the South African Press Association, the Newspaper Press Union, the South African Society of Journalists and other organisations, with statutory authority to prescribe a code of conduct and to superintend the registration, privileges and conditions of service of journalists, as well as trying and disciplining those who are guilty of unprofessional conduct."

DRASTIC

The Press Council which Mr. van der Merwe proposes is far more drastic than the present Press Council. It will not only examine cases which contravene the code of conduct but also "superintend the registration, privileges and conditions of service of journalists."

The voluntary Press Council was established during 1962. It has not acted publicly yet, but it is believed to have a number of cases before it for investigation. Most of these cases are understood to be of a political nature and involve mainly English-language newspapers.

The S.A. Society of Journalists also warned that this would happen. It pointed out that Nationalist politicians were not concerned with the "ethical" clauses of the code of conduct, but with the final clause which allowed political complaints to be lodged.

IMPATIENT

The fact that the Government is finding it necessary to start agita-

ting already for the Press Council to be converted into a statutory body—before it has even considered a single case and issued a judgment publicly—shows how impatient the Nationalists are getting.

The English-language newspaper proprietors now find themselves in this dilemma: instead of out-smarting the Nationalists, they themselves were outsmarted, and they will find it difficult to explain to the public now why they should not accept a statutory Press Council, having accepted the principle of voluntary control.

FLOWERS FOR THE BRAVE



THEY WENT TO GAOL WITH GARLANDS

JOHANNESBURG.

A LARGE crowd of Congressmen and women gathered outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Tuesday afternoon and gave a warm, rousing send-off to three ex-Congress of Democrats members who surrendered themselves for six months imprisonment.

Mary Turok (30) Eve Hall (25) and Molly Anderson (27) were sentenced three months ago to 18 months imprisonment—a year of which is suspended—for distributing "War Preparations", a leaflet issued by the banned A.N.C. on 21st March last year.

Minutes before the three women were due to arrive a large squad of uniformed police, some carrying tear gas, stationed themselves around the entrance to the courts

to prevent the crowd from entering the building.

When the women arrived they were mobbed and embraced by well-wishers, and garlanded by members of the Transvaal Indian Congress. Moved by the show of solidarity, the women smiled and raised clenched fists in reply to shouts of "Amandhla" which went up from the crowd, some of whom showered them with petals.

Mollie Anderson was the last to enter the building and pausing before the doorway which was thickly coated with uniformed and special branch policemen, she raised her fist three times shouting "Amandhla Awethu." As she disappeared into the building the crowd burst into song, many with tears running down their cheeks.

Pixie Benjamin, who was sentenced with them will join them in prison in three weeks time, after her children have settled down in their new school.

INDUNA ATTACKED... Bomb at Hospital

DURBAN.

A HOME-MADE bomb exploded in the metal louvres above the door of the hostel bedroom occupied by Willard Mtembu, an Induna employed at the McCord's Hospital, Durban.

Willard Mtembu, it will be recalled, was dismissed after a strike by the workers at this hospital about six months ago. The workers had alleged that he was too bossy and unpopular. Two weeks ago he was re-employed in the teeth of strong opposition from the workers. (See 'Spark'—Jan. 10.)

A few days earlier, a former employee at McCords alleged in an interview with 'Spark' that he was assaulted by a hospital policeman, Mgobeni Biyela, in the

presence of the Induna. He alleged further that he was left to lie on the ground after he had been beaten. His injuries include a fractured elbow and injuries to his left ribs.

The worker—Mr. Obed Gumede—said that no attempt was made by either the Induna or the policeman to report the incident to the hospital authorities or to the SAP. A report was only made to the police after his brother found him in hospital.

ARRESTS

On the night of the explosion Mr. Obed Gumede, who was asleep in the room of his brother, who is an employee at the hospital, was arrested. The following day three members of the staff who had been most vocal at a meeting to discuss the re-instatement of Mtembu with the Chief Medical Officer of the hospital, Dr. Alan Taylor, were also arrested.

... INDUNA DEFENDED Super writes to Spark

CAPE TOWN

In the following letter to Spark, written shortly before the bomb attack on Mr. Mthembu, the Medical Superintendent at McCord Zulu Hospital, Alan B. Taylor, gives his views on the unrest at the hospital.

"SIR,—May I be allowed to correct certain mis-statements which appeared in your issue of Jan. 10th, regarding, "Strike Threat at Durban Hospital?"

"The facts are that Mr. Willard Mthembu resigned from McCord Hospital to go into business near his home in Zululand, 21-months ago; he was not "dismissed 6-months ago". Again, there was no "total stoppage of work in all departments" at any time, at McCord Hospital.

"All that happened was that certain employees were active in Union affairs, and they organised a demonstration with others who trailed along to watch the excitement: these people demanded that the Medical Superintendent (myself) meet them. They were told that the Medical Superintendent was not available, but would meet them later. They then returned to work.

"I estimate that one-third of the employees were absent from work for possibly half-an-hour. This certainly was not a "total stoppage of work." The demonstration was organised by a few, and was a flop.

"Mr. Mthembu's business was not successful, and the hospital was happy to re-appoint him for a year, especially as his successor (whom he personally had recommended) had—on several occasions—asked to be allowed to resume his former clerical duties.

"It is a fact that Mr. Mthembu's re-appointment was welcomed by many of the staff. It was opposed by some: especially certain elements in the men's hostel who resented the enforcement of certain rules of conduct regarding women and liquor, which they knew his return to duty would mean.

"For your information, Sir, McCord Zulu Hospital is an institution of 300 beds. During its 50-years existence, it has cared for Non-European sick, and trained their young people—nurses and doctors. It was the first Non-European hospital in South Africa which trained both general nurses and midwives for registration. It is the first Non-European hospital to offer internships in Natal to Non-European doctors.

"It's interest in the Non-European sick does not stop there. It endeavours to provide good service conditions for its employees and to approximate the wages paid in Government hospitals to its lower paid staff.

"It is not a Government hospital: it does not have unlimited funds,

THE QUIZ

FROM GRAAF TO MANDELA!

GRAHAMSTOWN

FRANK MAKANA, a well-known local journalist and an official of the Eastern Province Rugby Board, was in handcuffs when he appeared before a magistrate recently, charged with the minor offence of being without proper working documents or permits. He was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment of a fine of R4. The fine was paid.

Immediately he left Court, Mr. Makana was intercepted by Special Branch men and taken to the charge office, where he was finger-printed and then interrogated for almost five hours.

Among questions asked were those pertaining to Chief Matanzima, Chief Sabata, Chief Lutuli, Duma Nokwe, Nelson Mandela, Lebello, Graaff, Professor Matthews, Helen Suzman, Tshombe, Brain Bunting, Ghana, Nigeria, the Transkei and its Bantustans, the Paarl, Qamata and Queenstown disturbances, as well as the recently banned newspaper New Age!

nevertheless it has endeavoured to advance Non-European standards.

"May I say, Sir, that your paper does a disservice to the African public when it prints such mis-statements as those that appeared in the article in question. It should have been possible for your contributor to have obtained evidence from the hospital authorities—unless he wished to deliberately mis-inform the public.

"The Union would do better if it concerned itself with those institutions obviously intent on making profit, and left the mission hospitals to continue their work for the African people, unimpeded by its support of unruly elements."

ATTEMPT TO FIRE PETROL TANK

CAPE TOWN.

THREE men, alleged to have attempted to set fire to a ½-million gallon bulk petrol tank at the Cape Town Docks last Thursday, appeared before a Magistrate here on January 18.

They were Jeremiah Francis (35), Nsindo Lutinto (30) and Sli-veison Tumba (30). All three are employees at the Mobil Oil Co.

The case was remanded to Friday, January 25.

Northern Transvaal Famine

Thousands Almost Perished

State at last Reveals the Facts

CAPE TOWN. AFTER desperately seeking to hide the facts from the people of South Africa, the Government has at long last admitted the serious nature of the famine crisis which threatened the people of the North-Eastern Transvaal throughout 1962.

With his usual conceited complacency, Mr. De Wet Nel, the Minister of Bantu Affairs, in October last year, indignantly denied press reports of starvation conditions in the stricken drought areas.

In a public statement he said: "Tested against reports made by officials of various Government departments these allegations are entirely without foundation."

Some degree of malnutrition existed, he admitted, but "this was due to the wrong eating habits of

the Bantu . . ." A report in the latest (January 10, 1963) issue of the "S.A. Digest," official organ of the State Information Office, gives him the lie direct.

According to this report it is only now that the authorities—and rain—have won the battle "against famine that might have killed or seriously affected the health of thousands of Bantu children . . ."

The threat of disaster, states the article, "stretched across three-quarters of the Transvaal."

From as far back as February, 1962, a Departmental Relief Committee had to provide tons of food for tens of thousands of children—5,000 school children and 1,400 infants in the Potgietersrus town location alone.

EXHAUSTED

Quoting Mr. J. M. Selome, principal of the Makapansgat School, the article states that "be-

fore the feeding scheme was started, their bodies and minds were exhausted by mid-morning."

The children of school-going age were given "a cooked meal every school day." The report does not say how the children fared on Saturdays, Sundays and during school-holidays!

The very young, the old and the sick, had to be provided with powdered milk and extras "such as peas, beans and peanut butter."

The "Digest" concludes its report with the smug comment: "The cost of saving lives amounted to a few cents a meal."

Perhaps, in its next issue, the "Digest" will explain to its overseas readers just why Mr. De Wet Nel made his misleading statement, AND WHY SUCH STARVATION CONDITIONS COULD EXIST AND DEVELOP IN A COUNTRY AS WEALTHY AS OURS.

DR. GOOLAM GOOL An Appreciation

THE death of Dr. Goolam Gool occurred on the 15th December, 1962, at the age of 57. It is indeed ironical that up to now the 'Cape Times' and the 'Cape Argus' are the only papers which have mentioned the passing of a man who in his day had contributed towards the understanding of the politics of South Africa and had played no small part in shaping the Coloured youth.

The 'Torch,' a paper of which he was a founder, has maintained an eloquent silence.

Although we had serious political differences with the late Dr. Gool, it must be said to his honour that although his last years were spent in forced political retirement, he never allied himself with the forces of reaction and died full of optimism for the future of the oppressed people of South Africa.

Born of merchant class parents, he received his early education at Trafalgar High School. Upon matriculation he studied medicine at Guys Hospital, England.

After he had qualified as a doctor he came to South Africa during the years of the great depression. He practised in Claremont where people from all walks of life, especially the working-class, grew to love and honour him.

Together with the late Jimmy la Guma, he founded the National Liberation League, the first non-racial and anti-imperialist organisation in the Cape.

When the Coloured Advisory Council was introduced in 1942 Dr. Gool became the first president of the then dynamic anti-CAD and was one of the foremost exponents of the boycott tactic as a political weapon.

Always a firm believer in Non-European unity, he became the first Vice-President of the NEUM. Through his influence the young teachers in the Teachers' League of South Africa saw the need for broadening their organisations, for relating education to politics and for identifying themselves with the broad mass of the people.

TRAGEDY

The tragedy of Dr. Gool was that neither the Anti-CAD nor the TLSA nor yet the NEUM had a working-class base. Their main strength was derived from petty bourgeois elements.

Dr. Gool was essentially a fighter and an activist. And his quarrels with the NEUM-Anti-CAD hierarchy, because of their sectarianism and abstentionist politics, became so sharp and acute that he was manoeuvred out of both organisations.

He spent the last six years of his life a man disillusioned in the organisations of which he had been the chief architect.

He Called Them Bastards

RECENT documents discovered in Nazi files throw further and incriminating light on the war-time Nazi activities of Dr. Hans Globke, now State Secretary in the West German government and Adenauer's personal assistant.

It was on Globke's direct recommendation that the following was written into paragraph 4 of the 1941 German-French peace treaty:

"France will be required to transport Rhineland bastards to her colonies, as well as other bastards whose blood contains that of any coloured person from the French territories."

This exposé of Globke's rabid racialism is contained in a 260-page book entitled "Globke, Bureaucrat of Death," published by the Committee for German Unity. The book is based on the findings of an International Committee of Jurists.

There can be no greater tribute to the memory of Dr. Goolam Gool than the fact that many of the men and women who received their first political lessons from him, have broken with the Anti-CAD and have identified themselves with those militant organisations in the liberatory movement which are truly representative of the oppressed and disfranchised.

A. OSMAN.

4-page SPECIAL

AFRICA and the WORLD

TSHOMBE MUST BE PUNISHED—

says Ghana: "Implement Security Council Resolution on Lumumba's Murderers"

THE Ghanaian Government said last week it had a photostat of an arrest warrant for Katangese President Moise Tshombe, issued by the Central Congolese Government in September 1961.

A Government spokesman said Ghana's official reply to a letter sent by U Thant, U.N.

Secretary-General, to President Nkrumah would be issued after the letter was received and studied here.

NOT FEELING SO GOOD...



In the letter, U Thant reaffirmed that Mr. Tshombe was "legitimate President of the Province of Katanga" and took issue with President Nkrumah on the status of the Katangese leader.

The spokesman expressed doubt whether U Thant could have asserted that the Central Congolese Government had not issued a warrant against Mr. Tshombe. He added:

"The Government of Ghana has in its possession a photostat of a warrant issued by the Central Congolese Government, pursuant to a decision of the Congolese Parliament of September 1961, for the arrest of Tshombe on, inter alia, a charge of murder."

May have been Witness

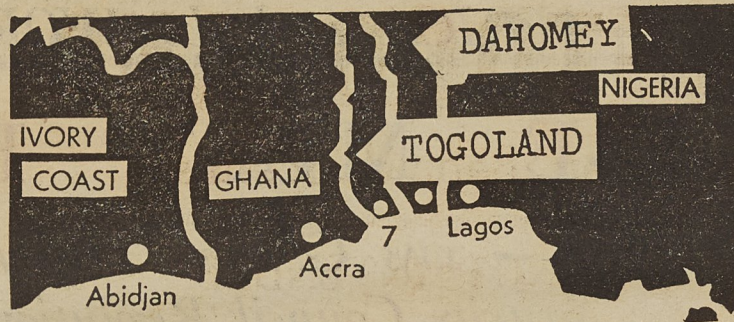
The spokesman went on to refer to a resolution of the Security Council which called for the punishment of Lumumba's murderers.

He also referred to a report by a U.N. Commission of Jurists which suggested that Mr. Tshombe may have witnessed the murder.

(Mr. Patrice Lumumba, the Congo's first Prime Minister, was murdered on February 12, 1961.)

"GHANA, AS A MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, FIRMLY UPHOLDS APPLICATION OF THE COUNCIL'S DECISION AND DEPLORES ANY ATTEMPT TO TREAT THE DECISION REGARDING LUMUMBA'S MURDERERS AS A DEAD LETTER," THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.

What Nazi collaborator quisling was to Europe during the last war, Moise Tshombe has been to Africa in the last two years. His name stands for treachery to Africa and loyalty to imperialism. For two years he acted as the stooge for the Union Miniere in the Katanga. Those were his happy days, when the imperialists united to protect him from the wrath of his people. But then the imperialists fell out with one another: the U.S. decided to try a take-over (using the U.N. as a cover) of the Katanga, and Tshombe collapsed like a popped paper-bag.



Colonialists had Tea-Party in Togoland

TOGOLAND, home of the Ewe people, has been for many decades the scene of colonialist exchanges as to which European power was to take the pickings.

In earlier years the population of Togoland was decimated by the ravages of slave-traders from Western Europe and the Americas.

The Germans took possession of the country in 1880. At the end of the First World War, Britain and France took control under a League of Nations Mandate. Under the United Nations this control continued until 1960, when Togoland achieved independence.

PLEBISCITE

In a plebiscite in 1956 the "British portion" voted for incorporation in Ghana, but the government under Sylvannus Olympio ignored this demand and began to take a policy hostile to Ghana and the anti-imperialist forces. Togoland joined the Monrovia group, formed a close link-up with

France and made itself a spring-board for subversive activities in Ghana. Dr. Nkrumah himself has referred to the flight to Togoland of those who took part in a conspiracy in Ghana in 1961—including Prof. Busia and K. A. Gbedeman.

FRENCH TIE-UP

In the background to these events lies the very close tie-up between the Olympia government and French interests. The phosphate deposits of 50 million tons near Lake Togo is exploited for export by the Compagnie Togolaise, which consists mainly of French capital with a certain number of the shares held by the Olympia government. As a last touch, French nationals were allowed to enter Togoland as they pleased without visas.

GHANA'S VIEWS ON UNIFICATION

At the end of 1961 the Government of Ghana issued the following statement:

In 1956 a plebiscite was held under United Nations auspices and the former British Trust Territory voted in favour of union with Ghana when Ghana became independent.

In 1960 this issue was again tested by popular vote. The people of the Volta Region were asked to vote whether or not they approved the new Republican Constitution which had been submitted to them. This Constitution provided that the territories at that time comprising Ghana should become a unitary Republic.

The issue therefore of separat-

ing the Volta Region was clearly before the electorate. A vote in favour of the Constitution was therefore a vote against separatism.

80% IN FAVOUR

Eighty per cent of the electorate in the Volta Region voted for the Constitution.

The territory where a plebiscite should be held is the Republic of Togo in which contested elections have not taken place since independence. The Government of Ghana would welcome such a plebiscite and has no doubt that if it were conducted with proper safeguards there would be an overwhelming vote for union with Ghana.

ARMY COUP IN TOGOLAND

Neo-Colonialism Causes Confusion Behind Scenes

LAST week, a group of soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the national army of Togoland resorted to force to rid the country of the government of Sylvannus Olympio, which had been in power since 1960.

The coup was achieved with a minimum of bloodshed. One of the casualties, however, was Olympio himself. He was shot while trying to seek refuge in the American consulate. The army men stated that it was not their intention to cause the death of their former President, and to demonstrate this, Olympio was given a state funeral.

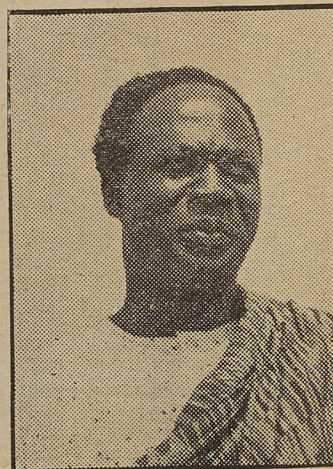
Members of the left wing movement 'Juventu' who had been imprisoned by Olympio, were released during the coup.

GRUNITZKY IS PRESIDENT

After a short period of suspense, The Revolutionary Committee of Toga announced a seven-man Government to run the country.

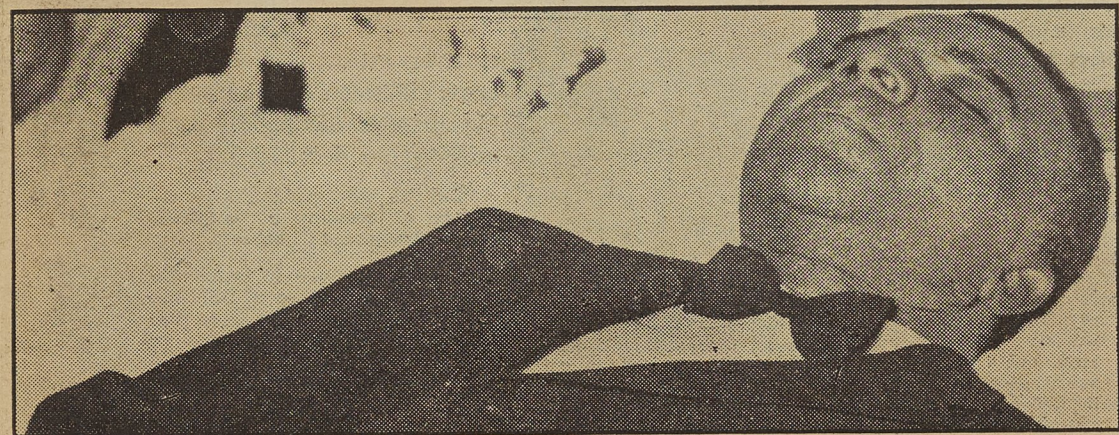
The Government is headed by Mr. Nicholas Grunitzky (49), who has returned from exile in Dahomey, where he ran a building business. He is President Olympio's brother-in-law.

Old Target



PRESIDENT NKRUMAH
—for unification.

HIS DEATH WAS NOT INTENDED



SYLVANNUS OLYMPIO, President of Togoland, was shot down by armymen as he was about to seek refuge in the U.S. Embassy at home. The assassinated President is here shown lying in state before being buried in Agoue, his family's home town in nearby Dahomey.

Other Ministers include:

- Mr. Antoine Meatchi—Minister of Posts, Transport and Finance;

- Mr. Pana Ombri—Minister of Information, who was also a Minister in the Olympio Government;

- Mr. Noe Kutuklui—Minister of Labour.

NOT CLEAR

The political pattern in Togoland before the coup was neither clear nor easy. There was certainly some link-up between the Olympio Government and the recent bomb attacks in Ghana. At any rate, the Olympio government was not thought of kindly in Ghanaian Governmental circles. The evidence is that the Olympio Government, even if it did not instigate conspiracy in Ghana, played hosts to the conspirators.

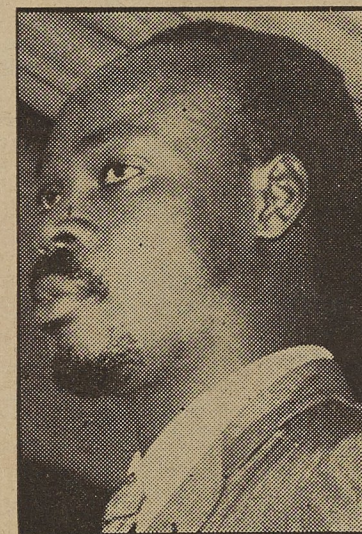
NO MASS BASIS

During the actual period of the coup, the main point to be noted is the insignificant amount of fighting.

Olympio although he had warning that a coup was likely to be attempted, seemed unable to rally support. In most countries, the deposing of a prime minister by force would inevitably lead to a period of civil war with bitter fighting by both sides.

In Togoland, what fighting there was ended within forty-eight hours, and one of the Olympio

New Minister



Antoine Meatchi, key figure in Togoland. He was formerly Minister of Agriculture in the Olympio Government, but was arrested in 1960 for conspiracy. Released the following year, he went to Ghana where he remained in exile until last week when the insurgents invited him to return to Lome.

Ministers remains a Minister under the new Government.

The only conclusion which can be drawn from such a series of events is that the Olympio Government lacked any kind of broad popular base on which to continue successful government.

This, unfortunately, seems to be a picture which is all too inclined to emerge from a number of the new African States.

BETTER RELATIONS?

Although the character of the new revolutionary Government is not clear at this moment, it seems likely that more cordial relations will be fostered with Ghana, for a number of the members of the new government received political asylum in Ghana during President Olympio's rule.

LESSONS

One of the lessons which is apparent in the events leading up to the establishment of the new Government is that neo-colonialism can still cause a good deal of havoc in independent Africa, and it may still be necessary to resort to force to ensure real independence even where formal independence has been achieved.

Africa waits expectantly to see whether the new Government in Togoland will now move to the forefront of the struggle for African unity and social and economic reconstruction.

Jazz in the Soviet Union

By

REX CHIPLIN

(Australian Tribune Correspondent in Moscow)

MOSCOW.

AS I write, eight of Europe's best jazz bands are playing to packed houses in the Soviet Union.

Benny Goodman recently concluded a "standing-room-only" tour and local public and private bands are flourishing.

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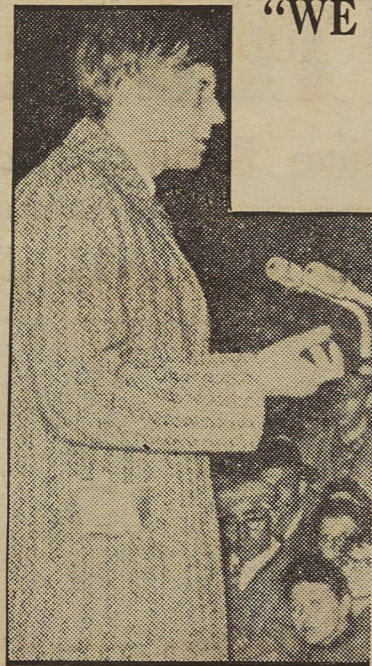
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"The Party seeks to unite creative forces on a basis of principle and principle alone. We have supported and shall continue to support all forces which uphold and develop Socialist art."

FEARS

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"They even ask: are not young people engaged in creative search being checked and rebuked? Those who think that, are mistaken," said Ilyichov.

"The struggle is not against talented young people and their creative searches but against formalist distortions and their extreme expression—abstractionism.

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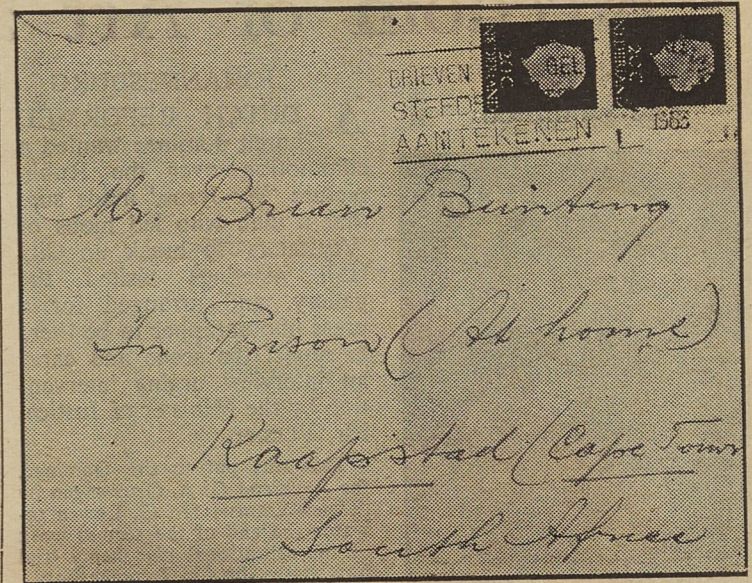
Mr. Hlapane was charged with being a member of the Communist Party, or carrying on its activities. Found in his possession was a suitcase containing 500 copies of a booklet in Sotho published by the South African Communist Party.

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SEARCHES

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miles, blasted five concrete louvers 1½ inches thick and caused extensive damage to the offices.

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According to evidence given by Capt. S. A. Hulme of the South African Police, a crowd had gathered outside the Arenstein residence and cars were stopping to see the demonstration.

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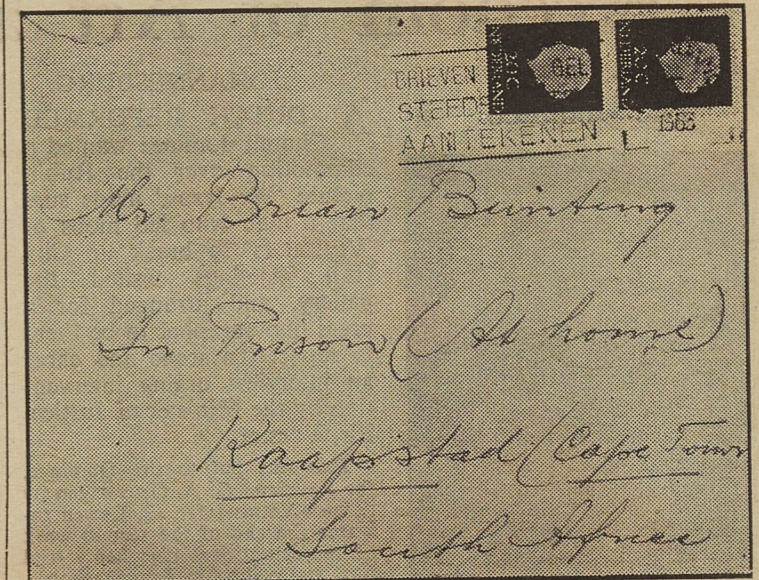
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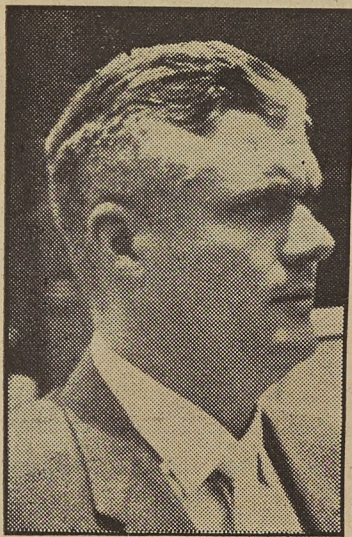
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BLASPHEMY TRIAL**Freedom of Art at Stake****The Dominee**

The Reverend G. A. Cruywagen of the Dutch Reformed Church, key witness in the blasphemy prosecution of artist Harold Rubin.

Sabotage Act**20 YEARS FOR INCITEMENT**

GRAHAMSTOWN.

THREE men, charged with incitement to sabotage, were each sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in the Grahamstown Supreme Court. They are Jimmy Simon, Timothy Jantjies and Raymond Msongelo.

Two others, Tembikile Jantjies and Zimasiie Mjulen, were sentenced to 12 years imprisonment.

A sixth accused, Siyala Simon, was acquitted.

The men appeared before Mr. Justice E. F. van der Riet assisted by two assessors. The Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape, Mr. J. C. van Niekerk, prosecuted.

The accused first elected to defend themselves, but after their initial amateurish attempts at cross-examination their parents insisted on counsel being obtained.

Defence counsel, Mr. G. Randall, appeared pro deo.

The State did not allege that the incitement had led to any specific act of sabotage.

JOHANNESBURG.

A DUTCH REFORMED Church dominee wanted a commotion over the Rubin picture 'My Jesus,' made sure that a man who led mobs of 'Vrystaters' to break up City Hall meetings visited the gallery, and arranged for a press photographer to be there to report the scene and carry an interview urging intervention by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster.

This was put to the Dominee, the Reverend G. A. Gruywagen by defence counsel Dr. G. Lowen towards the end of the second week of the sensational blasphemy trial now proceeding in Johannesburg.

To this the Dominee replied: 'I did not expect the childishness of this accusation from a learned man . . . I take particular exception to this. It could cause me a lot of trouble . . .'

Handed into court as exhibits were press pictures of one Jeff O'Connell, with his fist raised, leading a mob of hooligans' at a City Hall meeting. Mr. O'Connell was brought into court for purposes of identification. Originally called by the State, he was dropped as a witness as the trial proceeded.

TELEPHONE CALL

Evidence and cross examination established that the Dominee knew O'Connell, that they had spoken to one another on the telephone the day that the Dominee and O'Connell met at Gallery 10 where the picture was exhibited. The Dominee at first said the meeting was 'co-incident' but later admitted under cross examination that he expected they would meet there.

Also handed into court was a clipping of a Vaderland report which described the visit to the gallery of the Dominee and his interview about how the sooner the picture came down, the better, and how he would consider personally approaching Mr. Vorster about this; and a report that earlier, in the gallery, O'Connell had been engaged in a furious row with the gallery proprietor when he said that he and his friends felt strongly about the picture and would pull it down.

EMBARRASSING

During this part of the trial the magistrate ruled that two answers given by the Dominee should not be printed because they might be an embarrassment to him.

Dr. Lowen: I suggest it is partly you who has brought this trial of

blasphemy against a serious artist like Rubin?

Ds. Cruywagen: You mean well.

Dr. Lowen: I suggest in order to get additional publicity you took steps or got others to take steps which would lead to this prosecution?

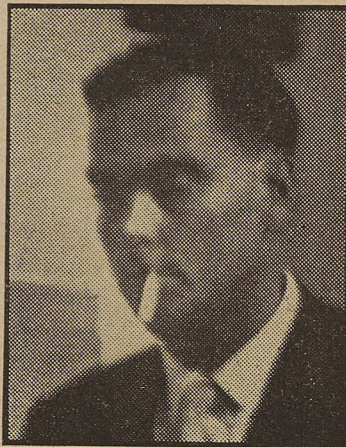
It was ruled that the answer to this question could not be printed.

At stake in this trial, said Defence counsel, was freedom of art, freedom of literature, freedom of expression and freedom of religion.

The accused would not apply for his discharge at the end of the crown case, because he did not just want to 'get off' on the grounds that the State had not proved its case and there was no 'The case is not just a case against Harold Rubin . . . We the defence, feel equally with him, that the freedom of art, literature and literary opinions should be expressed freely and not under the threat of the law.'

The case has been adjourned to the third week.

The original indictment charging the artist with blasphemy in that he depicted Jesus 'as a naked being with a human body and with the head of some animal or monster.' This has been amended to read "with some animal-like or monster-like head." There was heated argument about the application of the state to change the indictment to insert the two words 'like.'

The Vrystater

Mr. Jeff O'Connell who caused a rumpus in the art gallery, where he also met the Dominee. A picture was produced in court showing him leading a mob of 'vrystaat' hooligans attacking a Black Sash meeting at the City Hall steps.

"A Note of Unreality"**The Race Relations Conference**

(From a Contributor)

JOHANNESBURG

The theme, "South Africa and Africa", was real enough, but the note of unreality introduced when the President of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr. O. D. Schreiner, rejected outright in his opening address the idea of an unqualified franchise, seemed to hover over all subsequent discussions.

Was it perhaps a coincidence also that all leading papers were read by White South Africans?

The meeting proved one thing very clearly: that the level of political consciousness among various White intellectuals is uneven and very, very varied in its content and direction. It also showed once again that the minds of many of them are still full of illusions.

In every paper there was clearly discernible a seeking for a 'little something' for a section of the South African population. Never once was there evidence of a de-

sire for full, equal, unconditional citizenship rights for all sections of the population.

Without exception the various speakers, whether they were speaking on South Africa's underdeveloped areas or personnel management and African employees—all



seemed to be earnestly seeking a programme for bargaining or negotiation.

Horace Flather, a former editor of the *Star*, said some amazing things when he spoke on: "The Function and Freedom of the Press." He made a particularly

strong attack on certain newspapers, which he claimed were operated exclusively in the interest of special political tendencies!

One wonders whether Flather has ever heard of the Chamber of Mines press in this country, of the newspapers which have, since their inception, always plugged a definite political line corresponding to the vested interests of their owners.

Speakers at the meeting were all agreed that South Africa would one day become a truly great nation, but none of the speakers seemed to grasp that this could only come about, not by the setting up of a "Coloured" nation in the locations, and a "Bantu" nation in the Bantustans, but by the elimination of all racial discrimination throughout the country.

Nor did they seem to grasp that the political, economic and social programme required must be a programme for all, and not just for the elite.

PROFILE**Secretary For The Tembus, Man Of The People**

UMTATA

ONE of the men prominent in organising his people to oppose Matanzima's Bantustan scheme for the Transkei is Mr. Timothy Mbuze, 64-year-old counsellor of Chief Sabata Dalindyebo.

When the question of a draft constitution for the Transkei was first raised in the T.T.A., Mr. Mbuze, who is Acting Secretary for the Tembus, voiced a strong demand for a meeting of the Tembus at their Great Place, Bumbane, where they could be made conversant with the proposed self-rule for the Transkei.

Shortly after Mr. Mbuze's plea had been published in the press, he was arrested under the Emergency regulations but was released on March 26, 1962, on bail. The charge, which was withdrawn in May, was one of interference in the meeting.

Nevertheless, through the untiring efforts of Mr. Mbuze, several chiefs in the Transkei were given the opportunity to hold meetings which were previously taboo.

Mr. Mbuze has had considerable experience as secretary of the Umtata African Workers' Union and organising secretary of the banned A.N.C. When he joined the African Workers' Union it had only 8 members, but by the time Mr. Mbuze was banished from town this body had a membership of 700.

He helped members of the staff of the Sir Henry Elliot Hospital to get their back pay and some earned pensions. Several employers raised the wages of their employees.

Mr. Mbuze was first arrested in 1953 for organising the people, and was detained during the 1960 Emergency and sent to prison in East London. Again in 1961 he was arrested and jailed for 2½ months. Last but not least he was arrested in 1962 in connection with the meeting which was held at the Great Place, Bumbane.

Mr. Mbuze is a resident of Mqkezweni Location in the district of Umtata and has been a counsellor at the Great Place, Bumbane, since the regime of Dabulamanzi Dalindyebo. He is a farmer and leathercraft worker.

WOMEN PLAN PROTESTS

(Continued from page 1)

pass system to women. Every woman who applies for a pass, gets one. It is, after all, at this stage, only the book in which government officials will make entries.

It is the entries that count, for when the women are all carrying the books their fate will be sealed. Government officials will decide which women may stay in the towns, and which must leave. Every woman will have to get government or municipal approval to stay in her job, take a job, move from one job to another.

QUALIFICATIONS

To qualify to be in Johannesburg a woman must (1) have been born in Johannesburg or (2) worked for one employer for ten years or (3) have lived in Johannesburg for fifteen years or (4) be the wife or dependant of a man who falls into one of these three categories.

Today's queues are for the taking of photographs and fingerprints, and the filling in of personal details on an official form. This information goes to Pretoria from where the reference books are issued. Then the women will have to register at the City Council's women's registration bureau in Polly street—if they qualify to work or to live in Johannesburg.

'I DO NOT KNOW WHAT WILL HAPPEN'



80-years-old and hauled before court. Mr. Mohamed Esakjee has lived in his Newlands home for 60 years, and bought the property in 1916. Now he is before court on a charge of living illegally in an area proclaimed White. With him are two of his granddaughters.

Indian Group Areas

State Steps up Prosecutions

JOHANNESBURG.

PROSECUTIONS, first in Ventersdorp, then Pretoria, and now in Newlands, Johannesburg: this is the pattern of the enforcement of the Group Areas Act. And once again the Government tactic seems to be to issue summons and institute prosecutions against isolated families in a "weeding out" operation aimed at uprooting—in time—the whole Indian community of the area.

Forty Indian properties, stores and homes, are affected by the proclamation of Newlands as a White area. Summons have been issued to 12 Indian property-owners for infringement of the order to move from their homes. The shops are being left alone—for the time being.

The 12 Indians summonsed include shop keepers, several unemployed Indians, an 80-year-old man and a 75-year-old woman.

The first seven who came before court during last week had their prosecution postponed to February 20, at the request of the State. A further five are to appear in court this month.

Newlands was proclaimed 'white'

in 1957; and since then the Saloojee test case has been pending in the courts. Now the government has acted by side-stepping the issues in the case, and instituting prosecutions against individual property-owners.

Mr. Mohamed Esakjee, 80-year-old, lives with his family in a property he bought in 1916. Both he and his wife were in court last week. "I don't want to leave" he said through an interpreter. "If the law takes its course I do not know what will happen."

And then he spoke up: "In India General O'Dwyer mowed down Indian people to safeguard British imperialism, yet imperialism did not last. This Government is carrying out oppression: it will never last."

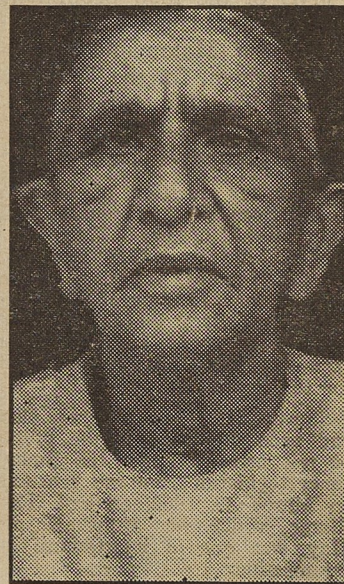
Mrs. Makda, 75-year-old and too ill to go to court, lives in a property that her family has owned since 1905, in one of the earliest areas occupied in Johannesburg by Indians, and now the Makda family—15 members in all—in two branches of the family, are under notice to go.

"There's nothing but trouble on all sides" they say. "Lenz?" asks old Mrs Makda. "Why should I go to Lenz? What about this property, my property? This is our home!"

Among the properties affected by

the proclamation is the Newlands Mosque.

"It Is My Home..."



Mrs. Makda is 75 years old and too ill to go to court. In her Newlands property live two families of 15 members in all.

LETTERS

FEARED BULLETS IN THEIR BODIES

The Government is to blame for the so-called Poqo troubles, and the main reason is that if you are an African—whether law-abiding or not—you deserve ill-treatment.

I was amongst a group of holiday-passengers going to Umtata during December. At 4 a.m. one morning, at Burghersdorp, we were searched at revolver point by the police.

On enquiring what the matter was, the police were very rude to us. After an hour they left, but when we reached Queenstown the same day we again found ourselves confronted by one hundred

police.

We were hustled from the train and lined up and searched. We could not say a word for fear of getting a bullet through our bodies.

Is this not the work of the Government?

A VICTIM

Kimberley.

INFORMERS BUSY

AT CRADOCK

Some shopkeepers in Cradock are turning out to be first-class Government informers, working hand-in-hand with the Cradock Special Branch members. At night their cars are used by the Special Branch to check on the movements of known politicians.

The cars involved are maintained in good repair by the Special Branch, without cost to the owners.

Taxi owners have also been approached by the Special Branch to report any politician seen entering or leaving the location.

In addition, these businessmen have been advised by the police to cultivate the friendship of former ANC youth leaguers, with a view to discovering which of them would be amenable to offers to act as informers on their former colleagues.

The businessmen who enrich themselves by selling their neighbours should remember that the Special Branch is not invincible. Amandla Ngawethu!

BUTI ERIC

Cradock.

THEY NEED HELP

After the burial of the mother of the leader of Nongoma, I spoke to the wives of the banished and imprisoned leaders of Tokazi in this district. I was distressed to hear how they are forced to live since their husbands were taken from them.

One of the wives told me that there was no one to help with the cultivation of their land and that she had no money to buy food for her children. There is also the difficulty of educating the children of the banished. There is no money for this, and the wives are now appealing to the nation for support in their difficulties.

The fathers were put into exile because they disagreed with the Bantu Authorities Act.

May all freedom fighters rally in support of these unclothed, hungry and starving women and children of Tokazi.

LEADER

P.O. Nongoma.

THE YOUTH

"Blood is already Flowing"

When the Transkeian puppet chiefs gave reasons for political power remaining in their hands, they said that they would avert a situation such as is being experienced in the Congo, Algeria and other independent states.

But instead of averting it, blood is already flowing here because the chiefs are riding against the wishes of the very people they claim to represent.

When one of the apostles of apartheid recently stated that the Transkei was never a part of the Republic he merely admitted the minority foreign government's manoeuvring on one part of our country. It would have been more logical for them to say that the Republican government is not a part of Europe from where they originated, and have no claim over this part of Africa.

True and patriotic Africans will never accept any conditions that lead to the cutting up of their country into racial portions. The African has no objection to staying side by side with the white man, as he believes that all men are children of one God without one being better or superior over the other.

Apartheid, race hatred must be stopped before it blossoms into a complete plague.

WILSON B. NGACIYA

Orlando West.

Transkei Constitution Is Undemocratic

It was undemocratic for the Self-government Constitution to be drafted by 27 members of the Recess Committee on behalf of the Transkeian people.

Just as the white people called a convention for their constitution in 1910, so a Transkeian National Convention should have been called so that the people could submit their views.

The State of Emergency should have been lifted and the banned ANC and other African organisations allowed to participate fully in the drafting of the Constitution.

The Republican government has lowered the dignity of our Paramount chiefs by calling them African leaders. We do not class them as leaders but as our "kings."

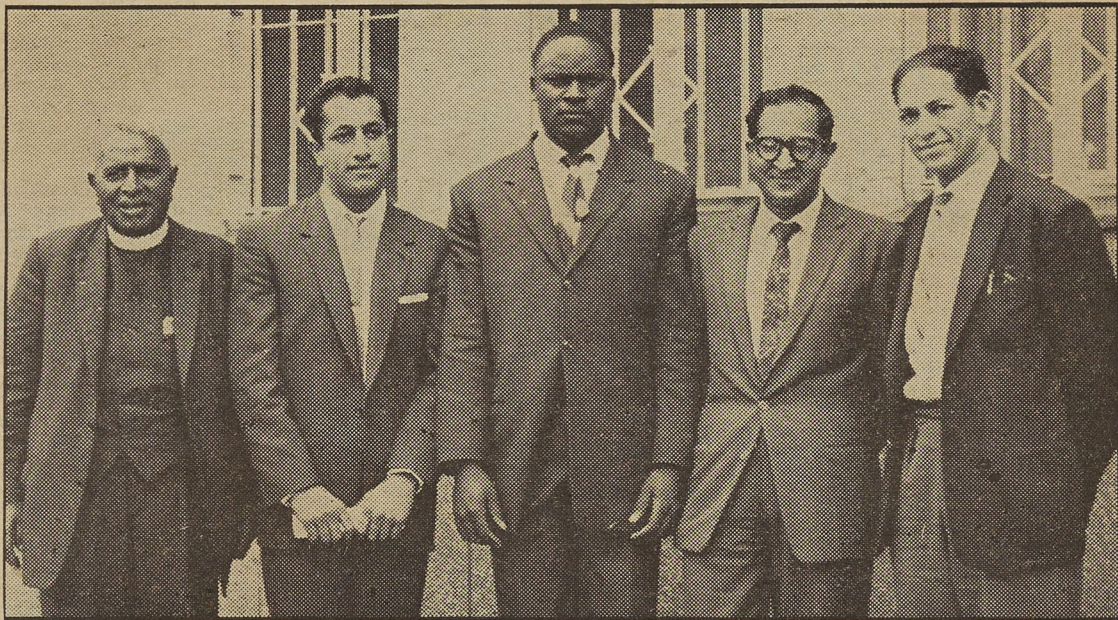
They should not be called to attend political meetings as representatives of their people. They should attend only in their personal capacities, or to open conferences of the representatives or delegates of the people.

We cannot support this Bantustan self-government scheme for the Transkei. Amandla Ngawethu!

JAMES SETENI

Nyanga West.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

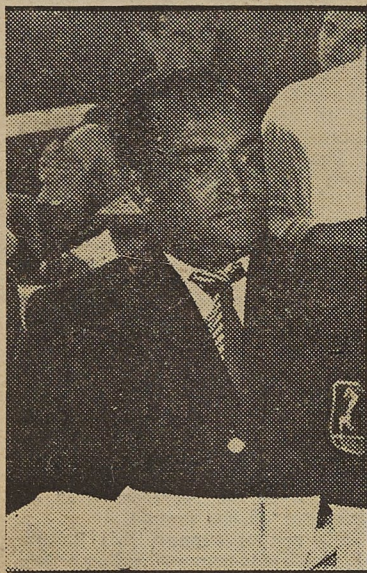


SANROC officials: from left to right: The Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney (vice-president); Mr. N. Solanki (treasurer), Mr. Reg Hlongwane (secretary), Mr. N. Rathnasamy (chairman) and president (unable to attend meetings) Mr. Dennis Brutus.

Non-Whites will be chosen for Olympics

Sanroc's First Victory

SASA PRESIDENT



Mr. G. K. Rangasamy, elected President of the South African Sports Association (SASA).

JOHANNESBURG.

THE formation of SANROC, the non-racial body that will carry the anti-apartheid fight into the Olympic Games arena, has paid off already

Mr. Reg Honey, life president of the South African Olympic Committee, will try to anticipate SANROC's victory at the Nairobi meeting of the International Olympic Committee in November by announcing that *South Africa will choose Non-Whites for the Tokyo Games and that the Government will let them go!*

If this is not done, says Mr. Honey, there is no doubt that South Africa will be suspended from the Olympic Games Committee and, after that, suspended from all world-controlling bodies of sport.

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SOCCKER DISPUTE

Egyptian Youth Urged to Intervene

DURBAN.

AN urgent letter urging the Supreme Youth Council of Egypt to canvass support for the continued suspension of the all-White FASA from international soccer has been despatched by the Natal Indian Youth Congress.

RACIALIST

The letter to the Supreme Youth Council of Egypt states that whilst in South Africa Sir Stanley made statements "which leave no doubt that he is a racist."

"On one occasion he is reported to have stated that FIFA's constitution does not insist on members applying the principle of multi-racialism and that he is not concerned with this aspect in so far as this affects his investigation into the complaints raised against only all-White participants in International soccer," states the letter.

The letter also points out that until its banning the African National Congress and all other progressive organisations have always supported the cause for which the non-racial Soccer Federation stood.