



Enthusiastic children—well cared for and safe-guarded by their teachers—join in the great task of building up China's steel production. (See page 5.)

# ALGERIANS WILL SEEK "MASSIVE MILITARY HELP"

*Negotiations on Basis of Equality Only*

The Algerian liberators' army intends to intensify its war effort unless a negotiated settlement is reached and it will not be content simply with small-scale guerilla activities, according to a spokesman of the National Liberation Front (F.L.N.).

The spokesman said that the Algerian provisional Government would seek "massive military help" from friendly countries to strengthen their war potential.

General de Gaulle had to be forced to understand he had no choice but to negotiate. The failure of the Algerian elections was part of this demonstration.

One representative said: "We shall accelerate the fight because, while a long war is wearing down France and the French Army, it is also wearing down Algeria."

The spokesman claimed that General de Gaulle was responsible for the F.L.N. rejection of his invitation to Paris. They said there had been contacts between the F.L.N. and the French Government for two months before the General's Press conference.

He said the rebels did not demand previous recognition of Algerian independence and were ready to make concessions on the form independence might take. But France would have to treat the Algerian Government as an equal and as the valid representative of the Algerian people.

It had been agreed that the F.L.N. should be allowed to announce the offer of cease-fire talks in Paris, and the Algerian Government was actually discussing the proposal when General de Gaulle made his public statement.

# TEN THOUSAND AMERICANS MARCH IN PROTEST AGAINST COLOUR-BAR

*But Eisenhower Would Not Meet Them*

OVER 10,000 young people, Negro and White, recently marched to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, the U.S. capital, in a Youth March against segregated schools.

and present a petition to him. However, Eisenhower went to play golf at the exclusive Burning Tree Club while the delegation came to the White House.

He treated these 10,000 young citizens of tomorrow with contempt by refusing to have even an assistant or a secretary meet them. After waiting half an hour they had to leave the petition with an armed guard at the entrance to the White House.

### INSULTING

Reporting back to the huge crowd, Belafonte said he had hoped Eisenhower would speak out on integration, "on which he had been silent so long," and said the insulting reception given the committee would arouse indignation throughout the world.

The 10,000 young people adopted a Youth Pledge in which they declared: "Equal rights for all is the central moral issue of our time" and in this struggle "all of us have a common stake." They undertook "to dedicate ourselves throughout our lives to this struggle and ideal."

They then decided to go throughout the length and breadth of America and collect one million signatures of young people to their pledge and to return to Washington in larger numbers on May 17, 1959 — the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision for integration of the schools.

### "KEEP MARCHING!"

The Rev. Martin Luther King understood the great significance of this Youth March when he said: "You are proving that the youth of America is freeing itself of the prejudices of an older and darker time in our history." He brought the crowd to an emotional apex when he concluded:

"Keep marching and show the pessimists and the weak of spirit that they are wrong . . . The future belongs, not to those who slumber and sleep, but to those who cannot rest while the evil of injustice thrives in the bosom of America. The future belongs to those who march toward freedom."

## TRIPTYCH FOR THE IRRESPONSIBLE

THIS woodcut triptych, directed at the "irresponsible," as he labels those who prepare the way for atomic war, is by the German artist Adolf Nehmer.

To those who complain that his work is not pleasant to look at he

replies: "It is not meant for enjoyment. It is meant to express the horror of atomic war and to arouse people into action against those who foment it."

A resident of Dresden, in East Germany, Nehmer who has been

described as "a typical Christian artist" is at present engaged on an altar painting consisting of three parts which is destined for a village church.

From G.D.R. Review



Safeguard Peace!



Fight Against Destruction!



Don't Let This Be The End!

### REIGN OF TERROR

In a vigorous speech, he declared that the reign of terror now sweeping the South "is the flash of the death, not life, of the old Bourbon Confederate South of white supremacy. In the grip of death throes it is fighting hard not to die, though it is impossible for it to live."

Randolph blunted the edge of his militant speech by being the sole person to indulge in attacks upon the Communists.

The outstanding speech was that of the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the 50,000 Negro people of Montgomery, Alabama, who broke down segregation in buses by a boycott and walking instead.

He declared: "Walking for freedom has been an integral part of man's struggle for freedom and dignity . . . The people of China walked thousands of miles across their nation and Japan never really conquered or broke the spirit of China."

### MINNIEJEAN FROM LITTLE ROCK

When Minniejean Brown was introduced, representing the Negro schoolchildren of Little Rock, the crowd yelled itself hoarse. Said Jackie Robinson: "You have demonstrated to the world that Little Rock is not America."

The mass meeting sent a delegation of 12 Negro and White students together, with Belafonte to interview President Eisenhower

# GREEK LABOUR LEADERS SENT TO 'ISLAND OF HELL'

TONY Ambatielos, imprisoned leader of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions, has been transferred with 15 fellow-prisoners from Corfu prison to the prison island of Youra, known as the "island of extermination."

In a letter smuggled to his English wife, who is in London, he warns that in their present isolation "they could do away with us one day without anyone knowing a thing." He writes of the Youra "island of hell."

"It is a prison built with the blood and bones of political de-

tainees on a rock island which is lashed by winds the year round. Nothing grows here. Communication with the island of Syros is by row-boat and in winter it is often two or three weeks before contact can be made.

"The prisons are made up of great cement wards and resemble huge garages or plane hangars. In winter, the cold and damp is unbearable; in summer the cement burns and the entire place becomes an oven."

### LIVES IN DANGER

A recent decree rescinds a former privilege of prisoners to possess their own funds for purchase of extra food, tobacco, postage stamps and other necessities.

Ambatielos writes: "We hope we will receive the necessary support from abroad to stop the operation of this new decree which is really aimed at ending the mutual aid among the prisoners. It is an attempt to use the weapon of deprivation to break the morale of those prisoners — and they are entirely destitute."

The prisoners are boycotting the prison Finance Department through which those with funds are permitted to buy small amounts.

Ambatielos reports that by fighting the new decree, the prisoner's danger is increased:

"There are about 70 of us here who were at one time or another in Corfu Prison, and we are all isolated in a special block without communication with the rest of the prison. This means real danger to our lives."

Mrs. Betty Ambatielos is appealing to all friends of her husband and other imprisoned Greek democrats to demand that the Youra Prisons be abolished and that the new decree against the prisoners be withdrawn. Appeals should be sent to the Greek Consulate, 1102 Dumbarton House, Adderley Street, Cape Town.



## JOHANNES NKOSI—HONOUR HIS MEMORY

DECEMBER 16th was the 28th anniversary of the killing by the police of the young liberatory leader Johannes Nkosi.

A conference of representatives of all the provinces, which met in Johannesburg

tremely broad support, a number of prominent ANC, ICU and trade union leaders backing it. Even Imvo Zabantsundu announced its vigorous approval.

In Durban, where, because of the large Zulu population, Dingane's Day evoked a specially deep response, the campaign won the greatest support.

The main figure in the mobilisation for the pass-burning in that city was Johannes Nkosi, the 25-year-old Durban Communist Party secretary, a former farm labourer and domestic worker.

### POLICE ATTACK

The Durban demonstration began on Cartwright's Flats at 11 a.m. on December 16th and continued all day. At 4 o'clock thousands of passes were piled into bags and the huge crowd was just preparing to march in procession into the city when a large force of police armed with batons, assegais and revolvers attacked the people.

Nkosi called on the crowd not to retaliate, and while he was doing so he was shot and pulled down from the platform.

He and three other demonstrators were killed. 20 were injured.

Dr. E. Roux who describes Nkosi's death in his book "Time Longer Than Rope," reports an eye-witness as say-

ing: "I saw the police pack the wounded on a lorry. I followed in my car. There was a trail of blood dripping from the lorry. The lorry waited outside the police station for three quarters of an hour or more. Then they were removed to the hospital.

"I wired to Bunting (a Communist leader) in Johannesburg. He replied: 'Save Nkosi at all costs. Spare no expense.' Nkosi died the following day."

The hospital doctor was asked at the subsequent inquest whether, during the great war, he had ever seen the dead more horribly mutilated. He said that he had seen some worse cases. All had been hacked with assegais and had bad skull fractures.

Eye-witnesses said that when arrested Nkosi had only a bullet wound. But some time after his arrest his skull was fractured and he was stabbed all over his head and body.

No one was ever charged with Nkosi's murder.

The name of this young Communist leader, Johannes Nkosi, will always be remembered and honoured by the liberatory movement.



on October 26th, 1930, had decided to set Dingane's Day aside as a day of protest demonstrations, the climax to which was to be the mass burning of passes.

Initiated by the Communist Party, the conference had ex-

## PEASANTS MERCILESSLY SQUEEZED BY BANTU AUTHORITIES

From Govan Mbeki  
PORT ELIZABETH.

BEHIND the iron curtain which the NAD has thrown round the reserves the Nationalist Government is collecting thousands of pounds from the dissatisfied and resisting peasants. In a brutal bid to break up the opposition of the people to the application of the Bantu Authorities Act,

the Native Commissioner and the headmen are meting out merciless fines and punishment.

The headmen are exercising their new powers in a most vindictive manner while the people hardly have any legal protection against their excesses. Almost invariably cases of appeal against the headman's judgement that come before the Native Commissioner are dismissed; in many

cases the fines are increased.

The Native Commissioners are also extremely intolerant of those who brief lawyers to defend them in court. And the lawyers too are left in no doubt of the attitude of the NAD officials when they appear for the accused.

At present a number of cases are taking place in the Kingwilliamstown district. A few of these involve charges for failure to attend meetings convened by the Headmen.

### HEADMEN'S MEETINGS COMPULSORY

Recently Mtakati Velem and twenty others of Zalara Location appeared before the Native Commissioner charged under section 2 (9) of the Native Administration Act with "disobeying a lawful order of the Headman." According to the evidence these men who were supposed to have attended a headman's meeting in connection with the application of Trust regulations failed to do so.

They were found not guilty and discharged because the headman had exceeded the scope of the instructions from the Native Commissioner. In announcing the meeting he had also said that every man should bring his Reference Book, and this was not covered under the instructions. But the important thing is that headmen's meetings are compulsory.

New Age learnt that it has become a regular practice to announce headmen's meetings from the pulpit on Sundays, and also at school. The NAD accepts this method of announcing its meetings as sufficient, and anybody who fails to attend may be prosecuted for "disobeying a lawful order."

Fines upwards of £25 may be imposed for this offence. Mr. C. M. Jankelowitz appeared for the defence and has other similar cases to defend in the same district.

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## SPORTLIGHT

by

"DULEEP"



### Muleya's Victory— Athletic History

A certain Mr. Vaughan Dewing, South African sports-writer, stated in the October issue of "World Sports" that Non-Europeans at some of their sports meetings were credited with amazing times, which created a stir amongst the press, public and officials, but were subsequently disillusioned, when it was discovered that the course was short by several yards. He summed up "that the problem will only become serious when the Black standard is high enough to constitute a threat." This was on the question of Non-White recognition in International Sports.

How I would love to see Dewing's embarrassed face after he reads of Yotham Muleya's achievement in beating Britain's international, Gordon Pirie, by about 100 yards in a three-mile race at the athletics meeting in Salisbury, to set a new Rhodesian record of 14 min. 48.5 secs.

Only 19 years of age, Muleya has created quite a stir in athletic circles and his success has been jubilantly acclaimed by Non-Whites throughout the country, who can now emphasise their claims (that have continually been ignored by the Whites of this country) that if given the opportunity, we are as good as if not better than any others on the sportsfield. Muleya has proved that. Another Non-White athlete, way back in 1956, also broke the 3 mile S.A. record by 21 seconds, but White South Africa was sceptical about the time (so was Dewing), and refused to recognise it.

This is what Pirie had to say about Muleya:—"He is the best athlete I have run against in Southern Africa over three miles. With proper training and competition he could be as good as anyone."

Mr. W. R. du Bois, chairman of the Rhodesian Amateur Athletic Association, was dead against the participation of Muleya, making such insulting statements as "the Kaffir should never be accepted in European athletics. I do not want them to compete at any time with the European." But the Rhodesian Executive subsequently agreed to let Muleya run, and dissociated themselves from the remarks made by Du Bois. Prior to their decision, protests from many sources flooded in demanding that Muleya be allowed to compete against Pirie and Halberg.

After satisfying the authorities as to his amateur status, he was allowed to take part, and how well he justified himself, is now history in the world of sports.

### National Events

Over the festive season, national tournaments of various branches of sport take place throughout South Africa. At Cape Town, the Sir David Harris Coloured Cricket Tournament takes place from December 27, and on January 1st the S.A. Coloured Tennis Tournament commences. In Bloemfontein from the 14th the Africans stage their National tennis championship while in Durban, the Indians hold theirs also commencing on January 1st, while simultaneously the S.A. Athletic and Cycling championships take place at Holy Park. In Johannesburg, the Bantus are holding their Biennial Cricket tournament. Thus, all told, in every major centre there is a feast

of sporting entertainment for followers of their favourite sport.

**Cricket:** The Coloured and Bantu tournaments have been magnified by the announcement that National Selectors will be present in their intensive search for new talent for the West Indies tour next year. Both tournaments have been promised full support by their affiliated units, and players will no doubt try their best to catch the attention of the Selectors.

**Athletics and Cycling:** At Durban the 1959 Championships must go down as the greatest staged in the history of this sport. The Cape units are travelling up with strong contingents, while Natal, being at home, will provide strong opposition to all visitors. Griqualand West will also be there, having resuscitated their Union, thanks to men like Mr. W. C. Meyer, veteran administrator of Kimberley, and R. S. Govender, Secretary of the National body, who specially went to the Diamond City to help solve their problem. Our fervent wish is that record times will be achieved by the various competitors, for we must disprove the idea that Muleya's effort in beating Pirie was a "Fluke". If he can do it others can!

**Tennis:** The three National units who comprise the S.A. Tennis Federation—the Indians, Coloureds and Africans—hold their respective national championships this month at different venues, with the dates of the first two clashing. The glamour of all three tournaments is completely lost, for they are racially divided, perhaps not in fact but no doubt in name, even though the doors are open for participation by any group. How much better would it not have been, if the Cape Town tournament had all the champions from the other two competing in a grand finale?

The Federation should have seen to this, that is if they wake up from their slumber. Surely by now the Federation should have been fully organised and constituted? Let's hope the proposed Federation meeting scheduled for Cape Town in January materialises into something concrete with wholehearted support from the affiliated units.

### We Hear it Said...

● That the deadlock between the S.A. Bantu Rugby Board and some of its affiliated units must be solved, and soon. A commission of inquiry is suggested by past officials of the Board.

● That in March next year, a contingent of South African Non-White boxers will be proceeding to Accra, Ghana, at the time of the Ghana Independence Anniversary celebrations. The team will include "Battling" Hlati, Kid Salome and John Ntuli. Hlati will meet Attu Clottery, and Kid Salome will oppose Ola Enoch. Ntuli's opponent has not yet been chosen.

● That the Johannesburg Bantu Men's Social Centre will take action against three players who withdrew, because Grant Khomo and S. Itholeng, two suspended players of the National Board, were featured.

● That Darius Dhlomo will still be pursuing his professional boxing career in Holland, under the managership of Steve Makone. Negotiations are under way to match him against Yolande Pompey, highly rated fighter from Trinidad.



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