

Editorial Opinion

UN Must Guide Africa After Independence, Too

As Patrice Lumumba, the uneducated half-savage who unfortunately holds the power of the ill-prepared Congo government, pushes his army toward the Katanga border, the United Nations is confronted with a unique problem as to its responsibility in the pending intra-Congo conflict.

The United Nations charter forbids it to interfere in any "internal conflict." But do the international consequences of the secession of the area that holds the economic base of the Congo nation as established and admitted to membership remove it from this category?

A few years ago this would have been nothing more than a remote tribal war probably unmentioned in the day's press.

But with the Congo being an example of what may happen in any of the score of African nations that will gain independence in the next decade, the beat of Lumumba's jungle drums is now heard throughout the world.

Without some sort of continuing control after the glorious day of independence, terror will run rampant and these nations making ideological demands far in excess of their economic and political capabilities will be engulfed in constant uncontrollable strife.

Regardless of the political status these nations may attain on the UN docket, the overwhelming majority of their "citizens" are still ignorant savages, who understand no political sanctions, whose only law is the "law of the jungle."

Even those who have traded their spears for rifles and their nakedness for a military uniform can be easily incited by insidious whispers of Communist medicine men to perpetrate heinous crimes such as the recent beating of the U.S. airmen at Stanleyville.

In spite of his garrulous boasting, Lumumba has no control whatever over his troops whose uniform is merely a license legalizing their crimes.

The stiffest U. S. note of protest will do little. The only protest Lumumba understands is the kind that grabs ahold of his lapels and lifts him off his smug untouchable seat.

The U. N. troops must step in to prevent tribal war in this country that now must masquerade as "civilized."

And furthermore, the U. N. should set up an organized council to maintain close political and economic advisement to the newly independent countries just as the Trusteeship Council directs their steps around the pitfalls before independence.

Interpreting

Latins Still Fear U.S. Policy

By J. M. ROBERTS Associated Press News Analyst

The Organization of American States acted much tougher toward rightist dictator Rafael Trujillo than against pro-Communist dictator Fidel Castro.

In the case of Trujillo, where the United States was not a prime mover, the AOS intervened to cut off both his diplomatic and economic water by breaking relations and applying sanctions according to the ability of the individual country.



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In the case of Castro, where the direct conflict is between him and the United States, the other countries backed and filled all over the place rather than go on record as approving anything which seemed to give the United States any right to intervene in a Latin country.

They said they were against infiltration of the hemisphere by extra-hemisphere politics such as that of international communism, and against acceptance of such infiltration and promises of military aid by any member. The resolution was powerful enough to drive the Cuban delegation out of the meeting, though not powerful enough to name the Castro regime as its objective.

This is being hailed as a victory for the United States, chiefly, it seems, because it was more than expected.

Undercurrents of wariness of the United States, and of habitual compromise within the OAS were still evident, however. Take the chief delegate from Venezuela, whose action against Trujillo had

been fully supported by the United States. He withdrew from the meeting because he didn't want to sign even the watered-down resolution against Cuba.

In debate, the Latin nations for the most part repudiated Castro's attack on the United States, poo-pooing his talk of aggression, past or future.

But just what did the sessions on Cuba accomplish?

There were expressions of principle. The hemisphere is opposed to international Communist intervention. Underneath it is also still opposed to and afraid of United States intervention, except when big piles of dollars are involved,

as they were involved at this meeting and without which endorsement of U.S. principles might have been even weaker.

The OAS likewise is opposed to any member accepting such intervention.

What does it propose to do about it, collectively?

Nothing.

Not until the United States can better document its charge that the Castro regime is definitely an advance patrol for international communism, and not then unless the U.S. program can be demonstrated as more interested in the Cuban people than in preserving business rights in Cuba.

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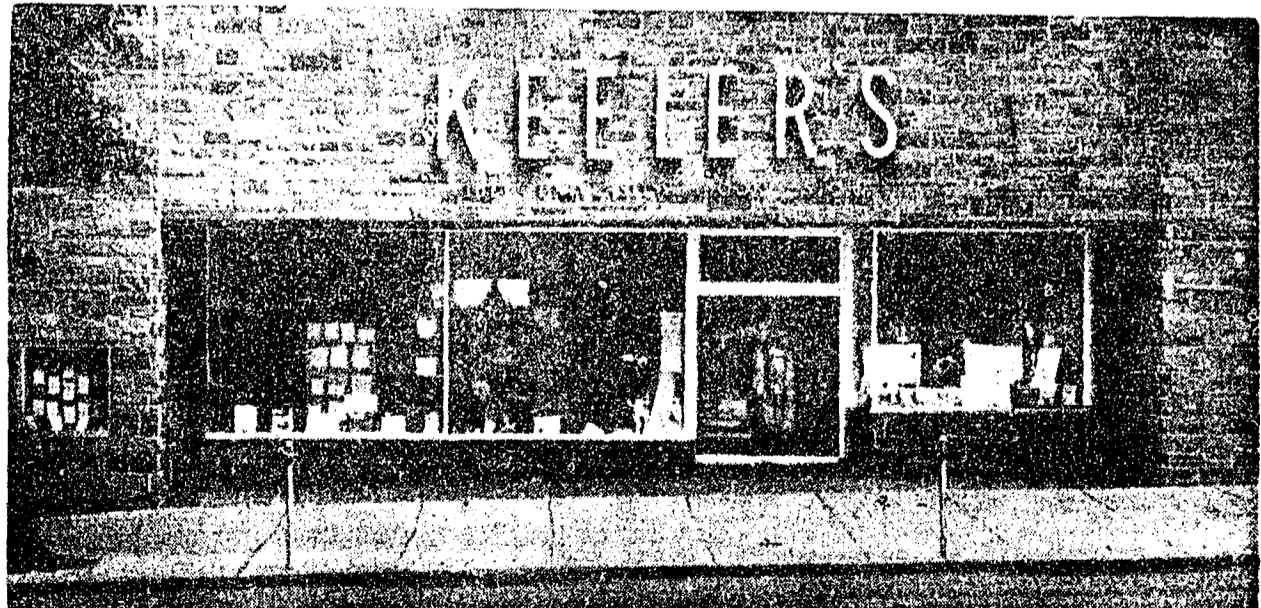
Gazette

TODAY Chess Club meeting, open to students and faculty, 7:30 p.m., HUB Cardroom  
TOMORROW Outdoor Movie, "Saga of Hemp Brown," starring Rory Calhoun, Beverly Garland, 9 p.m., back of HUB (in case of rain - Recreation Hall)



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