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Late in July, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko invited the Mobutu clique's "Foreign Minister" Bomboke to Moscow for "talks." According to the communiqué released on July 29, the "talks" between the two parties proceeded in a "friendly and frank atmosphere." Both expressed what they called a "common desire" to "develop and strengthen relations. They also agreed to examine in the near future "questions relating to the establishment and development of co-operation" in the economic, commercial, cultural and other fields. On behalf of the Mobutu clique, Bomboke invited Gromyko to "visit" the Congo (K).

Bomboke was made much of as a "distinguished" guest and given a "warm" reception during his stay in the Soviet Union. The press controlled by the Soviet revisionists ran his photograph and a short biography and lavished sickening praise on this creature.

The Mobutu puppet clique is known to all as the murderer of the Congolese (K) national hero Patrice Lumumba and the Congolese (K) people. This clique of traitors climbed to power with the help of the bayonets of U.S. imperialism to which it has sold out the Congo's national interests. Having flagrantly "restored diplomatic relations" with the Mobutu puppet clique last year, the Kremlin renegades are striving to develop "co-operation" with it in a big way. This is one more exposure of the Soviet revisionist new tsars who have chosen to antagonize the African people.

IN-FIGHTING WITHIN INDIAN RULING CIRCLES

Dog Bites Dog

On July 16, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sacked Finance Minister Morarji Desai, old-line pro-U.S. politician, and took over the post herself. With the finance portfolio taken away from him, Desai handed in his resignation as Deputy Prime Minister. Indira Gandhi's move shocked Indian ruling circles. In the words of a P.T.I. report, Indira Gandhi, in taking this step, "threw a political bomb and in the process deepened the crisis in the Congress Party and the government at the centre."

This action by Indira Gandhi was designed as a counter-move against Desai. For on July 12, the Desai faction of the Congress Party had manipulated Congress' Parliamentary Board into nominating Sanjiva Reddy, who is said to be "unfriendly" to Indira Gandhi, as Congress' candidate in the elections for a successor to the late President Hussein. The Desai faction had also planned their next move—to oust Indira Gandhi from power.

After Desai's dismissal, Indira Gandhi called an emergency cabinet meeting, which decided to put into force her long-contrived bank "nationalization" programme. This was a measure to deceive the people and strike at the Desai faction which has always opposed this step. It was also designed to shore up her rickety regime. The "nationalization" programme is in essence a plan to develop bureaucratic-capitalism, in other words, to take the "non-capitalist road" which is advocated by the Soviet revisionists. Revealing the reason for Indira Gandhi's hasty order for the "nationalization" of banks, an Indian paper said that "under the Prime Minister's stewardship, the country is being deliberately mortgaged to the Soviet Union, whose daily growing influence is perceptible not only in the conduct of our foreign affairs but in the trend of our internal policies, particularly economic."

The Gandhi-Desai feud spotlights the sharpening struggle for power within the Indian reactionary ruling clique which is coming out into the open. It is also a reflection of the bitter rivalry between U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism in India, which are collaborating with the Indian reactionaries to oppose China, communism and the people. This dog-bite-dog performance is reaching a climax as the presidential election draws near.

People's Movement Forges Ahead

- A leaking container of lethal gas at a U.S. military base in Okinawa caused the poisoning of 24 people in early July. This incident revealed that U.S. imperialism has stored deadly "VX" nerve gas in Okinawa, and set off mounting waves of angry protest from the island's people and people throughout Japan. On July 20, 7,000 people held a rally in Tokyo's Hibiya Park, which was followed by a demonstration. On July 26, over 70 students who took part in a rally in Okinawa's Naha city stormed into the compound of the "civil administration" of the U.S. occupation forces in Okinawa and staged a demonstration there. They hauled down the stars and stripes from the flag pole in front of the "civil administration" building and ripped it to pieces. Some students climbed up to the roof of the building and put up streamers written in big characters: "Liberate the Okinawa people!!" "Dismantle the U.S. military bases!!" and "Remove the lethal gas immediately!!" Another rally, in which more than 5,000 people participated, took place in Naha city on the evening of July 29 to register a strong protest against U.S. imperialism's conversion of the island into its base for aggression in Asia and to firmly demand the immediate removal of its lethal gas weapons.

- Large numbers of youth in West Berlin recently held successive demonstrations to protest the reactionary West Berlin authorities' illegal arrest of the ten West German youths who had refused to remain in the fascist bundeswehr.

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