The military regime of Congo Kinshasa continues its repressive practices against the Congolese people. During the recent demonstrations carried out by the students of the two major Congolese universities (Levanium and Lubumbashi), the puppet army, supported by the police, opened fire against the demonstrators, killing many of them.

In Kinshasa similar sentences are often pronounced, with complete disregard of the elemental rules of jurisprudence. The military authorities adopt these arbitrary measures on the pretext of safeguarding the regime.

The sudden changes recently carried out in Joseph Mobutu's ruling clique undoubtedly answer to the demand of their Yankee masters, who guarantee the continuity of the regime. Thus, we are witnessing a deeper imperialist penetration in Congo.

Cyrille Adoula, former Prime Minister and faithful jacky of the White House, has become the chief of the Congolese puppet regime, diplomacy replacing Justin Bomboko, while the Military Attaché of Mobutu's embassy in Washington has been appointed Army Chief of Staff.

The Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL denounces the intensification of the US imperialist penetration in this area of the African continent and expresses its outraged protest against the brutal and repressive practices against the Congolese people.

Likewise, the Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL is fully confident that the Congolese people, led by the National Council for Liberation, will be able to further the armed struggle, the only consistent road, so as to win back its independence from neocolonialist and imperialist domination.

The situation that is developing at present in Thailand, where armed actions have already been reported in 32 of the 71 provinces, has a very well-defined background, especially in recent years, since the old kingdom of Siam has become the most outstanding "partner" of the United States in Southeast Asia.

Many Western authors insist that Thailand has never been a colony of any power. This is theoretically acceptable. Nevertheless, in practice Thailand has always depended on foreign powers.

At the end of the past century, the Thai rulers looked for and obtained British support when French colonialism expanded to include Indochina. In fact, the ruling class in Bangkok opened the doors of their country to British imperialism.

Later during the Second World War, the Thai rulers quickly turned to Japan with which they allied themselves.

At the end of the conflict the United States replaced the Japanese as the protectors of Thailand, establishing a neocolonialist policy with a double objective: the exploitation of Thai resources and the utilization of its territory as a springboard for the domination of and aggression against that area.

Meanwhile, the pillars of support of the regime have changed very little—or not at all—in the course of the different alliances with foreign powers. The feudal regime of exploitation has continued domestically as it was a century ago, marked by the difference between the capital which has developed for the few under the shadow of the dollar, and the rest of the country, in which all regions continue in complete backwardness.

The Avenue of the Royal Steps is the main artery of Bangkok. The neon lights of bars and cabarets where the main customers are US soldiers, shine brightly at night on that street.

Precisely on that avenue an ironic obelisk was built: the Monument to the Constitution. Nevertheless, Thailand has been without a constitution for the last ten years.

The 1958 coup d'etat brought to power General Sarit Thanarat who, as one of his first measures, ordered the suspension of the Constitution and the abolition of all political parties. Since then, Thailand has been without a constitution for the last ten years.

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The military regime which rules in Bangkok established a de facto Parliament which, in its turn, named a Commission to write the new Constitution.