

U.S. BIG GAME HUNT IN AFRICA

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT has stepped up its efforts to capture Africa's vast resources for American Big Business—but it is not finding its task an easy one.

THE new spurt in official U.S. activity in Africa began in March this year when U.S. Vice-President Nixon attended the independence celebrations in Ghana on behalf of President Eisenhower.

Nixon used the opportunity to make a three-week "goodwill" tour of North Africa.

The gist of his report on the trip was in his statement that: "To the extent that our resources and other demands permit, we should extend economic and technical assistance to the countries of Africa in helping them to further their economic development."

An earlier report by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee had underlined the fact that "Africa is the world's largest reservoir of natural resources." The report listed uranium, copper, chrome, iron, bauxite, manganese, asbestos, tin, graphite, industrial diamonds, gold, columbite, cobalt, beryllium and other minerals.

Moreover, the leader of the Democratic Party, Adlai Stevenson, has shown on his return from trips to Africa that he holds similar views.

Thus the leaders of both the Democrats and the Republicans agree that Africa is a ripe plum for American businessmen.

Their Methods And Plans

SIGNS of the intensified U.S. drive are:

- The setting up of a separate Bureau of African affairs in the U.S. State Department;
- A new Assistant Secretary of State to deal exclusively with African problems;
- An increase of U.S. Information Agency spending in Africa;
- Establishment of new diplomatic posts in African countries;
- Increased economic aid for African countries.

WALL STREET SPEAKS

According to the Wall Street Journal (Aug. 2), "American experts are manning planes and boats for a seven-year economic survey of the Blue Nile in ETHIOPIA, with the possibility of a vast river-valley development in mind.

"Atomic Energy Commission experts nose around constantly in the uranium-rich BELGIAN CONGO.

"And with an eye to war emergency needs, Uncle Sam's military men push for better rail links across Southern Africa's mid-section from ANGOLA to MOZAMBIQUE."

The Continent may be different, but the techniques are the same. As happened in Europe and Asia during the days of the Marshall Plan and the building of NATO and SEATO bases, where "aid" goes, the representatives of U.S. monopolies are not far behind.

Last year, for example, U.S. business invested some 50 million dollars in Africa, on top of an existing investment of 500 million dollars.

"State Department experts," the Wall Street Journal dispatch continues, "say that the Frederick Starr Contracting Co. is dickering with Chase Manhattan Bank for the financing of a shipbuilding yard in MOROCCO.

"American aluminium companies are surveying bauxite deposits in GHANA and FRENCH GUINEA. U.S. oil concerns such as Gulf, Jersey Standard, Standard of California and Shell are poking around for crude deposits in LIBYA, MOZAMBIQUE, ETHIOPIA and SOMALIA.

"And mining firms are seeking copper, manganese, iron, chrome and other vital metals in such scat-

tered spots as the RHODESIAS, LIBERIA and SOUTH AFRICA.

Two Major Obstacles

THIS big drive for riches, we are bluntly told, is being carried out under the guise of "saving Africa from Communism." The Wall Street Journal quotes "a top adviser to the Secretary of States Dulles" as saying:

"We are worried that the economies of Africa, particularly the newly-independent countries, will collapse and the free governments will fall to Communist rabble-rousers."

Yet the very same despatch says that "U.S. experts report that direct Soviet activity in Africa is very light," with Moscow having embassies in only three countries—Tunisia, Ethiopia and the Sudan.

But the U.S. drive to "capture" Africa is not proving easy. The main obstacles have not been created by Moscow, but come from two other sources:

1. PEOPLES OF AFRICA

First is the determination of the peoples of Africa not to emerge out of the frying pan of the old imperial colonialism into the fire of the new dollar colonialism.

At the moment there is a great wave of anti-American feeling sweeping through the ARAB countries of North Africa as a result of American interference with the States of the Middle East.

Newly-independent Sudan gave a hostile reception to Nixon during his visit.

And the Government of GHANA has given the Americans a shot in the eye by establishing relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Government of China as well as with the Western powers.

2. OLD IMPERIAL POWERS

The second major obstacle to American penetration into Africa comes from the old imperialist powers, who are striving with varying degrees of success to safeguard their colonial possessions from the talons of the American eagle.

Belgium has stalled for several years now on permitting U.S. companies to engage in large-scale activities in the Congo.

The British themselves are financing developments in the Central African Federation, keeping all the while a close watch on the U.S. feelers in Nigeria, Uganda and Kenya.

It is the French who appear to be the immediate losers in the im-

SOVIET WORKERS ON TOP OF THEIR JOB

(Continued from page 6)

part of it. . . Discontented individuals there may be—there always are. But anyone who believes that there are millions of discontented workers, only waiting for the opportunity to escape from their unfortunate lot, are living in a fool's paradise.

"The Soviet has found the key to the production of capital equipment on an unprecedented scale, and every single man in every single shop is behind it. The same spirit does not exist here. We realise that these are probably unpopular words, and that they may rebound

on us personally, but we make them without apology, because, without a similar spirit here, we do not believe there is the vaguest chance of competing with the Soviet in terms of industrial production. It is a challenge to management and labour that must be met."

Belief in Automation

This enthusiasm for technical progress is something that Mr. Stubbs and Mr. Trippe found to be well-nigh universal. They report that:

"Far from trying to inhibit the development of automation by restrictive practices or other means,

quite as much of the driving force towards modern techniques comes from the plant workers themselves and their trade unions as from management and higher organizations. One sees evidence everywhere of their belief in automation, belief that it will improve their positions rather than jeopardise them, and provide the key to a better future."

HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR DONATION YET?

Background To Zhukov's Removal

MARSHAL Zhukov's removal from leading positions in the Soviet Government and Communist Party came after a long series of complaints had been made against him and other Soviet Army leaders by Party officials working in the Army.

This emerges from a report from Moscow by British correspondent Sam Russell.

Long before the last session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Russell reports, which four months ago removed Malenkov, Kaganovich and Molotov, there had been complaints about the attitude of Army leaders, and of Marshal Zhukov himself, toward the Party organisations in the Army.

It is said, Russell continues, that political workers in the Army were even prevented from having access to the Central Committee of the Party.

With the appointment of Zhukov as a full member of the Presidium of the Party at the last session of the Central Committee it was thought that the position would change.

Instead, writes Russel, it was found that even greater difficulties were placed in the way of the Communist Party organisations in the Army, and it was also said that Zhukov was getting himself boosted in every sort of way.

The head of the Soviet Army political department appealed to the Central Committee and to the Presidium, and it was felt that a decision had to be made, taking into account the whole tenor of Zhukov's previous attitude.

While Zhukov was away in Yugoslavia and Albania, meetings of the Party organisations in the armed forces were held in the military districts all over the Soviet Union, and these organisations were informed of the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to relieve



"BOOSTED HIMSELF."

Zhukov of his position as Defence Minister. On Zhukov's return to Moscow, the Central Committee met at various times over a week to discuss his position in the Party. It is reported that he admitted to the Central Committee that he had been wrong.

The Central Committee eventually decided to remove him from all leading positions in the Party.

● Zhukov's successor as Defence Minister, Marshal Malinovsky, fought with a Russian brigade on World War I's Western front; then hurried back after the Revolution to help form soldier's soviets in Siberia.

In World War II he commanded the Soviet troops that drove the Nazis from the Ukraine, and later directed operations against the Japanese in Manchuria.

Anti anti-anti

NEW YORK.

We may not be faced directly by Communists. But we must beware of the growing number of anti-anti-Communists.

Editorial in Yonkers (U.S.A.) Herald Statesman.

"First free your own people; then help us to free ourselves from the European colonialists. Then we will accept your aid—with no strings attached."

RENT STRUGGLE REACHES A CLIMAX

Thousands Refuse to Pay Increases

JOHANNESBURG.

THE rent struggle reached a climax this week as the increased rents became due in the Johannesburg townships.

The people's decision had been no payment of the increased rents and some have paid the old scales as usual. Others at the time of going to press have still to pay as rents are due by the seventh of each month. Some paying the old rents have had their balances carried forward by the authorities.

A court petition against the increases was due to be lodged in the Pretoria Supreme Court as the week opened.

Evictions have become a common sight in townships on the Reef

where the increases, have already been enforced. In Daveyton, Benoni, evictions are said to be a daily feature.

In Atteridgeville, Pretoria, since rents were raised last November, rent arrears have shot up to £5,000. The Bishop of Pretoria tried to have some evictions of families stayed at Atteridgeville.

Families are at their wits end to know how to pay increased rents, now more than double in many cases.

A petition has also been drawn

up and sent to the Minister of Native Affairs as well as to the Administrator of the Transvaal. Although the contents of the petition have not been released to the press, New Age learns that it draws the attention of the authorities to the desperate economic plight of the Africans as shown by many economic surveys and such protest movements as the bus boycott.

The African National Congress is right behind the move by the residents to resist the increased rents, a statement issued by the Congress says. The African is inhumanly underpaid and this is the cause of the bus boycott, and this rent boycott. Congress calls on the authorities to withdraw the rent increase and support the demand for wage increases and £1 a day minimum wage.

White Workers Will Also Suffer From Job Reservation

PORT ELIZABETH.

WE are now living in the age of Sputnik, and the Nats' attempt to reduce the Coloured people to a community of 'skaapwagters' cannot succeed in the face of the determination of the masses to be free," said Mr. M. J. Fletcher at a crowded meeting in the Jarman Hall last week.

The meeting was organised by the Port Elizabeth branch of the South African Coloured People's Organisation to protest against the reservation of jobs in the garment industry.

Mr. Fletcher, national organiser of the Textile Workers' Union, said that the days of the boss and his gang of meek labourers were over.

TAME TRADE UNIONS

Speaking for the same union, Miss E. Walton said: "We see now

what happens to tame trade unions. If the price of trade union registration is the surrender of trade union militancy, then it is a price we cannot afford to pay."

Explaining the effects of the I.C. Act on the workers, Mr. D. Brutus said that in the event of depression the Non-White workers will be told to give way to White labour, but the Europeans would not escape the effects unharmed.

"Thousands of unemployed workers mean that less money will be spent and that factories will close down."

The meeting was under the chairmanship of Mr. S. J. Tobias, secretary of SACPO in Port Elizabeth, and other speakers were from the ANC and the Food and Canning Workers' Union.

A resolution calling upon all workers to unite to show their condemnation of the I.C. Act was unanimously passed.

Visited by Special Branch

BOKSBURG.

Members of the Special Branch of the CID visited Mr. Enoch Shabalala at his home in Stirtonville, Boksburg, recently.

"Just to note my face so that they'll be able to identify me at meetings," Mr. Shabalala told New Age.

Mr. Shabalala was one of the Boksburg leaders of the 1952 Defence Campaign and later a member of the advisory board until criticism of his membership of the ANC forced him to withdraw from the board.

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Unite With Garment Workers To Fight Job Reservation

—DURBAN APPEAL

DURBAN.

"HANDS off our jobs, unite with garment workers to fight job reservation proclamation," is the appeal issued to thousands of workers throughout Durban by the local branch of the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions.

The workers are called upon to attend a mass meeting on Sunday, November 17, to protest against the job reservation proclamation for the garment industry.

Invitations to address the meeting have been sent to trade unionists, Members of Parliament and other prominent persons. Thousands of workers from all industries are expected to attend this meeting.

A statement issued by the Natal Indian Youth Congress calls upon all workers, regardless of the industry in which they work, to rally to

the support of the garment workers in their struggle against the Government's attempt to create an army of unemployed Non-Europeans.

"We support the policy advocated by the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions to mobilise all industrial and other workers to organise and fight this iniquitous proclamation. We urge the youth in industry to participate in the organisation of action committees in their respective factories so that action against the proclamation can be co-ordinated and extended throughout the province.

"No worker is safe from the job reservation proclamation. Today it is the Non-European garment worker, tomorrow the workers in the textile, chemical, leather, tin, and every other industry," concludes the statement.

The Answer Is Education For All

America and other countries seem to be jealous of the USSR's scientific achievements. They are beginning to ask their own leading scientists why the USSR should be ahead of them in the sphere of scientific inventions.

Speculating about this, it seems to me that the reason why the USSR is ahead is because there is freedom in education there. Any child has access to any line of education subject only to the dictates of his own intellect, and without any artificial limitation springing from prejudice or jealousy.

It is perhaps because the children there are not deprived of their natural intellectual talents which the Creator bestowed on them. There are schools for all irrespective of social standing, fees, books etc. regardless of poverty or wealth.

Those countries which meet with fiasco in this scientific epoch must realise that the heat of bias will never cease to destroy the light of truth within themselves.

M. C. BOSHIELO

Johannesburg.

TIDE BEGINNING TO TURN AGAINST THE NATS. ?

Lessons of Rand Elections

JOHANNESBURG.

THE Nationalist Party is losing ground. Its opponents are more awake and determined than at any time since 1948. A growing minority of the White electorate is looking beyond the United Party for more progressive and democratic leadership.

These are some of the lessons of last week's municipal elections on the Rand. In a record poll, the United Party recaptured two important seats from Nationalists. The U.P. candidates also heavily defeated the seven Liberal Party and one Congress of Democrats candidate in Johannesburg.

Nevertheless, the Liberal and Democratic candidates polled three and a half thousand votes, despite the "tidal wave" of support for the U.P. which sprang from the growing dislike and detestation of the Nats among the majority of voters. Dr. Percy Cohen, Congress of Democrats candidate in Ward 19, told New Age that he was not disappointed at the result—he received 341 votes against his U.P. opponent's 2,245.

"The fact that the election was on the eve of the General Election had an important bearing on the results," said Dr. Cohen. "The voters are already thinking in terms of Parliament rather than of municipal issues.

"All the same the fact that over three hundred voters gave their support to our organisation, with its uncompromising stand for democratic principle, is no small achievement," he added.

"The election campaign has enabled us to meet thousands of voters, to explain our point of view, and also to learn theirs," concluded Dr. Cohen. "It has been a fine experience which strengthened our young Congress in every way. From it we shall draw valuable lessons, win new members and gain fresh enthusiasm."

Food Problem Solved

The U.S. Agriculture Department told Congress in Washington yesterday not to worry too much about food shortages in an H-bomb war because there will be more food left than people.

—London News Chronicle.

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"Daveytown - A Little Hell"

From a Correspondent

DAVEYTOWN, Benoni, is described by the local residents as a "little Hell, where Africans gnash their teeth and shed tears."

Officially it is a "model township," but the residents are subject to unending raids and arrests by the police for permits, failure to pay rents, water or lights on time, for trading without a municipal licence, or for car-owners not being in possession of an "M" licence, when conveying their friends. People have become tired of complaining about the never-ending beer raids.

Hopes that some improvement of conditions would be gained by the election of a new Advisory Board, were shattered when the municipal authorities acted in a manner which appeared to be open sabotage of the elections last September.

Prior to the polling day municipal loudspeaker vans toured the township urging the people to vote for the old Advisory Board members. On the day of the election 20 voters who arrived later in the day cause they had not paid their rent for September. A truck-load of voters who arrived later in the day were refused admission to the polling station by officials who said that votes were already being counted and that the station was closed.

The result of the elections was the return of the old Board members, and the old order of things.

Atomic Toll

TOKYO.

THE 27th victim this year of atomic bomb effects is a former Japanese policeman, who died in Hiroshima earlier this month. The victim, Saburo Komaki, 44, was sent to Hiroshima in a first-aid team following the bomb explosion in 1945 and was affected by radiation.

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