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In his article, In the Land of Bandung, A. Lavrentyev describes the principles of "guided democracy" and their implementation in Indonesia. "Guided democracy", he writes, means deliberate restrictions sanctioned by law, or rather, the guidance of political and economic life in the country from a single centre in the interests of the state. In recent years "guided democracy" has found expression in a return to the revolutionary Constitution of 1945 and the establishment of institutes coordinating the country's political and economic life, the prohibition of anti-patriotic political parties, the drawing up of an eight-year economic development plan, the formulation of the ways and means of working the country's mineral reserves, the preparation of draft laws on foreign concessions and a land reform, the control of foreign trade and other measures.

Three main political forces are actively participating in these undertakings: the Nationalist Party, the Communist Party and the Moslem Nahdatul Ulama, and their

supporters.

Arab Countries Versus Predatory Cartel discusses problems of Arab unity in the struggle against foreign imperialism. It exposes the monstrous plunder of the countries of the Persian Gulf which is carried out by the members of an international oil cartel on the "legal" basis of shackling concession treaties. With the colonial system rapidly disintegrating, the Arab countries are rising more and more resolutely to the struggle against foreign oil monoplies. The Arab people demand a drastic revision of concession agreements with the cartel mem-

bers, nullification of the "fifty-fifty" principle, greater oil revenues, control over the activities of oil companies, the "Arabisation" of the personnel employed at concessions, and a place of their own in the world market.

Since 1957, Arab countries have held several joint conferences with the aim of drawing up and conducting a united anti-imperialist oil policy and organizing a united front against the arbitrary actions of the oil cartel. At the second conference in Beirut, a resolution was adopted calling upon Arab countries to revise concession treaties and reject the system of monopoly export prices. Five main oil-producing underdeveloped countries set "Organization of Oil-Exporting Countries" defend their interests on the market against the cartel. At the same time, the cartel's resistance and certain differences between the Arab countries themselves have so far prevented the implementation of the popular demands in the oil question. But the Arab people will achieve economic independence and will make their oil a real source of progress.

Gabon is among the richest countries of Africa in mineral and timber reserves. In his feature about Gabon *L. Alexandrov* describes its riches, shows who profits by their exploitation and describes the life of the native population and its struggle for freedom.

G. Sokolov describes the situation on Timor, a Portuguese-owned island of the Malay Archipelago, on which the Indonesian Republic is situated. The author exposes the American and other imperialists who are helping Portugal to suppress the national-liberation movement on the island.

The pelople of Kenya are heroically struggling for liberation from British colonialism. Having driven African farmers off the best lands of the Kenyan upland, the colonial administration has thrown thousands of Kenyans into concentration camps and prisons. The agents of the colonialists spread slanderous rumours about the alleged existence of an African terrorist organization, the Mau-

Mau, and bribe false witnesses and informers. The reports of such informers were made use of to arrest one of Africa's best sons, Jomo Kenyata, progressive scholar and political leader, to whom V. Sidenko's feature "Flaming Spear" is devoted.

Niger, a fromer French colony in West Africa, was proclaimed an independent republic on August 3, 1960. But, writes Ardaly Daouda, Secretary of the Workers' Union of Niger, in his article Savaba—the Banner of Niger, the people have no cause for rejoicing. The power in the country actually remains in the hands of the French colonialists. Leaders of the progressive Savaba party, which heads the people's struggle for genuine independence are severely persecuted. The collaborationist government conducts a policy of heavy taxation and the people are dissatisfied with merely ostentatious independence. The popularity of the Savaba party is mounting with every passing day and the people of Niger are rallying to its banners for the decisive struggle for genuine independence.

A. Streltsova's feature, President of the Republic, is about Yadgar Nasriddinova, President of the Presidium of the Supreme of the Uzbek Republic. The life of Yadgar Nasriddinova, who grew up from an illiterate orphan girl to be the President of a sovereign republic, is a reflection of the life of the whole Uzbek people who cast off the yoke of tsarism and are now building up a communist society together with the whole Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party.

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In Zanzibar for the Zanzibari, O. Martynenko deals with the current economic and political situation in that British protectorate in East Africa. With facts at hand the author exposes the hypocrisy of the British colonialists' claim of prosperity in Zanzibar. He speaks of the trade union and women's movement and the struggle

of the people of Zanzibar for the liquidation of foreign bases, for peace and positive neutrality.

The section Culture, Literature, Art continues to feature material on the birth centenary of the great Indian writer and humanist, Rabindranath Tagore. E. Borovik, in his article Rabindranath Tagore in Russia, writes of Tagore's visit to the Soviet Union in 1930. Tagore sympathised greatly with the Soviet people in their construction of a new society and rejoiced at their achievements. He spoke with representatives of all sections of society in the U.S.S.R. and addressed meetings and mass rallies. To the end of his days he remained a true and sincere friend of the Soviet people whom he forecast a great glorious future.

The section carries a review of a new film, Come back. Africa, which unmasks the horrors of the apartheid policy conducted in South Africa. Lionel Rogozin. a young progressive American rooducer, created a truthful, realistic film about the life of the native population in South Africa and their awakening towards conscious

struggle for their rights.

Fiction is represented in this issue by The New Temple, a story by the well-known Indian author Khwaja Ahmad Abbas, which illustrates the changes taking place in the Indian countryside. The construction of the Bhakra-Nangal dam is transforming the backward life of the

peasants and opens bright vistas to them.