United Nations Still Far From Unifying the Congo

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Of the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Despite its progress last week the United Nations is still far from its ultimate objective of unifying the Congo and forcing Moise Tshombe to surrender a share of Katanga's rich copper proceeds.

Tshombe's 18,000-man army never was a very impressive military body without its white officers. But Tshombe's fast footwork and boldness are factors of great dimensions.

He obviously is prepared to go to great lengths to preserve at least a major share of the $40 million a year paid into his treasury by Union Miniere du Haut Katanga. His white officers and troops, many of them fanatic in action can still create serious difficulties for U.N. forces in guerrilla fighting or scorched earth operations.

Tshombe's apparent willingness to negotiate with the Central Government of Premier Cyrille Adoula, under certain conditions, is no promise of settlement. Tshombe's record of the past two years is a series of negotiations and repudiated agreements.

Tshombe may be delaying things in the hope that the United Nations' precarious finances will force the Congo operation to suspend in failure.

Tshombe and his tough minister of interior, Godefroid Munongo, are fighting for a good deal more than the money provided by Union Miniere in royalties, taxes and dividends.

The concession of Union Miniere to exploit Katanga's mineral deposits expires in 1990. Under the agreement all the mines and mining equipment used by Union Miniere in Katanga would go to the Central Government of the Congo at that time.

Spotlight

They were signed over in the concession to the Belgian colonial government in Leopoldville, now the Central Government of the Congo—not to Katanga province.

If Tshombe could make his secession stick, Katanga might come into possession of these immensely wealthy properties. The copper deposits in Katanga will last well into the next century.

Union Miniere produces nearly a tenth of the world's copper and most of its cobalt and germanium. The company also produced uranium in large quantities after the war.

Little has been heard of Interior Minister Munongo since the newest hostilities in Katanga began. He is a man who will not give up lightly and who has repeatedly stiffened Tshombe in his resistance.

Munongo is a grandson of Chief M'Siri of the Bayeke tribe and a very strong tribal leader. Chief M'Siri, long dead, was a tough warrior remembered chiefly for the large numbers of Congolese he sold into slavery during the Arab slave trading days.

Premier Adoula apparently has been able to assure his Central Government at least three more months of power by prolonging parliament for that period. He may need all of it and perhaps more to reach a settlement with Tshombe.

Adoula's government has been under heavy pressure from a mixed opposition group, including followers of the late Patrice Lumumba, because of his failure to liquidate the Katanga problem and put the Congo on an even keel. If Adoula should fail altogether there would be great danger that the Congo would return to the chaotic conditions of 1960. Nothing could suit the Soviet bloc better.

Once expelled from the Congo by Army Commander Joseph Mobutu, the Russians and their Eastern European allies have now returned to Leopoldville. The Russians have taken a seven-story apartment building for headquarters and apparently hope to resume the infiltration interrupted by Mobutu.

Mobutu is still commander of the army and is still counted a friend of the West.

The Congo is an unusually sensitive part of Africa because it borders on white-ruled Angola and Northern Rhodesia—extremely receptive fields for Communist intrigue. The Congo also has borders with Rwanda and Burundi, Tanganyika, Uganda, Sudan, the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville).

Protests, Anger of No Avail

Austerity Is Password in Tunisia

By ANDREW BOROWIEC
Of the Associated Press

TUNIS — The fiery president who led Tunisia to freedom is making it clear that even a plot against his life is not going to deter the austerity program he has charted for the country.

The United States is betting on Habib Bourguiba to pull through.

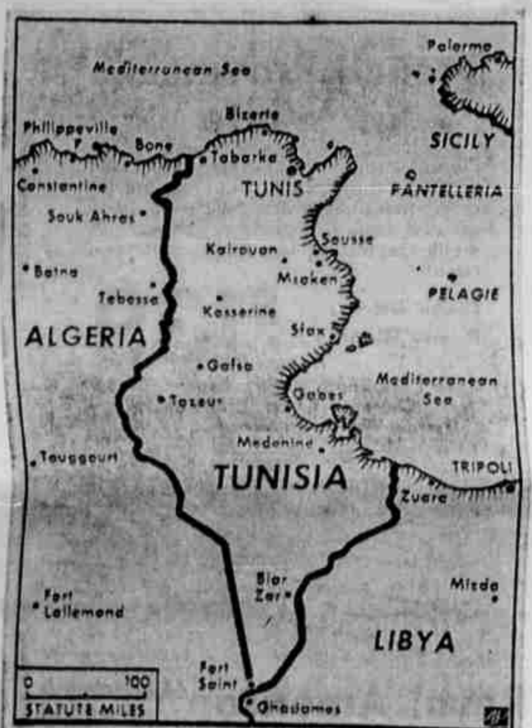
Discovery last month of the plot against him underlined the bitterness and dissatisfaction that Tunisia's economic situation has brought about.

But Bourguiba and his ministers quickly served notice that belt tightening is the only way out for Tunisia—regardless of protests and anger.

His ruling New-Destour party answered with a roaring pledge of support, from the northern port of Tabarka to the southern oases of Tozeur and Gafsa.

"My conscience is calm because the entire people has expressed indignation," Bourguiba declared.

Western diplomats agree that grave problems and difficulties remain and that no amount of public rallies and pledges can dispel them in the near future.



The plot, according to officials, was hatched by a handful of disgruntled officers and civilians removed from power. Supporters of Bourguiba's bitter enemy, the late Salah Ben Youssef, were blamed for the thwarted conspiracy.

From Bourguiba down, officials minimized the extent of the conspiracy although they stressed its gravity.

At the same time, official press organs admitted the existence of dissatisfaction among the people—3,700,000 Tunisians with a per capita income of less than $100 a year.

Western embassies are following step by step the aftermath of the plot and the barometer of Bourguiba's popularity.

American diplomats say any overthrow of the Bourguiba regime could easily plunge Tunisia into chaos and jeopardize the country's stability.

Bourguiba's star among the Tunisian people began to dim after the bloody effort to oust the French from the Bizerte base in July, 1961. The French smashed the Tunisian blockade, killing an estimated 3,500 persons, only to agree the the principle of evacuation a year later.

But Tunisia's trade with France—its main supplier and buyer—began to waiver and the country groped for another solution. Since Tunisia had depended on France for the past 70 years, the going was tough.

Departures of Frenchmen and French capital caused more hardship for the people.

With the approval of American economists and the help of American money, Tunisia launched a three-year development plan. Austerity has become the password for the country and its people.

Olive oil—the staple cooking ingredient—began to run short. Tunisia needed to export it to get foreign currency.

Lines of ragged people waited patiently in front of stores in the capital's sprawling Medina. From the interior came reports of unrest.

The plotters apparently attempted to exploit this tension and misery. But according to all available indications, they had no substitute program.

Said one Western diplomat:

"At the best, it would be a change of regime. At the worst, it could mean the end of Tunisia."

Joao Goulart

'Weapon' for Goulart?

Brazilians to Vote On Referendum

By FRANK BRUTTO
Of the Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO — In a referendum Monday Brazilians are expected to give President Joao Goulart the weapon he says he needs to save the country from drowning in red ink.

The referendum, being held on the day of the Feast of the Wise Men, will decide how the government is to be run.

All indications point to a return to a strong presidency, similar to that in the United States.

The voters are expected to end a system called parliamentarianism, which curbs the president's authority.

This has been in effect since September, 1961. When the mercurial Janio Quadros suddenly resigned from the presidency, the office went to vice president "Jango" Goulart.

Parliament, fearing the leftist reputation of the young onetime protege of Dictator Getulio Vargas, passed an act stripping the presidency of much of its power and dividing authority.

Since then, Brazil has suffered profound political and economic crisis. It has been marked at its peaks by military intervention and strikes. Inflation has increased the cost of living nearly 60 per cent in the past year.

Since May 1961 the value of the cruzeiro, Brazil's monetary unit, has dropped radically in relation to the dollar. In May 1961 it took 200 cruzeiros to buy a dollar's worth of imports. Now it takes about 850.

Foreign investments have plunged. Finance Minister Miguel Calmon says they dropped to $62 million in 1962 from $266 million in 1961. This was largely because of a law restricting how much money foreign investors could send abroad.

The nation's deficit has snowballed.

Hitting people closer home, black beans and rice have almost disappeared from normal markets. Adults and children have stood in line for hours to get rationad amounts of these dietary staples; regular sources of supply dried up because of the uncertain financial situation.

Through all this Goulart has said he lacked the authority to act on social and economic reforms. He proposes a three-year plan to expand the economy.

He would hold price increases in 1963 to half those of 1962. He seeks to overcome an unfavorable balance of trade, but go on importing essential materials and equipment.

Goulart, 44, is a wealthy man but popularly known—like his late mentor Getulio Vargas—as a friend of labor. Laboring people were largely responsible for making him vice president.

Signs and posters urge the voters to oust parliamentarianism, the system which—rightly or wrongly—has been blamed for Brazil's woes of the past 17 months.

One of the few voices raised in defense of parliamentarianism was that of a Christian Democrat leader, Jose Aliverti, from the state of Guanabara.

"How," he asked, "can the president pick a whole cabinet (which he will do under presidentialism) if he can't pick a man capable of being prime minister?"

Many Brazilians associate the food queues with parliamentarism, and figure that the presidential system is bound to be better.

Passionate Public Reaction

'Spiegel' May Reshape German Law Codes

By JOHN O. KOEHLER
Of the Associated Press

BONN, Germany — A lot of things can happen when a German editor goes to jail on suspicion of treason.

His main target, the defense minister, is driven out of office . . . Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is forced to reorganize his government . . . and the editor's publication, Der Spiegel, enjoys a wave of popular support, with its circulation rising from 500,000 to more than 700,000.

These are fruits so far of the "Spiegel Affair" which has cut a broad stroke across German affairs since October and thrown into controversy many questions involving freedom of the press and the way justice is administered in postwar Germany.

Two executives of the newsmagazine Spiegel (Mirror) are still in jail for investigation. They are Rudolf Augstein, publisher of the weekly, and one of his editors, Hans Schmelz.

Federal court officials say it will take at least two more months to determine whether they or any of eight other persons detained in the case should be brought to trial.

The other eight—five Spiegel staffers, a colonel of the intelligence service, a colonel in the defense ministry and a businessman — were released after spending from a few days to nearly two months behind bars. None, however, has been officially cleared.

The suspicion of treason centers on an article picturing West German armed forces as in sad shape and generally discrediting Defense Minister Franz-Josef Strauss. The magazine had long been attacking Strauss, a fact prompting immediate suspicion that he was behind the government action against the publication.

Public indignation over the Spiegel arrests was the most severe outburst in the Bonn Republic's 13-year history. It toppled Adenauer's government and forced him to drop Strauss in forming a new cabinet.

Adenauer has steadfastly defended the government action against the Spiegel. He says that neither press freedom nor the nation's legal system has been in danger at any time. He suggested the whole uproar could have been avoided had the press used more restraint.

Most editors appear to have adopted a wait-and-see attitude. One editor of a large metropolitan newspaper said privately, however, he felt that freedom of the press had been seriously threatened.

"I believe it is only due to the violent and passionate reaction of the public that things did not get worse," he added.

This seems generally to be the man-in-the-street opinion.

Prof. C. F. von Weizsaecker, dean of philosophy at Hamburg University, says the question whether it was politically and morally right to accuse the Spiegel of treason is one of the most important domestic policial and legal problems of 1963.

He told the newspaper Welt am Sonntag that the government still was trying to keep the public in the dark about the action and observed:

"The fact that public indignation about this serious government error led to a government crisis seems in my opinion to be the most hopeful event in the history of German democracy."

Carlo Schmid, a leading socialist politician and vice president of parliament, says the Spiegel Affair shows that the German people are not a "nation of cringing subjects."

According to reliable reports, the justice ministry already is working on a revised code of criminal procedure.

The Spiegel Affair especially spotlighted the fact that German law permits the jailing of suspects for long periods without public hearings or without charges.

British Farming Faces Adjustment

By GODFREY ANDERSON
Of the Associated Press

LONDON—If Britain enters the European Common Market British agriculture must adjust almost overnight from low prices plus farmer subsidies to high prices protected by tariffs and variable levies.

Britain says it is ready to do that. The questions holding up negotiations are: How and when?

Britain says the change-over must be gradual so as not to hurt farmers or force a catastrophic leap in food prices. The six Common Market members—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—say no extension of their own transition period (running till 1970) can be permitted. Britain must obey the rules from the moment of joining. Besides, say the six, British agriculture is more advanced than that of the continent, so no special treatment is called for.

The market's system bans the protective subsidies paid to British producers. Instead, it offers duties and levies so as to raise internal market prices to levels high enough to be judged profitable to farmers.

The Common Market system is somewhat similar to that in the United States. The governments support prices through purchases when necessary and control imports so they cannot undermine home prices.

In all six countries subsidies exist in one form or another on certain products. These guaranteed prices must disappear by Jan. 1, 1970.

In France the price of all grains and wines is guaranteed.

West Germany has indirect subsidies for grains by means of transport bonuses. Italy pays similar transport bonuses on fruit and vegetables destined for export.

Belgium subsidizes milk, and also fruit and vegetables in some regions. The Dutch subsidize milk and butter.

Britain, an off-shore island with a traditional cheap food policy, allows free imports and lets home prices drop to world levels. Then the government gives farmers a cash subsidy—called a deficiency payment—to make up the difference between average market prices and a mutually agreed target price.

Take the example of grains:

The six want the minimum price laid down by the Common Market to be automatically applied in Britain. This could add more than 30 per cent to the market price of wheat and flour in Britain. It could also send up feed grains and thus affect livestock and poultry.

When the transition period ends in 1970 a uniform price for wheat will be set up by the enlarged community. What will it be? The French level of about $98 per ton or the German average of $126, highest in Western Europe?

The price control program in the common agricultural market aims at gradual price harmonization so that the six farming systems will operate as one integrated market by 1970. Foodstuffs too plentiful or too scarce in one member country will be sent flowing to another. What is not needed will be channeled to the rest of the world under close controls.

The six know their market cannot be fully effective until they have achieved price harmony among themselves. Their reluctance to make concessions to Britain is probably based on the fear that their own delicately balanced structure might break down if such a big new member got advantages they do not themselves enjoy.