

FREE GUINEA TAKES PRIDE IN PROGRESS

Serious Nation Strives To Become More Self-Sufficient

By JOSEPH E. L. STERN

Conakry, Guinea, April 1 (Delayed)—On the tip of a finger of land jutting into the surf off this seacoast city, the statue of a French general (circa 1900) stands facing the ocean, his arm draped paternally on the shoulder of an African boy who is looking upward for guidance and enlightenment.

At one time, not so very long ago, the general occupied a commanding post in one of the city squares.

Now he is confined to a rather grubby and neglected garden. Nearby are other pieces of statuary—a French governor on a round pedestal decorated with relief figures of Africans working; a plaque of La Belle France leaning against a fence; a massive African woman with a child at her breast.

It is a curious collection, the leftover debris of the colonial era.

They say that the Guineans will keep these statues as contemporary reminders of a hated era. But there will be no place for them in the city squares.

There, in due time, the statue of the men who led the independence movement may be erected. But not yet, for in these austere and troubled early years other projects take priority.

Only one post-independence monument has been dedicated—a low, simple stone emblazoned with the legend: "The Republic of Guinea—To all the martyrs of colonialism."

A visitor to this country is impressed quickly with the severity and determination of the new regime. Guinea has chosen the hard way—and it shows.

Little Gay Exuberance

There is little of the gay exuberance you find in the Mali Federation, where independence soon will come without any loss of French economic support.

There is none of the centrifugal progression toward full sovereignty that will make Sierra Leone at once an independent nation and a loyal member of the British Commonwealth.

Guinea is going it alone—alone, that is, except for the new and strange friends from the West who have come to woo it.

In a towering white seafaring building, still curiously called the Hotel de France, you can see these newcomers—Swiss, Maltese, Americans in button-down collars, Russian and Hungarian, their slavic features unadorned, their eyes fixed on the West, and later the darker, leaner faces of their comrades from North Vietnam.

Eyes Set Up Neighbors

The magnificent, round-tiled dining room of the Hotel de France must surely be like no place on earth. Well-lit, soft breezes swirl through the open air, the diners lean toward each other talking in muted tones, their eyes forever sizing up potential eavesdroppers at nearby tables.

The streets of the city—well, they present a scene unlike any found in this part of West Africa. For one thing, they are clean, almost painfully clean. Even more noticeable, they are quiet and relatively empty.

You see little of the swarming bustle of Monrovia, or the peckish cigarette vendors of Dakar, or the lounging idlers of Freetown. There is instead, a distinct impression that most Guineans are at work, somewhere, with the motto of this young country cities, the three "imperatives"—"Work, Justice, Solidarity." And the emphasis, at this stage of the history, is on the first of this trinity.

Difficult To Impose

It is not an easy discipline to impose in tropical Africa. On the first anniversary of Guinea's independence, President Sekou Toure had to complain publicly that some of the citizens of Conakry were not giving their all to the country's "human investment" program which requires at least twenty days of donated labor a year.

But he went on to say that people in the rural areas still had an enthusiasm that Toure could teach a lesson to the cityfolk.

A trip into the countryside indicates that Toure spoke accurately.

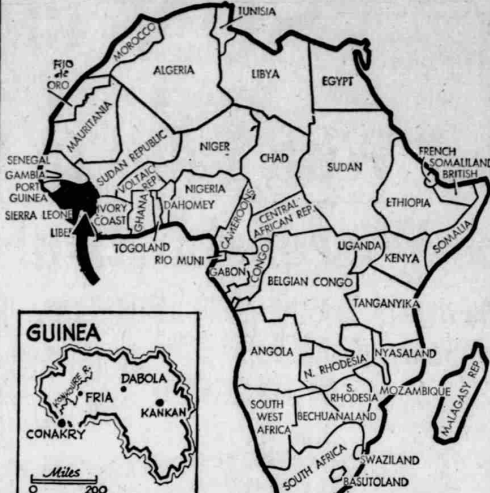
Mile after mile of rural road way is newly and smoothly surfaced with hard-packed gravel donated by local farmers.

In a town like Forecariah, near the Sierra Leone border, the deputy commander will show you the classrooms that have been built through "human investment" and he will speak glowingly of increased output from the revamped farming system.

Prices Lower, Pay Higher

Life is better, he says. Farmers are lower, wages higher. Everything is going smoothly. Those rumors of grumbling that you hear in Conakry seem not to exist in Forecariah.

But something is missing in Forecariah as well as in Conakry. And after a while you realize



Crossroads Near In Africa; Uneasy Peace Is Enforced

(Continued from Page 1)

it called "the rather tame resolution which was finally adopted." But it added: "We must clearly see that South Africa's enemies have totally succeeded in one part of their purpose. They have isolated us. Even our best friends have turned their back on us or they are with few exceptions busy doing their own thing."

But a commission report five years ago said \$300,000,000 would be needed in the first 10 years to develop Bantustans.

Sees Full Integration

The commission also concluded that if Bantustans are not developed 17,000,000 Negroes will be living in white areas by the end of this century.

The 2,500,000 Negroes living in segregated settlements around the big cities have shown no enthusiasm for the scheme. They would have no political rights, and it is these urban Africans who have been in the forefront of recent nationalist agitation and violence.

Hundreds of thousands of them were born in the cities and know nothing of life in the rural reserves.

The campaign against the white supremacy laws began March 21 with bloody rioting at Sharpeville, where the militant Pan-Africanist Congress launched a drive to abolish the passbooks that all non-whites must carry in South Africa.

The Government temporarily suspended arrests of Negroes who carried no passbooks but it has cracked down with a state of emergency permitting searches without warrants and banning public gatherings.

The press, pulpit and some political leaders have been urging the Nationalist Government to seek a stable racial peace, including talks with Negro leaders to hear their grievances.

But the Government has next step will be, it has arrested scores of opposition leaders, white as well as Negro.

Britain's Parties Debating Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

per Praxid's banner said: "The U.S.S.R. and France: Friendly relations between our countries will facilitate the easing of international tensions and the strengthening of peace."

The Government newspaper Izvestia's banner said: "Live in peace and friendship with all peoples."

"Historic visit successfully concluded," said Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of the Young Communist League.

The display in headlines and extensive space was a prelude to what is coming tomorrow. He is scheduled to speak at a French-Russian friendship rally in the afternoon.

The speech in the Sports Palace of giant Lenin Stadium is expected to keep the international hot from rocking before the summit meeting takes Khrushchev back to Paris next month.

It could contain the first high-level Soviet reaction to the second French nuclear-bomb test in the Sahara and to the President Eisenhower-Prime Minister Harold Macmillan pronouncement on a nuclear-weapons ban.

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WEST'S HOPES ON ARMS CUT PARLEY IN STONE- WALL TACTICS

Officials Say Red Bloc Persists in Stone-wall Tactics

Geneva, April 3 (P)—Western officials said today their initial optimism at the ten-day disarmament conference has been dampened by the continuing stone-wall tactics of the Soviet bloc delegations.

The conference enters its fourth week tomorrow with little to show except two mutually unacceptable proposals for a world disarmament treaty.

The general atmosphere of the conference remained polite last week, but the Soviet bloc insisted that "no one has burned any bridges." But there has been no noticeable movement toward the kind of compromise to get solid negotiation under way. The two sides remained firmly entrenched behind their respective planks.

No Agenda Arguments

When the conference started, experts saw a marked difference from earlier talks. This time there were no arguments over the agenda, no bitter polemics on cold war disputes and no personal friction between the delegates.

All this has remained true, but three weeks and nearly 100 formal speeches by the two sides have produced no result, and Western officials are increasingly convinced that only the Paris summit conference next month may be able to break the dead lock.

The officials noted with interest that Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev said in a Paris news conference yesterday he considered disarmament the major problem before the summit parley.

"Specific Directives"

"This suggests that in the Soviet view no progress can be made here unless the Big Four leaders give specific directives to the conference," one Western delegate said.

In "other words, Khrushchev will seek some consensus at the summit before he gives the signal for a more conciliatory Soviet attitude at this conference."

Thus far, the Soviet delegate Valerian A. Zorin—faithfully echoed by Poland, Czechoslovakia and other bloc members—has maintained an inflexible all-or-nothing position on the Khrushchev plan for total disarmament with its four-year deadline.

But here again, he said that no meeting could not solve all the problems and hinted for additional quick summit meetings. He referred to a June meeting, but it was not explicitly clear whether he spoke of his talks in Moscow with President Eisenhower or another summit parley.

There has been some speculation here that at the end of President Eisenhower's visit in Moscow in June, both British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and President de Gaulle might fly in for the second summit meeting of 1960.

Local Party Hooded

Khrushchev's reception in France had been a good one. His crowds ranged from fair to excellent everywhere he went. The French Communist party treated the visit as an event of the greatest importance for France and for themselves. They turned out in organization at every point of Khrushchev's travels, and their cheering, enthusiastic claque emphasized that.

He and de Gaulle had agreed that disputes should not be settled by force, and that was about all. But Khrushchev also made it clear that he was confident of the success of communism. For him the battle was just beginning.

More Koreans Quit Japan

Tokyo, April 3 (P)—The fifth group of Koreans voluntarily migrating to North Korea from Japan arrived in Chongjin today.

Division Remains

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FAREWELL—President de Gaulle (left) bids good-bye to Premier Khrushchev at chateau as Russian concluded visit.

Khrushchev Renews Effort To End French NATO Link

By PETER J. KUNPA (Continued from Page 1)

advantage because he is the last Westerner to talk at length with the Soviet leader before the summit conference. He had just no time in returning out directives after his return from the Far East last night.

Pole and then after a long trip, the Chancellor rushed along from the airport brushing aside offers of papers provided by Foreign Office messengers.

His attitude at the airport led observers here to believe that the three-week trip which took him to both the United States and Japan had consumed more of this energy than he had to spare.

In the coming week, veiled de Gaulle here will force him to spend even more of it.

West Germany still is deeply concerned over the British trade toward the European common market as expressed by Macmillan in Washington and a long time yesterday between Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano and Sir Christopher Steel, Great Britain's ambassador in Bonn.

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RUSS CHARGE IRKS BONN, BARS TALKS

West Germans Say Claim In Reparation Was Trickery

By BYNUM SHAW (Continued from Page 1)

enauer and Khrushchev, a prospect which has been revived during one of the Soviet Premier's last news conference in France. The guarded explanation here was that both men had been actually desiring it, had been pushed publicly into conceding that such a meeting might be useful.

At this point, government sources said there could be no thought of such a meeting with the summit conference so near. Until that conference is over, it was stated, there could be no reason for a Soviet German conference.

It was conceded, however, that conditions calling for direct talks might develop "suddenly" later in the summer.

No Time Lost

The greater ease with which officials discussed Russian-German relations today indicated that Adenauer had lost no time in returning out directives after his return from the Far East last night.

Pole and then after a long trip, the Chancellor rushed along from the airport brushing aside offers of papers provided by Foreign Office messengers.

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