

U.S. BID TO GRAB AFRICA

Details Exposed in Official Report

WHY are Britain and the other imperialist powers suddenly so anxious to give "independence" to their African colonies, even at the expense of appearing to betray the White settlers there?

Because a hot pace for economic and political domination of the African continent is being set by the United States.

A recent document of the United States Foreign Relations Committee, called by its code name of "Study 13", is a blue-print of American plans for a new scramble for Africa, where America hopes to profit from the crimes and mistakes of the old colonial powers—Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal.

Africans Are Going To Win

U.S. policy, it says, "should be guided by expectation of the primacy of Africans in all sub-Saharan Africa." In other words, the U.S. has already decided that, despite the white settlers' opposition, African national movements are going to win south of the Sahara.

The slogan of anti-colonialism, it points out, will continue to be the most powerful rallying cry in Africa.

The report criticises "the intransigence of Portugal, the manipulations of political and economic mechanisms for the benefit of the European minority in the Union of South Africa, in the Federation and to a more attenuated degree in East Africa and the Congo."

"To the newly self-governing peoples of the world, as for those who remain under tutelage, colonialism is something a white nation does to a darker people" (no mention, of course, of what white America does to Negro citizens).

"This must be kept in mind in our day-to-day operations in Africa, not only as regards our dealings with African States, but also in terms of their reactions to our position vis-a-vis the colonial Powers and the multi-racial States in Africa, the Portuguese territories and the Congo." (Most of the colonial powers, of course, are America's allies in NATO).

The Bogy of Communism

Debunking the Communist bogy

in Africa, the report warns U.S. policy-makers "not to confuse Communism and African nationalism" and it dismisses white claims about Communist influence.

It points out that there were only six Soviet representatives at the Accra conference, "as against more than 100 Americans," so "we may well ask for more specific proof of this [Communist] influence."

The unrest in Nyasaland "arose out of the circumstances under which the Federation was established and out of an intensified fear of the possibility that it might be accorded Dominion status without

adequate regard for African wishes."

U.S. Policy

Although the report declares that "we need not desert our European associates who are colonial Powers," it outlines a plan which will effectively oust their influence from Africa. Its proposals include:

1. The U.S. should favour specific statements on when and how self-government is to be attained, since "the more peaceful the transition to self-rule the greater the likelihood the present orientations toward the West will be maintained by the newly independent States";

2. Greatly increased grants should be given for African exchange and educational programmes. The training of U.S. specialists sent to Africa as technical experts or diplomats should be extended.

3. The report urges immediate reappraisal of the U.S. aid programmes for sub-Saharan Africa "in order to determine their adequacy in the light of the needs of the area and of American interest."

INVITATIONS TO AMERICA

The U.S. Embassy in Accra already has a staff of 100 and U.S. consular offices all over Africa have been greatly increased. Leading Africans are being encouraged to visit the U.S. as guests of the State Department and other Government agencies, or under the so-called "leader exchange programme".

Only last month Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the Tanganyika African Union and likely to be his country's first premier, was touring the U.S. as a guest of the State Department. Previous visitors have included Dr. Nkrumah, Mr. Mboya and Sekou Toure.

Chance For Profits

"Greater opportunities for profitable operations exist than has been realised," says the report, which concludes that every move by European Powers "to modify or relinquish colonial controls anywhere gives us more room for diplomatic manoeuvres."

SOVIET'S 20-YEAR PLAN TO GET TO THE TOP

SOVIET planners, backed by the country's leading scientists, and industrial experts, have got down to work on the long-term plan for the next 15 to 20 years, which will give the Soviet people the highest standard of living in the world.

Gosplan, the Soviet planning body, has already drawn up the preliminary estimates for production and rates of expansion during this period.

The new plan will be a focal point of the programme for building a Communist society, to be submitted to next year's Communist Party Congress.

KEY PROBLEMS

Key problems now being studied by special commissions set up by Gosplan, with the participation of the Academy of Sciences and other research and planning bodies, include:

1 The complete electrification of the Soviet Union. This has been defined by Premier Khrushchov as the very foundation for future economic progress.

2 The introduction of automation in industry on an ever-increasing scale.

3 The development of all branches of science and technology.

4 The location of industry to ensure the most effective use of natural resources and labour and the all-round development of each of the 15 Union Republics.

Some preliminary estimates showing the levels annual industrial output will reach in about 15 years time were given by Mr. Khrushchov to the Supreme Soviet just over two years ago.

With last year's figures in brackets for comparison, these were:

Iron ore	300-350 million tons (94,400,000 tons);
Pig iron	75-85 million tons (43 million tons);
Steel	100-120 million tons (59,900,000 tons);
Coal	650-750 million tons (506,500,000 tons); and
Petrol	350-400 million tons (129,500,000 tons).

"STOP ARMS RACE AND WE CAN HAVE A 6-HOUR DAY," says Khrushchov

IF the Soviet disarmament proposals were accepted, half the Soviet Union's workers could go over to a 6-hour working day before the end of 1965, declared Mr. Khrushchov recently, replying to questions on disarmament submitted

to him by Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister.

The further boosting of living standards and the still more rapid provision of more food, clothes and homes would have first call on the money saved, said the Soviet Prime Minister.

The Soviet Government, which at the end of last year announced a one-third cut in its armed forces, was now planning the complete abolition of all taxation.

A Socialist economy can make the best use of the savings that would result from an arms cut, points out Mr. Khrushchov — the arms cut announcement was closely followed by vast additional new allocations for food and health, for example.

But universal and complete disarmament would create great economic opportunities for other countries too. The whole world would benefit.

LESS THAN U.S.

Even one-tenth of the resources saved by the U.S. and Soviet Union would, if allocated for aid to underdeveloped countries, make it possible to build several giant dams like that now being built in Egypt at Aswan.

Although the Soviet Union was compelled to bear a certain arms burden, Soviet military spending was much less than that of the United States and was steadily shrinking.

REMOVALS IN CHINA TOO...



Old dwellings are smashed to the ground in a district of Peking, capital of People's China.

...BUT WITH A DIFFERENCE!



The same district after reconstruction, with new flats for the workers lining a broad boulevard.

FOREIGN NEWS FLASHES

Kenyama Chiume, one of the leaders of the banned Nyasaland African Congress, plans to set up the headquarters of his party in Leopoldville when the Congo becomes an independent state on June 30.

Flax Musopole, leader of the banned African National Congress in the Northern Province of Nyasaland, was acquitted in the Blantyre Magistrate's Court last month on charges of sedition and intimidation.

The illegal Spanish Communist Party held its sixth congress from January 28 to 31. The venue was not disclosed. The famous woman leader Dolores Ibarruri, who has hitherto been general secretary of the party, was elected president. Santiago Carillo, who was at one time secretary of the United Social-

ist Youth Movement of Spain, was elected general secretary in her place.

The conference proposed a round-table conference of all parties and groups in Spain opposed to fascist dictator General Franco. An appeal was also made to all democrats in the world to support the demand for an amnesty for all political prisoners.

An amnesty has been granted by President Nasser of the United Arab Republic to all those convicted by the Revolutionary Tribunal of anti-State activities.

The general secretary of the French Communist Party, Maurice Thorez, said recently that the Party's support for de Gaulle against the fascists in Algeria did not mean

that Communists had given up fighting against de Gaulle's "personal power".

Referring to the one-hour strike called by the trade unions during the Algerian crisis, Thorez said: "The Government would like the one-hour strike to be considered as a sort of plebiscite in its favour instead of being what it is—the political demand for self-determination in Algeria and the crushing of the fascist rebels".

The Moroccan Communist Party, recently declared illegal by the Rabat Appeal Court, which upheld the decision of a lower court, is to appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision.

Humanity has entered a new historic period in which there are tre-

mendous possibilities for peace and democratic and Socialist advance, declared general secretary Palmiro Togliatti in his opening speech to the Italian Communist Party congress recently.

He said that the tremendous economic and cultural growth of the socialist countries had changed the balance of power in favour of world peace and the great movement of colonial liberation was working in the same direction.

United action by the Communist Party and the Socialist Party was essential to democratic advance in Italy, he said. There were differences between the two parties on the question of proletarian internationalism and on how a socialist society should be built. Both had, however, a Marxist basis and it should not be difficult for them to arrive at an agreement on many questions.

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