THE SUPER-EXPLOITED DON'T NEED OUR SYMPATHY; THEY

NEED OUR HAND-GRENADES. -LIBERATION SUPPORT MOVEMENT

To begin to pierce the veil.

FIRST BANKER

This is horrible, this is horrible, it'll end badly.

in

January 17, 2010 is the date of the founding of the Congolese Communist Party. A date which marks the barbarity and bestial cruelty which will always be associated with Belgian and American imperialism, which are responsible for the assassination of our national hero, Patrice Emery Lumumba. It is also a date when Western imperialism assassinated democracy and independence, both political and economic, in the DRC. The birth of a political party was necessary which must continue with Lumumba's torch of struggle to dare for the real liberation of our country from the yoke of savage imperialists, hence the birth today of the Congolese communist party

It is a vanguard party which openly fights imperialism and its local agents in the Congo. With the PCCO, the paternalism which degrades man and makes the Congolese politician look like an eternal helpless child must change in the minds of Congolese politicians.

Thus, this date teaches the Congolese people that no one in the world can trust imperialism. This monstrous system must disappear because it is responsible for numerous assassinations and wants to destroy the happiness of any people everywhere. American and European imperialism are the enemies of the happiness of the DRC. We must fight this system until victory.

As Lumumba was assassinated on the idyllic grounds that he was a communist, we the Congolese launched the communist party on the date of his assassination to show international imperialism that Lumumba after his assassination on January 17, 1961 became an idea of the oppressed against imperialism. It was a message that

As Lumumba was assassinated on the idyllic grounds that he was a communist, we the Congolese launched the communist party on the date of his assassination to show international imperialism that Lumumba after his assassination on January 17, 1961 became an idea of the oppressed against imperialism. It was a message that we wanted to launch as a challenge to American and European imperialism that they are wrong to assassinate Lumumba because he became a political philosophy focused on the emancipation of man and the main driving force of the people in our strucoles against capitalism. Lumumba becomes a political movement, a school of combat against imperialism, a doctrine of our people to wrest our independence, both political and economic, away from the imperialists. Lumumba remains a project of hope. Faith in man, faith in the country; faith in Africa our motherland, faith in the universal. Lumumba is a global vision of humanity

We teach Lumumbism as a national ideology to lead our people to free themselves from American and European imperialism. Communism is an authentic ideology for the establishment of socialism in Congo

As Lumumba frightened imperialism, the PCCO must also frighten the imperialists and their African lackeys, slaves of the politics of domination. The petty bourgeois ideology that the capitalists teach in the Congo must find clear opposition in communism. Thus, an opportunistic upstart bourgeois cannot accept the existence of a communist party in the Congo, hence the visceral hatred of the politically blind against the existence of the PCCO. The party is fighting on several fronts for its confirmation. It is a political party for national destiny,

Westerners assassinated Lumumba because he was indomitable but Lumumbism is a political fact that is impossible to liquidate, which is why no one will be able to liquidate the Congolese communist party. Our vocation is to free the Congolese people from colonial servitude. We are driven by a sublime ideal of carrying Lumumba's torch of struggle to victory. We also aim to guarantee national independence by safeguarding the vital interests of the country against the harmful aims of imperialist nations.

We are a political party which must necessarily create a society of conscience. We have a mission to erase inequalities. Our members must become as a whole the holders of morality, truth, justice and must firmly embody efficiency. With the PCCO, no imperialist domination will be tolerated in the DRC. Long live communism

In the Congo, the People's Republic of the Congo, headquartered at Stanleyville, fought a war for freedom against Tshombe, who is an agent for Western imperialism-and by Western imperialism I mean that which is headquartered in the United States, in the State Department.

In 1964 this government, subsidizing Tshombe, the murderer of Lumumba, and Tshombe's mercenaries, hired killers from South Africa, along with the former colonial power, Belgium, dropped paratroopers on the people of the Congo, used Cubans, that they had trained, to drop bombs on the people of the Congo with American-made planes-to no avail. The struggle is still going on, and America's man, Tshombe, is still losing,



The basic cause of most of the trouble in the Congo right now is the intervention of outsiders-the fighting that is going on over the mineral wealth of the Congo and over the strategic position that the Congo represents on the African continent. And in order to justify it, they are doing it at the expense of KATANGA Manono

ATLANTIC **DCEAN**

dan

In-astire - deciter man you. Do you sometimes think of Africa? Ok, look at it! No need to have a pinned up map on the wall. It is engraved upon the palms of my hands.

".... This process led to an unequal exchange, offer 'n while I do Whited to Suppor other con tradiction was a new form

Kamina

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(SHABA)

Luena

- 81

LubumL

as value washes up on our shores





The DRC is the victim of an assault which, all over the world, is being discussed as an unjust assault.

Miss Aline Ngoy

League of Women of the Congolese Communist Party



My brother, things that belong to you Somethin You hold in your hand If another wants to grab it

Without straying from our foundations, Museums are becoming places of dialogue, advocates of inc places of values, and incubators of community.

as minkondi (singular nkondi or n'kondi). It then delves into some features on this one, which use mutually reinforcing metaphors, metanomy, and synecdoche to hold both our attention and supernatural powers. Although the welter of hardware covering the statue might make it look like the epitome of disorder, the attachments actually form patterns that include a bisinsu or cosmogram (on the chest), which means "The hunter for justice."

Luba peoples in culture (8th-13th cent (5th-15th centuries), w burial habit with so mu wear



for the exerp and World led comments made in Belgian newspapers concerning

artifacts from the Congo Free State, later renamed Belgian Congo, during the 1894 and 1930 world fairs. The 1894 exhibition focused mainly on the display of a comprehensive col? on of ethnographic objects of a "primitive and so ciety in which the frightening and the grotesque aite, hate, and some objects seem to be the outcome of a childish imagination, while other creations seem to reflect a sophisticated taste and a refine-, if there are savages in the Congo then there are worse savages in

sembled velvet (most probably from the Kuba peoples.)

them the words of our song Kikongo:

ew York City, and probably some in Washington, D.C., too. - MalcolmX The 'Congolese artistic crafts' received complimentary comments such as: "weapons that are forged with an ingenuity that amazes, fabrics that are woven with taste" (Het Handelsblad, January 11, 1894), while the anthropomorphic and zoomorphic objects were described unfavorably as "pipes with all kinds of funny figures; idols that observe you smirkingly" (Handelsblad, January 11, 1894). Similar comments were given in other newspapers such as Le Précuseur and La Chronique (same date of publication). The latter praised the knives as "the result of forging that our craftsmen, with their sophisticated tools, could not imitate." A reporter of L'Escaut expressed appreciation of the fabrics that re-

and 1930 is to sub-Sa-

лонивои MUSEUM OF ART ersity | 114 Central Avenue | Itha

Yombe artist (Democratic Republic of Congo) Power figure (nkisi nkonde), late-19th to mid-20th centur Wood, cloth, and mirro Gift of William W. Brill 82.074.003

Congopaleis" art in the Congo Palace), began thus: "At the very title of this article many of our readers will perhaps shrug their shoulders in contempt. Negro art! Does it exist. Much has already been written and quarreled about this issue, and it is therefore not our intention to engage here in a new polemic for or against. We merely ask that those who still do not believe in it go to the Congo Hall of our World Exhibition. There, in the main hall, the objects on show in cases will be sufficient proof." Art, for Mutoke, is only art when it reveals itself in all the aspects of material culture. As an exceptional example, he cited the art of the Bushongo kingdom, mentioning the textiles and wood carvings ("seats, tom-toms, goblets, dishes and boxes for all purposes"). In their original context these objects were status symbols, made for the king and his entourage or for dignitaries. According to Mutoke, there was little difference between the decorative motifs and the artistic notions of the fabrics and sculptures. The author repeatedly expressed his admiration for African art including pottery-making which he thought only appeared after the development of woodcarving, and metal-working which he saw as the major industrial art, or quite sim ple: industry

These first paragraphs serve as a paradigm for th preciation of African arts at the end of the n and the beginning of the twentieth cent leads us to the following questions: shift in the interest in African art? today, are most in favor. morrow, now that we Without completely re would like to offer th

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In the Kongopaleis (Congo Hall) of the 1930 world exhibition, a large collection of sculptures, masks and implements were assembled. A series of favorable articles on African art appeared in the magazine Antwerpen 1930 written by a journalist under the pseudonym of Juntu Mutoke. His article, entitled "Negerkunst in he

Heren sees a firmer

Kuba peoples, Democratic Congolese people, eyes in your eyes, and I repeat to Republic of Congo Wood. L. 16 in. (40.6 cm.) Norman Hurst

FIG. 15 | Gunpowder bottle

Networks

COLOR KEY TO THE DRAWINGS: Objects:

- Green: metal attachments other than the nails, blades, and canisters (trumpet, helmet, hoops, bracelets, horse bit, padlocks,
- lids, bells, bronze jugs, and a golden object under the skull). Dark blue: biological/organic attachments other than leather (fur/hair, gourds, a bone, a coconut, a monkey skull, a wooden antelope head, tusks, horns, teeth, and shells).
- Red: canisters (probable grenades and a trench mortar).
- Solid dark brown bands: leather straps around shoulders.

n France, where Congolese soldiers fraternized with African-American troops in a sector of the Western Front with so many black soldiers that it was dubbed 'L'Afrique'.

> The Magic Trumpeter A Bakongo Nkisi Nkondi with links to World War I, the Harlem Hellfighters & Jazz. Nkisi nkondi, ca. 1918-21, Loango Coast. 127 cm. x 57 cm. Exhibited at the Mariposa Museum in Oak Bluffs during August & Sept. 2020

© 2018. Photos, drawings & text. Duncan Caldwell.

Claude McKay's 1928 bestselling novel Home to Harlem also evoked a sense of transnational belonging through his celebration of the Congo Club in Harlem, which it describes as "a real throbbing little Africa in New York" (1965: 29)

"The Congo was African in spirit and color: no white persons were admitted there? (ibid: 30), McKay writes, and he adds adjectives to his description that were very commonly applied at the time:

"The Congo was thick, dark, colorful, and fascinating. Drum and saxophone were fighting out the wonderful drag 'blues' that was the favorite of all the low-down dance halls. In all the better places it was banned. Rumor said it was a police ban".

Musicians from African American regimental bands like the Harlem Hellfighters called instruments that got bent while their owners were fighting at the front "casualties."

damaged in battle the most significant, since its attachments link it to the 27 African - American brass bands that accompanied the US Army to Europe during ost was ... corporates into Lie mars Bakongo believed that whites were a class of the dead.

- The mirrors of the eyes represent the watery divide between the living and dead, so you are meant to feel as if you were looking into another dimension when you meet this being's gaze. Sho Willing

prolonged exposure to cataclysmic shocks.

Tens of thousands of Bakongo fought for France and Belgium in Cameroon, Tanganyika, and Europe in World War I, thousands of whom were killed. Although most of these troops survived, many of them were wounded and returned home with inoperable bullets and shrapnel still lodged in their bodies, much like the blades in minkondi. Some of these veterans, who had truly been to the land of the dead if they had fought on the Western Front, suffered from PTSD. These men were effectively nkita, the word used to describe initiates in Kimpasi secret societies, which literally means a person who has come back from the Other World. So it

assemblage (which forms a portal between worlds)

"AS LONG AS WE THINK ... THAT WE SHOULD GET MISSISSIPPI STRAIGHTENED OUT BEFORE WE WORRY ABOUT THE CONGO, YOU'LL **NEVER GET MISSISSIPPI STRAIGHTENED** OUT. NOT UNTIL YOU START REALIZING YOUR CONNECTION WITH THE CONGO." - MALCOLM X. 1964

BLACK INTERNATIONALISM & PAN-AFRICAN SOLIDARITY

SMASH THE FBI & CIA: THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION ENEMIES OF

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THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST

ANDRÉE, CHIEF OF PROTOCOL for Lumumba's gove

area of Africa that our guest, that's on his way, is going to talk to us about

tonight. Right now, in the Congo, defenseless villages are being bombed. black women and children and babies are being blown to bits by airplanes.

Where do these airplanes come from? The United States, the U-n-i-t-e-d S-t-a-

t- e-s. Yes, and you won't write that. You won't write that American planes are

Why? Because they're American planes. As long as they're

blowing the flesh from the bodies of black women and black babies and

SOUTHSIDE COMMUNITY CENTER EVERY SUNDAY 2:30 PM example of what the press tan do with its images is the Congo, the

WITH THE CONGO

STUDY GROUP

HOSTED BY THE

CONGOLESE

LIBERATION

COLLECTIVE

All Alrican Peoples Revolutionary Part

Malcolm X on Lumumba By Malcolm X, 28 June and 28 November 1964

[From] Speeches by Malcolm X. The first part was given at a rally of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (a movement he founded) held on June 28, 1964, at the Audubon Ballroom in New York. The second is from a radio broadcast on New York station WMCA on Nov. 28, 1964.

Lumumba [is] the greatest black man who ever walked the African continent. He didn't fear anybody. He had those people so scared they had to kill him. They couldn't buy him, they couldn't frighten him, they couldn't reach him. Why, he told the king of Belgium, "Man, you may let us free, you may have given us our independence, but we can never forget these scars." The greatest speech-you should take that speech and tack it up over your door. This is what Lumumba said: "You aren't giving us anything. Why, can you take back these scars that you put on our bodies? Can you give us back the limbs that you cut off while you were here?'

Suddenly, red lights light up an immense map of the Congo. Above, on a balcony and in half-darkness, two shadows:

LUMUMBA

And I, let me assure you, gentlemen, that we do not travel enough. Ah! As for me, I'd have liked to multiply myself, divide myself, become countless myselves to. be present everywhere at once. Matadi, Boma, Elizabethville, Luluabourg, to thwart everywhere the

countless plots of the enemy! F enemy break out everywhere! plot, I see it hatching since the pendence, hatched by men tor and denatured by L

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MAMA MAKOSI

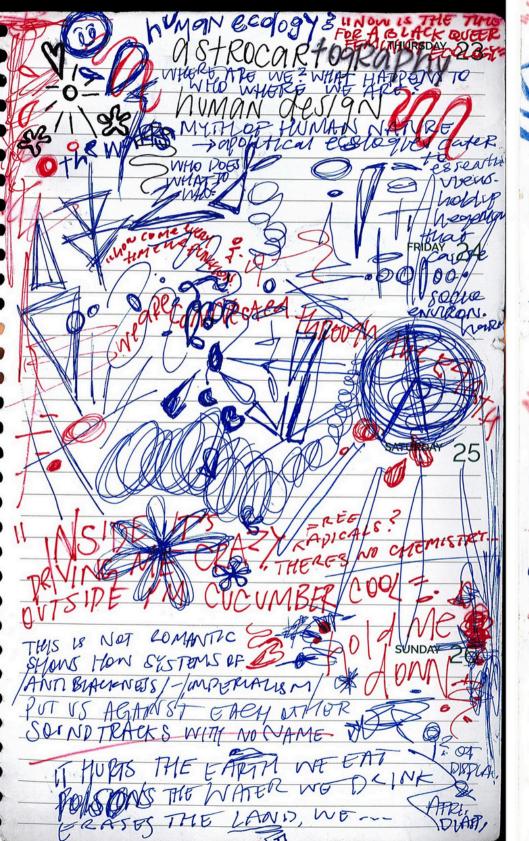
I say what I think. Uhuru Lumumba!

Africa! Do you remember just that day, Patrice? Father poured the palm wine, you took the glass, took a swallow, gave it to me, I took a swallow, and we drank jointly, swallow after swallow. I don't have the name of a country or a river! But a woman's name! Pauline! That's all! I will add no more than this: would you like to see me one day, my head shaved, following a funeral cortege? And will you orphan the children?

justice." The cross-shaped and centered *bisinsu* is a variation on the s, that's humanitarian. dikenga (or "four moments of the sun"), whose nadir is associated with the south, eventual rebirth, midnight, femaleness, the "yellow sun of perfection," and the highest point of a person's otherworldly strength -

No, you should never forget what that man did to you. And you bear the scars of the same kind of colonization and oppression not on your body, but in your brain, in your heart, in your soul, right now

We are anti or against what America is doing well as here. And what she did in the Congo in 1964 is wrong. It's criminal, criminal.







It is a utopia to believe that total and real decolonization can be achieved without disruption.

IMAPE THIS.

I DON'T WANT TO SEE STOLEN ART IN MUSEUMS.

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IN THEIR ENTITLED TONGUE ...

& THEIR TRUTH IS SO FAR AWAY FROM

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So the revolution must live.

Mulele's Words

Congolese people, the country is dying because of colonialist maneuvers.

revolutionary awakening.

revolutionary political orientation , ie for human dignity and

We are going to have a revolution to drive out the white people and take care of our country ourselves.

We are the ones doing the work, but we get almost nothing. The white man steals our wealth.

The imperialists are like mosquitoes.



You have worked and toiled all day.

With your money, you eat to obtain blood which is necessary to live. the life-blood of (r)evolution;

So the mosquitoes come and they suck your blood, and they don't leave a single drop in your body.

the parasitic relationship we observe in the global economy.

I ask you to forget your fruitless quarrels of the past, to banish the spirit of separatism and to build the future.

NATIONAL LIBERATION

Why must the revolution take place in our country?

IN UU RUMULL O VEDU

So that the Congo is freed from slavery. survive, but also

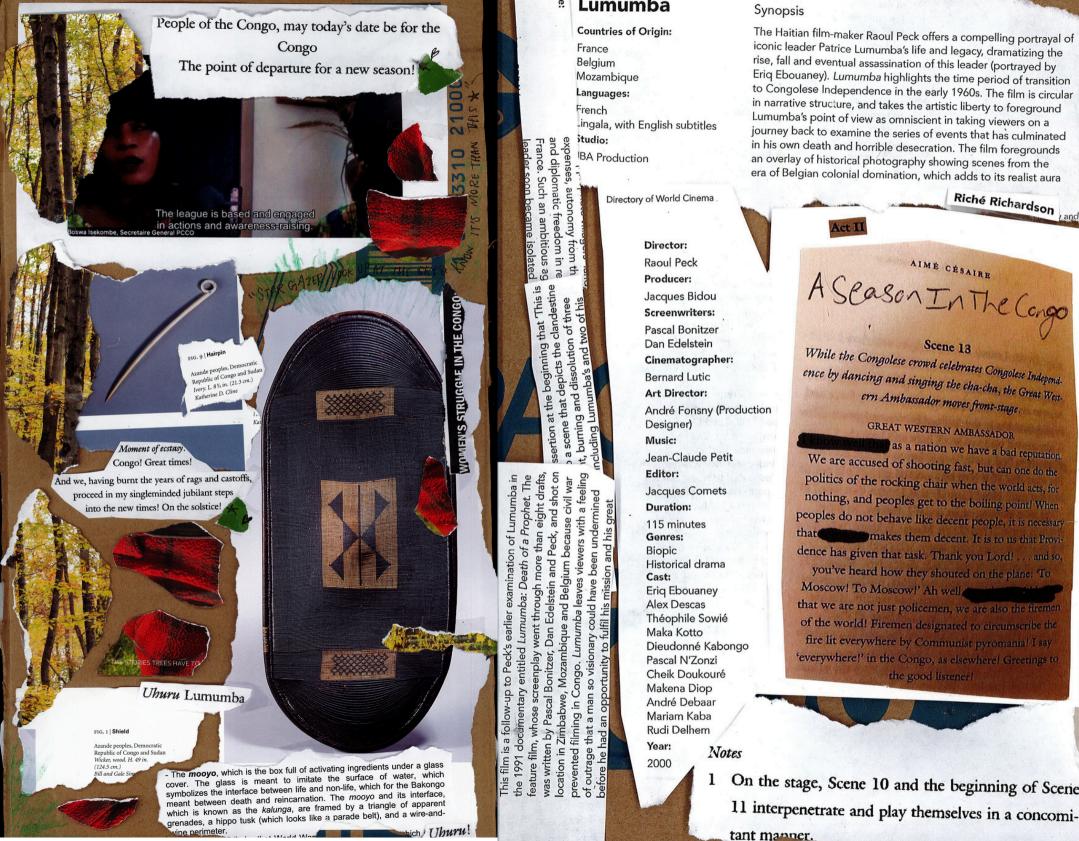
It is a utopia to believe that total and real decolonization can be achieved without disruption.

The American strategy in the Congo is based on our divisions, our guarrels, our tribal struggles, provoked and maintained by American sociologists and psychologists who are everywhere in the country.

We must deal with this threatening situation. [DECOLO NIZATION

Internally, our efforts must aim to sweep away all traces of colonialism.

A LUTA CONTINUA,



they made my home a fortets, My woman a womb

THE WOMAN BEHIND LUMUMBA

Behind every famous man, there is a woman.

According to the London Daily Mirror, Madame Andree Blouin is the power behind the actions to Congo leader Patrice Lumumba.

She is 42, half-African, helf-French and married to a French mining-engineer.

Officially, she holds the position of Chief of Protocol, but Justin Bomboko, the Congo's Foreign Minister, told the Congo Senate that she is trying to run the country and was a Communist.



FREE

HE DRO

ANDREE BLOUIN - DOROTHY COTTON - GEORGIA GILMORE - TANNIE LOU HEAME

CONGOLAT

We have the political training that is given to women, because the knowledge, in fact, of the management of a society, we also have the technical training, we teach women and unmarried mothers trades such as apprenticeships in the fields of manufacturing, and we also have the skills and the ideological training.

D 4 CONGO

We teach women the secrets of our doctrine, Marxist principles, party line and party operation and women's duties

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"Anti-imperialist men, with our crass sexism, have a major share of the responsibility for this setback of historic proportions: the failure at that time to forge a strong alliance and synergy between anti-imperialism and feminism. Such an alliance would have made both sides' politics more revolutionary and humane, with the Left developing a fuller program around women, and feminists becoming a major force to move an oppressed sector of whites toward anti-racism. In a way it should have come naturally, considering that three-fourths of the women of the world are people of color and more than half of those ravaged by imperialism are women. But capitalism has always been masterful at fostering divisions among the oppressed, and people all too readily play into that trap. For Naomi and other feminist anti-imperialists this painful tear started to heal only once they could connect with the leadership of women of color in beginning to put these two struggles together" 61





