

POLES TO INCREASE TRADE WITH CHINA

New York Times

Warsaw, Dec. 23- Cuba and Poland announced today a trade agreement projecting a balanced exchange of goods worth \$44,000,000 between the two countries in 1961.

The agreement is a significant step in the Castro regime's reorientation of Cuban trade from the United States to the Soviet bloc.

The protocol, signed last night by the Cuban Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, and Josef Kutyn, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, calls for the multiplication of Cuban-Polish trade by several times next year.

Commerce between Cuba and Poland was almost nonexistent until this year. In March the two Governments signed a most-favored-nation trade agreement in Havana. Trade figures for 1960 are not available, but total Cuban-Polish commerce could hardly exceed \$5,000,000.

SOVIET VISA REQUESTED

Father of Imprisoned Flier Writes to Khrushchev

New York Times

The father of Capt. F. Bruce Olmstead, United States Air Force flier imprisoned in the Soviet Union, said tonight he had asked Premier Khrushchev for permission to visit his son.

J. Blaine Olmstead said he sent a wire to Mr. Khrushchev Dec. 3 and on the same day wrote to the Soviet Embassy in Washington requesting a visa and other credentials.

The airman has been prisoner since a RB-47 jet bomber went down over the Barents Sea July 1. Capt. John R. McK-one of Topeka, Kan., another crewman, also is being held.



BERLIN: CRISIS POSTPONED

New York Times

As a welcome New Year's boon, the Soviets and their East German puppets have postponed a new Berlin crisis by concluding trade agreements with West Germany that leave Berlin in status quo.

The threat of a new crisis arose when, shortly after the signing of a long-term trade pact between West and East Germany, the Soviets and the East Germans attempted a new squeeze on Berlin by means of travel and traffic restrictions. This led to Western retaliation, including a West German cancellation of the trade pact, effective today. The Soviets and the East Germans replied in turn by threatening a new Berlin

blockade unless the trade pact was restored by the last day of the year.

The details of the trade pacts have not been revealed. But according to official announcements the previous trade agreements between West and East Germany are to continue beyond Jan. 1, including the August pact, which specifically provides that any Communist interference with traffic to and from West Berlin will automatically cancel all West German deliveries to the East. The West German-Soviet trade agreement also contains provisions which enable Mayor Brandt of Berlin to give assurance that his hard-pressed city "has not been disconnected."

U.N. REVIEW SEEN ON CONGO POLICY

New York Times

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, December 28 - An indication that the United Nations' policy in the Congo would be redefined during the visit of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold was given at the world organization's headquarters here today.

There were suggestions that Mr. Hammarskjold would use his sojourn here next week to assess the changes of restoring representative government in the Congo under United Nations guidance.

Diplomats here declare that the failure of the General Assembly and of the Security Council to adopt any new recommendations for the United Nations' presence in the Congo enhanced the responsibility of the Secretary General. His survey after half a year's United Nations operations in the Congo was generally welcomed.

KASAVUBU FAVORS TALKS

Sources close to Joseph Kasavubu declared that the United Nations could perform a useful task by backing the President's plan for a round-table conference of leaders of all Congolese factions to work out a new constitution. Mr. Kasavubu has given his qualified consent for a United Na-

tions conciliation commission to visit here with Mr. Hammarskjold.

Mr. Kasavubu has conferred with an advance party of the United Nations group composed of Jaja A. Wachuku of Nigeria, Mohamed Sopiee of Malaya and Ato Andom Mellesse of Ethiopia. The Congolese President told the three men that the United Nations mission could come to Leopoldville if it did not include representatives of any states that voted against the seating of his delegation at the General Assembly in November.

This would exclude India, Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, the United Arab Republic, and Indonesia from the commission.

The Commission would originally was to have been composed of representatives of the fifteen African and Asian states that contributed personnel to the United Nations force in the Congo.

RABAT MEETING MENTIONED

Supporters of Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier, commented today that Mr. Hammarskjold's visit coincided with a conference in Rabat, Morocco, next week in which the Governments opposing the Kasavubu regime proposed to discuss a common Congo policy. President

Clearly these agreements must be regarded as merely a Soviet holding operation, pending the change-over in the American Administration. They are intended to prepare the ground for Premier Khrushchev's broadly hinted effort to return to the "Roosevelt line" with President Kennedy and on that basis win Western acceptance of his "peace treaty" with a divided Germany that would get the West out of Berlin. Mr. Khrushchev has already set April as a new deadline for either agreement or a new crisis and no trade agreement will be permitted to stand in his way.

Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic and President Tito of Yugoslavia are expected to attend the Rabat meeting.

United Nations officials emphasized that Mr. Hammarskjold's trip to Leopoldville followed a change in the military command of the international force in the Congo. Maj-Gen. Sean McKeown of Ireland is slated to take over Sunday, succeeding Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn of Sweden, who has been ailing and is on leave. Mr. Hammarskjold will receive a military situation report from his military advisor in the Congo, Brig. Inderjit Rikhye of India. Brig. Rikhye is concluding a tour of various national contingents of the United Nations force. During his sojourn in Katanga, Brigadier Rikhye had a meeting with Moise Tshombe, President of the separatist province.

Mr. Hammarskjold is scheduled to arrive in Leopoldville from Brazzaville, across the Congo River, next Tuesday. Members of the conciliation commission are expected at about the same time.

After his visit to the Congo, the Secretary General is scheduled to proceed to Pretoria as a guest of the Government of the South African Union.

PERU SEVERES TIES WITH CUBA REGIME

Acts After Report Havana is Sending Soviet Funds to Aid Reds in Lima

Associated Press

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 30 (AP) - Peru severed diplomatic relations with Cuba tonight.

The announcement was made in a message to the Peruvian Senate from Foreign Minister Louis Alvarado Garrido.

There had been official speculation here that Peru and perhaps other Latin-American countries were considering such a step.

Underlying the speculation were reports of large-scale financing of communist activity in Peru from Moscow by way of Premier Fidel Castro's regime in Cuba.

The independent conservative newspaper La Prensa said Cuba had been spending over \$20,000 a month to provoke a pro-communist revolution.

LETTER IS PUBLISHED

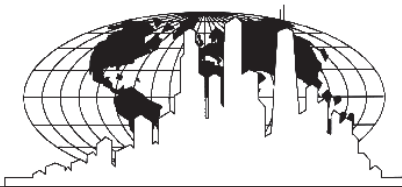
Premier Pedro G. Beltran published in La Prensa a photocopy of a letter the Peruvian Communist party was reported to have sent to Ambassador Luis Alonso of Cuba, acknowledging receipt of the embassy's "generous-contribution sent during the present month to our institute (the Communist Party)."

La Prensa said the letter was among three stacks of secret documents seized by opponents of Premier Fidel Castro in a raid on the Cuban Embassy here Nov. 8.

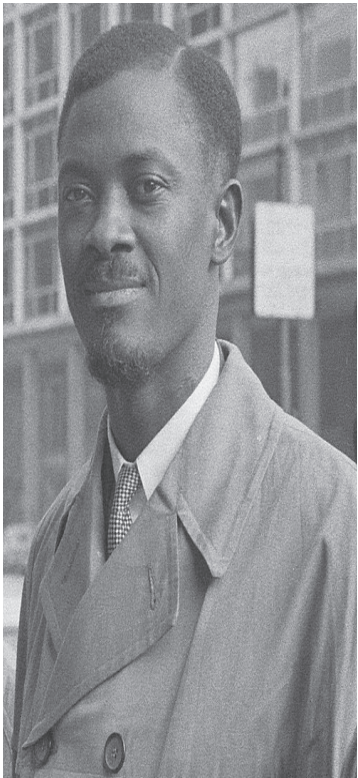
A diplomatic sources [sic] said that "if Peru and some of the other countries break with Cuba it would deal an almost devastating blow to Castro's revolutionary campaign throughout Latin America."

Peru is reported to be hoping that Chile, Colombia, Venezuela and Argentina will follow suit in breaking relations with Cuba.





Deposed Prime Minister of
Congo Patrice Lumumba



WOMEN END
U.N. PARLEY, ASK
GREATER OPPORTU-
NITIES IN COUNTRIES
OF AFRICA

New York Times

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Dec. 23 (AP)- The All Africa Congress of Participation of Women in Public Life ended here today by asking African governments to allow women greater activity in public affairs. All but two of the thirty-six delegates from African states and territories were women. The United Nations-sponsored gathering chided the governments of Comoro Islands and Mauritania for each sending a man instead of a woman. Attending the congress were observers from the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and Belgium and representatives of more than twenty international organizations. The twelve-day meeting was interrupted by street fighting between Ethiopian loyalists and rebel forces during the abortive uprising against Emperor Haile-Selassie.



Hammarškjöld to Congolese people: Defend yourselves? We won't let you!

PRO-RED LUMUMBA AID CLAIMS AUTHORITY TO RULE - GIZENGA TELLS ZORIN LEGAL GOVERNMENT HAS MOVED SEAT TO STANLEYVILLE

New York Times

Antoine Gizenga, the Communist sympathizer who was Vice Premier under Patrice Lumumba, proclaimed in Stanleyville today that he represented the Congo's lawful government. In a message to Valerian A. Zorin, chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations and this month's President of the Security Council, Mr. Gizenga formally served notice that the seat of "lawful government" had been moved from Leopoldville to Stanleyville, the capital of Oriental, or Eastern, Province.

LUMUMBA SHIFTED TO GARRISON TOWN BY CONGO TROOPS - CAPTURED EX-PREMIER TAKEN FROM LEOPOLDVILLE AREA - HE IS REPORTED BEATEN

New York Times

Leopoldville, the Congo, Dec. 3 Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, the Congolese Army's Chief of Staff, announced today that Patrice Lumumba was transferred last night to the garrison town of Thysville, eighty-six miles southwest of here. The Deposed Premier was arrested by the army in Kasai Province Thursday and flown to Leopoldville yesterday. Reliable witnesses say they saw soldiers beat and kick Mr. Lumumba when he was taken yesterday to Colonel Mobutus's military headquarters in Binza, a suburb west of Leopoldville. (Meanwhile, the "immediate liberation" of Mr. Lumumba

U.N. CHIEF TO VISIT CONGO NEXT WEEK: HE WILL LOOK INTO GROWING CRISIS AND TALK WITH THE DISPUTING ELEMENTS

New York Times

United Nations, N.Y., Dec. 27-Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld will make a trip to the Congo early next week for a personal study of the growing crisis there. Reports from Brazzaville, capital of the French Community Congo Republic across the river from the former Belgian Congo, said that Mr. Hammarskjöld was expected Monday, or immediately thereafter. The Secretary General was known to have reservations on an Air France plane leaving New York International Airport Monday for Paris and connecting with Brazzaville.

Stanleyville is the pro-Lumumba stronghold where whites were threatened with death last week unless Mr. Lumumba, the deposed Premier, was freed from prison in Thysville. Mr. Lumumba is behind held by the Leopoldville regime. In Leopoldville, meanwhile, President Joseph Kasavubu was reported in favor of reviving Joseph Ileo's claim to the Premiership. Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, head of the army regime, was said to be opposed to the plan. The United Nations command in Leopoldville was worried by Mr. Gizenga's

was demanded by Byelorussia's delegate in the General Assembly of the United Nations.) At 11 P.M. a military convoy from Binza took Mr. Lumumba and four unidentified fellow prisoners, including a woman with an infant, to Thysville.

DUE PROCESS PROMISED

Colonel Mobutu said Mr. Lumumba would be subjected to due process of law as soon as the former Premier's supporters in Stanleyville had release a group of anti-Lumumba members of Parliament they have been holding without charges since October. The United Nations was unable to obtain immediate reaction

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Hammarskjöld wished to talk with President Joseph Kasavubu and the army commander, Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, and also with some of the dissident elements in the new African republic.

RECEIVED COUNCIL

MEMBERS

Mr. Hammarskjöld received representatives today of the United Arab Republic, Italy and the Soviet Union, all members of the Security Council. The Council last month declined to take further action on the Congo situation, leaving Mr.

High United Nations officials talked of a "potential civil war situation". They voiced fear that the Soviet Union, Ghana, the United Arab Republic, and other countries favoring Mr. Lumumba might recognize Mr. Gizenga's "government" and send diplomatic missions to Stanleyville. But the possibility that Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, Army Chief of Staff and head of the military regime, might start military action to bring Oriental Province under his control was discounted in United Nations quarters.

from President Joseph Kasavubu to two messages that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld sent to him after Mr. Lumumba's arrest. One message asked for full details of the arrest and the other urged the Congolese President to assure a fair trial for Mr. Lumumba. Mr. Kasavubu was absent from Leopoldville. An aide explained that the President had traveled to the Mayumbe district in the Lower Congo, west of Thysville, to visit the tomb of Lieut. Col. Joseph N'kolo, who was killed in fighting between a Congolese army detachment and United Nations troops outside the residence of the Ghanaian envoy here twelve days ago.

Hammarškjöld free to carry out his own interpretation of the directives given him earlier regarding the use of security force in Africa and over-all policy there. The General Assembly in its recent session also failed to adopt any resolution on the Congo, in effect leaving further policy there to Mr. Hammarskjöld's interpretation of earlier directives. The Secretary General had made known earlier that he intended to visit South Africa during the first part of 1961. So far as it was known, however, he had no definite plans to go to other African nations.

100 PLANT PACK REPORTED

New York Times

Havana- Dec. 26 (UPI) The head of Cuba's national bank, Maj. Ernesto Guevara, a marxist, said today that the Soviet Union would build 100 industrial plants for Cuba under a trade pact designed to make the nation a major economic partner of the Soviet bloc. Communist China and Czechoslovakia also will build Cuban factories, he said. Major Guevara, who just returned from a three-month tour of the Soviet Union and Soviet bloc nations said technicians would be sent by the Soviet Union to seek new oil and iron ore deposits in Cuba and to increase Cuba's 40,000-ton annual steel production to 200,000 tons. Major Guevara said the new factories would include cotton mills, textile plants and others for the production of tools, bicycles, kitchen utensils and refrigerators. Sources indicated that little cash was involved. Government sources said 1961 trade with the Soviet Union would amount to approximately \$250,000,000, with most of it to be paid in sugar exports. AMERICAN IMPERIALISM IN CONGO PRAVDA MOSCOW - In our time, events unfold extremely fast. It can be seen especially clearly in Africa, where national-liberation movements make huge steps forward. One colony after another gets independence. Among them - the former "Belgian" Congo, for the longest time considered by imperialists a "showcase" colony, one of the strongest bastions of colonialism. The fall of this fortress was a powerful strike not only against Belgian monopolists, but also against global imperialism. But this strike caused staunch resistance. Less than two weeks after its birth, the young Republic of Congo was forced to defend its newly established independence from aggression started by its former Belgian owners, with approval and support of major imperialistic powers, first and foremost the United States. These events are quickly approaching the culmination point. It's absolutely clear that behind Belgian backs stands the US establishment, without their support Belgian imperialists who were forced to grant Congo independence would have never dared to return.