

Lumumba, the story of an exemplary life

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Lumumba, who wrested independence but stayed only two and a half months at the head of Congo, has become a great revolutionary, the national hero of the Congolese people. Why him? Because it was the first to understand that the only force capable of achieving complete independence was that of the great mass of the exploited and opprimés. Né July 2, 1925 in the country, Katako-Kombe, he also lived in Kisangani and Kinshasa: he knew the masses of its people. The story of the heroic struggle of Lumumba is very known by the Congolese youth. And for good reason: Mobutu, who ruled the Congo from September 14, 1960, was primarily responsible the murder of one who was the true father of the Congolese nation. Here we trace the history of Lumumba from October 10, 1958, date

the foundation of the Congolese National Movement, until January 17 1961, when he was murdered in Katanga. We also publish the texts key produced by Patrice-Emery Lumumba. En following the history of Lumumba and reading his policy statements, the reader meditate without often doubt the current political situation. Laurent-Désiré Kabila not only the continuation of the work of Lumumba, he braved already died fighting for the cause Lumumbist during this crucial year 1960. Today, the enemies of Lumumba, and they are still there attacking Kabila with tactics that are little different from those they used in the months that followed independence.

Colony, a prison for the Congolese

After the period of terror and destruction that characterized the Mobutism, some are Belgian colonization as a "period Dior ". Wrongly. The Congo was conquered by King Leopold II by fire and blood. The colonial power was absolute power and tyranny, based on the violence and weapons. Workers were fully exploited for the colonial capitalist enterprises make fabulous profits.

The conquest: "No prisoners, that the dead"

From 1887 to 1893, Isidore Tobbac was the main representative of the State of Congo Bas-Congo. Here's quill said in a letter "in March 1888. For a month, I marched and fought with fifty men, day and night. Conquered villages were looted and completely destroyed. I just to tell the assault and capture of one village to be told all. So I'll tell you the decision of the village of Kimbanza. A collective burst of my second group spreads fear and death in ranks of the natives threw down their arms to escape more quickly and

probably because they know that I shoot all those weapons in hand. Three prisoners were armed loursquils were arrested. Five minutes later they were killed by firing squad. All the food, vegetables, chickens, goats were washed away and we left village in the light of the huts on fire. So goes the African war. "... April 26, 1891. I faced the natives in the vicinity of the mouth of Lomani. ... I killed eighty people and is much injured. No quarter, so no prisoners. "

(Excerpt from *"ED Morel tegen Leopold II of Kongostaat, AM Delathuye "*, EPO, 1985, p.11)

A personal dictatorship

Leopold II, King of the Belgians and King of the Congo Free State, wrote on 3 June 1906: "The Congo has been and could be a personal work. But it is no better right than the right of the author on his own work, the fruit of his labor. My rights to the Congo are undivided, they are the product of my pain and my expenses. The mode of exercise public power in the Congo can be noted that the author of the state. It is he who has legally sovereign, and must necessarily continue to have one, in the interests of Belgium, all he has established in Congo. "Mobutu dictatorship was imitating personal Leopold II, King of the Belgians.

Fully exploited

The labor of blacks has been put at the disposal of large societies through violence and coercion exercised by colonial liEtat. The Compagnie du Katanga has received full ownership díun territory díune area six times that of Belgium. King Leopold II and a handful of big capitalists in 1900 founded the Special Committee of Katanga (CSK) that gets the right díadministrer most of Katanga, DIY and DIY receive líimpôt organize a police force.

The CSK is the largest shareholder of LiUnion Mining in 1906. This company has become one of the largest capitalist Belgium. In 1924, the deputy governor Moulaert, estimates the annual cost Mining worker diun LiUnion between 8,000 and 9,000 francs, while qu'il reported in 50,000. When the capitalist pays a franc is liouvrier heavily exploited, the capitalist pockets 6 francs and do nothing.

In the colony, 25,000 white workers earn as much as 1.2 million black employees.

In September 1925, a regional trustee Kwilu wrote eThe territorial administrators know how abuses are Every day more and leave the people no respite, no freedom. Perhaps we can forgive the servant of feeling invaded diamertume because the villages are empty at his approach as liarrivée diun merchant diesclaves.í During the suppression of the revolt People between the Kwilu and Lutshima in 1931, 4,000 villagers were massacred. Dienquêter charge on the causes of the revolt, the Jungers official wrote: EON can say that almost all cutters fruits are left for Leverville under duress or by their leaders medalists either directly by the officials and employees of service territory. How could it be otherwise? It Niester not a colon who admit that the natives, while very little about their missing from their village to go to work five or six days running the village, leaving six months for their wives and children, to live in conditions that are abominables.í LiUnion Mining was founded in 1906 with 10 million Belgian francs. Between 1950 and 1959, she made a net profit of 31 billion francs. In 1959 it dominates the Katanga secession organize it in 1960.

Catholic doctrine: the ideological weapon of colonialism

One of the pioneers of military conquest of the Congo, the commander Michaux said in 1910: "The missionaries are the natural educators

savages. The missionaries will only become our colony
one day extension of the Motherland. "(1)

The President of the CSC, the Belgian Christian trade union, said Henri Pauwels in 1949 the Catholic doctrine of the settlement to the workers. Here's what official text. "We are talking first of the general funds of the right to colonization. The data is first conquest. In general, natives have been disenfranchised by the unilateral will of the colonial power. See the reasons were given for justify such expropriations. These include acts of violence committed by natives against those who wanted to establish himself in their country, their crimes against nature, and their opposition to the prediction of the Gospel. All these reasons are essentially good to justify the armed intervention of the countries who feel aggrieved in their rights or present themselves as the defenders of natural law and divine. Humanity can not tolerate that, through ignorance, laziness or neglect, natural resources that God gave the world to meet the human needs remain fallow. When territories are poorly managed by their rightful owners, the other countries who are injured as a result, have the right to take the place of poor managers and operating property. It is legitimate that people are forced to settle under the coercion if necessary, to collaborate in the | CARRYING civilizing they will beneficiaries. The | CARRYING educator who is for the colonizing nation is very heavy and expensive. No nation would bear the burden if there was no profit. Requiring compensation fair for the services performed as part of the | CARRYING colonizing makes sense. What about colonized peoples who, through the Trust that they have benefited, have acquired the capacity to govern themselves? Can they claim their independence? A real contract was concluded between the motherland and the colony. It would be unfair one party is deprived of the fruits of a legitimate | CARRYING civilizing long-term. The national consciousness of a people is submitted, Indeed, along with separatist aspirations. The homeland must therefore ensure defuse these aspirations by making timely necessary concessions. "(2) That the terms in which the Catholic Church circumstances which for three centuries the slave trade, justified the colonial rule.

1) Why and how we should settle, Michaux, Brussels, 1910, pp. 196-197, 2) "Unionism and the colony" by Henri Pauwels, city *The money in the PSC-CVP*, Ludo Martens, EPO, pp. 91-94.

The Story of an exemplary life (I)

Learning a revolutionary nationalist

The driving force behind the struggle for the independence of Congo was established by workers and the unemployed in cities and peasants in the villages. They had carried the weight of oppression and exploitation colonial. In the late fifties, they require a change radical. They are aware of the current that is sweeping anti-colonialist Africa since the liberation of China in 1949 and since the beginning of the independence war in Algeria.

At that time, modern Congolese leaders, the "advanced" are almost all conciliatory toward the settlers. Lumumba himself wrote yet in 1956:

"The essential desire of the Congolese elite is to be the 'Belgians' and have entitled to the same ease and the same rights. "(1) In 1956 still, and Ileo Ngalula publish the "Manifesto of the African Consciousness." Both Men are closely linked to the Catholic Church was the first institution colonial to prepare the transition to neo-colonialism. Belgium beginning to understand that to maintain its economic dominance and policy on the Congo, must now rely on the Congolese devoted to Belgian interests. The manifesto says: "Our desire is that the emancipation of the Congo is realized in the order and tranquility. The Europeans must understand that our legitimate desire Empowerment is not directed against them. We plan to create a organization will be legally and in full conformity with the laws. "(2)

October 10, 1958, Ileo, Ngalula, and Lumumba founded the Adoula Congolese National Movement. It is a party that wants fair vis-à-vis

Belgium and Congolese groups close to the current Catholic Liberal and Social Democratic Belgian.

The birth of a revolutionary

From 5 to 13 December 1958, held in Accra, Ghana's capital, a Pan African Conference history. Ghana, under the direction of Kwame Nkrumah, was the first black African country to break the chains of colonialism. It was March 6, 1957. In Accra, Lumumba meets the African leaders the most experienced and most radical of which Nkrumah, who became his spiritual father. Lumumba said in Accra " Despite the boundaries that separate us, we have the same consciousness,

the same concerns to make the continent a continent free happy, free from any colonial rule. We are pleased to note that this conference has set a goal: the fight against all internal and external factors that constitute an obstacle to the emancipation of our country and the unification of Africa. Among these factors include colonialism, imperialism, tribalism and religious separatism, all of which constitutes a serious obstacle to the emergence of an African society harmonious and fraternal. "(3) In Accra Lumumba has ceased to be an "evolved" to become an African nationalist radical.

On December 28, 58, holds its first meeting Lumumba Policy Victory Square in Matonge, Kinshasa, in front of over 10,000 people. This is the first time feel the energy boiling Lumumba mass and an understanding that mass is only one force capable of achieving the ideal of total independence. But his companions, Ileo Adoula, Kalonji and Ngalula, do not see it that ear. They believe that Lumumba became a "dangerous demagogue" Shortly after this meeting, Lumumba said, "You are all asleep. You think that independence will be offered on a silver platter, but it will struggle to get it and I am determined to fight for

tear our independence. "(4)

The massacres of 4-5 January 1959

January 4, the ABAKO Kasavubu announced a meeting place of the Victory. It is essential to exceed the success obtained Lumumba, a week earlier. The ABAKO Lumumba considered as a "abroad "in the Province of Congo Central!

The ABAKO was the party of Bakongo tribalist and had the advantage of operating in the most developed and best known of Congo's capital and its surroundings. The masses of Bas-Congo and Kinshasa were very revolted against colonial domination. But this turned ABAKO Tribal revolt towards objectives.

But the meeting is prohibited by the administration and the case turns insurgency. The Police Force massacre 300 Congolese, mostly workers, the unemployed and "irregular", came to Kinshasa without authorization. Tens of thousands of Congolese have taken part in "riots ", that is to say open combat for independence. The colonizer then expels thousands of irregulars to their village of origin. There, these young rebels tell of mass dared

attack the colonialists. In all the villages of Bas-Congo, Kwilu Kwango and the masses begin to rise, following the example of heroic fighters of January 4.

Following the "riots" of January 4, Kasavubu was arrested and imprisoned.

But the Belgian government, frightened by the revolutionary struggle, decides quickly to change tactics. Knowing the weakness of the parties nationalists, the colonial administration to take short-giving independence within a short time. Thus, Belgium will ensure that the Congo "independent" is ruled by his friends and followers. The 13

January 1959, King Baudouin said: "Our resolution is now lead the Congolese people to independence. "

March 13, Minister Van Hemelryck Kasavubu is free and sends it Belgium. Van Hemelryck says Kasavubu agreed with the new defined policy on January 13. Kasavubu said: "We ask the Congolese people to remain calm, to forget the past and prepare for the future in the spirit of the new policy that led to the Congo independence. "(5)

The colonial administration had already concluded that the ABAKO, tribal parties and separatist, could be "tamed." April 21, facing the radicalism of the masses that sweeps all the colonial institutions, Administrator Saintraint indicates a new track: "The situation General is critical and, in some ways dramatic. The Authority rejected, can no longer afford to run the country nor to maintain order. The ABAKO has a detailed plan for establishment of a new administration. It is better that it proceeds rapidly to replacement. "(6)

Driven by his tribal spirit, the ABAKO turns his back on the fight to move towards anti-colonial struggle for "independence" of its province. On June 21, 1959, Kasavubu requires "the creation of a State autonomous Republic of Congo Central, whose chairman will be elected by natives of the Republic. "(7) Thus, many Congolese born in other provinces are "foreigners" in the capital their country.

"A pre-revolutionary period"

On 1 July 1959, Lumumba is a meeting in front 1,500 people. It

began his speech by asking "five minutes of silence in memory of the Congolese victims of colonialism fell on January 4. "

"It's provocative" claims a senior Belgian. "This man is a dangerous demagogue, "say, July 17, 1959, Ileo Ngalula, Adoula and Kalonji, the leaders "respectable" of the MNC. (8) They exclude the MNCS Lumumba Lumumba on which excludes all those "advanced" "Favorable to the maintenance of external domination. This is the first split in the ranks of "advanced" nationalists: the Lumumbist want total independence based on the masses, opportunistic want to "reform" the economic and political system colonial.

After the split, Victor Nendaka was appointed vice president of MNC-Lumumba, Jean-Pierre Finant becomes the third person of the party and a certain Joseph Mobutu became friends with Lumumba

In fact, the "riots" of January 4, have attracted the masses on all Congolese territory. Throughout the year 1959, campaigns disobedience to the colonial authorities develop. There are frequent confrontations between police and people who refuses to pay taxes. Blood flows in Matadi, Mbanza Ngungu Luozi, Lukula, Jadotville. On August 59, Deputy Governor General Schöller speaks of "fanatical mass" that is "state of open rebellion." (9) " In Lower and Middle Congo, is in pre-revolutionary. We risk being drawn into a war-like Algeria. "(10)

The masses, which requires total independence and a radical change their situation, a growing part of the "advanced" on the left. They consist mainly in the Lumumba and the MNC Party African solidarity and Mulele Gizenga. They understand that the essence of colonialism and economic domination as the basis of misfortunes Congo is the thirst for the benefit of big capitalists.

The "Party of the Negroes Paid"

On the other side, the colonial administration now puts everything in to create and support parties willing to accept an independent pure form. There is the National Party of Progress, the PNP Bolyai Dericoyard and Delvaux, the Congolese National Movement-K, the MNC-K Kalonji and Ileo, the Confederation of Associations of tribal Katanga,

CONACAT of Tshombe and Munongo, the Party of National Unity, the PUNA of Bolikango; Bakongo Association, and the ABAKO Kasavubu Kisolokela and the Union of Mongo, the UNIMO of Bomboko.

In fact, most of the "advanced" are beginning to fear the radicalism of the masses: they want to "live like white people" and have be achieved by leaving intact the economic structures of the regime colonial.

Minister Van der Meersch Ganshof later stated: "
The administration was based on the PNP high hopes. But the MNC-L had, in the person of Lumumba, an asset greater than the PNP. Lumumba was the only one to be proactive. "(11)

Colonialism and "free elections"

End of 1959, Belgium still wants to unilaterally determine conditions of independence that nothing fundamental will change. It rejects the claim of the nationalist parties of a conference or the terms of the immediate independence would be decided in common agreement between the parties and the Belgian Congo. And think of Belgium "Free elections" can give legitimacy to its plots neocolonial.

On October 7, 1959, the colonial administration announced elections communal in December. She believes that at this level, the forces pro-colonialists, including traditional leaders, will win the election.

At the Congress of the MNC-L, held from 23 to 29 October 1959, Lumumba demand immediate independence and decided to boycott the elections. When the administration wants to stop Lumumba, clashes between masses nationalists and gendarmerie are 20 dead. Governor Kisangani, Mr. Leroy said, "Lumumba provoked riots prevent the elections. He received a foreign technical lessons revolutionary. "(12) Lumumba was imprisoned on October 31.

Lumumba, who won an unexpected election

In a social climate that is deteriorating rapidly, a Round Table held in Brussels from January 20 to February 20, 1960. Under pressure Congolese delegates, Belgium must release Lumumba happens to the Round table will be a triumph. The date of independence is set June 30.

The national elections held May 22, 1960. Belgium is convinced that the victory of the pro-imperialist parties is ensured through support of the colonial state, the financial assistance of large companies Belgian, and with the support of the powerful Catholic Church.

Yet the PNP, the "Party Paid Negroes," as they say in the time, loses the election, despite the tremendous resources at his available, despite the virulent campaign of the Catholic Church against the nationalists.

Nationalists needed hands down. The MNC-L gets 35 seats in the House and PSA, with 13 seats, becoming the largest party in the Province of Leopoldville (Congo Central Kwilu, Kwango and May Lake Ndombe). No one expected what ABAKO, party renamed Kinshasa, can be defeated in "his" province by the PSA, the party the most radical nationalist. The CERECA of Kashamura, with 10 seats, and Balubakat of the Sendwe with seven, joined the coalition MNC-L and PSA.

The last plot of the colonizer

After the elections, the colonial power continues to plot against nationalists.

It commits the ABAKO to develop an anti-nationalist coalition. June 17, it loads Kasavubu to form the first government Congolese. Relying primarily on the PNP, the MNC-Kalonji, and ABAKO of the proposed government Kasavubu does not include member of the MNC-Lumumba or the PSA-Gizenga!

But did not find majority support for this plot, Belgium resigned that Lumumba formed the government. And doubles efforts to break Lumumba and the nationalist parties.

(1) Congo, land of opportunity, p.29, (2) Chronicle Foreign Policy, vol. XII, No. 4-6, July-November 1960, p.443-445, (3) The Political Thought of Lumumba, pl 1-12, (4) Pierre De Vos, Life and Death of Lumumba, p.78-79; (5) Congo, 1959, p.71-72, (6) 60 Congo, I, p.144, (7) Congo, 1959, p. 81 85; (8) De Vos, p.138-140, (9) Congo, 1959, p.100; (10) De Vos, p.146, (11) Congo May-June 1960, p.80, (12) De Vos, p.154;

The Master, the servant and patriot

June 30, 1960 is a special day not only for the history of Congo, but for the entire history of Africa. Never confrontation between the oppressor and the oppressed has been expressed with such force. Never has an African summarized in so few words for 80 years terror, exploitation and humiliation. You have to read three speeches delivered this memorable day. Three, in fact. As between the Master and Patriot slipped the man. We must read these words, since lackey, there are always. And since the Patriots who want to follow the way of Lumumba are becoming more numerous.

The Master

The King Baudouin: "Not as a conqueror, but of civilization"

The independence of the Congo is the culmination of the work designed by the genius of King Leopold II. For 80 years, Belgium has sent your soil the best of his son, first to deliver the Congo Basin of the odious slave trade, and then to bring each other ethnic groups, once enemies.

When Leopold II began the great work being now coronation, it did not appear to you as a conqueror but civilization.

Do not compromise the future by hasty reforms, and not replace agencies not only gives you the Belgium, as you are not some can do better.

Do not be afraid to turn to us. We are ready to stay your side to help you our advice,

Africa and Europe complement each other. I hope that the Congolese people retain and develop the heritage values spiritual, moral and religious that we share.

The Lackey

Kasavubu "roots that Christian civilization has advanced in we "

Sire, Excellencies, My dear compatriots,

The dawn of independence rises on a country whose structure economy is remarkable, well-balanced and well unified. But the unfinished state of national consciousness among the population has raised some alarm that I want to dispel today by reminding all the progress that has already been acomplis in this area and who are the

surest guarantee of remaining steps to go.

Belgium had the wisdom not to oppose the tide of history and perceiving the greatness of the ideal of freedom that animates all hearts Congolese, she was able to skip the country from the domination foreign independence.

We will develop across the country that the assimilation of eighty years of contact with the West brought us good: the language, law, and finally above the crop. The contact with civilization Christian roots and that this civilization has advanced in us allow the old blood revived to give our events cultural originality and brilliance all individuals.

Sire, the presence of your Majesty Augustus is a bright and further evidence of your concern for these populations that you have loved and protected. They are happy to say today both their gratitude for the blessings that you and Your predecessors have provided them and their joy for the understanding where you met their aspirations.

The Patriot

Lumumba: "Proud of that struggle which was blood, tears and fire."

Congolese and Congolese, Freedom fighters now victorious
I salute you on behalf of the Congolese government.

To all of you, our friends who have worked tirelessly with us, I asked to do this June 30, 1960 shows a date that you keep indelibly engraved in your hearts, a date which you proud to teach your children the meaning.

The Congo's independence, no Congolese worthy of the name can not never forget that the fight it was conquered, a struggle every day, an ardent and idealistic fight, a struggle in which we

have spared neither our forces or our hardships, nor our suffering or our blood.

This struggle, which was in tears, fire and blood, we are proud depths of ourselves, for it was a noble and just struggle, struggle necessary to end the humiliating slavery which we was imposed by force.

It was our lot in 80 years of colonial rule, our wounds are too fresh and too painful still for us to chase them our memory because we had the exhausting work required exchange for salaries which did not permit us to eat our fill, or clothe ourselves, or to house ourselves decently, or to raise our children as loved ones.

We have known ironies, insults, blows that we had experience morning, noon and night because we were "niggers."

We experienced the terrible suffering of relegated to opinions political or religious beliefs; exiles in their own country, their fate was really worse than death itself.

We have known that there were in the cities of beautiful homes for whites and crumbling huts for blacks,

Who will forget the last shootings where many of our brothers perished, the cells which were brutally thrown those who did not want to submit to regime of injustice, oppression and exploitation.

We who have suffered in our body and our heart colonial oppression, we tell you out loud: this is now finished.

Republic of Congo was proclaimed and our beloved country is now in the hands of his own children.

Together, my brothers, my sisters, we will begin a new struggle, a sublime struggle that will lead our country to peace, prosperity and to greatness.

We will jointly establish social justice and ensure that everyone receive fair rmunération of his work.

We will show the world what the black man can do when works in freedom, and we will make the Congo the center of radiation from the whole of Africa.

We will ensure that the lands of our country benefit true to his children.

We will review all laws of the past and make new ones that are just and noble.

And for all this, dear compatriots, we can be sure that count not only on our strengths and our enormous wealth huge, but on the assistance of many foreign countries which we accept the collaboration whenever it is not fair and seek not to impose a policy of any kind.

Thus, my new Congo government will create will be a country rich, free and prosperous.

I ask you all to forget the tribal disputes which we deplete and may make us despised abroad.

I ask you all not to shrink from any sacrifice to ensure the success of our great company.

The Congo's independence marks a decisive step towards the release of any Africa.

Our strong government - national - People, will be the salvation of this country.

I call on all Congolese citizens, men, women and children to
resolutely to work, to create a national economy
prosperous devote our economic independence.

Tribute to national freedom fighters!

Long live independence and African unity!

Long live the independent and sovereign Congo!

(From *May to June, 1960 Congo*, Ganshof Van der Meersch, pp. 235-244)

The History of an exemplary life (II)

Defend the independence against the Belgian and American aggression

As head of the first government free of Congo, Lumumba
proudly proclaims the independence of the Congo, June 30, 1960! But
wanting to achieve national unity around his Nationalist government,
Lumumba asked its members to offer the post of president
Kasavubu, his main opponent. Then Lumumba accepts
Ministers who are hostile, as Bomboko and Delvaux.

The future will show him that it is dangerous to make too broad alliances
when you do not have a sufficient basis.

The fifth Independence Day, July 5, Belgium causes
disturbances in the Force Publique. That day, at 8:00 am, Lt.
General Janssens, who still commands the army, written on a table in
Headquarters: "Before independence = after independence." Then,
be used to send a letter to Lumumba, Prime Minister of a country
sovereign, to give "a last and solemn warning." And

denounces "the statement June 30, 1960 (that) surprised the framework and Troop "(1).

In fact, Janssens causes soldiers Congolese National Army to obtain a pretext for military intervention. The bourgeoisie Belgium prepares for several months.

July 8, Belgian troops leave Brussels to take up and Kitona Kamina.

July 10, they operate in Lubumbashi where they disarm Nationalist soldiers. Bomboko and Delvaux, two ministers Lumumba government who are among the main agents of colonizer, appeal to the Belgian forces to maintain order.

Tshombe and the front anti-nationalist

July 11, Tshombe, on the instructions of the Union Miniere, proclaims Katanga's independence and called on the Belgian troops. On the same day Lumumba asked the UN help to end the aggression Belgium.

The next day, anti-Lumumba hysteria reached its height in Belgium. The Libre Belgique newspaper close to the government, writes: "Several

Lumumbist ministers behaved like savages primary and fools like creatures Communists. "(2)

July 13, the Congolese government says that a "state of war between the Congo and Belgium "and decided the severance of relations diplomatic ties with Belgium. The Security Council adopts a resolution on military assistance to Congo.

The aggression against the Belgian Congo is the proportion of an occupation military.

The Belgian Minister of Defence, Gillon said in parliament that Belgian army intervened in 23 cities in the Congo. "All Belgian Congo forces engaged amounted to about 10,000 men. "
(3)

July 17, Lumumba wrote to Ralph Bunche, Representative of the Secretary-general, require rapid intervention of the UN. His message: " Put out the Belgian troops of aggression, if not I'll have to do appeal to the USSR to end the aggression. "

On July 24, 1960, Tshombe is opposed to sending troops to the UN Katanga and asks Belgium to maintain its armed forces. It call Kasavubu and Ileo to create a confederation of states Congo. In order to break the Nationalist central government, all agents of neocolonialism agree to claim the " Federalism. "It's a simple tactic to destroy the forces patriotic. Once the central revolutionary broken, " Federalists "become advocates of a central pro-imperialist strong. Soon Tshombe, Ileo Kasavubu Bolikango, Kalonji support all fascist central government of Mobutu.

American control

Belgium intends to maintain control of neo-colonial on "his" Congo. By militarily occupying the Katanga, it created a base for the reconquest of the whole Congo. But the old judge evil Belgium changes. The United States has become the superpower imperialist world. They want their "fair share" of wealth Congolese.

Of course, the United States supported Belgium in its war against Lumumba. Thus, July 30, 1960, the U.S. State Department

said: "Belgium has the right to send troops to Congo protect human lives in danger. "Moreover, in the coming months, the United States will send three teams of killers to eliminate Kinshasa Lumumba. In one such attempt, an officer must enter in Lumumba, seeking an opportunity to go to the bathroom and to a product containing a deadly virus on your toothbrush! (4)

Belgium wants to regain the military from the Congo Katanga while the United States relies primarily on the reactionary Kinshasa - the Mobutu and Kasavubu Adoula - to get "their share" Congo. The United States uses the UN troops, called by Lumumba to hunt the perpetrators Belgian! - To impose their domination from Kinshasa.

The United Nations' aversion to Lumumba "

The Congo became independent in one month, and all parties pro-unite to overthrow the imperialist government of Lumumba.

Thus, 7 August, the Central Committee of the ABAKO vote a motion of no confidence against Lumumba government and calls for the creation of a Confederation of the Congo. The next day the Puna of Bolikango seeking independence for the province of Ecuador. And one day later Albert Kalonji declares the independence of the state mining Kasai! This is an alliance between Kasavubu Bolikango, Kalinji Tshombe and cons Lumumba's government.

The UN is to say the United States, trying to reconcile all these forces anti-nationalist. August 12, Hammarskjöld to arrive in Lubumbashi negotiate with Tshombe.

August 14, the Swedish General von Horn, Commander of UN arrives in Kinshasa. Reactionary officers in the pay of the CIA, he wrote six years later in his memoirs: "It was not to conceal that all of us, beginning with Dag Hammarskjöld, we fed a deep distrust and dislike of Lumumba. "" I personally fed a high regard for Mobutu. Unlike Lumumba, it seemed genuine patriot who did not lose his time playing with communist theories. "(5)

The Catholic Church goes to war

The Catholic Church is the main force in the fight against Lumumba.
July 17 already Malula Bishops wrote in a letter:

"When a country freedom of the press no longer exists, we no longer speak of democracy but dictatorship. But the dictatorship leads to slavery. "(6)
Just like his masters in Belgium, the colonial press defends Malula and "democracy" colonial and anticolonial accuses the government to practice the dictatorship and slavery! Malula alluded to the newspaper Catholic E Africa, with its Ilele and Bolikango Board of Directors. July 18, the paper suggests "the possibility of the establishment of communism in the Congo as a result of policy Lumumba. "(7) The Catholic union, the CSC, also plays a large role in the fight against the Nationalist government. He writes that by lack of Lumumba, "the Congo is committed to the path of misery" and makes the nationalist government responsible for "closing businesses, increased unemployment and rising prices. "(8)

Through its control over education, the Catholic Church can control the spirit of the Congolese. It is therefore understandable why, August 16, 1960, Lumumba made the proposal to nationalize the University of Lovanium. Five days later, as a draft governmental program, it wrote: "Education should be a 'scientific quality' and to inculcate A national ideal '. The government wants primary education for all and the free education at all levels. "This statement War in ideological power of the Catholic Church.

Then Lumumba drives the base of the colonial power, the power Economic: "The country's economic expansion requires an industry significant transformation. The government will take as a criterion greatest social benefit and combine the inputs from the private sector, opportunities in the public sector and domestic economic effort. Its concern will be looking particularly to rural areas. "(9)

1) Congo, 60, I 0.373-374, 2) Heinz and Donnay, p.30, 3) Congo, 1960, II,

p.515, 4) The plots of the CIA, The Church Committee, éd.Stock, 1976, p.140, 5) von Horn, Karl: Soldier of Peace, ed. Presses de la Cité, Paris, 1966, p.194 and 228; 6) E-Africa, July 19, 60, p. 1, 7) Congo, 1960, II, p.685; 8) 1960 Congo, II, p.681; 9) 1960, II, 580 and 696.

The famous words of Patrice Lumumba (I)

In the heat of the struggle to forge a conviction Lumumba anti-imperialist

"Africa is overwhelmingly committed to his release in a struggle no thank you against colonialism and imperialism. The Congo can not be considered a colony or settlement of operations and independence is a prerequisite for peace. The objective of Congolese National Movement is to unite and organize the masses Congolese in the fight to improve their lot, the liquidation of colonial regime and the exploitation of man by man. "

Speech Accra, 5-14 December 1958

"In Katanga, the settlers are a few who say, 'This country is independent and all its riches will serve this great nation, the nation of Negroes. No, he must become a state Katanga independent '. So tomorrow is the big capitalism will Africans dominate economically. We will redouble our efforts that this independence is real, that this independence benefits people, to improve the living conditions of populations. "

(The political thought of Patrice Lumumba, Presence Africaine, Paris. Texts collected by Jean Van Lierde, p.141)

"Imperialism is the economic dominance"

"Political independence was won, we now want economic independence. National wealth is ours. Political independence is won, we now want economic independence. National wealth is ours "

(The political thought of Lumumba, p.298)

"I assure you that with our faith, our energy, our national pride, the Congo is a country in five years strongly developed. It is not by begging for money that we will develop the country. But by working ourselves through our own hands, by our efforts. The only motto for now: the progress economy. The gift is not appreciated. Independence gift, this independence is not good. Independence won is the true independence. "

(Congo 1960, 2, pp.202)

"The Belgian Central Bank has captured not only our money, but also of our gold reserves. The government has to announce that, if within 15 days, the Belgian government does not restore them, we confiscate all property belonging to Belgians. The people waiting for happiness, improving its conditions of life. For us, there is no independence as we do not have a successful national economy to meet the conditions of our brothers ".

(Annals of Parliament, the Senate of Congo, September 1960! P.14-15, 21)

"Westerners know that with this government, they can not

have any control over the economy of our country. We must control our economy to the National Bank, the Otraco to REGIDESO. In every large company should be a government commissioner with full political power to lead. "

(The political thought of Lumumba, p.360)

"They use puppets and spies"

"A most Belgians, we have our confidence, believing they were sincere to continue with us. Now we have kept spies. Day by day we discover the plot against the nation. The Belgium now becomes a submarine. They act in backstage. They established a spy network. "

(The political thought of Lumumba, p.305)

"We have never seen in the history of colonization in Africa, a nation which betrays a manner as scandalous vis-à-vis a people who always lived with her. And it is thanks to the Belgian Congo is the it is today. For her, it is not human lives count is the UM is the money of the Congo compent.

Westerners wanted our government to be in the pay of imperialists. Treaties have been proposed. I decided not to sign these agreements, because they mean nothing more than domination Congo's economic financial groups in Belgium.

As we are a nationalist government, which is limited the interests of the country, those who covet our wealth trying to cause anarchy, and finally mount the population against us and bring down our government. They used the puppets

not hesitate to blindly sign any agreement to place the Congo under foreign rule. That is the truth. "

(Lumumba's political thought, pp. 286)

Of U.S. imperialism and the UN

"The United States! This country agrees that Belgium maintains its bases Congo, because it has economic interests. Since Belgians can not stay, they rely on their allies in the UN for relay. I propose the immediate return of UN forces, it is true they just operate in accordance with arrangements made with the Belgium. "

"Some wanted to use the UN, ostensibly to put the Congo under the international status. The Congo will never become a colony of the United Nations and will never be a country under UN trusteeship. And we give up any UN assistance. Those who believed still to enter Congo under the guise of the UN will no longer enter. The doors of the Congo tightly closed operators and researchers of gold. "

"We want the UN to withdraw from the Congo all the white troops. The African troops that have been made available to the UN are sufficient. I denounced the maneuvers, which consisted of passing Katanga that troops of Sweden. "

(The political thought of Lumumba, p.232, 287-288, 306-307)

The Story of an exemplary life (III)

Two coups to remove one man

We are now in late August 1960 and Lumumba more membership of the masses. The people understand that the Katanga and Kasai are held by the Belgian army in order to continue the abhorred colonial system. The people realize that the troops of

the UN, to the Americans, far from supporting the government nationalist Lumumba, plotting with his enemies.

All anti-nationalist forces feel the need to strengthen their alliance.

On August 20, 1960, a delegation of the Youth ABAKO, the Puna of Bolikango and MNC-Kalonji is received by Tshombe in Lubumbashi.

In Brazzaville, emissaries of ABAKO are in constant contact with President Foulbert Youlou and with French secret agents. The 21 August, Vice President of ABAKO, Moanda, said: "We must rid Lumumba's Congo by legal or illegal means. "(1)

But August 27, 1960, the rise of nationalist revolutionary forces happen. The troops are Bakwanga Lumumba, the capital of pseudo-state of South Kasai. On other fronts, too, the nationalist army advance to Katanga.

Lumumba's government receives support from more and more net by States and African nationalist socialist states. The 3 September, The Soviet Union puts Ilyushin 15 aircraft and 100 trucks available Lumumba government to transport its troops. The fight to defend the independence of the Congo against the plots of Belgian and American imperialism reached its climax. Lumumba now has the power to remove the two creations Belgian colonialists: the state "independent" Katanga, where the imperialists Belgian count to keep control of copper, cobalt and uranium, and the state "independent" South Kasai, where the thieves want to keep the Belgian control over the diamond The imperialists must now play all for the whole.

The coup Kasavubu

Support from both the United States as Belgium and France Kasavubu said Sept. 5: "Lumumba has betrayed the task it was entrusted, he throws the country into a terrible civil war, I felt it necessary to revoke immediately the government. "(2)

An hour and a half later, Lumumba reacts on the radio station National: "Kasavubu publicly betrayed the nation. He wants to destroy the Nationalist government has fought hard against the Belgian attackers, against the enemies of our national independence. "

The next day the government takes a decision Lumumba history: "The ministers, meeting in an extraordinary council, state ousted the head of state. "(3)

The same day, Mr. Ileo orders, on the instructions of Kasavubu the arrest of Lumumba. The same Ileo form a government which find the main agents of neocolonialism: Bomboko, Adoula, Bolikango, Kalonji, Dericoyard, Kisolokela and Delvaux. (4) Ileo Human the Catholic Church, says of the short period of government Lumumba: "They were two months of anguish, anxiety and misery." (5)

Meanwhile, the Technical Mission sent a Belgian Lumumbashi report in Brussels: "The dismissal of Lumumba has strengthened leadership Tshombe that holds as an advocate for the political reconstruction of the former Belgian Congo on a confederal basis. Successful Katanga experience likely will cause the reconstruction Congo from Lubumbashi. "(6) is a good summary of the policy Belgian neocolonial: from the state secessionist Katanga, regain throughout the Congo.

But soon, it goes wrong for politicians pro-imperialist. 6 and September 8, the chamber supports Kasavubu against Lumumba by 60 votes against 19 and the Senate followed suit by 41 votes for, 2 against and 7 abstentions. September 13, Chambers met full vote power to the government Lumumba. (7)

The same day, Lumumba is strengthening its control over the army by appointing

Mpolo Lieutenant-General.

September 14, desperate, Kasavubu Mobutu responded by pointing as commander in chief of the army. (8) Thus a Kasavubu open the way to Mobutu's dictatorship.

The coup Mobutu

Indeed, just hours later at 20:30, Mobutu executes its coup. He says the "neutralization" of politicians and said: "It is not a coup but a simple peaceful revolution. "(9) With these words What began 37 years of dictatorship and destruction. Mobutu closes embassies Socialist Union Soviet and Czechoslovakia. Then he calls "the withdrawal of troops Ghana and Guinea because of their direct support of Lumumba. "

Thus, from the beginning, Mobutu, a CIA agent, the fight against countries Socialists and nationalists against the African countries.

Mobutu establishes the College of Commissioners General. Bomboko is President, Ndele, Vice President, Ferdinand Kazadi, the Minister of Defense Lihau and Tshisekedi, Minister and Deputy Minister of Justice. This College is officially installed Kasavubu, acting as head State and accomplice of the coup Mobutu.

Lumumba responded on September 15 in the morning by saying, "Colonel Mobutu has been corrupted by imperialists to play a coup against the legal government and popular. People, you are witnesses eye of these maneuvers tending to fall the Congo, land of our ancestors, under the control of an international organization. "(10)

This is the turning point in history Congolese: the coup Mobutu, this 14 September 1960, places the Congo for 37 years, under the joint dictatorship U.S. imperialism and Belgium.

The large black middle class took power

Most intellectuals before 1960, the "advanced", see above independence as a way to get rich, to get to "live as whites. "They do not challenge capitalism in the Congo or the imperialist domination, which is the guarantee of its continuation. They are not challenge the colonial state apparatus, this machine of oppression against the Congolese masses. In fact, they want simply "take over" this oppressive state and use it to enrich themselves. After independence, neo-colonial state was formed where the large black middle class.

Before independence, some "advanced" are already openly pro-Belgian and pro-imperialist, men like Bomboko, Edindali, Lopes, Delvaux and Tshombe. They are found in parts of collaboration as the PNP and CONACAT.

The "advanced" that created the nationalist parties had already divided before independence. Those who want only "reform" the system Existing moved closer to "pro-Belgian." These Ileo, Kalonji, Ngalula and Adoula that had shattered the MNC and also of the ABAKO Kasavubu.

But once in government, the radical nationalist parties broke out turn. Mobutu was the secretary of Lumumba. In making his move state, it is supported by the vice president of MNC-L, Nendaka, it appointed head of security. The Minister and eight members of Songolo MNC-L also support Mobutu. (11)

After Mobutu's coup, an alliance was formed between these three groups of "sophisticated". Together they form the upper middle class

Congolese closely tied to U.S. imperialism and Belgium.

Between September 1960 and November 1965, will play different characters the lead at different times - Kasavubu, Ileo, Bomboko, Adoula, Tshombe and Mobutu - but all represent the same class, the vast Congolese bourgeois, and all are linked to the same master, imperialism U.S. and Belgium.

1) 1960 Congo, II, p.672, 2) Congo, 1960, II, p.818, 3) Congo, 1960, II, p.820 and p.823, 4) and Donnay Heinz: The fifty days of Lumumba, ed. CRISP, 1966, p.33; Congo, II, p.855 5) Congo, 1960, II, p.853; 6) Congo, 1960, II, p.963, 7) Congo, 1960, II, p.850 and 861; 8) Chronicle, XII, Issue 4-6 %, p.949; 9) Congo, 1960, II, p.869; 10) Congo, 1960, II, p.870; 11) Congo, 1960, II, p.997.

The famous words of Patrice Lumumba (II)

During the struggle for independence, and during his two months and Half the government, Lumumba was a man alone, surrounded by a handful of comrades. He did not have a strong organization behind him, he did not have time to give a political consciousness in oppressed people. How then to explain the extraordinary impact his of great political stature? Lumumba managed to give a expression in the radicalism of the masses that were urban and village overcome because of the oppression, exploitation and humiliation colonial. It is this essential point have always forget those who abuse Lumumba's name "for positions" and to "eat their round. "

With the mass struggle against the colonial

April 22, 1959. "The mass is much more revolutionary than us. When we are with weight is the same mass that we grows, it would go much faster than us. "

((The political thought of Lumumba, p.45)

August 13, 1959. A Belgian parliamentary delegation met Mr. Mabe Sabit, who presents himself as 'the leader of the Arabized'. Sabiti said: "Lumumba goes especially from the workers, because they form the mass".

(Minutes of official talks. Senate. 1959, p.264)

June 1960. Soon independence. Who will minister, who has a position, who has power? Lumumba did not rely on "those above" on the colonizers. It does not seek his own interest in selling powerful. It can not be corrupted by the powers imperialists. He vowed to stay on the side of the people.

"I is not my personal interest but only the interest higher in the country. The Belgian government wants to withdraw from the scene Congolese politics but intends to reclaim the management of the Congo hands of leaders with all its sympathies. I have no sympathy Belgian government, any more than that of other official circles. I am considered a dangerous man because I refuse to bribes. I can tell you that if I had agreed to "play the game" as have some Congolese leaders opportunistic, I would now supported by Belgium and considered his greatest friend. We want to create a puppet government but also fears the popular reaction. At the rate we are going, there will not be any change in this country at the time of independence and the Congolese will feel to be duped. We will have a backlash, and then that leaders will be satisfied with a few portfolios that Belgium they will be assigned, it will be the people who will make his revolution. "

(Why Not, June 1960 pp.)

"Ministers must eat with the people."

"National wealth belongs to us. We, the ministers, we in rural areas will, we will till the land to show the country how we make our cooperative. We do not want never deceive the people and the people know very well that since we have no power minister has been paid. We eat with the people, we do not need money (press conference on August 9, quoted in "Congo 1960", 2, pp 593-594)

"Ministers must live with the people. We must not pass the eyes of the people as replacements for the colonialists. (Annals of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Congo. 1960, 12, Meeting of July 15, 1960 p.15)

"We want a true independence."

"We will put all our employees to work after the departure of Belgian troops. Everyone will work with modest salaries. And I assure you, with our faith, our strength, our pride Nationally, the Congo will be in five years a highly developed country. This is not begging for money that we will develop the country. But by working ourselves with our own hands, by our efforts (E) the only motto for now: the economic progress, everyone at work, mobilize all the youth, our women, all energies of the country. The gift is not n'apprécie. Independence gift, it's not a good independence. The conquered indépendance is the true independence. "(press conference on August 9, quoted in "Congo 1960, 2, pp 593-594)

"The Belgian Central Bank has captured not only our money, but also of our gold reserves ..; The government has ANNOUNCEMENT that if within 15 days did the Belgian Gouvernement restored not, we will confiscate all property belonging to Belgians. The people waiting for happiness, improving their living conditions. For us, there no independence as we do not have a national economy prosp "re to meet the conditions of our fr" res. "(Annals Parliamentarians. Senate of the Republic of Congo. 1960, September 8 pp 14-15)

The story of an exemplary life (IV)

What is anti in the Congo?

The smoke screen that hides the worst crimes

Thus, September 19, Mobutu and his place Bomboko Commissioners general at the head of Congo. These Commissioners are the mortal enemies Congolese nationalists, whom they accuse of being "communists". Why such an accusation?

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The reason is simple: their masters, the U.S. imperialists and Belgian fear above all the Communists, these men and women that m "NEET consistently fighting against exploitation capitalism. And the imperialists know that the Congolese nationalists can be found in the socialist countries of powerful allies. Here Therefore, Sept. 19, the Commissioners read a proclamation drafted in consultation with Mobutu himself, "Colonel Joseph Mobutu is now the man who has delivered us from colonialism Communist and Marxist-Leninist imperialism. Thanks to the army Congolese national, we will not a slave to another. " (Congo 60, II, p.871)

The anti-communist ideological weapon of colonization

Since the beginning of colonization, was the anti-gun ideological most powerful of all anti-Congolese forces. The colonizers and the Catholic Church has never allowed the writings Marxist pen "trent in the colony. By resorting to lies disgusting, the colonialists describe communism as the works from the devil. And in 1960, they published cartoons of Lumumba represented as the devil.

In fact, anti is a smokescreen. The real objective is this: the big capitalists want to safeguard their interests economic, they want to continue to maximize the wealth Congo and the workforce of its workers and peasants.

Natural allies

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In the early sixties, how African states who want to real independence, Nkrumah as Ghana and Guinea in Sekou Toure, can they succeed? They need allies and friends to quickly develop their own economies, to shield their Economies at the stranglehold of imperialist powers. Countries Communists are their natural allies. For Two Reasons. First, the communist countries have themselves suffered terribly imperialist aggression. In 1917-1920, Soviet Russia has experienced the aggression of imperialist countries and 9 it lost 10 million dead because of war and famine. Then the Nazi aggression in 1941 - 1944 cost 23 million Soviet people died. China, for She has been the dominance of Western colonialists and, over the years 20, 30 and 40, his fate was worse than Africa! Assaulted
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by Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism, China counted more than 10 million deaths. Then, the Communist countries want to build an economy independent and for that they must escape the domination political and economic imperialism. To progress in this way, they have an interest in supporting all countries, too, want to avoid the domination of these imperialists.

"Fighting colonialism and communist terrorism"

Now let us see things on the side of the imperialists. To maintain

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their domination of the Congo, they must break the alliance between the Congo and the African nationalists such as Ghana and Guinea. They must also block any rapprochement between the Congo and communists.

This is exactly what their primary agent, Mobutu. He said AD 's the coup: "As Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, the Ghana and Guinea were distributing weapons in the city of Kinshasa. "(1) These accusations are clearly false, but Mobutu and his masters CIA must believe the Congolese people as Ghana and Czechoslovakia are "terrorist states". And they support Congolese terrorists, that is to say, Patrice Lumumba and his companions in Indeed, Mobutu claimed that Maurice Emmanuel and Mpolo Nzuzi, two fid employees "of the Lumumba, organize" training camps terrorist "and direct" a terrorist group, Youth Lumumba. "(2)

Mobutu, Tshombe and Kasavubu, these agents of imperialism that exploits Congo for 80 years, to believe that it is Ghana and China want to "conquer and dominate" the Congo. It's ridiculous, completely "false ment, but it serves to divert attention from the real exploiters and rulers who bleed the Congolese people to white!

The crime of Ghana and China is to wish the success of Congolese experience. On July 23, 1960, Theodore Bengil's friend Pierre Mulele, assists in Beijing at a gathering of 10,000 people who "provide the support the Chinese people to the people's struggle Congolese independence "(3)

Neither the West nor the East?

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At the time, all agents of imperialism claim "denounce any colonialism wherever it comes from, that of the East as well as that of

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West. "(4) We find this same phrase in the mouth of Malula of

Mobutu or Bomboko. All of them believe that the Congolese people formal independence, granted by Belgium, means a real independence, total. In fact, this false independence opens the continuation of the economic and political domination of the West by other methods. Those who are true agents of West, shouting that any relationship with the East a crime. Those who want perpetuation of imperialist domination, to believe that the only Allied a possible independent Congo, the Communist countries, want dominate and tyrannize the country. The anti-blocking the way to a international political alliances can facilitate independence political and economic. The anti Congo binds hand and foot related to its worst exploiters of the worst murderers, imperialists American, French and Belgian. The people will suffer catastrophic for 37 years.

1) Pierre Houart: The Communist penetration in the Congo, ed. CDI, Brussels, 1960, p. 95, 2) ibid, p.94-95, 3) Houart, p. 51, 4) Houart, Africa for three faces, ed. CDI, Brussels, 1961, p.189.

Famous words of Patrice Lumumba (III)

The former pacifist, took up arms

Like all young people of his generation, Lumumba undergoes washing brains in colonial schools. Religion is used to teach submission. The Church, which helped the troops of Leopold II to conquer the Congo by fire and blood, preaching non-violence for blacks.

Lumumba was educated in pacifism and acceptance of colonialism.

The genius of Lumumba spoke in his love of the masses oppressed, in his thirst for justice for the poor and in deep honesty. These qualities enabled him to get rid of all misconceptions, inculcated by colonial education. Lumumba criticized radically his own ideas, becoming, step by step, in the fire fighting, a true nationalist and revolutionary. It is an example Congolese youth of today.

Dare to think, dare to fight

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About independence, Lumumba also said this in 1956:

"Some whites, tr" s disreputable, who abuse the credulity

Blacks still not grown, instigate them to claim

immediate independence. They even suggest that self-

not be achieved without bloodshed, that all countries

Western had to obtain their independence, fighting, and that

Congolese should do the same if they want to break free of the Belgians.

Sad mentality! We must reject these ideas wherever they come from. The

Congo gets its independence with dignity and not in barbarism.

It would commit an act of the utmost barbarity, banditry that

to sacrifice human lives, our family members who we are

expensive for the thirst for independence. "(The Congo, land of opportunity, is it threatened?, Patrice Lumumba, pp.162-163)

Three years is enough for the world view of Lumumba

profoundly changed. It pierces the falsity, hypocrisy and

interested in colonial propaganda. In December 1958, Lumumba

Accra expresses its solidarity with the armed struggle in Algeria,

Cameroon, Kenya, South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola and

Mozambique.

Two weeks after his return from Accra, the insurgency took place from January 4

1959 in Kinshasa. Three hundred Congolese were killed by the army. Lumumba

is firmly defending the poor who dared rise up against the colonizer.

At the Congress of the MNC-L in Kisangani, October 28, 1959, the nationalists attack police station, killing 20 people. These days, Lumumba tells people not to have fear of the guns the enemy.

"Walk, do not be afraid! We ask if we die future to keep our children properly. We will die for you and we do not fear. The Belgians came with their big gear, with soldiers armed with rifles to kill us if we say that we want our independence. "" They, they have guns, Google Translate

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We have our hands. I ask you: do you Afraid? Our hands will suffice! "

(The political thought of Lumumba, pp.108-111)

A people's war against the Belgian occupation

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When the days following independence, he was faced with the triple aggression of the Belgian army, gendarmes and Tshombe's mercenaries and UN troops, Lumumba agrees without hesitation in the way the patriotic armed struggle.

Lumumba is based primarily on the people to fight aggressors and their lackeys, Tshombe and Kalonji. On July 20, 1960, he launched a call on the radio: "We prefer to die for our freedom rather than still live in slavery. All the forces of this country are mobilized to save the honor of defending the homeland and courageously independence. "

(The political thought of Lumumba, pp.252)

Lumumba strongly supports the true people's war that peasants and workers engaged in the North Katanga against the troops Belgian gendarmes and thsombistes. The young Laurent Kabila travels the region, from village to village. It is already a recognized leader and popular the Patriotic Resistance Army.

An official of Gecamines said: "The 3,000 workers obey all the slogans of Balubakat. The whole country is Balubakat and the people here have only one God, Lumumba. "

(Katanga, challenge the world, P. Davister, Brussels, 1960, p.160)

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A supporter Belgian Tshombe demonstrates the extent of the fighting:

"In December 1960 it was estimated that about 7000 the number of rebels killed since the start of operations of reprisals from the army Katanga in North Katanga. Normally, multiply that number by 2, 3, 10. Entire villages were razed and automatic weapons literally mowed down whole ranks of youth. "(ibid., p.161)

Rely on the patriotic elements of the army

To fight against aggression, Lumumba also mobilizes the elements nationalist ANC. He focused his best troops for a operation against the secessionists in Katanga and South Kasai.

On orders from the Americans, Mobutu stopped the victorious offensive. Its hand man, Francis Monheim, admits: "Colonel Mobutu

ordered his troops to return to Kinshasa. Lumumba's summons

Chief of Staff. 'I am the Minister of National Defence', he told Mobutu

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'And I am not aware of anything. You, you are just a colonel and you order the cease-fire without consulting your commander

Chief, General Lundula ' . "

(Mobutu, the man alone, F. Monheim, Brussels, 1974, p.115)

Revolutionary War to free the Katanga and Kasai

September 5, Kasavubu is a coup and dissolved the government

Lumumba. It requires that the ANC soldiers lay down their arms.

Lumumba denounced this betrayal.

"Mr. Kasavubu accuses the Government to throw the country into a

atrocious civil war, while the Government only defend

country against the brutal aggression, triggered in respect of the Republic

Belgian troops. Kasavubu asked the national army to stop

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fratricidal struggles. The whole nation knows that the Congolese soldiers,

wanting to defend the homeland, have only safeguard territorial integrity

National. The troops of the National Army will have engaged in any

fratricidal struggle. The Government and the Congolese people make their

tribute to the patriotism and heroism with which they defended

the nation against aggression and against the rebel movement

peddled across the country by the imperialists and their Belgian allies.

Mr. Kasavubu request to the national army to disarm.

The Government sees this statement intends to Mr.

Kasavubu to military occupation of the Congo by troops

Foreign. He wants to ban and the National Army troops to enter

Katanga in order to free their oppressed brothers and enslaved by

Belgians and their front man, Tshombe. "

"For Kasavubu, the fact of wanting to integrate the Katanga to free our

brothers, is an atrocious war, because he has contacts with

Tshombe. The victory of the Central Government in Katanga is a

victory over imperialism. The Abako arranged for dispatch

emissaries in Katanga. It was a delegation of

Member Abako, the Puna and MNC-Kalonji. Complicity

Abako is evident in the Katanga. "

Lumumba's political thought, pp.332, Annals of the House of

Congo, 1960 September 7, p.20)

To Kisangani to lead the war of liberation

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November 27, Lumumba left his home to join Kisangani

to lead the loyalist troops. He believes that the Nationalist Army

can take Kinshasa from Kenge and Bolobo.

During his time in Manga, November 30, all men

rush, sword in hand. Lumumba improvise a speech: "Brothers,

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your weapons are useless now, but please take care. It Will

fight for freedom. The colonialists did not want to give it to us

peacefully, we will conquer, weapons in hand. "

(Patrice Lumumba and the African Freedom, L. Volodin, Moscow, nd, p.114)

Lumumba's arrival in Kisangani will be the detonator of a war

revolution to free the Congo of all foreign occupation. The

Commander of UN troops, Karl von Horn, notes: "To speak

frankly the whole country could be put to fire and sword, if Lumumba

had arrived in Kisangani. "

On 1 December, the soldiers of Mobutu and Lumumba catch deliver

Then Tshombe.

Knowing he will die, Lumumba in his last letter launches a final

call for the armed liberation struggle, "I know and feel the bottom of MySelf

that sooner or later my people will get rid of all enemies

interior and exterior, it will rise as one man to say
non-degrading and shameful colonialism and regain their dignity
under a pure sun. "

It was after this call that three years later, in the first
weeks of 1964, the Congolese people rose as one man
to fight under the leadership of Pierre Mulele and the National Council of
Release.

(The political thought of Lumumba, p. 390)

The story of an exemplary life (V)

A war of liberation from Kisangani

October 9, Lumumba, which is protected by the soldiers of the Ghanaian
Friend Nkrumah, made an exit in the city where he speaks in several places
before an enthusiastic audience. Bomboko's furious and shouted: "The ANC is
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ready to fight against the UN troops to stop Lumumba. "

Two hundred soldiers of Mobutu, Lumumba sent to arrest, are
repelled by the Ghanaian soldiers. (2)

For a month, Lumumba remain confined to his residence.

During this period, in Kisangani that things are moving. By the mid-October,
this city is a growing bitter struggle between supporters

Lumumba and Mobutu. October 11, Jean-Pierre Finant,
President of the Government and close companion of Lumumba, is
stopped. It will be massacred at Bakwanga by bands Kalinji. In his
sides, Joseph Mbuyi will have his eyes gouged out and body pierced by
bayonets. But on Nov. 23, soldiers loyal to

Lumumba definitely hunt Mobutu's soldiers in Kisangani.

Gizenga, located in the city since November 14, preparing for the arrival of
Lumumba. (3)

By November 17, Lumumba received a letter from Kisangani. She says
the soldiers of the ANC from within the country itself are very favorable. If
Lumumba arrived in Kisangani, Congo's whole situation can change.

A military operation from Kenge in Kwilu and Bolobo in May
Ndombe all exchange will lead to the release of Kinshasa.

Lumumba decided to go east. (4)

The arrest of Lumumba by Mobutu

On the night of November 27, Lumumba left Kinshasa by car. Its
Kenge convoy passes by and comes to Masi-Manimba the next day at 19:00.

The CIA immediately mobilized his men to trust among the
UN troops and those of Mobutu. A CIA cable dated 28 November
said: "The station is working with the Congolese government to block
roads to prevent leakage of Lumumba. "(5)

Karl von Horn also contributed to "recover" Lumumba. In his
Memories, the commander of UN troops, welcomed the arrest
Lumumba: "Frankly speaking, the country would have been fired and
blood if Lumumba had arrived in Kisangani. "(6)

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Lumumba through the Kwilu through Bulungu and Mangai. Then, the
located Brabanter, Port Franqui, Mwaka and Lodi. In the latter
locality, December 1 at 23:00, the river passes Lumumba in Sankuru

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canoe with Pierre Mulele of Lubumbashi and Mathias Valentin
Kemishanga.

A little later, the ferry reaches the other shore and a group of soldiers

dismount. Lumumba, alone, moves to discuss with them.

After much haggling, he was arrested and taken to the Port Franqui 2

December morning. Mulele succeed in Kisangani.

On instructions of Mobutu, the chief detective, Nendaka, ordered

Pongo de Lumumba back in Kinshasa. That evening at 5:00 p.m., a DC-3 Air

Congo, Lumumba back in Ndjili. It is tied up and thrown on a truck bound

military and taken to Camp Binza before Mobutu. "Colonel

Mobutu, his arms crossed, looked calmly hit his soldiers and

shake and pull the prisoner by the hair. "(7)

Lumumba was beaten with extreme violence, soldiers burned him

beard. On the morning of 3, there is imprisoned at Camp Hardy Thysville (8).

Lumumba-attack against the

December 7, Kasavubu welcomes the capture of its main

opponent: "I am surprised by the importance attached to the arrest of

Lumumba by a number of delegations and Afro-Asian esteuropéennes;

In fact, Lumumba is within the scope of a warrant

arrest since September. He was guilty of the offenses

following breaches of the state and organization of gangs

hostile in order to bring devastation and massacre. "

Kasavubu added to Kisangani, where the prevailing Lumumba People

know "terrorism, torture and suppression of freedom

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Individual. "(9)

But in reality, the power in Kisangani Lumumbist consolidates and

extends. December 12, Gizenga said that Kisangani is now the

head of the legal government and the provisional capital of the Republic. "

(10)

Two weeks later, Lumumba came to power in Bukavu

capital of Kivu. On 1 January 1961, Pongo, the man who stopped

Lumumba, fails miserably in its attempt to occupy Bukavu. It

was taken prisoner. Kashamura form a government Lumumba

Bukavu.

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January 9, Congolese troops loyal to Lumumba and directed by

Lundula, free Manono. The armed struggle for the liberation of Katanga

grows.

The rise of popular revolutionary struggle certainly lead

victory if Lumumba released, could get to his head.

January 13, at the instigation of Mulele and activists of PSA and

MNC-L, a mutiny broke out Thysville to release Lumumba.

The CIA wants the death of Lumumba

The CIA understood that it is urgent to assassinate Lumumba if it is

save the imperialist domination of the Congo.

Since October, the CIA continues a steady line: use its agents

Congolese to eliminate Lumumba. Hedgman, the head of CIA station

Kinshasa, then cabled: "Station strongly urged Congolese leaders

stop Lumumba, Lumumba think will continue to be threats to

stability Congo to disposal of the scene. "(11) January 13,

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after the mutiny that nearly free Lumumba, Hedgman sends another

message to the CIA director: "The combination of talents

Lumumba as a demagogue, his ability to use groups

propaganda almost certainly would ensure a victory Lumumba

in parliament. Refusal to take drastic action now

lead the policy of the United States in the Congo to defeat. "(12)

Here we have the final decision by the CIA for the elimination of Lumumba. At that time, the CIA is in constant contact with Mobutu, Kasavubu Tshombe, Munongo, Nendaka, Kazadi, Adoula and all who are involved the decision to send Lumumba to the slaughter of Lubumbashi. January 14 already, the safety of Nendaka sent a telegram to Lubumbashi: "College can be general commissioners emphasize to obtain agreement to transfer Lumumba to Katanga province. "Two Commissioners, and Ferdinand Kazadi Mukamba Jonas, are responsible accompany the prisoner on the plane.

The assassination of January 17, 1961

January 17 at 16:45, three black men, blindfolded and hands tied behind his back, out of 4 DC that has just landed in Luano, Lubumbashi. These Lumumba, and Mpolo Okito. They are immediately surrounded

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by Katanga gendarmes supervised by Belgian officers. Munongo attended the scene. Lumumba and his two companions were killed on evening.

The Western intelligence services and their henchmen are immediately aware of the death of Lumumba. January 19, already Congolese officers, assisted by the military adviser to Mobutu, the Marlière Belgian Colonel, arrived in Lubumbashi to talk with Tshombe a military cooperation agreement Kinshasa-Lubumbashi and a single command. Nendaka arrived a few days later. All

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defenders of imperialism include the announcement of the death of Lumumba will cause a revolution in the country. They want time to prepare to confront it. They know that Kasavubu, Mobutu Bomboko in Kinshasa and will need military aid to Tshombe Lubumbashi and Kalonji to Babwanga to fight resurgence of Nationalist People's Revolution.

It was not until February 13 announcement that Munongo to the international press Lumumba's death "killed by villagers in a small village near Kolwezi. "In the text he read, there is this sentence:" We are accused of have them murdered. My answer: Prove it! "(13)

"We will follow the example of Lumumba"

The next day in Cairo, Pierre Mulele made a statement on behalf of legitimate government: "The Congolese Patriots committed today follow the example of Lumumba and fight until the release

Total country to be conducted under the guidance of the legal government Congolese. The murder of Lumumba was prepared and executed by the Belgian colonialists and their henchmen Congo. Mr. Hammarskjöld among those responsible for the death of the former Congolese Prime Minister.

The Secretary General of the UN is the instrument of policy the U.S. administration. The government will take Kisangani necessary action against the Belgian colonialists and their allies and against all those directly or indirectly responsible for the death of Lumumba and his two companions. "(14)

1) Heinz and Donnay, p.36, 2) ibid, p.38, 3) Congo, 60, II, p.997-8, 1042;

4) Heinz and Donnay, p.17, 5) the plots of the CIA, p.152, 6) von Horn, p. 236, 7) AP, in Heinz and Donnay, p.64; 8) ibid, p.69; 9) Congo, 60, II, pp.1060-61, 10) ibid, p.1041; 11) Conspiracies, p.142; 12) ibid, p.152-153, 13) Congo, 1961, p.665; 14) African Mail, 13 March 1964 p.5.

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The famous words of Patrice Lumumba (IV)

Since the first days of independence, all "advanced" that had sold to the colonizer, led campaigns to destroy the Nationalist government. Often associated with Catholic circles, they the full support of the Belgian bourgeoisie and its various organizations. Thus, late July 1960, the union of Christian Bolikango, UTC, publishes a statement complaining that "Congo is committed towards misery. "The union makes pro-colonialist responsible for Lumumba plant closings, price increases, the increase in the unemployment.

Cool Gust, president of the union sponsoring the Belgian Christian UTC August 15, 1960 said: "The liberty of persons, freedom of association, freedom of association are threatened in Congo. The problem as it stands today, August 15, 1960, is no longer a question of relations between the Congo and Belgium, but a struggle between freedom and dictatorship. "(Aktiviteitenverslag 1960, Money in the PSC-CVP, Ludo Martens, EPO, Antwerp, p.94)

Lumumba understands that these conspiracies are run by the Belgium, who uses his henchmen, the Malula, Ileo, Bolikango, Tsombé, Kalonji, Boboliko.

The people must defend itself against its enemies

Lumumba said that a patriotic government should have the courage to fight against the enemies of the people against the enemies of independence.

"It's the people, through its central government, will fight against bad propaganda against the enemies of freedom, against the enemies of the homeland against traitors. Were distributed throughout the city of Leo thousands of seditious pamphlets that came straight from Brussels.

They were transported on aircraft Sabena, in cases with the word 'Journals'. One of the leaflets said, "Congolese Lumumba will sell your wives to Russia '. Another tract, Lingala text: 'I made pact with the devil, too bad for the Congolese. " The Belgians can not more distributed their own leaflets today, and it is blacks who destroy the Congo, for receiving 500 francs. If this is your brother, your son who sells our country, working with the enemy, you're at people to be judge, to stop this rogue, this employee, this traitor. "" We

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have decided to regulate the freedom of the press. No one can say that the African Courier is a journal belonging to one Congolese. Who among you know that the Courier Africa is a organ of the Christian union of Belgium? It is a body propaganda against our people? We decided to regulate all those newspapers that are against the nation. These are all environments Catholics who live their propaganda in their newspapers cause all the evil we know. Should we

allow this state of affairs? While we take steps to make release, they call it the dictatorship "(Thought, pp.311-312)

On the misuse of religion

"The bishops abandon their mission of evangelization to interfere in the affairs of state. Missions abandon their mission to a campaign of obstruction against the state. Day after day, we see ourselves insulted through their press. They have caused serious endangering the security of the state, they have committed serious crimes. "(The Thought, p. 289)

"These anti-nationals, already in the pay of the colonialists, receive money

colonialists, and with the money they write dirt. Today, movements, so-called Catholic family movement, will to attack the government on behalf of the leagues, YCW, the Catholic groups. They want to destroy the Congolese nation, we will no longer tolerate this. It is the separation of church and state. Our Government will never interfere in the affairs of the Church. "(The thought, p.290)

"The government can not tolerate in any way that interferes with the Affairs of the State We do nothing but watch the interest of the people and not the interest of the financial community or the Church of this or that we do not want us to do what we do in the Congo to Belgium, the dictatorship of the Church on the government. And it's a Catholic government, the Google Translate

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Catholic circles are those who, in a systematic way, during 80 years delayed the political emancipation of the Congo. These are the people who said that we should not bring politics in the Congo because " policy will allow them to see clearly. "And it is these same media Catholic and religious, even recently, during the campaign election, preached against the nationalists. "(Thought, p.290)

"He just had to recite the catechism that you colonial bless. The fact that a Congolese have expressed his idea: "It is a Page 41

anti-White, is a bad religion "Ban! That's what they want do today to show the world that we are Communists. "(Thought, p.296)

"We will proceed with the mental decolonization because indoctrinated false people for 80 years. With our brains, our hands, we will develop the Congo. "(Thought, p. 300)

About communism and imperialism

"In Africa, all that is progressive, everything that tends to progress is communication skills, destructive. Always make bows and accept whatever offer the colonialists. We are just honest men and our only objective was: to liberate our country, build a free and independent nation. "(The political thought of Lumumba, p.272)

"We talk about communism. You know, my dear friends, some play the game of the imperialists? During the election campaign, the Catholic missions had printed leaflets they distributed and preached everywhere, even in the churches not to vote Lumumba, not to vote Kashamura. Do the people has listened? "(Thought, p. 342)

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"The imperialists say they are against communism, they are against the Soviet Union and when we ask them to help, they we reject it and prefer to give Tshombe and all those who make All these maneuvers their speeches in which I am tax communist, where it is claimed that I intended to do one of Congo Soviet Union, are actually written by the Belgians and the French. "(The thought, pp.344-345)

"The Soviet Union is a people like any other nation. Questions ideology does not interest us. Our policy of positive neutrality We recommend to deal with any nation that has noble intentions and would not come home in order to establish another domination. "(Thought, p.281)

"When our brothers were fighting everywhere, it was the Russians that we

instigating to claim independence? Which has operated for 80 years, is not the imperialists? They consider the Congo, with its wealth, as their national reserves. "(Thought, p.366)

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"In Africa, those who are progressive, those who are for the people and against the imperialists, they are communists, they are agents of Moscow! But all that is in favor of the imperialists, the who goes wherever the money, put it in his pocket for him and his family is an exemplary man, the imperialists will praise the bless. That is the truth, my friends. "(Thought, p.367)