

The Strijdom Government has launched a tremendous propaganda campaign, both in South Africa and abroad, in an attempt to persuade its critics that the apartheid policy is the only just and correct one for this country. Signs are not lacking that some people have been taken in by this propaganda. It is all the more necessary, says the writer of this article, for progressives to spread the truth and

NAIL THE NAT LIE!

The Government is making a bold and in the opinion of many observers an extremely successful attempt to convince critics both here and abroad that its apartheid policy is sincere, practicable and in the interests of Africans and Coloureds as well as the Whites.

I deliberately exclude Indians because the Nationalists do not intend to benefit them in any way. Indians are regarded by the Nats as aliens and intruders who have no future in the country.

As regards Africans and Coloureds, the Government spokesmen point to examples of "co-operation" and "support" for apartheid such as the recent decisions of the Transkeian and Ciskeian Bungas to accept the Bantu Authorities Act, the widely advertised conference of Coloured people at Klaarjagersberg under the auspices of the Coloured Affairs Department, the transfer of residents from the Western Areas to Meadowlands and expressions of support for apartheid by tribal chiefs in the Transvaal, O.F.S. and Zululand.

M.P.s' Tour

Members of Parliament on the Rand who were recently taken on a conducted tour of Meadowlands, were reported to have praised the township in glowing terms even when, in the case of Mr. John Cope and Prof. Fourie, they carefully stated their objection to the principle of compulsory removal.

S.A. newspapermen taken on an extensive tour of African townships and reserves in the Transvaal also described their impressions in the English as well as the Government press in terms highly flattering to the Minister and the Department of Native Affairs.

The latest convert appears to be the United Nations Commission on South Africa. According to brief summaries that have appeared of its latest report, the Commission notes with approval the gradualness and flexibility with which the apartheid policy is being implemented. It finds that the tempo has appreciably slackened in the past year, perhaps because of possible national and international repercussions, or intellectual doubts about the methods to be adopted to bring about the desired pattern, or even doubts about the legality and practicability of the desired goal.

These are all significant pointers to a change in the attitude of a substantial and important section of the opposition to the Nationalist apartheid policy.

They suggest that the Government propaganda services have been much more successful than was generally believed. By the same standards we must conclude that the opposition to this policy is falling down in its task of exposing apartheid's disastrous effects and making them known to the world at large.

Quite Untrue

Readers of New Age do not have to be told that the praises that are being showered upon the

Government's policy are completely unfounded and that the United Nations Commission is wholly incorrect in its estimation.

The repressive actions of the State have never been so severe, and have never been directed against such a large number of people as is the case today.

We need only think of the hangings and floggings, the overcrowded prisons, the farm jails, the large and growing number of Africans deported from their homes for political activities, the large-scale expulsion of men and women under the notorious section 10 of the Native Urban Areas Act, the forcible removal of families to squatters' camps, the

Africa in which men and women of all races will co-operate under conditions of complete equality and without exploitation of any kind, for the development of the great human and natural resources of the country in the interests of the entire people.

The object is to train or terrorise the Non-European people by means of separate education, propaganda, fines, jail and deportations to accept the status of serfs and servants for all time.

Just A Mask

That is not of course the face apartheid assumes for the benefit of the outside world, or even of

By A Special Correspondent

constant and growing banning of listed and other persons under the Suppression of Communism Act, the summary dismissal without reason of African teachers under the Bantu Education Act, the attacks upon the progressive organisations of African and Coloured teachers, the continuous large-scale police raids on homes and offices of opponents of the Government throughout the country and the bannings of socialist and progressive literature and the expulsion of trade union organisers—then we have a picture of the real and practical meaning of apartheid.

This true apartheid is a policy of brutal repression. The Government is determined to stamp out every flicker of independence amongst the Non-European people, and extinguish for all time their desire to achieve equality of citizenship rights.

The object of the policy is to remove the leaders and organisers who follow the ideal of a free, independent and united South

the Europeans in this country. How many White people really know what is taking place in the locations and the reserves, and how many of them know of the terrorism which African and Coloured teachers are being subjected to or the blows directed against the national liberatory organisations and progressive trade unions?

No. The mask that apartheid puts on for the respectable people is the one which impresses the United Party M.P.s, journalists or United Nations delegates.

They are told, in the words of De Wet Nel's address to the Ciskeian Bunga, "that the object is to provide a separate home for Africans and Coloureds in which a million professional jobs will be open to them."

This is all pie in the sky. The facts are that the benefits of apartheid go to the Whites whilst the Non-European people put up with all the hardships.

No doubt there are apartheid

enthusiasts in the SABRA and elsewhere who really believe that their dream of a separate black colony will come true. These idealists are useful to the Verwoerds and Swarts who carry out the dirty work of putting apartheid into operation. They can always quote SABRA in moral justification of their repression.

Know The Facts

Therefore it is necessary that the opponents of this policy should clearly understand the nature of the theory of apartheid and constantly expose it by contrasting it with the practice.

If this had been done more systematically the misleading propaganda put out by Native Commissioners might not have claimed as many victims as it appears to have done among the people of the Ciskei and Transkei. The people would have been given the courage and the means to fight back.

And don't let us forget the importance of counteracting government propaganda in our country. The Bunga decision would never have been taken had the public opinion of the people of the Reserves been effectively organised against it.

The people in other parts of Africa, as in the West Coast, have renounced chiefs who acted as tools of the imperialist government, or as in Uganda, supported chiefs who opposed the government. The African people of this country, who generally have a higher standard of education and a longer history of political organisation, must keep pace with the growth of political consciousness in other parts of Africa and wage a consistent campaign against those among their chiefs and leaders who co-operate in carrying out the Government's apartheid policy.

(In the second instalment of this article the writer will discuss the theory of apartheid as developed under the Nationalist regime.)

ANOTHER "TREASON" RAID ON THE FREEDOM CHARTER

JOHANNESBURG.—Special branch members of the police swooped on a Congress of Democrats table for the collection of signatures to the Freedom Charter in Hillbrow last Saturday morning, and confiscated all the petition forms and everything on the table except a lead pencil.

Among the items seized were a money-box containing eight shillings, copies of the Freedom Charter, posters and pamphlets.

The police told two women who were sitting at the table that they were investigating an allegation of treason, but no warrant was produced.

Over 2,000 signatures collected by individuals in 31 areas in the Transvaal have come in to headquarters in recent weeks. Heading the list

of signature collections are Alexandra Township, Sophiatown, the Johannesburg Central area, Noord-gesig and Klerksdorp.

The Federation of South African Women will organise a week-end of signature collections from tables in all the locations and townships and the shopping area of Johannesburg.

A recent decision of the meeting of the executives of all the Congresses is that each branch of Con-

gress should set up a sub-committee of three to organise the collection of signatures within the area.

Every member of the four Congresses—the African National Congress, the Transvaal Indian Congress, the S.A. Coloured People's Organisation and the Congress of Democrats, together with S.A.C.T.U.—should collect 50 signatures by December 31, says the bulletin of the Transvaal Consultative Committee. "This can and must be done."

TWO SHOT IN PASS RAID

KLERKSDORP.

A man and two women were shot when the police opened fire during a raid on the brickfields here. The raid was for passes and beer. South African police, mine police and location police took part in the search.

In the shooting one woman had the first joint of one of her thumbs shot off. A man is in hospital with bullet wounds in his chest and thigh, and another woman who had a bullet wound in her leg is also still in hospital.

Large numbers were arrested during the raid.

Huddleston Warns On Evaton

JOHANNESBURG.—Father Trevor Huddleston and Mr. Leo Lovell, M.P., visited Evaton recently to do an on-the-spot investigation into the atmosphere in that township after the prolonged bus boycott conducted by the people against higher fares. The boycott has been waged since the end of July.

Father Huddleston commented to New Age that there was a clear danger of violence developing in Evaton on the lines of the clashes in Southern Newclare between rival gangs. The actions of the so-called Russian Gang against the boycott were "clearly manoeuvred" said Rev. Huddleston. Boycotters were arrested in Evaton, but no one else. Meanwhile the boycott by the people continues unabated.

WORKERS SHOCKED

(Continued from page 1)

by Indians. We would have to close down.

"The Government is harming the economy of the whole country. We pay a large amount in taxation every year. We buy South African products. We maintain the big wholesalers and help keep South African industry alive.

"This Group Areas Act is disrupting everything. Today mostly Indian and Coloured businesses and workers are affected. Tomorrow it might be the Jews or the English—it happened in Germany."

In thousands of homes last week Non-Europeans looked to the future with fear and uncertainty as they discussed the Government's new assault on them.

"The Non-European people of South Africa receive fresh shocks almost every day through the Government's apartheid mania," Mr. R. September, secretary of SACPO, told New Age.

"But all these shocks only serve to strengthen the people in their determination to rid themselves of the Nationalist yoke and win freedom in our lifetime."

FLU

is serious

For each hour you walk about and work with an attack of Flu on you, at least an extra day will be spent either in bed or in a state of half health. Flu damages and weakens the system—don't under-estimate or try to ignore Flu.

What to do

Go to bed, take a Mag-Aspirin Powder and a hot drink. The Mag-Aspirin does just this—it calms the Nervous System, it reduces the temperature, it stops both the headache and body pains.

Mag-Aspirin's many benefits save you loss of time and health—possibly in future years as who knows what mark a severe attack of Flu may have on one's constitution.

MAG-ASPIRIN

Powders 2/-
and Mag-Aspirin Tablets 2/6
everywhere. 7295

PEOPLE'S BUDGETS No. 1

How To Live On £5 a Week

CAPE TOWN.

Last week officials of the Bureau of Census and Statistics visited homes in the Cape Peninsula and elsewhere in South Africa armed with questionnaires on the cost of living. From these questionnaires the Government plan to ascertain the new cost of living index. But the Nationalist officials are visiting whites only, which means, in effect, the higher income group in South

Africa.

How do the mass of the people of South Africa really live? What do they earn, and how do they spend their money? What food do they buy? Is there any money for clothing? Can they save up for holidays, for their old age? What happens when there is illness in the family?

New Age will attempt to answer these questions in the coming weeks

by interviewing housewives of all race groups, asking them how they budget, where the money goes. Readers are invited to contribute to the survey by sending in their own estimates of income and expenditure.

This week we give you the budget of Mrs. Irene Molaoa of Marabastad, near Elsie's River.

Mr. Molaoa earns £5 a week as a petrol attendant. With this Mrs. Molaoa must feed and clothe her husband and herself, her two children aged 7 years and 21 months, her sister, who is backward and unable to earn her own living, and an adopted boy of 10. In addition she must occasionally give her mother parcels of food, for her mother receives only a pension of £2 10s. a month.

Mrs. Molaoa also pays **rent of £1 10s. a month** to her mother, as they live in her mother's house. But all the mother's income goes on clothing herself, her backward daughter and the little boy of 10.

Mrs. Molaoa estimates she spends about **7s. 6d. a day on food.** About 3s. of this is on meat—"and then you get a piece hardly bigger than your fist. It is not enough but we can't afford more." Bread is 1s. 7d. a day, milk 1s. Breakfast oats cost 4s. 10d. a week, one tin of jam, 2s. 6d.

"Eggs I buy only sometimes—one dozen would go in about a day; it is too expensive." One quarter pound of tea and one pound of coffee cost 6s. 9d. a week. Then there are vegetables—"and fruit sometimes when we have money."

Fuel is a big item—5s. for a

bundle of wood each week, and a tin of paraffin at 9s. 3d. lasts only three weeks. **Water**, too, must be paid for—one penny a tin. On ordinary days, the cost is 2d., on wash-days, 6d. Soap is 1s. 9d. a week.

Sweets? "Sometimes, the penny lines they have in the shop." Cool drinks? "When we have visitors, one or two bottles a time—I can't stock up as Europeans do every week,"

we call a doctor," said Mrs. Molaoa. "Most of the time I use my own home cures."

Is there any money left at the end of the week? Mrs. Molaoa smiled. "The money lasts only for the weekend. On Fridays and Saturdays we pay our debts, on Monday I have to start suffering again. Then I have to borrow 2s. here, and 2s. 6d. there."

From a tenant Mrs. Molaoa gets £1 5s. a month for sub-letting one room. But £1 of that goes on the site rent that has to be paid every month.

To sum up; Mrs. Molaoa's income is £5 6s. 3d. a week (includ-



Mrs. Molaoa in her kitchen with her young adopted son.

said Mrs. Molaoa. Tobacco for Mr. Molaoa is 2s. a week.

Then there is Mr. Molaoa's **bus and train fare** to work—7s. 3d. per week as well as occasional trips to town for Mrs. Molaoa, at 2s. 10d. a time.

Pots and pans, crockery and cutlery, she has not bought for ages. A vegetable garden just starting to come up will help in the next few months.

Clothes? "They are terribly expensive. Only the other day we had to buy our little girl a pair of shoes for £1 8s. 6d. My husband bought a pair last month for £2 5s., and recently paid 12s. 6d. for half-soles."

At present the family is also busy paying off 10s. to £1 a week on a sports coat for Mr. Molaoa—they have just paid the final instalment on a £3 17s. 6d. skirt for Mrs. Molaoa.

Mrs. Molaoa's little girl was ill in bed with measles when the New Age reporter called. No doctor was called in. "Doctors ask from 10s. to £1 a visit. Only when there is very serious illness do

ing tenant's rent) and her expenditure is as follows:

Food, approx	£2 12s. 6d.
Rent, site and house	12s. 6d.
Soap, Fuel and Water	11s. 6d.
Fares, at least	10s. 0d.
	£4 6s. 6d.

The balance is for clothing, sundries and any other emergencies. There is no extra money for Christmas or holidays—"we just make more debts then," said Mrs. Molaoa. N.S.

BIRTH

To Ruth and Bernard Gosschalk, a son, Brian. All well.

FREEDOM CARDS

for
CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR
with photographs of the Congress of the People.

Available at 7s. 6d. per dozen.
Send cash with order to:

ELI WEINBERG
Photographer
11 Plantation Road, Gardens,
Johannesburg.

BURSARY AWARD BY UNIVERSITY INDIAN STUDENTS BURSARY COMMITTEE

Applications are invited from Non-European students for a bursary in the undermentioned faculties—

Faculty of Arts: B.A. (Social Science)—tenable at the University of Witwatersrand.

Faculty of Arts B.A.—tenable at the Fort Hare University.

The value of the bursary is one hundred and fifty pounds (£150) per annum and is sufficient to cover the cost of tuition fees and board and lodging expenses for the academic year. Further details will be supplied on application. All applications must be lodged with the secretary not later than 15th December, 1955, to:—

The Honorary Secretary, U.I.S.B.C.,
10 Nineteenth Street, Vrededorp, Johannesburg.

Applications received after the prescribed date cannot be considered.

WORLD OF SPORT

Conference To Fight Racialism in Sport

All over the country non-white sport is striving for international recognition. Because of these efforts White teams from our country are being exposed as not being truly representative sides. This is all to the good, but non-White sportsmen must realise that international recognition means recognition of multi-racial teams. In the same way as it is claimed that White sides are not representative, it can equally be claimed that teams consisting purely of African, Indian or Coloured players are also not representative of the country's best.

It is clear that the time has now arrived to build up our sport on multi-racial lines. In this respect soccer has made great strides and has set an example which others should follow.

At its annual general meeting in May this year, the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress passed a resolution demanding that white teams be barred from participating in the Empire and Olympic Games. As a result of this resolution it is now proposed to call a conference of all sporting bodies to discuss international recognition and the banning of racial teams from the international field. This proposed conference will also discuss the building up of multi-racial sport. Interested parties

are requested to write to 37 West Street, Johannesburg.

DYNAMITE KEEPS HIS TITLE
A fairly large crowd braved the cold weather to see Phillip "Kid Dynamite" Lekwete retain his fly-weight crown on an eight round T.K.O. against the challenger Simon Ngcobo of Natal.

The first round was a close one in which Dynamite shaded Ngcobo. After that it was Dynamite all the way. In the second round Ngcobo was badly shaken and the fight could have ended there and then had Phillip followed up his advantage. Each round that followed was a repetition of the former. Dynamite, cool and calculating, systematically picked his punches and went for the kill, while stout-hearted Simon Ngcobo tried desperately to stem the relentless attack. In the seventh round Simon was floored and the gong ended the round at the count of seven. In the next round he was again put down, but at the count of nine managed to get to his feet. Dynamite, smelling the kill dropped him once more. The referee then wisely stopped the fight.

Kid Dynamite fought an excellent fight and it is only fair that he should be given an opportunity to avenge his recent defeat at the hands of John Mtimkulu. If such a fight is arranged it should be for the title.

UPSET OF THE YEAR

Boxing fans throughout the country are still unable to believe it, but there it is: Alby Tissong caused the boxing upset of the year when he beat Elijah Mokone in Durban recently. What lies ahead for Mokone now? In spite of his recent defeat I am still of the opinion that he is the greatest boxer in our country today. I still see no reason why he should not go on fighting in both the featherweight and lightweight divisions.

Without in any way detracting from Alby Tissong's victory, I attribute Mokone's defeat to the fact that he fought a featherweight bout too soon after he fought Slumber David Gogotya. After going through the grind of boiling down to fight Gogotya, it was a mistake for him to undertake another featherweight fight almost immediately after.

If Elijah Mokone has a number of lightweight fights with a featherweight fight in between, I see no reason why he should not be able to continue fighting in both those divisions with distinction. But the undertaking of one featherweight mill after another will have to stop.

ARNOLD SELBY.

ARNOLD'S XMAS HAMPERS
5 Progress Buildings
154 Commissioner St., Johannesburg
Phone 22-4625

NOTICE

TO BENONI AGENTS AND MEMBERS

Arnold Selby will be in Benoni to interview agents and members on the following date:

NOVEMBER 12th.

Customers are reminded that the closing date for payments is November 15th and late payments will not be received under any circumstances.

BUY

DEL-MAR KNITTING WOOLS

They satisfy the most discerning and discriminating Buyer

Published by Real Printing & Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town, and printed by Pioneer Press (Pty.) Ltd., Forgate Street, Woodstock. Unless otherwise stated, all political matter in this issue by B. P. Bunting, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town.

"Pay Tribute To The Dead By Keeping The Peace"

JOHANNESBURG. — Tributes must be paid to the fallen with deeds for peace, not declarations, said a leaflet issued by the Transvaal Peace Council for the Remembrance Day Ceremony here last Sunday. An executive member of the Council took part in the wreath-laying ceremony at the Cenotaph.

"Remember that they died so that war should not again devastate the earth," says the leaflet. "We who live on must complete their task."

"We must find a way to live in peace in one world, all countries, all nationalities, all governments, all systems."

"We the common people must pledge ourselves to preserve the peace."

"We must outlaw the horror of atomic weapons so that our children may grow free from fear."

"We must fight for the reduction of armaments to bring a better life for all."

"We must not tolerate a return to the Cold War and to tension in international relations."

"We must win peace for the world."

EXPERT WATCHMAKERS

Reasonable prices and guaranteed workmanship. For Cycles, Watches and Jewellery come to Klaff's Cycle Works, 82 Harrison Street, Johannesburg. New Age readers will receive a special discount on all new watches bought. Managed by Issy Heyman.

OPTICIANS

Wolfson & De Wet, F.N.A.O. (Eng.), Qualified Sight-testing and Dispensing Opticians, 4 King George Street (between Bree and Plein Streets), Johannesburg. Please note Change of Address.

Phone 22-3834

20% Reduction to Africans

Collection Number: AG2887

Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

©2016

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is held at the Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.