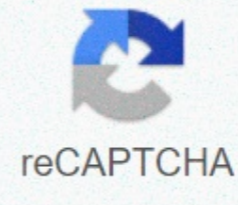




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## Tintin in the congo booktopia

Discover the digital edition in the Tintin Adventures app in the App Store or Google Play. What's the name of the African wizard? What snakes swallow Snow White? How many indigenous people are accompanying Tintin and the missionary in the canu? What's the nickname for Al Capone? What's the name of a bandit eaten by crocodiles? Tintin in congo headlines in French on June 5, 1930 readers of Le Petit Vingtième were told that Tintin and Snowy, barely returned from the Soviet Union, were on their way to Belgian Congo. The publication was presented in a magazine and the pictures even showed Tintin what he would take from him from the Congo section of the Bon Marché store. Hergé was going to send a small journalist to the United States. After his critical report on communist Russia, he wanted to lift the lid on the failures of American capitalism and visit native American Indians. Cover for Le Petit Vingtième 1930 - Advertisement for Au Bon Marché stores Why did Hergé send Tintin to Congo before America ? At the beginning of the 1930s, the world was facing a major economic crisis. Millions were unemployed, and businesses collapsed at an alarming rate. Caught between two opposing world powers, led by two opposing political systems - the Soviet Union and the United States - European countries have tried to find a third way to exist. Many Europeans were as distrustful of American materialism and productivity as Soviet communism. Hergé's programme can be understood in this context. But at a time when Father Norbert Wallez, the director of Le Vingtième Siècle, was considered worthy of urgent attention: a lack of enthusiasm among young Belgians for colonial life. He was count on Hergé and Tintin to take a little interest in overseas occupations! After a reception organized to celebrate Tintin's return from the Soviet Union (8 May 1930), Le Vingtième Siècle promised readers of Le Petit Vingtième that: Tintin will rest for a few days, then he and his loyal friend Snowy will go to a distant country. The cover for Petit Vingtième (1930) On Thursday 22 May, Tintin was pictured on the front cover of Le Petit Vingtième, given his next move, while he reviewed a map of the world: Where to go next ? The answer was published on May 29: Tintin has gone to Congo! On 5 June, they boarded Thysville, a ship from Antwerp to Matadi, the main port and the entry point for The Belgian Congo, on a train from Brussels to Antwerp, Tintin and Snowy. Father Wallez pushed Tintin towards congo. Belgium's Minister of Colonies has come into contact with the priest and suggested a series of positive articles and reports on Belgium's presence in congo. © Hergé - Moulinsart 2021 King Leopold II of Belgium has taken control of Congo the nineteenth century, turning it into its own personal fido. Under international pressure, the Belgian Parliament forced the king in 1908 to surrender congo to the Belgian government. The Belgians weren't impressed with the new gift. The colony was a much-needed administration, but the only people who really worked in the country were Catholic and Protestant missionaries. Many Belgians were not interested in an administrative role in congo. There were also people who were willing to do certain jobs that were crucial in the tropical country: road and bridge engineers, civil engineers, geologists, miners, doctors, teachers, architects, drivers, etc. © Hergé - Moulinsart 2021 There was an influx of traders into the country, most of them Portuguese, Chinese and Greek. Adventurers from all over the world have visited congo. The Belgian government was looking for ways to interest its people for colonial careers. When Father Wallez suggested Tintin as a proponent, the idea seemed very appealing. He was surprised that Hergé wondered how he could learn more about The Congo. In the end, it was Father Wallez who would provide much of Hergé's schooling. But he also received help from his old friend René Weverbergh, director of the monthly le boy scout magazine, who gave him a copy of Notre Colonieby A. Michiels et N. Laude, whose first edition appeared in 1922. It happened that René Weverbergh published the book himself. © Hergé - Moulinsart 2021 Monseigneur Schyrgens, a literary columnist for Le Vingtième Siècle, has provided two books: Le Congo belge and Miroir du Congo belge. Hergé also made enquires across the Maritime Belge Compagnie, which had a monopoly on maritime travel between Belgium and Congo. He learned of the route between the ports he reproduced in Tintin, Congo, and learned of life on board an ocean ship. Hergé took the time to visit the Museum of Central Africa in Tervuern, in the suburbs of Brussels. He ran into stuffed lions and crocodiles, constantly putting himself in threatening poses. The most inspiring exhibition was a leopard doll from a terrible African cult. The history of this group has never been firmly established. Were African highways, nationalist Africans opposed to colonial rule or a secret society whose goals remain a secret to this day? An illustration without text made during the re-release of the album in 1937. Aniota leopard-man at the Tervueren Museum. In the end, the leopard-men were probably little of the above. Fear struck the hearts of all those who were so unhappy that they could cross. Covered in leopard skin mysterious tribes use claw-like sticks or gloves with claws to attack their victims. It is possible that young Georges Remi has already seen or read about these leopards in the cinema in popular books. Edgar Rice Author of Tarzana, the leopard-men were reprimanded as lord greyssh's archeology. In 1957, one of Hergé's assistants, Jacques Martin, made references to leopard-men in the adventure of his hero Alix La Griffe noire. As soon as Tintin began serializing in The Congo on June 5, 1930, Congolese readers became impatient. When will Tintin come to his country? His boat trip never ended, although copies of Le Vingtième Siècle, and therefore Le Petit Vingtième, came in missions in congo. Since 6 July 1930, letters have started to arrive in the editorial board. One of the missionary fathers wrote: 'My little natives are extremely impressed with Tintin (...). He was invited to come and stay in the village for a few days. © Hergé - Moulinsart 2021 Young Congolese, named Kyola Kongo, have gone even further. A crude translation of his message reads: 'Little black man reads him very gleefully to little friend Tintin good health. I'm glad I read Tintin. We don't read. There's a lot to eat here. I'm done. Kyola (quoting Philippe Goddin in Hergé, Lignes de Vie, Editions Moulinsart). You can see that Hergé did not invent pidgin French (here translated into pidgin English) that will later be resentable for so many things have been said about this particular context. Tintin teaches his Congolese pupils the quintessence of his homeland : Belgium ! © Hergé - Moulinsart 2021 Hergé was quickly aware of this prejudice, and as early as 1946 he changed the book and deleted everything he considered offensive to Africans. He carried out this editing process despite the fact that belgian school notebooks still applied to black people and were already portrayed as backwards and inferior as early as the 1960s. Although Hergé was relatively undisciplined in his research at the time, he still had a delayed nose for current affairs. Tom and Gibbons are discovered to be the board of al Capone, Scars, king of Chicago gangsters. Hergé did not lose sight of Tintin in America, which he had taken to tell readers of Le Petit Vingtième. The presence of American bandits in Tintin, Congo, was based on reality. The rich Congolese subsoil, especially that of the Katanga region, was very commous. Copper, gold and diamonds are in full stock: You just need to help yourself, one colonial governor is impressed. Congo's soil is also rich in Uranium, which Belgium sold to the United States during World War II, making it easier to build two of the first atomic bombs dumped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. Traffickers of all kinds and non-mandatory explorers were also part of the colonial adventure, and in this regard Hergé again proved to be an astonishing observer. or create Tintin.com account to write a scan. Review.

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