

Africa: A Continent of Rising Nationalism; Of Turmoil

Influence Contest Spreads to Major Cold War Nations

(Editor's note: The following dispatch is the fifth of eight being published in connection with the "Great Decisions" program of the non-profit, non-partisan Foreign Policy Association. This dispatch is related to the first discussion topic: South Africa and an Explosive Continent—Role of the African Personality.)

By WILBUR G. LANDREY
United Press International
Johannesburg—AP—The ruling white citizen of South Africa are experiencing a crisis of conscience. One way or another, it will determine their survival in a black continent.

Sixteen nations gained their independence in Africa last year. The tide of black nationalism, sometimes of black racism, is still rising.

And the contest for influence and black friends is on among the major powers of the cold war—the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Communist China.

In the minds of white South Africans, outnumbered four to one in their own country, black nationalism threatens the modern Western state which they and their ancestors have been building since the 17th Century. Over one-half of the five million whites in Africa live here and they mean to stay.

Most of them have no place else to go. They have arms and organization and are willing to use them.

Pressure On Whites

And they look with alarm at the increasing pressure on the whites in the Rhodesias and the threats against white property in Kenya as it approaches independence. Above all, they hold up the Congo as an example.

This is the background against which the racial drama of South Africa is being played. The whites rule. The National party government of Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd enforces a policy of strict segregation called apartheid which would continue white supremacy.

A high government official expressed it this way: "My family came here in 1882 (ten years after the first Dutch settlement). We're not going to give up what we've built."

But there is increasing soul-searching and a growing debate within the churches, industry and the National

party itself whether strict apartheid is either moral or the road to survival.

And if a change comes soon, it will likely be forced by those very white South Africans whom the National party represents—the Afrikaans speakers who are descended from the Dutch, in contrast to the white English-speaking South Africans.

The debate over racial policy is raging within the Dutch Reformed churches. They are the churches of the Afrikaners and their influence on the government here is probably greater than that of any other Protestant church in the world.

Verwoerd Holds Firm

In the fierce controversy Verwoerd is holding firm to strict apartheid. Recently announced measures will apply it to the one and a half million Eurafrikan halfbreeds "coloreds" as well as the Bantu (natives).

That decision is also being hotly debated within his National party. An opposite view came from the retiring president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Prof. E. H. Brooks. He attacked apartheid and urged that the Bantu be given a voice in the nation.

He warned that if a start is not made in giving political rights to Africans the revolution and bloodshed will follow. He warned that if the government does not deal with the moderate African leaders, new radical ones will gain power.

He said continued "repression" of Africans is the easiest way to give rise to an eventual black dictatorship in South Africa and Congo-type atrocities. He said if any of the values of Western civilization are to be maintained, Africans must be given their rights.

Seek Equality

In the white areas, the blacks' movements are restricted, they have no political rights and they are barred from any but the lowest jobs. Critics of apartheid doubt that the white economy could exist without them.

What is the alternative to apartheid? The black leaders want equality of political rights.



ARRESTED—Wells Benner Van Steenberg Jr., Seattle airplane pilot, is shown in Seattle Friday after his arrest by the federal bureau of investigation in connection with the \$45,689.53 tunnel burglary Feb. 19 of the South Seattle Branch of the Peoples National Bank. Van Steenberg Jr., was taken into custody on a federal complaint of possessing more than \$100 of the money stolen from the bank. (UPI Telephoto)

Police Check Poisoning Of Boxer In Medford

Medford police are investigating the apparent poisoning of a boxer dog belonging to Jayce Lee Tibbets, 319 Ashland ave. The dog has recovered, but police still are looking for the source of poison, believed to be strychnine.

A veterinarian who treated the dog told police that if a child obtained the strychnine poison he would not live long enough to get to a hospital.

Congo Situation Leads JFK To Redefinition of U.S. Policy

(Editor's note: The following dispatch was furnished by the Foreign Policy Association, Inc., New York, as background material for this week's "Great Decisions" discussion on "UN in Explosive Africa." It concerns the United States position in Africa, chiefly the Congo, and its relation to the United Nations.)

The continuing deterioration of the Congo situation, especially Congolese and world-wide reaction to the "massacre" of former Premier Patrice Lumumba, led the Kennedy Administration to a recent redefinition of U.S. policy toward Africa.

American policy, as defined, is based on a UN solution, not only to the Congo situation but also to other complex African problems, whether they stem from the cold war or African nationalist rivalries.

The UN is the cornerstone of U.S. policy toward Africa. The President made this clear. He said, "Only by the presence of the United Nations in the Congo can peace be kept in Africa."

"The United States," he pointed out, "can take care of itself, but the United Nations system exists so that every nation can have the assurance of security. . . I would conceive it to be the duty of the United States and, indeed, all members of the United Nations to defend the Charter of the United Nations by opposing any attempt by any government to intervene unilaterally in the Congo."

Notes Consequences

At the same time the U.S. pointed out the consequences, should this policy fail. Adlai Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the UN, said in the Security Council, "The best way to keep the cold war and the hot war out of the Congo . . . is to keep the United Nations in."

U.S. policy, in short, sees the UN as a stabilizing force to bring order within the Congo, to exclude outside interference and to neutralize the Congo from the cold war conflict.

By strengthening the UN as a multilateral security force, the U.S. hopes to prove to Asian and African neutrals, who may have been influenced by Soviet "anti-colonialism," that a stronger UN is a better guarantor of their continued independence.

Hopes to Insulate

It also hopes to insulate Africa from the cold war (and Communist subversion) by substituting the authority of a multilateral community for the direct influence of great powers.

But there are several strong threats to the success of U.S. policy. One is the disconcerting threat of internal anarchy and civil war in the Congo itself.

The recent assumption to power of Antoine Gizenga, Mr. Lumumba's chief lieutenant, in Stanleyville, Oriental Province, increases to four the number of factions contending for internal power.

Removes Tribe

Albert Kalonji, in South Kasai Province, has removed his tribe from the authority of central administration.

Self-styled President Moïse Tshombe of rich, secessionist Katanga Province, has made his area a virtual Belgian protectorate.

President Joseph Kasavubu, assisted by provisional premier Joseph Ileo, of Leopoldville, has attempted to reconcile differences and establish a federated state, but the attempts have not been successful.

These political rivalries, plus deep tribal divisions and untrained leadership, have only increased UN difficulties to establish order and prevent further bloodshed and civil war.

Second Threat

A second threat to the success of U.S. policy is the two-pronged Communist offensive, led by the USSR.

One prong is aimed at dominating the Congo, where the USSR has recognized the Stanleyville government of Antoine Gizenga as the "rightful" successor to Lumumba's federal government.

The other prong is aimed at crippling the UN by substituting a three-man directorate for the office of Secretary General and by calling for

"noninterference" and removal of UN forces and Western military advisors from the Congo.

Western observers see this two-pronged attack as an effort by the USSR to extend its influence in Africa.

Third Threat

A third threat to the success of U.S. policy stems from disagreement among the neutrals themselves and from suspicions and sensitivities toward the West on the part of most new, former colonial nations. Neutrality in recent years has usually been anti-Western in its attitude.

Basically, however, this anti-Western attitude is really anticommunism. The ultimate objective of neutrals is to insure their independence from any domination.

The U.S. has made clear it supports the same objectives. Ambassador Stevenson said, "We pledge our full and unstinted support against any attempt by anyone to interfere with the full and free development by Africans of their own independent African future." He also pointed out the anti-colonial record of U.S. history.

Not Yet Convinced

But it is also clear that all neutrals are not yet convinced that these are, in fact, U.S. aims. Nor are all neutrals convinced of the dangers of relying on Communist support. Some neutrals even appear disenchanted with the UN itself.

The U.S. has begun a campaign to reassure these neutrals of both U.S. intentions and the advantages of a strong UN. The recent passage of the U.S. supported resolution in the Security Council, authorizing the use of force by UN troops to curb violence in the Congo, is one step in this direction.

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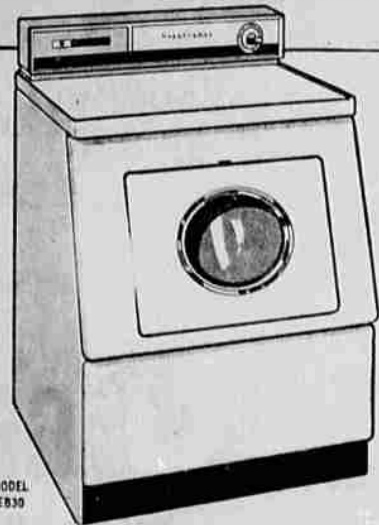
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Dairy School Set At Courthouse

The Jackson county extension service will sponsor a dairy school Tuesday in the Jackson county courthouse, County Agent Earle Jossy announced Friday.

The classes for dairymen and other interested people will be held in the breezeway of the new courthouse addition from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. A second dairy school will be held the following Tuesday, March 14, Jossy said. Dairymen should bring sack lunches. Milk will be provided.

H. P. Ewalt, Oregon State college dairy specialist, will lecture on control of mastitis followed by Dr. K. J. Peterson, OSC veterinarian on prevention and treatment of mastitis.

At 1 p.m., Ewalt will discuss herd management relative to diseases. Peterson will talk on dairy diseases and their relationship to the fertility of the dairy animal.

During the second meeting, Ewalt will talk on methods of herd management. Oscar Haag, OSC dairy marketing specialist, will talk on the problems of marketing and the dairy business outlook. Don Anderson, OSC dairy specialist, will talk on dairy herd production record.

The annual Dairy Herd Improvement association will hold its meeting Thursday, March 9, at 8 p.m. in the courthouse, Jossy said.

Medford Girl Named On Humboldt List

Arcata—Miss Nancy Dean, a freshman secretarial science major at Humboldt State college, from Medford, is one of the 65 students on the president's list of scholars for the fall, 1960, semester. Students named to the list are undergraduates who earned an index of 3.50 or better average in 12 or more units of work during the semester.

Miss Dean enrolled at Humboldt after graduating from Medford High school and is preparing to become a secretary. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. George B. Dean, 1324 Morrow rd., Medford.

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