

Congress Rejects 'Ethnic Grouping'

Aims To Crush African Unity

THE PRINCIPLE OF "ETHNIC GROUPING" WAS COMPLETELY REJECTED AND TOTALLY CONDEMNED BY THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, MR. OLIVER TAMBO, ACTING GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CONGRESS, TOLD NEW AGE LAST WEEK.

Ethnic grouping was rejected as part of the general scheme of Bantu Authorities and of Apartheid. Its principles cut across the basic Congress principle of the unity of the various African groups.

Mr. Tambo said the underlying purpose of "ethnic grouping" was to crush the growing unity of the Africans, to create animosity among the different sections of the people, and to retard their enlightened progress. Ethnic grouping was being introduced not for the convenience of the African people or from any genuine motives of fostering their language or cultural traditions, but as a political weapon to drive them to a more backward, primitive stage.

find this facet of apartheid acceptable.

"It is the duty of the people to oppose this subtle measure of divide and rule wherever it is introduced, even where it is fostered under the cloak of promoting African culture, language and discipline," Mr. Tambo concluded.

Ethnic grouping has also been totally rejected by the Advisory Boards meeting in national conference.

The Nationalists had no real interest in the authority of the African chiefs, but wished merely to use them as Government agents. No self-respecting Chief or leader should

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City Councils Capitulate to Nationalists

JOHANNESBURG.

CITY Councils are capitulating shamelessly to Minister Verwoerd's "Back-to-tribalism" policies. In Johannesburg, for example, the City Council has stopped voicing even slight disagreements with the Native Affairs Department on the principle of "ethnic grouping," and has started to operate the new system.

In Mofolo, the newest township now going up in the Orlando area, African families are being settled in new houses according to their main language groups.

The system is operating in Meadowlands. And even for the older settled townships, the plans in the superintendents' offices have "Nguni" or "Sotho" scrawled across the districts marked down for eventual sole occupation by these groups. Advisory Board members told

"New Age" that there have been cases where families in need of houses and qualifying for them by their position on the official waiting list have been refused permission to move in because they belonged to a language group not planned for occupation of that particular area.

VERWOERD'S PLAN

ETHNIC grouping proposals, when first conveyed by the Native Affairs Department, gave rise to a controversy between the Government and the Johannesburg Council. The Council asked the Prime Minister to meet a deputation to clear the matter up, but this was refused.

Dr. Verwoerd then issued a new statement, after which the Council Committee resolved to "undertake the planning and populating of new Native locations on the broad basis of the three main language groups as demanded by the Minister . . ." and that the Council would apply ethnic grouping as indicated in the N.A.D. circular.

The Minister's circular outlined "the facts which form the basis for the ethnic division of the South African Bantu," grouping the Africans into the two main groups of Nguni and Sotho, and a third group of the other smaller language groups.

It is Departmental general policy that "Bantu residential areas in urban areas be planned on an ethnic basis. Local Authorities presently busy with the planning of Bantu residential areas are therefore kindly requested to plan in such a manner that provision will be made for the separate grouping of the more important Ethnic groups." (These are direct extracts from the Departmental circular.)

LONG-TERM PLAN

The circular goes on: "Even in existing locations, ethnic grouping should be applied systematically. The Department fully appreciates that it will not be possible to apply this system immediately in full in locations already occupied. It can be done gradually when houses are rebuilt or become vacant, and are allotted to Natives belonging to the ethnic group for which that area in which the house is situated, has been zoned. It is also possible that there may be Natives who would move voluntarily from one ethnic group to the one to which they belong." The circular then lists the "advantages" of the system,

Further instructions explain that local authorities must determine which groups are present in their areas, and must plan separate areas for the main ethnic groups and, if possible, separate groups for the smaller sub-groups too.

Ethnic grouping must also be

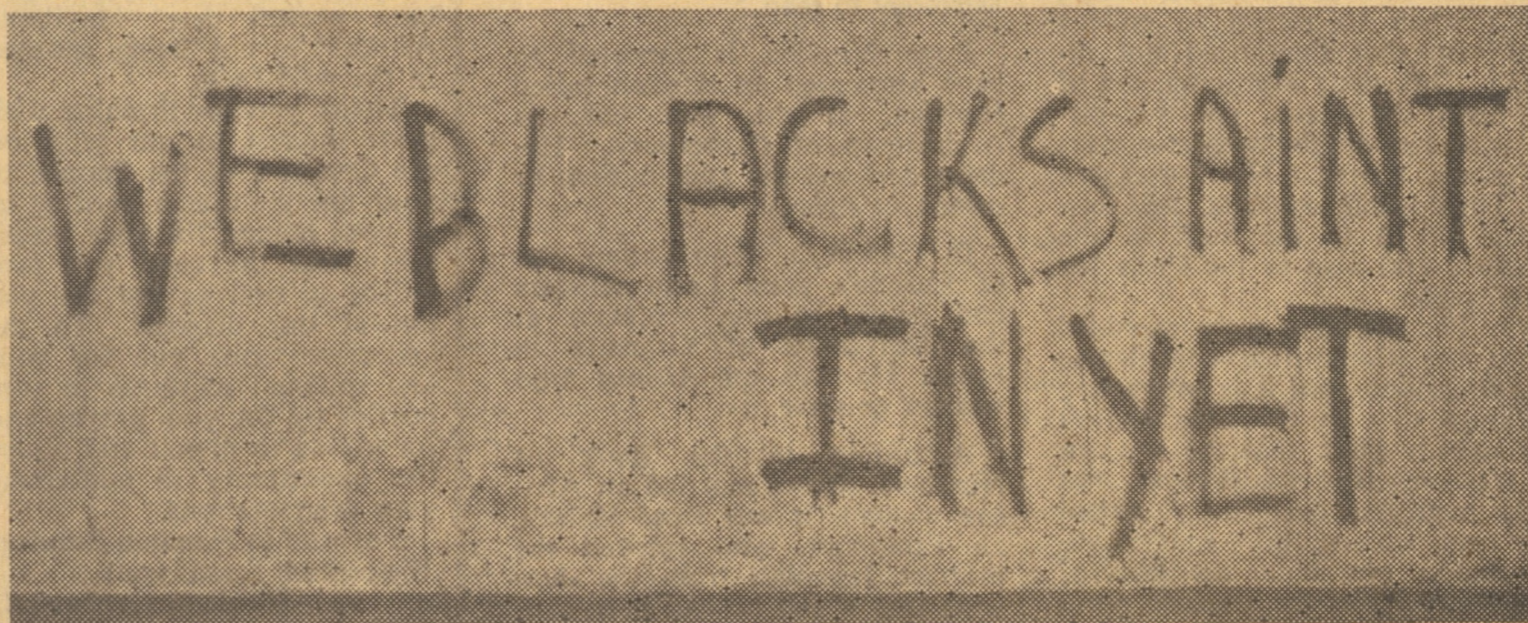


Mr. Oliver Tambo—A.N.C. acting general secretary.

"Verwoerd's plan must not succeed."

applied to hostels for single Africans. Cottage hostels, and not multi-storey buildings, are recommended here, and the example of the mine compounds quoted.

In "cases of inter-marriage" (!) advises the Department, "it is recommended that the families concerned be given the choice of area in which they wish to reside during their sojourn in the urban area."



CAPE TOWN.

This slogan, painted on the wall surrounding the Houses of Parliament on Saturday night, replaces the one of a few weeks ago which read: "Let us blacks in." A number of other slogans, extracts from the Freedom Charter, also appeared on walls in Cape Town over the week-end.

Said one on a wall of a bank: "The people shall share in the country's wealth." On the steps of the University of Cape Town: "The doors of learning and culture shall be open." On the walls of the Native Commissioner's Office in Salt River: "All shall enjoy equal human rights." On the Magistrate's Court: "All shall be equal before the law." On a factory: "There shall be work and security." Elsewhere: "Forward to the Freedom Charter."

Two men were arrested at their home on the Sunday morning, following the appearance of these slogans. They are Messrs. A. Hurzuk and Lionel Morrison, leading members of the S.A. Coloured

People's Organisation. They were locked up in the cells for about seven hours before being released on £30 bail each. The case has been remanded to August 1, and Mr. Hurzuk's car is being held as an exhibit.

Mr. Hurzuk told New Age that a plain clothes policeman entered his house at about 11 a.m. on Sunday, declaring that his identity card was all the warrant he required for searching the house. The policeman went through all Mr. Hurzuk's books and papers, and asked him where the red paint was. He also opened all the cupboards, and looked into all the pots, even those on the stove. The policeman removed some clothing and some local booklets.

On the wall of the cell in which Mr. Hurzuk was locked for the better part of Sunday, he found a huge Congress wheel, with the slogan: "Forward to the Congress of the People! Mayebuye iAfrika!" This is understood to be the cell once occupied by Mr. John Motloheloa, A.N.C. leader.

Prof. MATTHEWS REFUTES CAPE TIMES 'INTERVIEW'

IN a letter to 'New Age,' Professor Z. K. Matthews, vice-principal of Fort Hare, has repudiated a lengthy article published by the 'Cape Times,' purporting to be an interview with him.

The article, which was illustrated by a picture of the Professor, went into considerable detail of the reporter's conversation with him, and quoted the Professor—in direct speech—as having said that the Fort Hare expulsions arose out of lack of discipline on the part of the students because "perhaps we gave them too much too quickly." The reporter signed herself Dorothy Mason.

The editor of 'New Age' sent Professor Matthews a cutting of the article, drawing his attention to it and saying: "I am sure that you have been grossly misrepresented as it is difficult to credit that you would explain the expulsions in the words—'We have given them too much—too quickly.'"

"'New Age' therefore has pleasure in inviting you to make the position clear in our next issue."

The reply from Professor Matthews speaks for itself:

"Thank you for your letter of July 1, in which you draw my attention to the article in the 'Cape Times' written by one Dorothy Mason.

"I was not surprised to find that this article, far from being an attempt to deal seriously with a very serious matter, was one in which the writer drew rather heavily on her imagination. Having been told by me that I was not prepared to make a statement on the Fort Hare question in view of the appointment of a Commission before which I hoped to appear to give evidence, she proceeded to indulge in a general conversation on the problems of youth in the modern world. She now attributes to me things which I could not possibly have said.

quickly" which goes like a refrain through her article could only come from someone who knows little about African Education. I should say without fear of any contradiction that "too little—too late and too slowly" would more accurately sum up the situation.

"Since the closing down of Fort Hare we have been plagued with reporters, writers and others who, being determined to say something about the situation, have not hesitated to attribute to those on whom they imposed their so-called interviews utterances which are mere figments of their own imagination. Fortunately for them we have a job of work to do and cannot spend our time correcting the erroneous impressions which their literary effusions are creating.—Thanking you, Yours sincerely, Z. K. Matthews."

The slogan "too much—too



NEW AGE

LETTER BOX

BACK AT FORT HARE

MOST of us have been fortunate enough to be re-admitted, so we are back at college. And what an atmosphere to get back to! It is an atmosphere of fear and suspicion—student suspecting student. Twelve of our fellow students have been refused re-admission and of these four are women, one of them the Head-woman student at the Women's Hostel, the other three all seniors. Most of the men, too, are senior men who were doing either the U.E.D. or finishing their degrees.

A lot of things have come to light since we left and since our return.

(1) A few students did inform on others. One of these, a woman student from Cape Town, remained behind according to plan, and was the chief informer on the other students.

(2) There were three types of circulars sent out to students—circulars 1, 2, 3; Circular No. 1 was sent to a few students telling them when to return to college and also that they need not re-apply. Itumeleng Matthews, son of Professor Matthews, got this circular and so did the woman-student informer. Circular No. 2 was sent to Theological students, and circular No. 3 to the bulk of the students and also to the Press for publication.

(3) The Wardens were excluded from the Committee considering re-admissions—but it is interesting to know that by the time we left we already knew that the Warden at Women's Hostel had sworn that only over her dead body, would the four women, now refused re-admission, ever enter the gates of her hostel. But the wardens were excluded from the committee!

(4) All the students at the Anglican Hostel have returned for the warden there insisted that he wanted all his students back. He had voted against the closing of the college.

RESIDENT FORT HARIAN.
Alice, Cape.

* * *
Basupatsela

I wish to greet the pioneers of the Basupatsela (New Age, July 7) for the enterprise they have undertaken. It is very important that while we are fighting the destroyers of our beautiful and rich country we must build it up into a land of a human race that will one day shine amongst other nations like the Northern Star. Keep it up!—
McSOBUZA MZENDONA.
Orlando, Johannesburg.

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The African in World
History

Strabo, an ancient Roman geographer, says geometry, associated with Euclid, of Greece, came to the Greeks from the Africans or Ethiopians, Lucian, a Greek writer, says "it was Ethiopians who delivered the doctrine of astrology to men."

Pope Vitalien is reported to have appointed an African called Hadrian, in the year 668, as Archbishop of Canterbury. Hadrian declined the appointment by reason of age.

In 1565 A.D., Juan Latino, one of Europe's great Latin scholars and poets, became professor at the University of Granada in Spain. He was an African who was an ex-slave.

According to the Book of Numbers, Moses married an African woman. It was Ebed-Melech, an Ethiopian, who rescued the prophet Jeremiah from the dungeon into which he had been cast. It was from Africa that Simon of Cyrene, who carried our Lord's cross, came.

God has not recognised apartheid, since an African Queen visited King Solomon (the Queen of Sheba). What would happen if King Solomon could rise from his grave and go for a church service at the Dutch Reformed Church? King Solomon clearly stated that she was black, and comely.

God is love. All we want in Africa is freedom for all people.

J. J. MATOTIE.

East London.

* * *
Only One Evil

In all the world there is only one evil. This is capitalism—a belief in the exploitation of man by man. Capitalism leads to unrest among the family; it divides the people of the same country into rich and poor. Where there is capitalism there is always oppression and exploitation of man by man.

Capitalism is the general cause of international wars: the cause of human slaughter and extinction for the benefit of a handful. It is capitalism that made the white man leave his place of birth and go plundering in the rich lands of Africa, America and Asia.

It is once more capitalism that threatens us with an atomic war. Wipe it off the face of the globe and then peace and prosperity will reign on earth for ever.

The sons and daughters of Africa should work day and night against capitalism in Africa. A country that is governed by capitalists, even when they belong to that nation, cannot be really free. Where there is capitalism there is no democracy and vice versa.

We want an Africa free from capitalism; free from European control; and free from colonialism. "Mayibuye!"

A. A. ZWANE.
Bergvlei, Johannesburg.Thank You
Beaufort West!

We, the Cape Western delegates, who were prevented by the police from getting to the Congress of the People, will never forget the fine people of Beaufort West who opened their homes to us and their hearts to Inkululeko. Just think how big the disappointment was on the morning of June 24; but believe us, we were more disappointed to leave this Karoo town.

I am sure those lovely freedom songs we sang are still echoing in the police station; the cries of "Afrika!" are still being cried in many a Beaufort West home! Yes, you, the people of the town where Eric Louw's home is, have written your own chapter in the history of the New South Africa. Because we have witnessed that not even police intimidation could stop you in joining the march to FREEDOM. Our morale could remain high during our three-day-long delay through your hospitality and high spirit. You have proved that "Mayibuya Afrika!" is not being shouted in the wilderness.

Thank you for listening with great interest to our talks on the Congress of the People, to your fine gesture in inviting us to your homes, for your hospitality and the food you provided, as well as the car you put at our disposal. To the churches: thank you for your fine spiritual messages in support of us, for your prayers and for giving to myself and others the opportunity in addressing your congregations.

Forward to Freedom Beaufort West—and thank you!
ARTHUR GORDON.
Athlone, Cape Town.

All Want Peace

Your report on the Helsinki Peace Assembly ('New Age,' July 7th) has prompted me to write to you with the suggestion that you do something concrete to arouse South Africans in the struggle to avoid a new world war.

Perhaps you could give your views on how the resolutions adopted in Helsinki, bearing in mind Dr. Bernal's statement, could best be implemented in this country. While realising the difficulties facing such an effort, I think it should nevertheless be possible to find a common denominator among all South Africans, irrespective of nationality or political affiliation, ranging from members of the Liberation Movement to members of the Nationalist Party.

A. SMITH.

Johannesburg.

The Devil in
Bethlehem

The devil has entered our town. He has poured his bad spirit in almost all the Municipality offices. Churches have turned to places of tears and ministers have turned into government detectives. People are being chased day and night by the Municipality policemen. Shop and cafe owners are being fined heavily.

On the 12th July, about 35 women came to Mr. J. Motaung's home, carrying passes. They told the secretary of the A.N.C., the police forced them to carry them. Really, this is a shame and insult to our nation. I cannot understand why the Government of South Africa should force our wives to carry dirty papers. Why do all these things not start with the Whites? The Government of this country is now ruling wrongly.

MOSES RANTEKANE.
Bethlehem, O.F.S.

EDITORIAL

SHAMELESS
HYPOCRISY!

IT is difficult to think of a more blatant example of shameless hypocrisy than the 'Site and Service' schemes.

They are put forward straight-facedly as being in the best interests of the people.

What could be better than clearing away the dreadful slums in which so many are forced to live and die? the Nationalists ask.

What could be better than new, healthy townships to replace the old death-traps?

And the people are taken from their slums, placed out in big stretches of the healthy veld, and given money to build themselves new, healthy homes.

Money? THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS! You can't build a decent chicken-run for £35. And every penny of that £35 has to be paid back, in addition to the site rental.

As our photographs on the centre pages show, what is happening is that the people who are moved are being forced to create new slums. In many cases they are merely taking the pitiful materials which they used for shelter in their former slums, and transporting them to the new sites.

For others the only possible course to keep out the bad weather, has been to buy a few sheets of galvanised iron, and to prop up these tin tents as shelters—and homes.

In some places scandal is piled upon scandal. Where people were paying ten shillings rental for their old slums, they are now required to pay thirty shillings for their new site.

Instead of facing their responsibilities and building decent sub-economic housing for the working people whose labour creates all the wealth in this rich land, the authorities are placing the full burden upon the workers themselves.

The site and service schemes are not only a dereliction of responsibility—they cover a whole multitude of Nationalist dreams.

"Ethnic" Grouping

Not least of these dreams is that of dividing the African people—of breaking the great unity of all Africans, regardless of tribal origins.

The site and service schemes are seen as a way to break the unity that exists in every existing township, and to divide the people into "ethnic" groups.

"ETHNIC" GROUPING HAS BEEN TOTALLY AND FIRMLY REJECTED BY ALL AFRICANS, AND INDEED BY ALL DEMOCRATS IN THE COUNTRY.

"Ethnic" grouping is part of the government's divide and rule policy. The Nationalist pretence that it will assist the fostering of cultural traditions is as hollow as the same claim they make for Bantu education.

THE PEOPLE WILL NOT BE BLUFFED. THE NATS. HAVE NO INTEREST IN FOSTERING THE PEOPLE'S CULTURE. ALL THEY ARE CONCERNED WITH IS FOSTERING SLAVERY.

In Our Lifetime

The drawing up of the Freedom Charter by all South Africans has been one of the greatest events in our history; but we should remember that to draw up is one thing and to attain the aims of the Charter is another.

The policy of C.O.P. is peace, and its struggle is non-violent. May I ask a question whether the unity of the progressive people will force the armed imperialists to lay down their arms and peacefully surrender power without using all their resources to main-

tain their power?

I appreciate what has been done by the Uganda National Congress which has fixed a date when Britain should grant independence to Uganda.

I appreciate the sacrifices of our progressive forces and hope that the aim of the Freedom Charter will be attained in our lifetime—Afrika!!

A. ZWANE.
Alexandra Township,
Johannesburg.

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Steel Output to be Trebled; Atomic Energy Developed; Wages Increased

LONDON.

A CLEAR view of the great changes which are taking place in People's China was given last week when details of China's first Five-Year Plan were disclosed at the opening session of the National People's Congress in Peking.

THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE PLAN IS FROM THE BEGINNING OF 1953 TO THE END OF 1957. DURING THAT PERIOD INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT WILL RISE BY 98 PER CENT, AND THE OUTPUT OF MODERN INDUSTRY BY 104 PER CENT.

By the end of the plan, State Co-operatives and joint State-private concerns will produce 87.8 per cent of the total industrial output, while private capitalism will produce the remaining 12 per cent, mainly on fulfilling State contracts.

THE PRODUCTION OF STEEL WILL BE TREBLED, POWER

DOUBLED, COAL ALMOST DOUBLED AND POWER GENERATORS INCREASED SEVEN TIMES.

Steel production in 1957, for example, will be 4.12 million tons, as against 1.35 million tons in 1952; coal 113 million tons as against 63.53 million tons; elec-

tricity 15,920 million kilowatt hours as against 7,260 million kilowatt hours.

CHINESE CARS—AND ATOMS

The plan provides for the construction of China's first plants for producing motor cars, tractors and aeroplanes. In addition, with Soviet aid, China will start to develop the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy in the service of the national economy.

The core of the economic development plan is the scheduled construction of 694 major projects, including 150 industrial plants which are being put up with Soviet assistance.

The plan outlines three main lines of advance: building socialist industry, developing co-operatives in agriculture and handicrafts, and transforming private industry and commerce gradually into public concerns.

Wages will rise by one-third and rural spending power by the same proportion. At the same time one-third of rural households are expected to be in the co-operatives.

One of the most important projects in the plan is the start of a comprehensive scheme to harness "China's Sorrow—so named because of the destruction it causes when in flood—the Yellow River, and convert it into a system of giant reservoirs, irrigation projects and hydro-electric plants.

As a result of this and other agricultural projects, the output of agricultural and rural subsidiary products would go up by 23.3 per cent in value. By 1957, the output of foodstuffs would reach 192.8 million tons, or an increase of 17.6 per cent as compared with 1952.

Ninety-one new mechanised state farms and 194 new tractor stations would be built in the five years.

NEW SCHOOLS

Education is also to forge ahead. By 1957 there will be 60 million children in elementary schools—70 per cent of all child-

ren of school-going age—a gigantic achievement in a country where the vast mass of the people used to be illiterate.

The number of students receiving higher education will increase by 127 per cent, to a total of 434,000.

China was a big country with complex conditions, Li Fu-chun said. Her national economy was originally very backward. Therefore socialist industrialisation and socialist transformation in China was a Herculean task, requiring a comparatively long time.

DECADES OF EFFORT

"In perhaps 15 years of intense work and arduous construction we may, in the main, achieve a socialist society, but to build a powerful country with a high degree of socialist industrialisation requires decades of effort, say 40 or 50 years."

But, he added, he had no doubt whatsoever of the ability of the Chinese people to achieve these targets. During the first two years of the plan the tasks set had been carried out successfully.

The combined total of industrial and agricultural output in 1953 increased by 14.4 per cent over 1952, and in 1954 by 9.4 per cent over 1953. In both years industrial production plans were overfulfilled. Gross industrial output in 1954 was 53.7 per cent greater than in 1952.

In agriculture, though the plans for 1953 and 1954 had not been fulfilled on account of natural calamities, the output of foodstuffs in 1954 still increased by 3.4 per cent compared with 1952.

QUEEN-MOTHER BACKS PEACE ASSEMBLY

War-makers Angered

AMONG the messages of support received by the World Peace Assembly which recently met at Helsinki was one from the Belgian Queen-Mother, Elisabeth. Writing to Prof. Joliot-Curie, the President of the World Peace Council, she said:

"Today it is no longer enough to express devotion to peace by words alone, but it is necessary to defend peace actively, intensifying and increasing the type of activity of which you are the sponsor. It is for this reason that I hope the World Peace Assembly at Helsinki will realise its aims, thus contributing towards the cause of understanding among the peoples and to the cause of peace, the essential condition for culture and progress."

Queen Elizabeth, who is the grandmother of the present King Baudouin, caused a stir in cold war circles when she accepted an invitation from the Polish Ambassador to attend the Chopin Festival in Warsaw earlier this year. The Belgian Foreign Minister Spaak tried to persuade her to change her mind.

Here is the conversation which followed:

The Queen: Would you have protested if I went to France for a musical festival?

M. Spaak: But the West is not in a cold war with France.

The Queen: And I am not in a war with Poland. I am an adversary of all wars.

M. Spaak: But would it not be better if you left it to the government to fight against the danger of war?

The Queen: I beg you to permit an old lady to fight against the danger of war as she thinks best. In my ears the melodies of Chopin sound more agreeable than the noise of atomic explosions although you pretend that atomic weapons protect peace.

M. Spaak: But I am afraid that the good name of Belgium will suffer when you go to Warsaw.

The Queen: Chopin was not a secret agent for Moscow. I hope that my trip will contribute a little to the reduction of political tension in the world. Music brings people closer together—if it is not just a military march. Fortunately Chopin has not composed a single military march.

After her visit Queen Elizabeth, who was born a Princess of Bavaria, received a letter of approval from the Bavarian Women's Peace League.

The Queen, they said, had given "a striking example to us and all civilised nations of realistic work for mutual understanding between nations on a really Christian basis."

The Queen replied: "Your kind

letter has touched me. I am especially glad that many Bavarian women have understood my views and activities and are busy in the same way for peace."

They Only Destroy People

NEW YORK.

THE Americans don't like germ weapons to be described as weapons of mass destruction because they only destroy people, not property. So an order has gone out from Washington that in future germ weapons will be described as "special purpose weapons."

A circular to all United States army officers reads: "The practice of including C.B.R. (chemical, biological, radiological) weapons with nuclear weapons in the 'mass-destruction category' will be discontinued....

"While C.B.R. weapons may attack masses of human beings, either directly or through the food supply, they do not affect material and structures in the same manner as do nuclear weapons."

Last January the Soviet Union accused the Western Powers of violating the Geneva protocol of 1925 by organising the production of chemical and bacteriological weapons. The U.S. has never signed the protocol.

In December last year the U.S. army's biological warfare chief, Maj. Gen. William Creasy, said that to deny American troops the use of such weapons to overcome an enemy would be "an act of barbarism against our own people."

MALAYAN PEOPLE'S ARMY MAKES PEACE PROPOSAL

But British Say War Must Go On

LONDON.

AN offer to end the seven-year-old war in Malaya was issued on the anniversary this month of the outbreak of the fighting by the Malayan People's Liberation Army in a letter to the British authorities.

ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES, GENERAL BOURNE, MALAYA'S DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS, REJECTED THE APPEAL OUT OF HAND, REITERATING HIS DEMAND FOR UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The letter from the P.L.A. proposed that a round-table conference of all political parties should be held to end the war.

"Despite the thousands of methods adopted by the British Government to liquidate us," said the letter, "it has failed to do so and neither has it defeated us in war, because we are supported by the great masses of the people and hence we will never be defeated in this war."

Stating that it was high time Malaya was granted its independence from the colonialists, the letter said representatives of the P.L.A. were ready to go to Kuala Lumpur, the capital, if the British Government would guarantee them safe conduct.

BENEFICIAL TO ALL

The letter concludes: "It goes without saying that the achievement of independence in Malaya through peaceful means would be beneficial not only to the Malayan people but to the British Government and the British people as well."

Following the refusal of the British to accept this offer, the P.L.A. has called upon the largest legal political party in Malaya, the Alliance of the United Malay National Organisation and the Malayan-Chinese Association, to initiate peace talks.

The Alliance, which is the most progressive of the legal parties in Malaya, has won all the local elections it has contested. It is running 52 candidates in the elections to the

Malayan Federal Council next month and is generally considered to have a good chance of winning.

The Council will have 98 members, 48 of them appointed by the British Governor.

In Singapore, which is administered separately from the rest of Malaya, the annual conference of the People's Action Party has demanded the end of the emergency regulations. It has also protested at the sending of Australian troops to take part in the Malaya fighting.

SINGAPORE TRAGEDY

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, the party's

leader, said it was tragic that colonial Singapore should become the front line for a country 2,000 miles away. He added that if Malaya was committed to the SEATO organisation, "we will wind up with the status of Formosa and South Korea."

Official figures recently released claim that British forces have killed 5,598 Malaysians in the seven years of the war. The British army had lost 462 men, and the police 1,282 men.

The British army has 20 battalions of troops in Malaya, plus 100,000 armed police and naval and air units, but an end to the emergency is not yet in sight. The war has so far cost the British taxpayers more than £30 million.

Protests at Light Sentence

SALISBURY.

MANY telegrams and letters from organisations and private individuals have been sent to the Prime Minister of the Central African Federation, Lord Malvern, protesting against the leniency of the sentence of one year's imprisonment passed in the High Court on a farmer, Alexander Michael, after he had been convicted of culpable homicide.

The evidence showed that Michael had chained up his African bossboy and beaten him with a length of hose-pipe for more than half an hour. After that, because the African was "defending himself with his hands," Michael tied his hands up and continued to beat him with a motor-car fan belt, which he considered more effective than the hose-pipe. The African died of his injuries four days later.

The volume of protest is unprecedented in Central Africa. Most of the protests came from European individuals and organisations in all three territories of the Federation. African leaders and Press have also sharply criticised the judge's verdict.

A Salisbury clergyman preached a sermon against the inequality of the law as expressed in different sentences imposed on persons of different colour.

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