Away with Passes!
Ha Li Fele Lipasa
Makaphele Amapasi

1d.
AWAY WITH PASSES!

WHERE is your pass?" That is what the African hears day and night from the police. The request is not even made in a decent way. When police ask for passes they curse and swear at the people and insult them.

Police raids are always being made for passes. The pick-up van is always prowling around, hunting the people. Thousands go to jail or have to pay money in fines and bail — all for the passes! Perhaps you have left your pass at home. You are taken and beaten in a pick-up van and sent to jail. People have even been flogged for not having passes.

Why do we have these papers? What is the law about passes? How shall we do away with the rotten pass system? This is what this pamphlet is about. It was written by the Communist Party to tell the people the truth about the pass system.

THE AFRICAN'S LOAD OF PAPERS

There is no limit to the number of papers which at different times Africans are forced to carry. Here is a list of some of them:

When an African comes to Johannesburg to look for work, he must carry a travelling pass. This he has to exchange for a pass to look for work. Then there is the special pass which a man must get to be out at night, the pass to live with your wife if you stay on your employer’s premises, the old man’s pass for those too old or sick to work, lodger’s permit, visiting pass, polltax receipt, weekly and monthly specials, daily labour pass, tea party special pass, pass to buy beer . . . there is no end to them.

The pass which most of us know best is the Service Contract. The law about this pass should be known to every African.

It makes it a crime to leave your boss for a better employer.

It makes it a crime for an African worker to miss work or to refuse to obey an order of the boss.

It is even a crime for Africans to go on strike, for decent wages and conditions, the right of all free workers everywhere. Because of the pass laws the trade unions of African workers are not recognised under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

A contract between European workers and employers is one which is made between men who are free agents so far as the law is concerned. But these laws which are made against the African worker mean that he is not a free agent, able to sell his labour-power where he likes and where it suits him. This is one of the reasons why the pass laws are not just a "nuisance." They are a humiliation to the whole African nation. The pass is a badge of misery and oppression for our people.
Chiefs and indunas, ministers, teachers, interpreters and some other people get an "exemption." But what is the good of this exemption? It is just another pass which these privileged people have to show to the policeman the same as anyone else.

WHY DO WE HAVE PASSES?

Some people say that the pass is for the benefit of the Africans. This is plainly not true, otherwise Europeans, who do not have to carry passes, would also like to have these benefits.

Some Europeans say the passes should not be abolished because they help to keep down crime. This is also nonsense. First of all the pass laws are responsible for thousands of innocent people being put in jail and branded as criminals. Secondly, the real criminals, the Amalaitas and gangsters, care nothing at all about the pass laws.

The rich farmers say that if it were not for the passes they would not be able to get African labourers to work on the farms. It is true that the passes help them to get Africans to work for starvation wages. The farm worker cannot leave the farm to look for a better job without a pass from the boss. If the passes were abolished the farmers would have to pay decent wages to get Africans to work for them. This is not a bad thing — it is a good thing. It is one of the reasons why Africans must struggle against the pass law.

The "Chamber of Mines," the rich men who own the gold mines, also want the passes. In this way they are able to force the African mineworkers to work on the mines for low wages, living in crowded compounds.

In the Senate on March 19th, Col. Deneys Reitz, Minister of Native Affairs, said there was nothing which created so much bad feeling and disturbed race relations so much as the Pass Laws. During 1939-41 there were 297,695 arrests in the Transvaal. It is safe to assume that five times that number (i.e. 1,500,000 men!) were stopped by police. He proposed to take the matter up and see whether the public could not be convinced that the present state of affairs was wholly unjust and illogical.

Col. Reitz was speaking the truth when he said that. It is very important that a man in his position should understand that the passes are bad. In the past Communists and African leaders have even been shot because they said the same thing as the Minister is now saying, that is, that the passes are bad, that passes must go. But still nothing is being done by the Government.

Although Col. Reitz promised the Government would not be so severe with the pass laws, assaults and interference with Africans on account of passes continue the same as before. On Tuesday, April 14th over 50 Africans were arrested in Newelare for passes. As there were so many the police did not have enough handcuffs. They tied the Africans together with wire.
OUR FIGHT AGAINST PASSES

For years the Africans have fought against the passes. For many years the African National Congress led this struggle. In 1930, on Dingaan’s Day, thousands of Africans burned their passes. On this day people were killed in Durban and Potchefstroom. Johannes Nkosi, the great Communist leader, was killed by police in Durban.

A mistake was made at that time. The people were not sufficiently organised and united. Arrangements did not go beyond the burning of the passes. It was not explained what should have been done after the burning. They should have carried on organising and bringing the people to act together. But we must never forget Johannes Nkosi and all those brave Africans who were killed by the police on Dingaan’s Day, 1930. It is because of their struggle and their bravery that we are nearer to ending the pass system today than we were ever before. Africans — remember those brave men who died for their people.

HOW TO END PASSES AND WIN FREEDOM

We all want to end the pass system. There would be no objection to a simple identity card in time of war, which must be held by every person, European and Non-European, and which police are not to demand from the people. But the pass system, which means discrimination against the African, which means treating him like a foreigner who has to carry a special passport in the land of his birth, which means that his trade unions are not recognised under the Industrial Conciliation Act, which means the arrest and persecution of millions of people, the whole system must go!

We do not want these papers. We must put an end to them. How are we to do it?

The passes are just part of the political system of South Africa, a system of colour-bar, oppression of the Non-European people. In order to fight the passes we must fight the system which causes them. That means we must organise ourselves and carry on our struggle politically. If we are to be free men we must learn the way to unite, to act together, and strengthen our organisations.

Our organisations, the African National Congress, the trade unions, must be strengthened and built up. We must join these organisations. We must work hard to make them efficient, capable and well-run bodies. The Africans must unite themselves and stand together with the other Non-European peoples of South Africa, and with the European working-class, whose interests are the same as theirs.

The Communist Party must be strengthened and every African should assist this Party to educate and organise the African people politically. Building these organisations, joining them, strengthening them, following them, is the only way we can end the pass system and bring freedom to South Africa.
WAR AGAINST FASCISM

Today, in South Africa, our whole struggle for the freedom of the people is in danger. It is in danger from the Fascists of Germany, Italy and Japan. It is in danger from their friends, the Fascists of South Africa — men like Pirow, Van Rensburg and Malan. Enemies threaten to invade our country, to murder the people and destroy their homes. We must fight them for if they should win they will destroy the Communist Party, the trade unions, the Congress, and all the people’s organisations — the only weapon for freedom and the only defence against oppression.

Look at the people of Russia and China. They are free men, that is why they fight so well against the Fascists. We Africans too must demand our freedom so that we too can play our part in destroying this Hitler monster. Today we have not even got arms with which to fight.

We must demand that we receive weapons to fight the enemy and we must organise ourselves. South Africa is our country just as much as it is the country of the Europeans. It is a country with wealth enough, with enough workers, to provide a decent life for everybody.

We will do our best to win the war. Our soldiers will fight as bravely as any soldiers. Our workers in the factories will do their best to turn out the weapons of war. This we say because we know that the war today is the business of every South African. It is our business to see that we get weapons to fight the Fascists, that our workers get skilled jobs and decent wages, that the pass system is ended and that we get freedom to strengthen our will to fight.

Passes harm the war effort. They divide the people, when we need a united South Africa. They mean that time and money are spent by the Government in hunting and imprisoning people, instead of fighting Hitler and the Fascists. The Government must understand that the enemies of our country are the Fascists and their friends here — not the African people. To win the war the Africans need guns, not passes!

The Communist Party will lead the people to victory! This is a Party that never rests in its struggle. The members of the Communist Party are proud that through their work they have built the people’s paper, Inkululeko, as a mighty weapon for African freedom. They have printed and given out hundreds of thousands of leaflets to fight bad laws and to teach the Africans how to struggle for a better life. We need more members of the Communist Party. Members of the Communist Party are men and women who say: We want a united South Africa to win the war. We want to sweep away the Pass system and the colour bars. We will never rest, we will study, we will work and struggle in the great Communist Party for a decent life and a happy future for all the ten million people of our country.
"PASA ea hau e kaе?" Sena ke seo Mo-Afrika a se utloang bosiu le motseare. Kopo ha e etsoe ka tsoanelo. Ha mapolesa a botsa lipasa a ea omana a roha-kane le ho hlapaola batho.

Lihlaselo tsa mapolesa li etsoa ka nako le nako. Pick up e theosa e nyolosa e tsoma batho. Likete tsa batšo li ea chankaneng ba lefa chelete ea lifaene ka baka la pasa! Mohlomong u lebetsa pasa ea hau hae, u nkoa o lahleloa ka hara pick up van u isoa chankaneng. Batho ba se ba kile ba shapuoa ka nako e ngoe mona Johannesburg.


MOROALO OA LIPAMPIRI HO BA-AFRIKA.

Ha ho khaots'o ho lihlopña hlopha tseo Ba-Afrika ba li roalang tsa lipampiri ka nako tse fapaneng. Lenaneo ke lena la tse ling tsa tsona: Ha Mo-Afrika a e tla Johannesburg ho tla batla mosebetsi o tsoanetse ho roala *pasa ca ho terabola*, eo a e botsoang seteesheneng ha a palama. Ha a fihla moo a ilo batla mosebetsi teng o e ananya le *sepeciale sa ho batla mosebetsi*, ho teng *pasa ca khoele*, *pasa ca sepeciale* sa ho tsamaea doropong ka nako co u sa sebetseng ka eona, *sepeciale sa bosiu*, *sepeciale sa ho lula le mosali* oa hau ha eba u lula ha base oa hau, *pasa ca ba tsotseeng le ba kulang*, *pasa ca ho lula tokesheneng* (lodger's permit), *special sa ho chaka*, *receipt ca gafa*, *daily labour pass*, *tea party speciale pass*, *pasa ca ho reka joala*, ha ho moo li fellang teng li ngata-ngaeta feela.

Li etsa hore e be *molato* ho tlohela lekhooa leo u le sebetsang ho ea ho le betere. E etsa hore e be molato hore Mo-Afrika a be sieo mosebetsing, kapa a hane ho nka taelo. Hape ke *molato* hore Ba-Afrika ba kene seteraekeng ka baka la ho batla meputso e le kaneng le bolulo bo botle — ntho e o e leng tokelo ea basebetsi hohle lefatseng.

Konteraka mahareng a mosebetsi oa lekhooa le mohiri oa hae ke e etscang mahareng a batho ba ba be li ba lokolohileng kamoo molao o leng ka teng. Empa melao ena e etsetscang Mo-Afrika ke e supang hore ha a lokoloha hore a be le hona ho rekisa matla a hae moo a ratang teng le ka theko eo a hopolang hore e ea motsaenela. Lena ke le *leng* la *lubika* a supang hore pasa ha se ntho e "mpo" feela. Empa ke hloriso ho sehaka sobole. Pasa ke beche e leng pontso ea hloriso le khatello ea batho ba rona.

Marena le matona a ooma, baruti, litiehere, litoloko le batho ba bang ba nehoa mangolo a 'li-exemption! Empa na thuso ea tsona li-
exemption tsena ke efe? Ke pasa e ngoe hape eo bana bao ho thoeng ke bona ba lehlohonolo ba nang le eona empa le bona ba tsoantse ho bontha mapolesa hoile joaleka e mong le e mong ea roalang pasa.

**RE ETSANG KA LIPASA?**

Ho teng batho ba reng pasa e thusa Ba-Afrika ka sebele. Ntho ena ha se 'nete, hobane ha eba ho no ho le joalo Makhooa, oona a sa roalisoeng lipasa, le eona a ka be a rata hore a be le litokelo tsena tse ntle tsa ho roala pasa.

Makhooa a mang a re lipasa ha li lokele ho felisoa hobane li thibela hore batho e be le isenyi. Ena taba le eona ke ntho e sele feela. Ntho ea pele lipasa ke tsona tse etsang hore batho ba senang molato ba tlae lichankaneng ba bitsoe isenyi. Ntho ea bobeli isenyi tsa 'nete, Malaeta le masholu, ha ba khathatsoe ke leto lekeng sa lipasa le melao ea tsona.

Bo-ramatlotlo ba lipolasi ba re ha e ne e se ka baka la lipasa ba ne ba ke bá eba le hona hore ba fumane Ba-Afrika ho sebetsa lipolasi tsa bona. Ke ’nete hore lipasa li bathusa hore ba fumane batho ba Afrika ho sebeletsa meputso ea tlala. Mosebetsi oa lipolasi ha na hona hore a eo batla mosebetsi o tla molefa betere kantle ho hore a fumane pasa ho monga polasi. Ha eba lipasa li ne li ka felisoa, bo-ralipolasi ba ne'ba tla tlaneha hore ba lefe meputso e lekaneng hore ba tle ba hohele, Ba-Afrika ho tla ba sebeletsa. Ena ha se ntho e mpe-ke ntho e lokileng. Ke ka lebaka lena Ba-Afrika ba tsoanetseng ho loana le melao ea lipasa.

Bo-ramerafo “Chamber of Mines,” le bona ba rata lipasa, barui bao e leng bona beng ba merafo ea gauda. Hobane ka baka la tsona ba tla basebetsi merafong ho sebeletsa meputso e fokolang, ba phele moo ba hloaneng holimo likomponeng.

Parliamenteng ka khoeli ea Hlakubele e le li 19 Col. Deneys Reitz, Mookameli oa Litaba tsa ba Batso, o ile a re: “Ha ho ntho e bakang ho hloka kutloano ea ba lefatse lena le ho jala moea o moe ho feta lipasa. Ka selemo sa 1939, ho ea ho 1941, ho bile batho ba 297,695 ba tsoeroeng Transvaal, ke ntho e bonahalang hore palo e fetang ena e ka eketoang ka hlano (ke hore 1,500,000) ke e nileng ea thibela ka mapoela. A re o tla nka taba ena hore a bone hore na sechaba (makhooa) se ke ke sa kholisoa ke hore melao ena e mebe ha ea tsoaneloa ho boloko.”


**TSELA EO LI PASA LI KA FELISOANG KA EONA**

**HO FUMANA TOKOLOHO**

Bohle re batla ho felisa lipasa le tsamaiso ea tsona. Ha ho nyatso hore ho be teng card ea tsebiso ka nako ea ntoa, e tsoanetseng hore e tsoaroe ke mothe e mong le e mong, lekhooa kapa Mo-Afrika, eo mapolesa a sa tsananeleng ho tsamae a e botsa ho batho. Empa melao ea lipasa e khethollang Ba-Afrika, e tsoarang Mo-Afrika joaleka motsamai lefaseng la tsalo ea hae, e etsang hore makhotla a mesebetsi a se ke a tsejoa melaong ea Industrial Conciliation, e bolelang tsoaro le hloriso ea likete-kete tsa batho, melao ena e tsoanetse ho felisoa!


Makhotla a rona, A.N.C., li-trade union, a tsoanetse ho matlafatsoa a nahoe. Re tsoanetse ho joena makhotla ana. Re tsoanetse ho sebetsa haholo hore a loke a tsoanele mosebetsi, hore a tsamaisoe ka tsoanelo. Ba-Afrika ba tsoanelo ho ikopanya le bohle bao e seng makhooa haholo le basebetsi ba makhooa ba hlophehang joaleka bona.

Communist Party e tsoanetse ho matlafatsoa 'me Mo-Afrika e mong le e mong a thuse ho kopanya le ho ruta Ba-Afrika ho tsa puso. Ho hahaha makhotla ana, ho ikopanya le oona, ke eona tsela eo re ka felisang lipasa ka eona — le ho tlisa tokoloho mona South Africa.

Bonang se etsahalang Russia le China. Ke lichaba tse lokolohileng, ke ka baka lena ba loanang hantle haholo le lifascist. Le rona Ba-Afrika re tsoanetse ho batla ea rona tokoloho hore re be le hona ho felisa phoofolo ena eo ho thoeng he Hitler. Ka-jeno ha re na leha e le libetsa ho loana.

Re tsoanetse ho phahamisa mantsoe a rona hore ke re fumane li­betsa ho loantsa lira le hore re tsoanetse ho ikopanya. South Africa ke lefatse la rona e seng la makhoa feela. Ke lefatse le nang le lintho tsohle matlotlo a lekaneng bohle hore ba phele.

Re tla etsa ka hohle kamoo re nang le hona hore ntoeng ena re hlole. Masole a rona a tla loana ka bonatla joaleka masole ohle. Basebetsi ba rona ba tla ntsa libetsa ka matla lifactorying. Re bua tjena hobane re tseba hore re bone hore lifascist li hlcoe 'me li ka hloloa ha re fumane libetsa, basebetsi ba rona ba fumane meputso e lekaneng le hore ba etse mesebetsi e bohlale, le hore lipasa lifelisoe.

Lipasa li thibela boiteko ntoeng. Li arola batho, ka nako eo re batlang South Africa e kopane. Li supa hore nako le chelete e sengoa ka ho tsoma batho le ho ha isa chankaneng. Bakeng sa ho loantsa Hitler le lifascist. 'Muso o tsoanetse ho uitloysisa hore lira tsa lefatse la rona ke lifascist le metsoalle ea bona — e seng Ba-Afrika. Hore re atlehe ntoeng ena Ba-Afrika ba batla lithunya e seng lipasa!

"LIPI ipasi lako?" Iloko okuziwa amaAfrika emini nasebusuku emapoyiseni. Isicelo leso asenziwa nangendlela elungile. Uma amapoyisa ebuzi ipasi ayapoxa abuye ahlukuze etuke abantu. Ukuhlushwa amapoyisa kwenziwa njalo kufunwa amapasi.


**IFULAH LAMAPEPA OMUAFRIKA**


Ipiri elaziwa abaningi betu ikakulu. Ipiri lomsebenzi. Umuteto walelipasi kumelwe waziwe uye wonke umuntu omnyama.

Lenza kube icala ukushiya umlungu wako uye komunye Lenza kube icala kumuntu ukupazama emsebenzini, ukwala ukulalelo okushiwa umlungu.


Amakosi, nezinduna, abafundisi, amathishelo, kanye rama qumusha nabanye batola i zemushini. Kodwa ilunge ngani le zemushini na? Yelinye ipasi okufanele likishwe njalo uma umuntu ehlangana namapoyisa njengobani nobani.
YINI SIPATE AMAPASI NA?

Abanye abantu bati amapasi awokusiza abantu. Loku akusilo iquiniso kungenjalo abelungu abangalipati ipasi ngabe nabo bayali funa usizo lwawo.

Abanye abelungu bati amapasi awokusiza abantu abalungile a bangasozigebengu izinkulungwane zabo zisemajele zingone luto. Okwesibili izigebengu zoqobo Amalayita nabagqeqezi abanamsebenzi nokupatana namapasi aba wapati abayilaleli imiteto yamapasi.


Epalamendi ngomhlakala 19 ku March umfundisi u Reitz wati: "Akuko luto olwedhlula ububi obufakwa imiteto yamapasi esizweni. Kusuka ku 1939 kuya ku 1941 inani elingu 297,695 labantu a baboshwa la e Transvaal oku u kuti okupindwe khalamu kuleli nani (1,500,000 wamadoda) ababa miswa amapoyisa. Watembisa ukuti kwaze kwazanywa yini uku bonakalisa indhlela esipetwe ngayo ububi bayo."


Kodwa pizu kwaloko u kuhlushwa nokucekunyiswa amapoyisa kuloku kusaya pambili. Ngolwesibili mhla ha 14 April e Newclare ngaphezu kwamashumi amahlanu (50) abantu baboshele amapasi ngenxa yobuningi amapoyisa aswela ozankosi abazokwenela baze bababopela ngocingo.

IMPI YETU YAMAPASI


Abantu babengakabi yona inhlangano iquinile. Abalungiselanga ngapambi kwesikati ngenxa yokushisa amapasi.

Kwakufanile baqoqe abantu ukube benze kanye kanye. Kodwa
singeke sikohlwe u Johannes Nkosi nabanye abadutyuluwa amapoyisa ngo Dingaans day ngo 1930. Kungenxa yesibindi nokuzabalaza kwabo okuyikona kwenze ukuba sibese duze nokupelisa imiteto yamapasi, namhla kunakuqala. maAfrika kumbulani lamadoda anesibindi afela abantu bakubo.

INDHLELA YOKUQEDA AMAPASI NOKU TOLA
INKULULEKO


Kodwa lendlela yamapasi yokupatisa ama Afrika amapepa apa-twe nje ngesihambi emhlabeni azalelwa kuwo; ukuboshwa kwezinkulungwane zama Afrika yonke lenkatazo ma yihambe!


Ibandla lamakomanisi kufanele liqinswe wonke u muntu kufanele alilekelele lelibandhla ukufundisa noku hlanganisa amaAfrika. Ukwa ka lamabandhla kumelwe ku, ukungena kuwo, ukuaqinisa, nokuwalandela iyona kupela indhlela esinza leta ngayo inkululeko siqede nemiteto yamapasi.

IMPI NAMA FASHISTI


Amapasi ayingozi enkulu epulalini lempi. Ahlukanisa abantu, uma sifuna iAfrika ehlangene, Basho ukuti isikati nemali kuchitwa ekuzingeleni nasekubopeni abantu; Endaweni yokuti alwe no Hitler namafashisti. Uhulumeni kufanele azi ukuti zelizwa letu amafafashisti, amanazi nokuti abangani bavo Akusibo abantu abamnyama. Kufuneka u Hulumende aqonde kahle ukuti ukuze kunqotshwe impi abantu bafuna izibamu abakwazi ukulwa ngamapasi.

Amakomanisi oholela abantu ekunqobeni leli ibandla elingapumuli empini. Amakomanisi ayaziqenya ngokuti ngemisebenzi yayo seyake ipepa okutiwa Inkululeko okusona sikali esinamandla sama Afrika senkululeko. Bagxobe izinkulunkwane zamakulu zamapepa nebaziso be zinkilez amaAfrika ukuba fundisa indhlela yokulwela impilo encono.

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Name ...............................................................

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B.
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