

**Latin America**

**Will Eisenhower Get a Hot Reception?**

ON the eve of President Eisenhower's trip to Latin America, a number of South American newspapers have made critical comments about his intentions.

The Cuban paper "Diario Nacional" condemns the hypocritical nature of so-called U.S. aid which, it says, was not meant to serve the interests of the Latin American countries but only the interests of Wall Street.

Eisenhower would probably talk about extending American aid to Latin America, the paper said, presuming that the Latin American people did not know what to do about warding off starvation.

The Latin American people had seen what President Castro had



Eisenhower—will he have the last laugh?

done, without U.S. aid, to promote rapid advance in Cuba. A similar determination to transform national life would spread to the whole of Latin America.

The newspaper "Combate" said that the Cuban people had clearly seen who were their enemies and who were their friends. The enemies of Cuba were in Washington. Friendship could be expected only from those governments which did not exploit the peoples of other countries.

Through Soviet Vice-Premier Mikoyan's visit, the Cuban people had seen the hand of friendship extended to them from a country which wanted neither to take over Cuban sovereignty nor to place on Cuba conditions that would hinder her economic development.

The Peru paper "Unidad" said it was obvious that the forthcoming South American tour of President Eisenhower was aimed at strengthening colonialism.

If the U.S. was really concerned about peace, said the paper, it should stop the smearing and provocative campaign against Cuba, withdraw from the entire Latin America, and recall its military missions, F.B.I. agents, technicians and experts of various hues. The notorious pacts of "continental defence" and "military aid" should be abrogated and U.S. support of the bloody South American dictatorships ended.

Many papers have referred to the fiasco of Vice-President Nixon's tour of Latin America which is still fresh in the minds of the people, and expressed the opinion that Eisenhower might receive a similar reception.

FOOTNOTE: According to press reports, one of the factors leading to the reprieve of Caryl Chessman last week was reports from a number of South American states that Eisenhower would be greeted with hostile demonstrations if Chessman was executed.

**AFRICA**

**CONGO FREE ON JUNE 30**

**But Will Still be an Economic Colony**

THE ALMOST-INCREDIBLE HAS HAPPENED.

The Belgian Congo, which was set alight only 6 years ago by the "radical" proposal by a Belgian professor that the colony should achieve independence in 30 years time, will become an independent state on June 30 this year, 24 years ahead of schedule.

At that time there were no political parties in the territory at all. The only political thoughts openly expressed by Africans were carefully worded complaints against the colour bar made by members of school old boys' associations.

Now there are no less than 55 different African political parties.

They range from narrow tribal groupings to vast national organisations, but all are agreed that the Congo must achieve independence soon.

The announcement that the Congo was to achieve independence at the end of June was made at the round-table conference between representatives of the Africans of the Congo and the Belgian Government in Brussels, which ended last week after a month of negotiations.

- The Africans originally pressed for independence by June 1, but subsequently agreed to postpone the date till the end of that month.
- Elections will be held in the Congo in May and June, and a government will be formed on June 20. The Congo Parliament is expected to assemble on June 30.
- In the meanwhile half a dozen Africans will share executive power with the Belgian Governor General of the Congo M. Cornelius.

**Leading Figure**

A feature of the conference was the acceptance by the African representatives of the militant line which demanded immediate independence. The Belgians had hoped that the "moderate" delegates whom they had invited to Brussels would agree to a measure of self-government now with

the indefinite deferment of complete independence.

Another feature of the conference was the emergence of M. Patrice Lumumba as the leading African political figure in the Congo.

When the talks were started Lumumba was still in jail awaiting trial as a result of his uncompromising speeches for independence made last year. During the course of the conference, however, he was freed from imprisonment and flown to Brussels, where he greatly strengthened the hand of the more militant African group.

Lumumba is the leader of the Congo National Movement, which stands for an independent, united Congo. He favours a Congo republic and an economic union with Belgium, preferring this country to other foreign powers.

At the same time another prominent African political figure from the Congo, M. Kasavubu, has seen his influence drop sharply over the period of the conference. M. Kasavubu is the leader of the Abako, a movement which recently was pledged to the formation of an independent State of the Lower Congo, uniting all the members of the Bakongo tribe.

Half-way through the conference M. Kasavubu left Brussels, reportedly to negotiate with French businessmen interested in the establishment of an aluminium industry in the Lower Congo. M. Kasavubu was subsequently re-

puated by the Vice-President and other members of his party.

**Problems**

Although the achievement of political independence in four months time opens the way for great advances for the Congolese there can be no doubt the newly-independent state will be faced with most formidable problems.

First among these is the almost total economic monopoly exercised in the Congo by a group of five Belgian companies.

(It is interesting in this connection to note that British and American investments in the Congo between them amount to less than 2 per cent. of the total). These Belgian monopolies dominate the country's trade, industry and commerce. A property-owning African middle class is almost non-existent.

The monopolies are hardly likely to allow the growth of independent African capital. What they might do, however, is to "Africanise" their companies by appointing African leaders to important managerial positions, thus giving them a stake in the exploitation of their fellow countrymen.

M. Lumumba is reported to have close affiliations with the Belgian Socialist Party. Whether this means that he and his fellow leaders will take steps to nationalise the Congo's economy remains to be seen.

A special conference to discuss fi-

nancial and industrial matters in the Congo is due to be held in Brussels in April. This conference may in the long run turn out to be more important with regard to the destiny of the people of the Congo than the recently ended political conference.

**Tribalism**

Another major problem which will confront the new Congo Government will be that of tribalism. The Belgians have always encouraged tribal divisions among the Congolese. The present indications are that the new state of the Congo will be a unified one, with decentralisation of public services and a large degree of provincial autonomy.

SHOULD THE BELGIANS FEAR THAT THE VAST PROFITS WHICH THEY DERIVE FROM THE CONGO WILL BE STOPPED FROM FLOWING INTO THEIR POCKETS. THEY WILL BE ABLE TO FAN THE FLAMES OF TRIBALISM AND POSSIBLY TEAR THE YOUNG REPUBLIC ASUNDER.

Congo political leaders of the calibre of Lumumba have shown in the fight for Congo's independence that they are brave men devoted to the advancement of their people. In dealing with the economic and social legacy of colonialism, however, they will face more complex problems than they have ever encountered before and a great deal will depend on the way they and their organisations face up to them.

**ASIA**

**China Settles Border Dispute—With Burma**

THE China-Burma border dispute, which had "defied solution for 100 years," has been settled on an amicable basis.

Shortly before the Burmese elections at the beginning of this month the Burmese Premier Ne Win accepted a Chinese invitation to come to Peking to settle once and for all the China-Burma border dispute.

Before leaving Peking Ne Win signed a Treaty of Friendship and Non-Aggression with China, which stated that the two countries would settle all disputes by peace-

ful negotiations without resort to force.

The boundary agreement was arrived at after both sides had made concessions, and a committee representing both sides has been set up to mark out the border.

The treaties are of great significance (writes Alan Winington from Peking), in view of recent Western attempts to isolate China from her Asian neighbours, and they are regarded as a step to solving all questions between China and Burma, as well as a contribution to settling other matters between China and neighbouring States.

**AMERICA**

**Self-Determination**

**For Negroes? — C.P.'s Convention**

THE most intensely debated question at the 17th national convention of the American Communist Party held recently in New York was whether the U.S. Negroes formed a national group entitled to self-determination.

Coming after three years of discussion within the party, the convention adopted a resolution that withdrew a theoretical position adopted in 1930, which not only viewed the Negro people as a nation but projected the right of self-determination for the Negro people in the Black Belt, where they constituted a majority.

This change, said the resolution, "does not diminish the revolutionary import of the Negro people's struggle in the United States."

Gus Hall, who delivered the keynote speech in the absence of

the seriously ill general secretary Eugene Dennis, was elected general secretary, and Negro leader Benjamin Davis, Jr., was named national secretary.

In his speech Hall called upon the party not to throw out correct policies in the process of correcting distortions of these policies.

Membership of the party was given as "close on 10,000" representing an appreciable drop from the 1957 figure. Hall said, however, that the decline had been halted, morale was on the upgrade and factionalism which had threatened the very existence of the party had been defeated, although remnants of it still existed.

No. 1 job in the "new era" opening up was to realise more fully the vast potential for peace, Hall said.

**Chou Toasts India**

CHINA'S desire to restore friendly relations with India after the strains produced by the border dispute last year, was clearly shown at a recent reception given in Peking by the Indian Ambassador to celebrate India's national day.

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai set an atmosphere of great cordiality as he wandered among the guests clinking glasses. He toasted the greater friendship of the Chinese and Indian peoples.

Earlier, Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi had urged the settlement of issues inherited from history by friendly negotiation.

**U Nu's Election Victory**

THE election held in Burma early this month resulted in a pronounced victory for former Premier U Nu, leader of the "clean" faction of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League.

His group made gains both from the "stable" faction of the



U Nu.

AFPFL and the left wing National United Front.

U Nu had been leader of the AFPFL and Premier of Burma for many years when the AFPFL split into the stable and clean factions in 1958. He remained in power for some time with the support of the National United Front, but was eventually ousted by the Army, which has ruled Burma with a heavy hand until this month's elections.

# FOR WHOM DOES "DIE BANIER" WAVE?

## "Non-political" Coloured Paper Edited by a Nationalist

From Alex la Guma

CAPE TOWN.

A NEWCOMER to the newspaper world is "Die Banier," a ten-page monthly printed in Stellenbosch, and with its offices in Salt River, Cape Town. Glancing through its pages it would appear that Die Banier is directed towards the Coloured community, and more particularly to those in the countryside. Many of its letters are from readers outside the urban areas, and it is printed almost entirely in Afrikaans which, we could presume, is preferred by the country readers.

According to Dr. R. E. van der Ross, one of the contributors who is closely connected with the paper, "Die Banier" was launched, after consultation with some Coloured people, in order to provide a medium through which the community could express its views "in a courteous manner", and to provide a forum for discussion and a closer relationship between White and Non-White. The paper would not be bound to any "party political line", he said.

MAINLY AFRIKAANS

Why is Die Banier printed mainly in Afrikaans? Because, according to Dr. van der Ross, educational work must be done among the Afrikaner people, too, in order to show them that the Coloured people deserve consideration and that they "have a growing potentiality".

To show further how "non-political" it is, this paper has been accepted by the Provincial Library Services for free distribution to Coloured schools.

Closer examination of Die Banier, however, reveals it in another light. Since there is no editorial column one can only assess the policy of the paper from its contents and the amount of space allotted to the various contributions.

On the front page of the second issue (January 1960) appears a three-column attack by a contributor on "The Torch", the Unity Movement weekly, for defending the Chinese communists in the China-India border dispute.

"The facts are that Communist China brutally trampled the people of Tibet underfoot. Also that the Chinese communists violated the borders of India and occupied Indian territory. Both are examples of total and brutal aggression... Is this democratic? Perhaps for the communist bosses of China, but not for us!"

So we can take it that "Die Banier" is strongly anti-Communist.

VOLKSBOND

A further forty-odd inches inside are allotted to a report of the Kleurlings-Volksbond conference at which a guest of honour was Dr. J. G. Meiring, Rector of the apartheid Coloured University College at Bellville, who also spoke at conference.

Pleas for Coloured nationalism and responsibility in their own areas were made, and co-operation with the authorities pledged at this conference. Condemnation of the economic boycott was thrown in for good measure.

Other well-displayed contributions and letters defend the Coloured Affairs Department.

Half of the front page is devoted to an article by the Afrikaans author, Mr. W. A. de Klerk, explaining why the Coloured community appear to be turning their backs on the Afrikaans language (and hence on the Afrikaner people). Mr. De Klerk calls for a more

"Christian" attitude towards the Coloured people.

ADVERTISERS

Further examination of this "non-political" paper reveals that it is well-supported by advertisers, the majority of whom also feature on lists being distributed by organisers of the Congress economic boycott.

According to Dr. Van der Ross again, these firms were approached so that in "helping to uplift our people they also uplift themselves" by taking into account "the tremendous potential of Coloured and African people as customers".

All this is of course outside party politics and "non-political," for we are assured that the supporters of

"Die Banier" would not accept a Nationalist Party "set-up" and stand only for "partnership of some kind."

It is surprising, under the circumstances that the official editor of "Die Banier" is none other than Mr. Aat Kaptein, a prominent feature writer for the Nationalist daily "Die Burger."

It might be argued, of course, that none of the contributions to this "non-political" paper reflect the views of the editorial board. But if so, then what does?

THE COLOURED PEOPLE AS A WHOLE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW FOR WHOM DOES "DIE BANIER" WAVE?

## SASA LOBBIES RAND, P.E. MAYORS ON ALL BLACKS RUGBY TOUR

A DEPUTATION of three leading Non-White sports administrators and a White clergyman handed the Mayor of Johannesburg a protest from the South African Sports Association against the forthcoming rugby tests in this city. The four-man deputation met the Mayor on Monday morning and urged him to make a statement to the effect that segregation in sport was wrong in principle and that he condemned it.

The Mayor said he would give this consideration.

The deputation was composed of Dr. A. B. Kazi, Vice-President of the Inter-Race Cricket Board, the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney, Vice-President of SASA, Mr. M. S. Rasdine, sportsman and administrator of most Non-European sporting bodies and a founder of rugby and cricket unions in the Transvaal, and the Rev. Dr. Brabant representing St. Alban's Coloured Mission.

The deputation handed the Mayor a written protest against the rugby tests between New Zealand and South Africa which "will be staged under conditions of racial discrimination which is a betrayal of the ideals of sportsmanship."

The Mayor told the deputation he could not prevent the test matches. The deputation urged he make a statement against segregation in sport. Asked if the deputation thought any Non-European merited inclusion in the Springbok rugby team, the deputation replied that many did. The Mayor said he was interested to hear this as he knew many Non-Europeans were fine cricketers but he didn't know about their rugby players.

Port Elizabeth

OFFICIALS of the non-racial South African Sports Association sent a deputation to the P.E. Mayor last week to protest at the proposed staging of a rugby Test Match in the city when the All Blacks visit South Africa this season. The deputation said the Test Match would be "staged under conditions of racial discrimination".

The deputation appealed to the Mayor, "as guardian of the dignity

of this city", to indicate that he was not prepared to dishonour the name of the city by supporting the All Blacks match at which there would be racial discrimination.

Mr. Dennis Brutus, the Secretary, told New Age that his Association was collecting signatures for a petition to the New Zealand Government and the Opposition to use their influence to dissuade the All Blacks from coming to South Africa if they have to do so on apartheid terms, thus excluding the Maoris.

Mr. Brutus said he was making a special appeal for a "flat-out effort" to collect the signatures. The people who were fighting against racial discrimination in sport in New Zealand were heavily dependent on the efforts of people in this country.

"If we can support the campaign in New Zealand by the presentation of a massive petition from this country," he said, "the racial supremacists in South Africa may yet meet with one of their biggest disappointments."

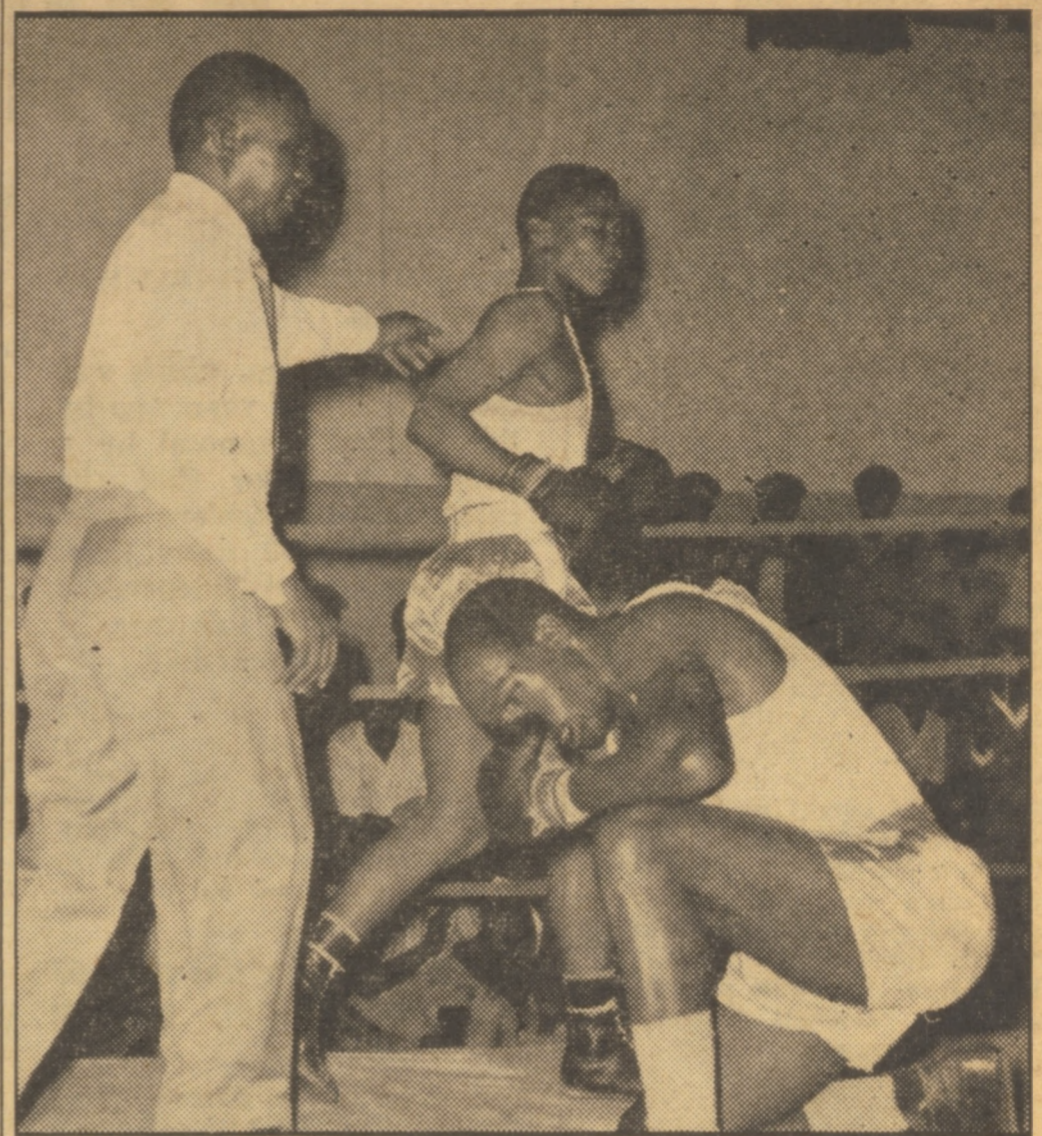
## MOROKA SWALLOWS BEAT THE TERRORS

THE Moroka Swallows continued their winning streak when they registered their third consecutive win by beating the Moroka Terrors 4-1 in a thrilling game for the South African Robertson Cup competition series at the Bantu Sports Ground, Johannesburg, last Saturday.

Joseph "Carlton" Moloi, the Swallows inside right, shocked and stunned everyone when he registered the first goal for his team within the first minute of play.

Soon after, "Differ" Mbanya, Swallows centre forward, netted the second goal after some brilliant dribbling that baffled the Terrors.

This second goal of the Swallows put some life into the Terrors who had by now recovered from the



Isaac Madondo, the Johannesburg and District amateur welterweight champion, moves to a neutral corner after dropping Zoot Mango for the full count in their hectic encounter in the recent Transvaal Amateur championships in Pretoria.

## MOVE TO END RACIALISM IN TRANSVAAL CRICKET

From Joe Gqabi

THE Johannesburg Inter-Race Cricket Board has resolved to end racialism in the Transvaal and to form a Transvaal Cricket Board to control cricket in the province. This resolution was taken at a meeting of the Board held recently.

Earlier the Inter-Race Board had set up a sub-committee to review the whole position and report back. The sub-committee recommended that the constitution of the Inter-Race Board be revised in order to meet the changing times; that the name of the board be the Transvaal Cricket Board and that this should be the only body to control cricket in the Transvaal. Urging the Board to speed the end of racialism in cricket, it recommended that the affiliation to the new Transvaal Board should be on a geographical basis and that there should be no sponsoring of matches on racial lines.

The Rev. B. Sigamoney, chairman of the sub-committee, told New Age that it was the opinion of his sub-committee that these conditions of dual loyalty cannot continue and that loyalty should be confined to the Transvaal Cricket Board. To achieve this the sub-committee feels it is necessary to visit the different cricket centres in the Transvaal and explain the aims fully.

NO CO-OPERATION

Dealing with the non-participation of the Transvaal Indian Cricket Union in the activities of the Inter-Race Board since it sent its ultimatum to the Board that it will not take part in any racial fixtures until such time as the Board had done away with racialism, the Rev. Sigamoney said that the Indian Union had not co-operated with the sub-committee. He further said he was of the opinion that the failure of the Transvaal Indian Cricket Union to co-operate with the Board "may be due to the fact that they are still sulking because the West Indian team was stopped from coming to South Africa last year."

The Rev. Sigamoney alleged that the Transvaal Indian Cricket Union, while demanding an end to racialism, was supporting the racial tournament organised by the South African Indian Cricket Board for the Christopher Cup which was due to take place in Durban this month, but has been postponed by the South African Indian Cricket Board because most of its affiliated centres have withdrawn from the tournament.

All Kinds of Photographic Work undertaken by **ELI WEINBERG**, Photographer, 11, Plantation Road, Gardens, Johannesburg. Phone: 45-4103

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