

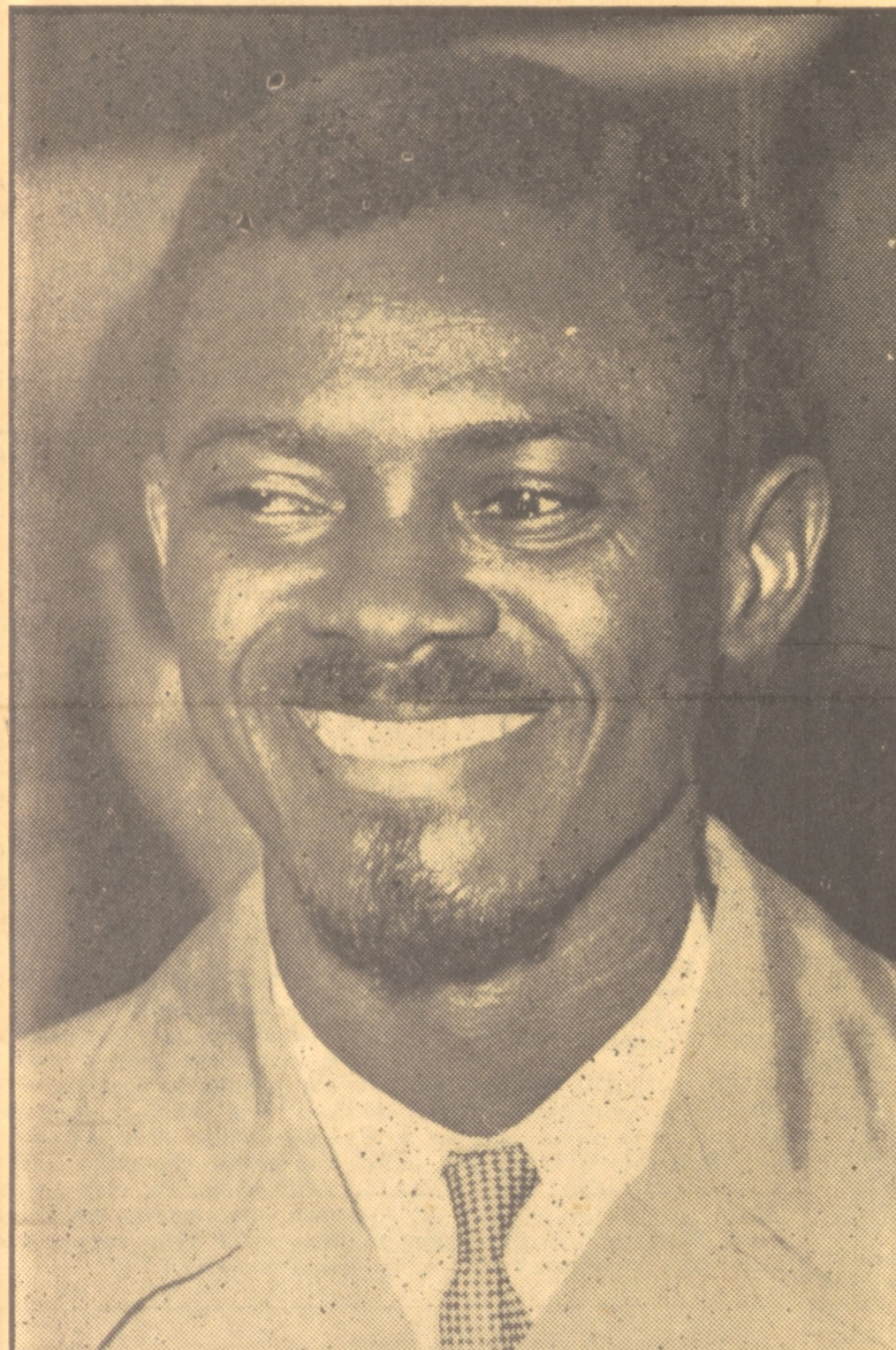
AFRICA

LUMUMBA IS LAWFUL PREMIER OF THE CONGO

UNITED Nations forces are meddling quite unjustifiably in the internal affairs of the Congo. By blatantly taking the offensive against the country's lawfully elected Premier, the persons in charge of the U.N. troops in the Congo have acted quite unlawfully, and, far from paving the way for peace in the country, as they claim, they have prepared the ground for increased tension and chaos.

When reports first came out about clashes between U.N. troops and Congolese soldiers, there were many people who assumed that Lumumba was merely a hothead who did not know what was good for him.

Lumumba's main complaint all along was that the U.N. forces were acting not as the helpers of the Congolese Government, but as their masters. Lumumba complained that the U.N. representatives, who were in his country at the request of his government, were constantly intervening in the internal affairs of the country,



BATTLE FOR THE CONGO

(Continued from last week)

KATANGA—KEY TO THE CONGO

THE Katanga province, which borders on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, is the Congo's treasure-house.

Although it has only slightly more than one tenth of the Congo's population, it normally produces two thirds of the country's total output. Whoever controls the copper, cobalt and uranium mines of the Katanga, controls the economy of the Congo.

Leopoldville, capital of the Congo, cannot exist without Elizabethville, chief city of the Katanga. "Leo" has been built on its position as chief trading station for the Katanga.

When it came to drafting a constitution for the about to be independent Congo, the Belgians realised the necessity for a centralised Congo state, and were strong upholders of the interdependence of the Congo's six provinces. In fact, when Sir Roy Welensky, Premier of the Rhodesian Federation, spoke about the Katanga breaking away from the Congo, it was the Belgians who reacted most bitterly against this proposal.

This was at a time when they assumed that they would retain actual control of the whole of the Congo. Now that they have lost out so heavily, they are changing their tune. In any event, the mining bosses of the Katanga never took readily to the granting of independence to the Congo, and always favoured secession.

Belgian Big Business has found for itself a useful stooge in the person of Katanga's "Premier" Moïse Tshombe. The following report in U.S. magazine Newsweek shows vividly who is pulling the strings:

"Outside stood squads of Belgian soldiers. Inside, next to the Premier's office, sat his military 'adviser,' the Belgian commandant, and the Premier's personal speech-writer, Belgian businessman Georges Thussen. To complete the scene, the portraits of five kings of Belgium looked down from the wall of the room where Tshombe met the press.

"The fact is that in an attempt to hold a European bridgehead in Katanga, the Belgians have propped up Tshombe's 'independence' with administrators, troops and money."

Tshombe, the son of a chief and born into the richest African business family in the Katanga, has faithfully uttered his masters' words. Shortly after June 30 he declared the Katanga an independent state. Belgian troops have since run the province with an iron hand (our press fails to carry reports of their 'atrocities,' the number of journalists they have arrested and insulted, the U.N. officials they have attempted to humiliate etc.).

At the time of writing, the last garrisons of Belgian troops were indicating their unwillingness to obey the U.N. order to clear out of the Congo. Ultimately they will have to leave, so why, then, do they delay?

To the dismay of the plotters, Lumumba showed that he is the only true national leader in the Congo when he won overwhelming support for himself and his policies from the Congolese Senate. The National Assembly has all along supported him.

Instead of backing stooges of the Belgians like Tshombe and Kalonji, the U.N. forces should assist the central Government in its task of unifying the country and restoring order. Otherwise they must get out, and let the troops of Guinea and Mali help the Congolese Government get things straight.

The answer is that the longer Tshombe's puppet Government can hold out, the more difficult does the position of the central government become.

The defiance of the present rulers of the Katanga is acting as a signal to other forces in the Congo who are attacking the central authority.

This is clearly shown in the case of the "Government" set up by M. Kalonji, who broke away from Lumumba last year, in the central Kasai province. Kalonji, who is reported to be backed by Big Business, has followed in Tshombe's footsteps by declaring the Kasai a separate "Mining State," and has spoken of federation with Tshombe's Katanga.

Similarly, the Abako people in Leopoldville, who formerly followed the lead of Congolese President Kasavubu in supporting Lumumba, are now once more talking about setting up a separate state of the Lower Congo.

BY REFUSING TO ALLOW THE TROOPS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INTO THE KATANGA, DAG WAS THEREFORE EXERCISING A MOST IMPORTANT INFLUENCE ON THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTRY—HE WAS ALLOWING TSHOMBE'S FRAUDULENT STATE TO CONTINUE TO BE IN EXISTENCE, AND THEREBY ENCOURAGING THE DIS-INTEGRATION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CONGO AND THE COLLAPSE OF THE LUMUMBA GOVERNMENT.

In the end the consequent quarrel between Lumumba and Dag was settled in the Security Council in Dag's favour. It must be remembered that the Security Council, which was called upon to decide on the quarrel, is dominated by the Big Powers (mostly Western), and that the African representative on it, who comes from Tunisia, is a personal friend of Dag's. Had the UN representative of, say, Ghana been on the Security Council, the outcome might well have been quite different. As it was, only the Soviet representative gave full support to Lumumba.

AFRICA'S CHANCE

AT the time of writing the position remains as tangled as ever. There is no single force capable of dominating the whole country.

Lumumba undoubtedly has the greatest following of all the Congolese politicians, but, as was pointed out by Tanganyika's Nyerere, his is a minority government. The Eastern and Western Powers outside the Congo neutralise one another to a large extent. Who, then, will fill the political vacuum that exists there?

The independent states of Africa have a great opportunity and a heavy responsibility in this connection. If they can pool their resources, if they can give the Congolese Government the military backing, the technical and financial assistance that it needs, then the Congolese Government may pull through and build up a prosperous, progressive state.

A start has been made in this direction at the recent meeting in Leopoldville of representatives of 13 African states. Their very presence there at the request of Lumumba provided great moral support for the Congolese government. Two main points seem to

(Continued in next column)



China's Mao.

Chinese View:

RESOLUTE STRUGGLE TO BACK NEGOTIATIONS

Vice-Premier Chen Yi (July 1960) Therefore, to the World Peace movement remains a long and arduous struggle. The foremost task of the World Peace movement today is to take full advantage of the present excellent situation, and rally the peoples of the world to struggle to the very end with full confidence for continuing to defeat the policies of war and aggression of the imperialists headed by the United States and for the defence of world peace. Through this struggle the peoples of the world will realise more and more clearly that the enemy of world peace is imperialism headed by the United States.

We must tell the people of the world the truth, so that they could, on the one hand, see clearly the bright prospects of the struggle for world peace and not be intimidated by imperialist war threats, and on the other hand, maintain a high degree of vigilance on account of the inherent nature of imperialism and

(Continued from previous column) have been emphasised at this meeting:

The independent states of Africa will back Lumumba as the Prime Minister of the Congo and will support his efforts to unify the country.

The Lumumba government must co-operate as fully as possible with the UN troops and administrative personnel. Since the meeting there has in fact been a noticeable drop in the number of incidents leading to strains between the UN forces and Congolese troops. Lumumba has declared that differences that exist are due to misunderstandings, and the prospects for greater co-operation are much better.

At the same time the battle in the Kasai province is being intensified, and an invasion of the Katanga province by central government forces is imminent. Lumumba is still Prime Minister, despite the confident predictions of his critics that he could not last much longer.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE MAJORITY OF THE CONGOLESE, AND THE BACKING OF THE AFRICAN STATES, THE ASIAN AND COMMUNIST BLOCS, AND WITH UN ASSISTANCE, THE CONGO GOVERNMENT HAS A GOOD CHANCE OF OVERCOMING ITS DIFFICULTIES AND SETTING UP A PROSPEROUS, GO-AHEAD STATE IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.

(Concluded)

THERE IS NO "SPLIT" BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA

- There is no "split" between the Soviet Union and China.
- Basically the leaders of both countries are **AGREED** on their assessment of the international situation, on Peaceful co-existence between countries with different social systems.

The possibility of preventing wars in the present era,

The necessity of people's vigilance with regard to the danger of war since the existence of imperialism retains the grounds for aggressive wars,

The struggle for peace being the paramount task for all.

- What **APPEARS** to be differences arises out of questions of emphasis, dictated by the specific role each country is playing in world affairs and, in particular, their specific relationship with the United States.

The **SOVIET UNION**, enjoying membership of the United Nations Organisation and having direct diplomatic relations with the United States, naturally places great emphasis on negotiation and utilises every opportunity towards this end.

were one thing and the foreign policy of the U.S. administration quite another.

Not for nothing, Khrushchov added, is it said that the road to hell is paved with good intentions.

Soviet View:

CHINA, on the other hand, is still denied membership of the United Nations, has no diplomatic relations with the United States, and is constantly faced with the menace of direct attack from that country. Part of her territory (Taiwan) is in fact being used as an important military base by the U.S.A. It is therefore natural for China to emphasise the aggressive character of American imperialism and the need for active defence against it.

These are the main points which emerge from a serious study of the declarations made by representatives of the two countries in recent months.

Both sides are quite emphatic on the need for close unity between the two countries as being the basis for maintaining world peace and achieving political, economic and social progress throughout the world.

THERE SEEMS TO BE NO REASON WHATSOEVER TO EXPECT ANY "SPLIT" BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

We print examples of recent statements which bring out the above points.

12 Year Emergency Ends in Malaya

The Malayan People's Socialist Front boycotted celebrations of the end of the 12-year State of Emergency in Malaya recently. The Front pointed out that although the "emergency" and "emergency regulations" were lifted, they were being replaced by new "internal security regulations" which would bring greater difficulties to the people. It demanded the release of all detainees still held under the emergency regulations and the abolition of all restrictions imposed upon them.

PEACE COUNCIL FOR BOYCOTT

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace in a recent resolution called upon all peace-loving peoples to extend to the utmost their efforts in support of the world-wide movement to isolate the Government of South Africa economically and politically and to ensure effective economic sanctions by the United Nations.

The Bureau pledges every support for the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and white supremacy, and for a fully democratic state based on universal adult suffrage, irrespective of race, colour or sex." said the resolution passed in Stockholm.

Not War-Mongers

A CHINESE newspaper editorial of August 14, after criticising U.S. rejection of Premier Chou En-lai's proposal for a nuclear-free zone and a non-aggression pact between countries in the Pacific, attacks the Americans for shamelessly calling China "belligerent."

"As for the modern revisionists and their followers who have gone so far as to take their cue from the U.S. imperialists in slandering

KHRUSHCHOV—



Honest and Equal Talks

PEACEFUL COMPETITION, NEGOTIATIONS

Old Bolshevik, Otto Kuusinen, speaking at the 90th Lenin Anniversary meeting stated:

In the West at the present time there are glib propagandists who allege that Lenin was against the peaceful co-existence of the two systems. It is clear that at the time of the intervention the question of the peaceful co-existence of socialism and capitalism was relegated to the background.

But then, these gentlemen carefully pass over in silence Lenin's entire policy during the first years of Soviet power, his line towards establishing businesslike co-operation with capitalist states, the line which was clearly expressed in Lenin's directives to the Soviet delegates to the first international conferences, for instance in Genoa in 1922.

In that period Lenin developed his idea of the peaceful economic competition of the two systems. To use Lenin's expression, this is the "rivalry of two methods, two formations—communist and capitalist."

"We shall prove," Lenin continues, "that we are the stronger. Of course, the task is a difficult one, but we have said and continue to say that socialism has the power of example. Force is of avail in relation to those who want to restore their power. But that exhausts the value of force, and after that only influence and example are of avail. We must demonstrate the importance of communism practically, by example."

Of course, aggressiveness is inherent in the nature of imperialism. But one should not dogmatically consider only this aspect of the matter. The fact that powerful forces counteracting war have appeared should not be ignored.

One should not overlook the fact that the time has gone, never to return, when imperialism had the whole world under its sway. . . . Don't these powerful factors have practical significance in settling the questions of peace and war?

Therefore, in order to be loyal to Marxism-Leninism today, it is not sufficient to repeat the old truth that imperialism is aggressive. The task is to make full use of the new factors operating for peace in order to save humanity from the catastrophe of another war. A dogmatic position is a backward position. The correctness of our foreign policy of creative Leninism, making use of all the factors for peace, is proved best of all by the success of this policy.

Kuusinen then refers to the diehard imperialists—the members of the Pentagon (U.S. Defence Department), the NATO big shots, the

German and Japanese revenge-seeking militarists, and says: "They should not be underestimated. . . . the vigilance of the people should not be weakened."

"A vigorous struggle against the imperialists is necessary in order to frustrate their aggressive plans. The peace forces must constantly remind the enemies of peace: . . . if you start a war you will be hanged as the Nazi ringleaders were hanged in Nuremberg."

CONGOLESE VISIT CHINA

Mumengi Donaton, Felix and Angesaka Celestin, members of the Political Bureau of the African Solidarity Party of the Congo, arrived in Peking recently. They are guests of the All-China Youth Federation.

SOCIALIST STATES RECOGNISE IVORY COAST

The Soviet Union has decided to recognise the Ivory Coast Republic as an independent state and is ready to establish diplomatic relations with it. This was announced by Mr. Khrushchov in a cable to Prime Minister Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast. Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia have similarly expressed their recognition.

"New" Colonialism in Africa

The proclamation of independence in African countries, formerly colonised by Western countries, did not mean an end to the age of colonialism in Africa. There was a new kind of colonialism which threatened the continent, said the Moroccan newspaper Al Alam in a commentary recently.

It said that the colonialists were not able to defeat the liberation movement in Africa. They attempted to remain "European minorities" aiming to preserve their interests and privileges. On the other hand Western countries attempted to "co-operate" with certain African leaders in order to preserve their position in Africa. For this purpose they granted "financial assistance"—described as "assistance to underdeveloped countries." but this assistance meant retaining of control by the Western countries both in political and economic fields, the paper said.

THE EMERGENCY IS NOT OVER FOR THESE FAMILIES

OFFICIALLY the State of Emergency has come to an end but the emergency is still far from over for the families of thousands of political leaders throughout the country.

Their battle to keep going is hardly begun, let alone won. Men and women held in jail for up to five months as Emergency detainees have come home to a bleak future. Many have lost their jobs. The fortunate few who had businesses have found them closed down or barely running. Some have come home to illness, even death. Cupboards are bare. Purses are empty.

The misery and heartbreak caused by arrests and detention can be seen at the offices of the Defence and Aid Fund in Johannesburg where streams of poverty-stricken people go every day for assistance. Some travel in from as far away as Bethal, Rustenburg and Balfour.



Mrs. Grace Mashigo manages a smile with her three children outside their home when New Age visited them. Her husband is serving three years imprisonment for incitement. Her sister who was the sole supporter in the absence of her husband has taken ill and is in hospital. They have no other source of income.



Clad in black mourning clothes, Mrs. Gaetsiwe sits outside their home in Western Native Township. Her mother died a few hours after her husband's release. Sitting on her lap is her prematurely born baby.

● Mrs. Martha Tsotetsi told New Age that when her son was arrested his youngest son was a baby of only eleven days. Mr. Tsotetsi, who is serving three years for incitement, was his family's sole breadwinner. Since his arrest five months ago this family has received only one 50 lb. bag of mealie meal and a subsistence allowance of £3. Mrs. Tsotetsi is living with her son's family while he is still in prison. Mrs. Lena Tsotetsi has taken a job as a domestic servant to support her three young children, all of whom have been ill during the past five months.

EXPELLED FROM SCHOOL

● Mrs. Mary Maseko, whose husband is serving a three year sentence in prison for incitement, told New Age that one of her children had been expelled from school because the family could not afford the school fees. There are seven children, their ages ranging from 10 months to 12 years, to look after and also Mr. Maseko's invalid mother. Mrs. Maseko has a part-time job in which she earns £2 10s. a week.

● Twins were born to Mr. Benjamin Goapele whilst he was in jail facing a charge of incitement which was later withdrawn. Mr. Goapele has since lost his job. The twins have outgrown the clothes given to them by a charitable body. Mr. Goapele's brother-in-law has been assisting the family to pay rent. Mr. Goapele told New Age that their main worry is food and clothing, particularly for their children.

● Trade unionist Mr. John Gaetsiwe came home in time to fulfil the only deathbed wish of his old mother-in-law: "I want to see John before I die." She died less than 24 hours after Mr. Gaetsiwe's release from detention. The Gaetsiwe have four children, their ages range from 4 months to 8 years of whom the last was prematurely born. They have had no income from the moment John was detained.



Mrs. Baduza of Orlando was found by New Age doing her washing, in spite of her serious heart ailment. Two of her four children stand next to her. Her husband Mr. S. Baduza was detained during the emergency. She told New Age that there was neither food nor coal in their home and she found it extremely difficult to live.



Mrs. Mary Maseko with four of her eight children, the youngest of whom is only 10 months old. Their father Mr. Maseko, who is a sign-writer, is serving three years imprisonment for incitement. Their only income is £2.10.0 a week.

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