

BRITAIN'S CRISIS DUE TO COLD WAR POLICIES

THE newspapers have once again been full of news and discussion of Britain's new economic crisis. Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, the loyal Labour opposition, and South Africa's daily press have all discoursed learnedly on the "balance of payments" problem, a convenient technical term which shrouds the simple facts in secrecy and prevents the ordinary reader from learning the political lessons which would otherwise stand out clearly.

The hard facts are these: That Britain's serious economic difficulties stem from her loss, one by one, of her colonial possessions, whose intense exploitation kept the money-bags of the British Treasury full while the colonial peoples starved.

WORLD STAGE By Spectator

That these difficulties are made worse by the U.S. economic domination of Britain which has resulted in her being treated by the Yankee overlords much as she once treated her colonies. America tells her with whom she may trade and with whom she may not; American monopolies dictate the world prices at which she must sell her goods; American generals tell her how much she must spend on her army; American ambassadors provide the funds which are used to edge Britain out of her oil-fields to make way for U.S. oil companies.

Still Worse

And still worse by the rapid upsurge of rival capitalist powers like West Germany and Japan, who are ready to risk the American whip to get an advantage over their rivals. For example, as British M.P., Geoffrey de Freitas wrote indignantly to the London Times (March 2) the West German Government spread the word that East Germany's industries could offer nothing worth buying and that Bonn wasn't going to take the trouble to exhibit at East Germany's Leipzig Trade Fair "misleading us about its trade with East Germany in order to obtain commercial advantage. West German exhibitors have taken more space than all the other non-Communist countries put together.

"Further," wrote Mr. de Freitas indignantly, "Bonn has concluded a trade agreement with the East Germans which Herr Rau, the East German Trade Minister, told me could only be described as 'official' and similar to his Government's trade agreements with other countries such as Finland and India. How much longer will the British Government discourage our exporters from trading with East Germany?"

Those are the sources of Britain's crisis. And the naive formula that the crisis is one of a "balance of payments" because Britain is importing more than she is exporting, tells us nothing about it.

It is not only because they want to hide from the people the true basis of the crisis that the capitalist writers never go further than this formula. It is also because the formula is a stepping-stone to an argument designed to let the workers bear the weight of the crisis.

Thus Pieter Lessing of the Cape Times describes it this way, (March 23): "The rise in wages has out-paced the level of industrial production with the result that with home demand considerably increased there was not enough left over for export. In any case, manufacturers faced with a ready home market for their goods were not encouraged to seek foreign customers.

"In addition, the rapid and steady rise in wages increased production costs and therefore the price of British goods on foreign markets in the face of new German, Italian and other competition."

So, of course, it's all the workers' fault! They have been getting too much pay. Cut their pay and they won't be able to buy the goods they produce and then the capitalists will HAVE to export them and then more money will come in and there won't be a balance of payments crisis any more. It seems so simple even Anthony Eden should be able to understand it.

Not So Simple

Only it isn't so simple. Like all arguments which ignore the facts it is full of holes. First, there is the logical fault in the argument which can't really be blamed on Lessing and his fellow-writers, because it is a basic contradiction of capitalism itself. If Britain's crisis can only be solved by keeping her workers hungry so that she can import much less

than she does at present, say from France, and export much more than she does at present, say to France, and if France's crisis can only be solved if she imports much less from Britain than she does, and exports much more to Britain than she does—it can't work. If all the capitalist countries are working frantically to export more to each other and import less from each other something has to pop somewhere.

There is another difficulty which Lessing and the other writers note ruefully. The workers may not like the solution which requires them to have their wages cut so that their bosses can go on making profits. Nor may they like the policy of "striving at sufficient unemployment to make labour more mobile." As Lessing rightly warns, "Undue haste in bringing about the changes could therefore easily land the country in a general strike."

The True Reasons

Although the tame leadership of Britain's Labour Party opposition goes along with the Tory arguments blaming the crisis on the "recklessness" of trade union wage demands there is growing awareness of the true reasons for Britain's troubles. This is unconsciously illustrated by two articles in last week's New Statesman and Nation, the journal of the Labour Party's intellectuals.

On one page J. P. W. Mallalieu, M.P. in his parliamentary survey ascribes Britain's difficulties partly to "trade union trouble which is not of the Government's making . . . It is not possible for employers indefinitely to grant increases to skilled men, to restore their differentials, if at once the semi-skilled and unskilled put in demands to narrow the differential again. This practice can lead first to loss of competitive power and then to bankruptcy."

But on the opposite page, Kingsley Martin, the editor of the paper, shaken by what he calls "the Glubb incident," is busy advising the imperialists: "Provided we keep our heads, there is little risk that our indispensable supplies of Middle Eastern oil will be cut off."

Kingsley Martin's advice for keeping heads is fairly sound as far as it goes.

Pointing out that "Britain's standard of living, her welfare society, her status as an advanced industrial nation" are imperilled by her inevitable loss of her Middle East colonies which will mean that in future she will have to pay for her oil instead of getting it as plunder, Martin says that this can only be done if Britain recognises the world changes which are taking place.

"The decade of Atlantic unity, of military pacts and re-armament is over," he says. French Foreign Minister Pineau's speech attacking U.S. foreign policy (New Age, March 15)—and its enthusiastic reception in France—the steady erosion of the Adenauer system in Germany the 'opening to the Left' in Italy, are all signs of impending new changes.

"The Great Wall which, since 1948, we have attempted to build against the eastern borders, is being abandoned half completed. General Gruenther now openly admits that S.H.A.P.E. (the Atlantic military pact) is a failure, though a fabulously costly one; the grandiose conception of S.E.A.T.O. has been reduced to a ludicrous naval manoeuvre in the Gulf of Siam; and the fatal Bagdad Pact, we are now assured is mainly 'an organisation for economic co-operation.' The West, despite assurances to the contrary, is disarming. It has discovered that effective defence is beyond its means, and it is now refusing to bankrupt itself for the sake of security against a hypothetical aggressor."

For all these reasons, says Martin, the £1,500 million pounds that Britain is spending each year on military equipment should be drastically reduced so that the money can be found which will be needed as the result of "the loss of our Middle Eastern oil empire."

The Implications

Limited as this proposal is, and incapable as it is of alone overcoming Britain's crisis, it has most important implications, for any drastic reduction in armaments expenditure would mean:

An end to the military subjugation of such colonies as Malaya, Kenya, Cyprus;

A break-away from the U.S. "brink of war" policy.

It must also lead to support for peaceful co-existence and the growth of trade with the huge markets which the U.S. is denying to Britain—the socialist third of the world.

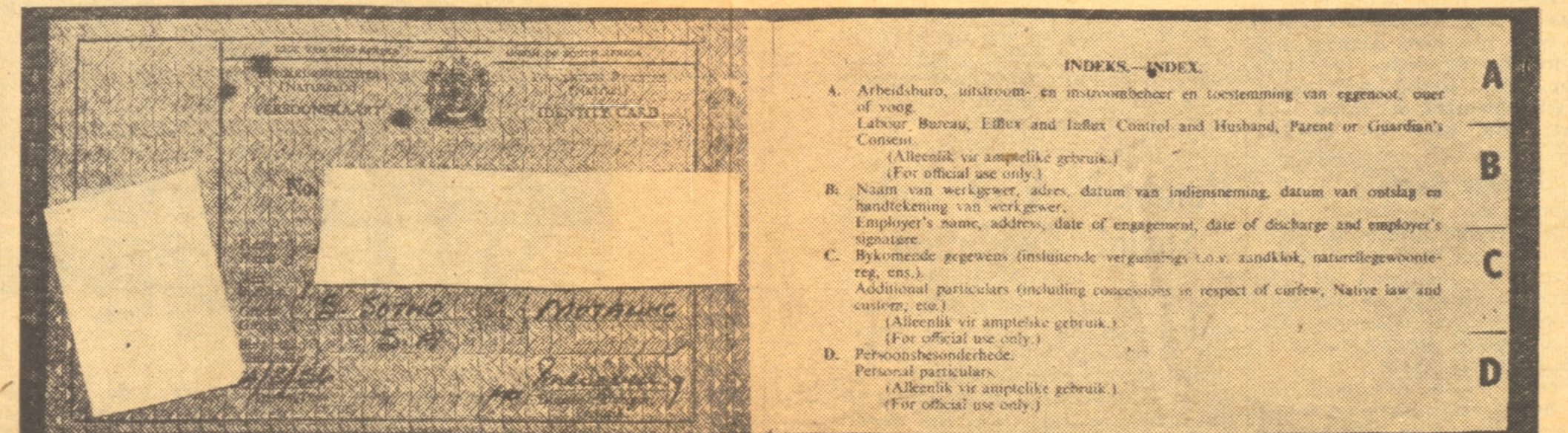
And it will lead to a growing realisation that the capitalist form of society in which imperialist domination of other peoples has its roots, depends for its existence on the reduction of wages, on reservoirs of unemployed and the exploitation of man by man. When that realisation grows in Britain . . . but that is another story.



This is the Pass Book for Women

Left: This is the black reference book issued to women in the Free State. With it is issued a wallet-purse in which the pass book is meant to be carried.

Below: The index on page one shows all the entries required in this book. If this were only an identity card issued in terms of the Population Registration Act, as the Government claims, the only details recorded would be those on the left inside cover: name, ethnic group, tribe, citizenship, and number. In fact, however, the book provides for a host of details and entries on efflux and influx control, labour bureau, employment, curfew, and personal particulars.



IS THIS SLUM CLEARANCE?

By GOVAN MBEKI

As a bull-dozer lumbered into one of the most thickly populated slums of Port Elizabeth in the Korsten area it attracted no special attention for it merely swelled Perl Road's daily traffic. Unsuspecting children played on the ever wet, undrained streets; some women collected at communal taps while others were at one or other of the usual domestic duties, which are here rendered more burdensome because there is hardly any elbow-room inside or outside the shanty.

"Clear your things from here, we are going to pull down these. Be quick!" was the brief order from the municipal officer, the New Age reporter who came to the scene about midday was told by some of the bewildered women and children. Where but a few hours before was a crust of shanties that had given shelter to thousands now lay a shambles of twisted corrugated iron sheets and splintered timber. Hundreds of women and children and a handful of men were silently salvaging what they could from the debris. But where was the monster that had in a matter of hours left thousands with no option but the wide and starry skies for a roof? A child pointed out the direction. A few streets away there stood the giant bull-dozer surrounded by children whose faces bore an unchildlike expression. The driver was sipping coca-cola with a straw as though he had done nothing worse than grading a road.

In a cluster stood a white man, an African constable and a Coloured constable carrying a whip which he used to keep the crowds away. Women stood by carrying receipts to show they were paying rent. The white official brushed these aside and contended that the people had no legal right to put up the shanties. One woman asked: "But why do you pull down the shanties without giving us any substitute accommodation?" Without waiting for a reply from the white official, another from the crowd interjected: "Do they care where kafirs sleep?" Yet another woman, turning away in apparent disgust, remarked: "It's as though there is no God."

At this stage Press reporters and cameramen had started to collect. Then the bull-dozer started up again and a few yards away some shanties were pointed out. Cameramen took their stand at vantage points. As the monster of destruction roared there was an evident air of expectancy on the faces of hundreds of onlookers. The driver touched a lever and the broad ominous snout of the bull-dozer was jerked up. The bull-dozer with the side of its snout pushed the shack sideways. As the structure leaned over drunkenly, the monster lowered its snout and scooped it into the air, breaking it into pieces.

"But tell me where are these people going to sleep?" I asked one official. "They must go back where they came from," was the curt reply. "Where did they come from?" I insisted. "I don't know," he answered as he walked away.

As I was leaving this scene of destruction a group of people were talking and one remarked: "Wowu umlungu akanaBunta" (The White man has no sense of humanity) and as she said so she

limply but significantly clapped her hands once in despair. "Why what is wrong?" I asked. "A woman was down here," she pointed, "was ordered to carry out her child's corpse. All pleadings failed. Her shanty was destroyed."

For thirty minutes I hunted for the place to which this unfortunate mother had shifted. Yes it was true, but I did not have the courage to talk to her while the corpse lay in a rough hewn plank coffin behind the door of a one-room shanty, where a kind woman had offered shelter for it.

On the following day as I made the rounds of the area I passed the shanty again. The corpse had been buried. Mrs. Elsie Gwaba bore what happened to her reasonably well, but she together with the others I found there had bitter things to say.

One woman who told me that she was expecting to deliver any day was making room among the debris to stretch a mattress where she would rest. Nearby on some other heap of personal possessions sat a young mother suckling a two weeks baby girl.

"Where did you sleep last night?" I asked one man who, without answering, pointed upwards. "Certainly not in heaven," I said. "Under the sky," he said as he turned round to continue rebuilding the shanty which had been destroyed the previous day. As I walked away I kept on repeating to myself a poem I once heard:

"Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie."

Passes for Women

"Govt. Playing With Dynamite," says Lee-Warden

CAPE TOWN.—The Government was playing with dynamite when it extended the hated pass system to African women, Mr. Len Lee-Warden, Africans' Representative, said in the House of Assembly last week, during the budget debate.

Passes for African women "will be bitterly opposed and fought by the African people at every stage," said Mr. Lee-Warden.

"We know of course that the Department of Native Affairs does not like us to use the term 'pass laws' and that they claim that there are no such things as passes any longer, but nobody knows better than the African who has been subjected to all the indignities of the pass laws, that they still exist, and very much so."

The African people of the Western Cape were living under the perpetual fear of removal and of pass raids; they lived in intolerable slums, their movements were restricted, Mr. Lee-Warden went on, asking the Government to make a clear statement as to what exactly was meant today by the "Eiselen line."

MUST GET OUT

"The Africans have been told that those who are here, and who have been here for many years, and whose fathers and grandfathers were born here, can still not regard themselves as permanent dwellers in the Cape Western, and that at some future date they must pack up their belongings and go and find a new home in the arid Reserves. These people must go into the Reserves and come back here and work, and even at this moment plans are being prepared to carry out that policy, because housing for married Africans has come to a standstill in Cape Town."

Mr. Lee-Warden pointed out that no more houses for married people

were being erected at Langa, only "bachelor" quarters, and that housing had been stopped entirely at Nyanga. "Some of the migratory labourers who have to come from the Reserves will be housed in a concentration camp of some 70,000 male Africans at Langa."

"Conditions in the Reserves are such that it is necessary for these

NEW UNION SECRETARY

JOHANNESBURG.

This month Mrs. Viola Hashe was elected secretary-general of the S.A. Clothing Workers' Union, one of the oldest and largest in the country. This union of 3,000 men clothing workers on the Reef elected Mrs. Hashe to office with a two-thirds majority over her male opponent!

Energetic, outspoken Mrs. Hashe is a teacher by profession. She started in the Clothing Workers' Union office as a typiste, then be-



come private secretary to the late Mr. Gana Makabeni, the founder of the union who died in October last year, and now succeeds him as secretary-general. Born in Gabashane, Mrs. Hashe is 30 years old. At one time she was assistant-secretary of the Chemical Workers' Union and the Dairy Workers' Union, but for the last ten years she has been in the thick of African clothing workers' organising activities.

In 1953 and 1954 Mrs. Hashe served on the Transvaal Provincial Executive of the African National Congress. She was the first woman regional chairman of the West Rand region of Congress, and has served as secretary of this regional committee for the last three years.

Her main targets today as secretary of her union? Mrs. Hashe answered rapidly: A national minimum wage for all African clothing workers; a national union if possible. The organisation of workers in the factories of the rural areas to bring their wage standards up to the national level.

people to come back to Cape Town to work."

The famine that was "continually and perpetually" being created in the Reserves was responsible for the "phenomenal" increase in the flow of African labour to the gold mines, said Mr. Lee-Warden.

Complaining of the Government's "barbaric indifference" to the sufferings of the people, Mr. Lee-Warden added:

"It would appear from the policy that is being adopted by the Government that the keynote of our prosperity is famine in the Reserves, and I would like the Minister of Native Affairs or one of his colleagues to make a statement showing what steps the Government is going to take to see that this endemic famine does not recur as it has during the last fifteen years."

EJECTIONS

Dealing with the ejection of women and children from various areas, Mr. Lee-Warden said: "The Government is not concerned where these people go as long as they make themselves scarce and trek along the road that leads to nowhere . . ."

"I was assured that no women or children would be ejected until the Department of Native Affairs had taken care to see that they had somewhere to go."

"In actual practice this has not been done and these people have been ejected from areas simply to become wanderers and refugees in the land of their birth. I have been told of a number of cases where women in the dead of night have had to hide in the veld, because had they been caught, they would have been arrested and imprisoned."

The Government should understand that its crazy apartheid policy was driving the African people beyond the limit of endurance.

A.N.C. Policy is Counter-Attack

Cape Town.

Cape Western Branches of the A.N.C. at a special meeting last week, decided to send as many delegates as possible to the forthcoming A.N.C. conference in Johannesburg.

Delegates at this meeting also expressed concern about the removal of the people of Elsies River to Nyanga, which is to take place in May. A resolution that the A.N.C. should take the matter up and protect the people, was passed.

"The A.N.C. policy is to counter attack," said the meeting. "People should not move unless the authorities put up houses for them. Do not pay rent for an open space! African people stand together to fight the removal!"

HUNDREDS ARRESTED IN REEF NIGHT RAID

JOHANNESBURG.—Roodepoort's Town Council issued a new warning to African women last week. "Get work or get out!" they were told, and it was announced that this Reef town will shortly introduce the registration of service contracts for African women.

Four days later Roodepoort showed that it really meant business.

Last Friday morning at 2.30 a.m. police and detectives from Roodepoort, Venterspost, Krugersdorp, Fairland, Florida and Maraisburg threw a cordon round the Roodepoort West Location, and mounted police, police armed with ten guns and African constables carrying knobkerries entered and searched every single house.

A nurse said that 12 policemen entered her house. They jumped the fence and then five searched her bedroom, four the dining room and three the kitchen.

The homes of even the municipal police in the location were raided—to their surprise!

The suddenness of this raid in the dark and the huge numbers of armed police who invaded the location so alarmed some women that they fled from their homes in their nightdresses.

The police were searching for liquor, for stolen goods, for Africans in the location without permits.

An African attorney, Mr. A. Sikakane, has been admitted in the Supreme Court in Johannesburg. Mr. Sikakane received his high school education at Amanzimtoti in Natal and his arts degree at Fort Hare.

He taught for some years at St. Peter's Secondary School, and is a well-known tennis player.

African Attorney Admitted

JOHANNESBURG.

HUNDREDS ARRESTED
Hundreds were arrested. Some were told to produce receipts for furniture, sewing machines, gramophones and rolls of material they had bought years ago. Others were

NATS DECLARE WAR ON CAPE TOWN

The Nationalist Government have declared war on the Coloured people and on the City of Cape Town. In Parliament, as threatened by the Prime Minister, the Government are busy amending the already grossly mutilated South Africa Act by making it impossible for Coloured men to be elected to the Cape Provincial Council.

In 1910 the Act of Union, amongst its many colour-bar provisions, debarred a Coloured man from standing for Parliament but permitted him to be an M.P.C. in the Cape. The late Dr. A. Abdurahman and one or two other Coloured men succeeded in being elected M.P.C.'s but this right, which has already been diminished to vanishing point by the swamping of the voter's roll with white women voters and male voters on an adult franchise basis, is now being completely destroyed.

While Parliament is knocking the last nails in the coffin of Coloured franchise rights, its junior counterpart, the Nationalist-dominated Cape Provincial Council, is considering legislation to eliminate some, if not all, Coloured councillors in the Cape by threatening to change the existing municipal franchise which is based upon the ownership and occupation of property (irrespective of whether the owner or tenant is White, Coloured, Malay or Indian) for a new Municipal vote limited to Parliamentary voters.

TRANSVAAL SYSTEM

This is the Transvaal Municipal system which of course makes it impossible for a non-European to become a municipal councillor, as in that province the vote is limited to White men and women. A similar system in the Cape would not have the same clear-cut results because of the presence of Coloured Parliamentary voters, limited to the men-folk.

A sweeping change in the municipal franchise would eliminate Coloured women councillors such as Mrs. Z. Gool of Cape Town, who is now serving her 19th continuous year as a City Councillor; and the position of Indian Councillors would depend upon whether they are registered Parliamentary voters or not.

Side by side with the Constitutional manoeuvres to purge Western Province Municipalities of its Coloured Councillors are the vile and vicious steps being taken to enforce the Cape Separate Amenities Ordinance. The loyal-white-supremacists of the Cape Provincial Council, through

By Sam Kabn

its spearhead, the Administrator, are demanding that the Cape Town Municipality force the pace in introducing separate counters, queues, entrances, halls, lavatories, beaches, cafes and bathing amenities for White and Coloured.

From time to time a Ukase issues forth from the Provincial Buildings at Wale Street relaying and endorsing complaints that Christian principles of non-segregation are still in operation in Cape Town. The Provincial Administration is not satisfied with the gross inequality which already dooms the non-Europeans to play the role of Cinderellas on the beaches and in the pools.

Although the non-European population of Cape Town is slightly greater than the European population, the Cape Town Municipality expends £82,000 per annum on pavilions, pools and swimming baths for Whites and only £24,000 on those patronised by non-Whites. The relative populations may be even, but as far as the Council is concerned the distribution of expenditure is odd—the odds being over 3 to 1 in favour of the Whites.

EMPTY BOAST

For many years the City Council (on Sundays at any rate) loved to boast that it was liberal and treated all its citizens equally irrespective of race. That boast in fact was an empty one but at any rate there were times when the City Council would rise to an occasion and refuse to fall in line with the general line of segregation or soil its fingers with the dirt of apartheid.

Even this has changed and deteriorated in recent years and now the City Council of Cape Town (its public reputation frequently tarnished with the smudge of apartheid) is busy putting its best foot forward to meet the querulous demand from the Administration that apartheid must become the symbol of the once-proud Mother City of South Africa.

A special committee of the Council is reported to have recommended that the municipality must now accept the position of applying race discrimination. Although Christian churches and clergymen may denounce racial discrimination "as an unutterable offence against God to be endured

no longer," as "a blasphemous outrage against God and man", or (by Professor B. Keet of the Dutch Reformed Church) as "a flight from Christian principles", the City Council of Cape Town is promising the Nationalist Provincial Administration that it will remain steadfast and loyal to the policy of apartheid and that it can be depended upon to implement it.

The United Party dominated City Council of Cape Town is busy selling the pass at a time when the Parliamentary United Party is pretending to be fighting tooth and nail on the constitutional issue against the deprivation of Coloured political rights.

NO COMPROMISE

The bribes and lures being held out to the Coloured people that the City Council will apply apartheid more gently and mercifully than the Provincial Administration should be rejected with contempt. What is taking place is a vast and universal assault by the Nationalists, aided and abetted by the United Party and other segregationists, on the fundamental democratic rights and liberties of the entire non-European population. On this there can be no compromise.

The gulf between White and Black must be narrowed, not widened, and all the peoples of South Africa must soon be welded into a democratic unity or else the rights and freedoms of the White people as well as the Black will perish from the face of South Africa.

"DEFEND THE VOTE" CONFERENCE

A "Defend the Municipal Vote Conference" will take place in the Library Reading Room of the Cape Town City Hall on Saturday afternoon, April 21, at 3 p.m. under the auspices of the Federation of South African Women.

Invitations to this conference have gone out to the liberatory organisations, to women's organisations and others and also to Cape M.P.s, Provincial Councillors and Municipal Councillors.

"The African, Coloured and Indian householders pay rates in the same way as Europeans. 'No taxation without representation' is an old and still a good slogan," says the Federation.

EVEN DRC ALARMED BY CLASSIFICATION OF COLOURED

JOHANNESBURG.—Even the chairman of the Race Classification Appeal Board seems to have doubts about the procedure in classifying Coloureds. Upholding an appeal in Pretoria last week he said there was "room for improvement in the definition of some races in the Population Registration Act."

This was one of the few appeals upheld by the Board. It is understood that something in the neighbourhood of 900 objections have thus far been lodged. The great majority of the appeals have been held in camera and no figures have been issued by the Board of those upheld or rejected.

New Age understands that certain officials in the Dutch Reformed Church are alarmed at the methods and effects of classification. It is rumoured in some Pretoria circles that Ds. Brink, the D.R.C. Moderator, will himself discuss classification with the Minister of Interior. The matter came to the attention of the D.R.C. when some leading members of their Coloured congregations were classified African and turned to church circles for help. Then the D.R.C. found itself caught in the entanglement of "what is a Coloured and how do officials classify?"

NEW LAW?

It seems safe to predict that sooner or later the Government will have to introduce legislation giving one composite definition of the races, and so remove the anomaly created by different definitions for Whites, Coloureds and Africans in the various laws.

The case which prompted the Appeal Board Chairman's comment on the need for a new definition of "Coloured" was that of Louw Teis. The Board Chairman said that Teis was clearly "a Native in appearance." But the evidence showed that he was Coloured by descent and acceptance.

Teis was classified Coloured. A Pretoria lorry driver, George Olifant, also appealed to the Board against his classification as an African.

Olifant was questioned about the appearance of his aged father and mother, and whether they had "crissy" (kroes) hair. His wife, he told the Board, was African.

Appearing for the Director of Census, Mr. J. Treurnich asked Olifant for how long he had courted his wife. "About a year," Olifant said.

Was there any talk of lobola?—There was but I said I was a Coloured and did not pay lobola.

A priest of the Good Shepherd Mission gave evidence for Olifant. He would never have taken Olifant

for anything but a Coloured, he said.

Another witness for Olifant was asked by Mr. Treurnich: "What do you think of a Coloured who marries a Native—is he a good Coloured?"

"He is free to marry whom he likes," was the answer.

"It makes no difference to you?"

"No."

"If you came to Olifant's house would you speak to his wife?"—"I greet her. She has done nothing to me."

The chairman of the Board questioned Olifant about his use of Afrikaans. His tongue had been injured in an accident, Olifant told the Board.

In the course of the questioning the chairman switched from Afrikaans to Sesuto and Olifant replied in Sesuto. The decision on his appeal was then postponed.

Hundreds Visit Indo-Soviet Exhibition

JOHANNESBURG.

A steady stream of people of all races visited the Society of Peace and Friendship with the U.S.S.R. exhibition of Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union and Bulganin and Khrushchov in India over the weekend in Gandhi Hall. Their congratulatory comments on the high standard of the exhibition and its value in the interests of peace and friendship between peoples were expressed by notes in the visitors' book in a whole host of languages—English, Gujarati, Tamil and several African languages.

Just under 400 photographs were on view. The exhibition was opened by Dr. A. B. Kazi, the well-known Indian cricketer who said the Soviet and Indian people had gathered to greet their respective leaders not only to see them but to cement friendship between the Indian and Russian peoples.

The Rev. D. C. Thompson, chairman of the Society, said freedom and peace were bound up. Great friendship existed between the peoples of the Soviet Union, China and India, and these peoples would never go to war with one another.

The exhibition is expected to tour other centres in the Union.

TSHUME RAIDED BY SPECIAL BRANCH

PORT ELIZABETH.

Answering a knock at the door about 5.30 a.m. one morning last week, Mrs. B. Tshume, of New Brighton, was confronted by four Special Branch detectives. They asked if Mr. Tamie Tshume, the New Brighton Secretary of the A.N.C., was in, but scarcely hearing the reply, piled into a bedroom where they woke up Tamie and showed him a warrant empowering them to search for books and documents. While he was still reading the warrant in bed they had already started on a thorough shake-down of everything in the room. Mattresses were turned upside down. Special branch men walked on their fours searching for documents under the bed.

After a two-hour comb of the room and his desk the special branch walked off with a quantity of books and documents.

Commenting on the raid Mr. Tshume pointed out that the Special Branch had not yet returned the documents they collected from him in the nation-wide raid six months ago.

Immediately after he was released by the Special Branch, who had collected him together with the loot they had taken after ransacking his room, Tamie, Winnard Mati, Lungile Kepe, Lungile Fuyani and Mini were served with summons for entering Cradock Location early in February to hold a Congress Youth League meeting.

AFRICANS HOUNDED AT LAMBERTS BAY

CAPE TOWN.

At Lamberts Bay, the small fishing village on the West Coast, not only are African women being hounded out of town, but African men are also being harassed by the pass laws. Mr. Oscar Mpetha, general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, told New Age this week.

Mr. Mpetha has recently returned from a visit to Lamberts Bay.

The Village Management Board there, he states, does not itself issue permits to Africans, but hands these permits to the employers for distribution. When an African loses his employment at one factory, he has

to return his permit to the factory boss. He is given no other document in return and is therefore liable to arrest under the pass laws the minute he leaves the factory premises.

At the same time this African also loses the right to obtain a permit to seek work, which is normally issued for not less than 14 days.

Recently there was the case of D.K. who was returning to Lamberts Bay from leave in the Transkei. He carried with him a letter from his employer saying he was returning to work, and also a permit from the Native Commissioner.

On the way to reporting for work a few hours after his arrival in

Lamberts Bay he was stopped by the police who demanded his pass. He showed the two documents in his possession, but was nevertheless arrested and the following day appeared before the Magistrate and was fined £5.

In court he was unable to produce his documents, as they were in the possession of the police! By the time the matter was reported to the Food and Canning Workers' Union, it was too late to lodge an appeal.

"There are many other complaints of a similar nature in Lamberts Bay," said Mr. Mpetha. "We protest most strongly against this abuse of power."

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