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Dag Hammarskjöld's saml.

Ruanda - Urundi

11 Jan. 1961

Statement of the USSR Government
(USSR Mission's press release)

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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Unofficial translation

S T A T E M E N T

OF THE USSR GOVERNMENT ON NECESSITY OF LIQUIDATING BELGIAN
TRUSTEESHIP OVER RUANDA-URUNDI AND SITUATION IN THE CONGO
January 11, 1961

The following is the full text of the Soviet Government's statement:

The Soviet Government deems it necessary to draw the attention of all states and peoples to the following.

Acts of armed aggression against the Republic of the Congo were committed at the beginning of January this year from the territory of Ruanda-Urundi which is under United Nations Trusteeship. The organizer of the aggressive actions, the Belgian government, used for aggressive purposes United Nations Trust Territory administered by Belgium and rendered Mobutu's mercenary armed detachments direct military assistance placing at their disposal Belgian planes, military and servicing personnel.

These detachments were taken from the Congo (Luluaburg) to Ruanda-Urundi (Usumbura) in Belgian planes and were sent from the Usumbura airport to the frontier of the Republic of the Congo in the area of Bukavu in Belgian trucks. When the Mobutu gangs which crossed the Congolese frontier were smashed by the government troops of the Republic of the Congo, Belgian military units stationed in Ruanda-Urundi, together with Mobutu's men, themselves attacked these troops in several regions of the Congolese Province of Kivu. The Belgian ambassador in Brazzaville and the Belgian administrating authorities in Ruanda-Urundi maintained official contact with Mobutu's men in the preparation and realization of this aggression.

These actions are a direct continuation of Belgium's armed intervention against the Republic of the Congo, intervention which is a threat to peace and security of peoples. The use of the territory of Ruanda-Urundi for aggression against the neighbouring Republic of the Congo shows anew that Belgium, and the countries of the North Atlantic bloc (NATO) acting together with her, do not wish to comply with their commitments to the United Nations, do not wish to heed the will of the peoples as expressed in the Declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples which was adopted by the XV session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The preparation of Mobutu's gangs and the implementation of aggressive actions from the territory of Ruanda-Urundi took place with the knowledge and obvious connivance of the United Nations forces Command in the Congo. The report on this question by the Special

Representative of the United Nations Secretary General in the Congo shows that the Command of the United Nations forces did not wish to take any measures to prevent violation of the international status of Ruanda-Urundi and the dispatch there of Mobutu's paratroopers.

It follows from official documents that Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations Secretary General, and the Command of the United Nations forces in the Congo subordinated to him knew in advance of the plans for attacking Kivu Province from the territory of Ruanda-Urundi. This Command did not prevent the airlift of Mobutu's forces from Luluaburg to Ruanda-Urundi on December 31, 1960. The United Nations forces not only did not prevent the attack on Kivu but even tried to take measures to rescue the remnants of the routed Mobutu gangs.

Seeking to cover up the tracks, Dag Hammarskjöld sent notes of a formal character to the government of Belgium without, in fact, taking any measures to curb acts of aggression and the possibility of their recurrence in the future. It is indicative that it was certainly not from the viewpoint of the violation by Belgium of the United Nations Charter and her international commitments that Hammarskjöld regarded the acts of aggression committed against the Republic of the Congo from the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi in his "verbal note" to the Belgian delegation to the United Nations of January 7. The note said that this operation, meaning an attempt at the invasion of the Congo, had likewise resulted in an intensification of tension which could result in violations of law and order and, specifically, endanger the European population, as could be expected considering that the recent incident pointed to Belgian complicity.

Hammarskjöld, as if giving an account to the Belgian aggressors of what is being done to protect the Belgians in Bukava area where aggression was committed, further says that the United Nations troops stationed in Bukava district at present consist of only one non combatant battalion. Nevertheless measures had been taken to secure as far as possible the most reliable protection of people and property in case of a serious crisis. Thus, Hammarskjöld leaves in this note a loophole in case he would need on the plea of protecting the property of the colonialists to extend the armed intervention in the domestic affairs of the Congo.

The question arises why the Belgian colonialists and those who back them, their placeman gangster Mobutu need to organize with Dag Hammarskjöld's assistance aggression against the Republic of the Congo from the territory of Ruanda-Urundi, ignoring the international consequences of such kind of actions ?

The matter is explained, above all, by the serious changes in the situation in the Republic of the Congo of late. The Congolese people are ever more vigorously coming out against the colonialists of all kinds and their hangerson, are lending ever greater support to the legitimate government. The arrest of the national hero of the Congolese people, Premier Patrice Lumumba, and a number of other outstanding statesmen of the Congo has shown the Congolese people and other African peoples that the Western powers want no genuine

independence for the Congo but want to confine themselves only to fictitious independence and the existence of a puppet regime directly relying on the support of Belgian-American colonialists and foreign bayonets. Patrice Lumumba's name has already become a symbol of the struggle for the liberation of the Congo and the whole of Africa.

The Congolese peoples just struggle for independence has risen to a new, higher stage with the establishment in Stanleyville of a provisional residence of the legitimate government of the Congo now headed by Deputy Prime Minister A. Gizenga. In addition to Orientale Province and Kivu Province, which have become the stronghold of the Congolese people's resistance to foreign aggression, the legitimate government is being joined by ever new parts of the country, including specifically three quarters of the Katanga Province inhabited by the Baluba tribe. In other provinces of the Republic of the Congo too, as reported by the foreign press, Mobutu's rebels and imperialist interventionists hold but isolated points, and only with the indirect, and sometimes open support of the United Nations forces Command. Thus, the aggression in the Congo, having taught the people a bitter and grim lesson, has resulted in a growth of popular resistance, the rallying of the patriotic forces, enhancement of their military potential. The Congolese soil is burning under the feet of the colonialists.

This state of affairs has caused the obvious alarm of big foreign monopolies which have established themselves in the Congo and of Dag Hammarskjöld, upholding their interests, who made a special trip to Leopoldville on January 5 to discuss with the United Nations Command, as reported by the press, its further "strategy" in suppressing the national liberation movement in the Congo or, in effect, plans for extending the intervention.

The Soviet Government considers it necessary in this connection to call attention to the fact that it is not the first time that Dag Hammarskjöld deliberately distorts the aims and tasks of the executive machinery and the troops of the United Nations sent to the Congo by a number of states in accordance with the decision of the Security Council of July 14, 1960 at the request of the Congolese Government.

In a statement of December 7, 1960, circulated to the members of the United Nations Security Council, Hammarskjöld emphasized that the purpose of sending United Nations troops to the Congo was to protect within the Congo lives and property, placed in jeopardy after the collapse of the national system of security, in order to eliminate the motives cited in defense of Belgian military intervention.

It follows from this statement by Mr. Hammarskjöld that the United Nations troops had allegedly been sent to the Congo in order to replace Belgian military intervention by intervention on the part of the United Nations troops to protect lives and property of Belgians and other whites in the Congo, though it is well known that Hammarskjöld never showed concern for the protection of lives and property of

Congolese citizens and even virtually facilitated the arrest of the Prime Minister and leaders of the Congolese Parliament of this independent country.

The Soviet Government declares that it cannot agree with Mr. Hammarskjöld's interpretation of the decision of the Security Council. This decision, it will be recalled, was aimed at curbing the imperialist aggression against the Congo. Mr. Hammarskjöld's political line is in fact an attempt to ensure extraterritorial rights for the Belgian and other colonialists in the Congo. Is it not outrageous that when the authority of the legitimate government of the Congo is asserted in Stanleyville the United Nations forces Command begins to count how many Europeans live in Stanleyville and in Orientale Province in general, and what reinforcements must be sent to protect their property.

And this is being done under the flag of the United Nations which has resolutely demanded at its Assembly the abolition of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

Grossly flouting the Assembly's decisions, unbribed colonialists and their minions like Hammarskjöld consider it possible to follow in the Congo a policy based on distinguishing between people depending on the colour of skin. If an inhabitant of the Congo is black, his rights and demands are ignored be he the Prime Minister or a member of Parliament chosen by the people. If he is white, then he must be defended with all strength, and to do this United Nations money is spent, punitive and escort expeditions are sent, even if this white man be the most shameless and foul rapist and colonial marauder. If the policy of Mr. Hammarskjöld and the United Nations forces Command in the Congo is not a manifestation of colonialism, and of the oldest and most odious one, what is it, one may ask ?

The Soviet Government considers that friendly relations can and must be established between the white and the black in Africa on the basis of equality and respect for the sovereignty of the African states. The independent African states must have all the rights without exception enjoyed by other states. This applies in equal measure to the Congo and Senegal, Nigeria and the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya. Relations of true equality must be established between all the people of Africa in accordance with the United Nations principles, without any discrimination of black or coloured. Only in this way can a bridge be built linking these two numerically unequal population groups in African countries.

The road onto which Mr. Hammarskjöld and his masters seek to push the United Nations is an evil, colonialist road. It holds out nothing but further fanning of strife, hostility and hatred between races, peoples and tribes. If Mr. Hammarskjöld has misgivings over the fate and property of some white settlers in the Congo which are closer to him, would it not be better and cheaper to use the United Nations troops for the wholesale evacuation of all these settlers from Congolese territory, leaving there by kind consent only those who are willing honestly to cooperate with the Congolese in building an independent Congolese state, to observe the laws and instructions of the authorities of the Republic of the Congo, to help the Congolese people in overcoming the grave aftermath of the colonial yoke !

There is no doubt that among the whites there are many such honest and real friends of the Congolese people in all countries, including Belgium, as clearly shown, by the way, by the current general strike in Belgium directed against the same big monopolies that are a burden to the Congolese people.

The peoples of Africa begin to learn ever more distinctly by their own experience that they can no longer hope for the defence of the independence and sovereign rights of the Republic of the Congo, just as of other African countries, by means of the present executive machinery of the United Nations and that their lawful rights and interests can be safeguarded only through joint efforts of the independent African states and their numerous friends throughout the world.

The just concluded Casablanca conference of the Heads of independent African states was an important event in the struggle for the liberation of Africa from the shackles and chains of colonialism. The "Casablanca Charter" adopted by the conference expresses the African people's growing will to strengthen their unity and intensify their struggle against the old and new forms of colonialism, against the imperialist policy of division and the setting of African countries, peoples and tribes one against another, against the implantation of separatist movements and puppet governments, against the consolidation of the colonial rule in new forms in the economic, military and political spheres.

The Soviet Government fully supports the Casablanca conference's resolution on the situation in the Congo which demands, first of all, the immediate disarming and disbandment of Mobutu's gangs of mercenaries, the release of Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba and other members of the Parliament and Government of the Congo, the convocation of the Parliament, the transfer to the legitimate government of all civilian and military airfields, radio stations and other installations, and also the adoption of other measures to curb the colonial aggression in the Congo.

The Soviet Government supports the view of the Heads of independent African states that the most urgent measures are required to help the independent Republic of the Congo. The effectiveness of these measures depends above all on the unity and resolution of the African states, on

the joint efforts of all peaceful countries of Asia, Europe and Latin America. The quicker and more energetically all possible moral and material support is given to the legitimate Government of the Republic of the Congo in its struggle for the political independence and sovereignty of the country, the sooner a just solution of the Congolese problem will be found and the sooner the source of war will be extinguished in that part of Africa. Conclusions must also be drawn from the intolerable fact of the use of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi for purposes of aggression.

The Soviet Government deems it necessary :

1. To deprive Belgium of all rights and powers with regard to the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, immediately granting that territory independence in conformity with the long standing persistent demands of the population of that country.
2. To demand of the Belgian government immediate compliance with earlier resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on the Congo and the immediate withdrawal of the Belgian armed forces and civilian personnel from the territory of the Republic of the Congo.
3. To take along United Nations lines the necessary measures to normalize the situation in the Republic of the Congo in conformity with the recommendations of the conference of the Heads of independent African states in Casablanca on the Congolese question.

The Soviet Government regards as necessary the immediate discussion of these questions, which have a direct bearing on the maintenance of peace and security, at a session of the Security Council, and if need be also at an Emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Soviet Government considers that it is the duty of all members of the United Nations to help without delay the Congolese people in their just struggle for freedom and national independence.

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PLAZA HOTEL

BRUSSELS (BELGIUM) =

FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENT OF SOVIET GOVT QUOTE
ON NECESSITY OF LIQUIDATING BELGIAN TRUSTEESHIP IN RUANDA
URUNDI AND SITUATION IN THE CONGO UNQUOTE DATED 11 JAN
STOP THIS IS BEING CIRCULATED AS DOCUMENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL
AT SOVIET REQUEST STOP QUOTE THE SOVIET =

P2/52/50 =

GOVERNMENT DEEMS IT NECESSARY TO DRAW THE ATTENTION OF ALL
STATES AND PEOPLES TO THE FOLLOWING PARA ACTS OF ARMED
AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO WERE COMMITTED
AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY THIS YEAR FROM THE TERRITORY
OF RUANDA-URUNDI WHICH IS UNDER UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP.
THE ORGANIZER =

P3/52/50 =

OF THE AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS, THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT, USED
FOR AGGRESSIVE PURPOSES UNITED NATIONS TRUST TERRITORY
ADMINISTERED BY BELGIUM AND RENDERED MOBUTU'S MERCENARY
ARMED DETACHMENTS DIRECT MILITARY ASSISTANCE PLACING AT
THEIR DISPOSAL BELGIAN PLANES, MILITARY AND SERVICING
PERSONNEL PARA THESE DETACHMENTS WERE TAKEN FROM THE CONGO
(LULUABURG) =

P4/52/50 =

TO RUANDA-URUNDI (USUMBURA) IN BELGIAN PLANES AND WERE SENT
FROM THE USUMBURA AIRPORT TO THE FRONTIER OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO IN THE AREA OF BUKAVU IN BELGIAN TRUCKS.
WHEN THE MOBUTU GANGS WHICH CROSSED THE CONGOLESE FRONTIER
WERE SMASHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS OF THE REPUBLIC =

P4/52/50 =

TO RUANDA-URUNDI (USUMBURA) IN BELGIAN PLANES AND WERE SENT FROM THE USUMBURA AIRPORT TO THE FRONTIER OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO IN THE AREA OF BUKAVU IN BELGIAN TRUCKS. WHEN THE MOBUTU GANGS WHICH CROSSED THE CONGOLESE FRONTIER WERE SMASHED BY THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS OF THE REPUBLIC =

P5/56/50 =

OF THE CONGO, BELGIAN MILITARY UNITS STATIONED IN RUANDA-URUNDI, TOGETHER WITH MOBUTU'S MEN, THEMSELVES ATTACKED THESE TROOPS IN SEVERAL REGIONS OF THE CONGOLESE PROVINCE OF KIVU. THE BELGIAN AMBASSADOR IN BRAZZAVILLE AND THE BELGIAN ADMINISTRATING AUTHORITIES IN RUANDA-URUNDI MAINTAINED OFFICIAL CONTACT WITH MOBUTU'S MEN IN THE =

P6 =

PREPARATION AND REALIZATION OF THIS AGGRESSION PARA THESE ACTIONS ARE A DIRECT CONTINUATION OF BELGIUM'S ARMED INTERVENTION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, INTERVENTION WHICH IS A THREAT TO PEACE AND SECURITY OF PEOPLES. THE USE OF THE TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI FOR AGGRESSION AGAINST THE NEIGHBOURING REPUBLIC OF =

P7 =

THE CONGO SHOWS ANEW THAT BELGIUM, AND THE COUNTRIES OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC BLOC (NATO) ACTING TOGETHER WITH HER, DO NOT WISH TO COMPLY WITH THEIR COMMITMENTS TO THE UNITED NATIONS, DO NOT WISH TO HEED THE WILL OF THE PEOPLES AS EXPRESSED IN THE DECLARATION =

P8/52/50 =

ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO THE COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES WHICH WAS ADOPTED BY THE XV SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY PARA THE PREPARATION OF MOBUTU'S GANGS AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS FROM THE TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI TOOK PLACE WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND OBVIOUS CONNIVANCE OF =

P9 =

THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES COMMAND IN THE CONGO. THE REPORT ON THIS QUESTION BY THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL IN THE CONGO SHOWS THAT THE COMMAND OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES DID NOT WISH TO TAKE ANY MEASURES TO PREVENT VIOLATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS =

P9 =

THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES COMMAND IN THE CONGO. THE REPORT ON THIS QUESTION BY THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL IN THE CONGO SHOWS THAT THE COMMAND OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES DID NOT WISH TO TAKE ANY MEASURES TO PREVENT VIOLATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS =

P10/54/50 =

OF RUANDA-URUNDI AND THE DISPATCH THERE OF MOBUTU'S PARATROOPERS PARA IT FOLLOWS FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS THAT DAG HAMMARSKJOELD, THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL, AND THE COMMAND OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES IN THE CONGO SUBORDINATED TO HIM KNEW IN ADVANCE OF THE PLANS FOR ATTACKING KIVU PROVINCE FROM =

P11/54/50 =

THE TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI. THIS COMMAND DID NOT PREVENT THE AIRLIFT OF MOBUTU'S FORCES FROM LULUABURG TO RUANDA-URUNDI ON DECEMBER 31, 1960. THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES NOT ONLY DID NOT PREVENT THE ATTACK ON KIVU BUT EVEN TRIED TO TAKE MEASURES TO RESCUE THE REMNANTS OF THE =

P12 =

ROUTED MOBUTU GANGS PARA SEEKING TO COVER UP THE TRACKS, DAG HAMMARSKJOELD SENT NOTES OF A FORMAL CHARACTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM WITHOUT, IN FACT, TAKING ANY MEASURES TO CURB ACTS OF AGGRESSION AND THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR RECURRENCE IN THE FUTURE. IT IS INDICATIVE =

P13 =

THAT IT WAS CERTAINLY NOT FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE VIOLATION BY BELGIUM OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND HER INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS THAT HAMMARSKJOELD REGARDED THE ACTS OF AGGRESSION COMMITTED AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO FROM THE TRUST TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI IN HIS QUOTE VERBAL NOTE UNQUOTE TO THE =

P14 =

BELGIAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS OF JANUARY 7. THE NOTE SAID THAT THIS OPERATION, MEANING AN ATTEMPT AT THE INVASION OF THE CONGO, HAD LIKEWISE RESULTED IN AN INTENSIFICATION OF TENSION WHICH COULD RESULT IN VIOLATIONS OF LAW AND ORDER AND, SPECIFICALLY, ENDANGER THE =

P15 =

P15 =

EUROPEAN POPULATION, AS COULD BE EXPECTED CONSIDERING THAT THE RECENT INCIDENT POINTED TO BELGIAN COMPLICITY PARA HAMMARSKJOELD, AS IF GIVING AN ACCOUNT TO THE BELGIAN AGGRESSORS OF WHAT IS BEING DONE TO PROTECT THE BELGIANS IN BUKAVA AREA WHERE AGGRESSION WAS COMMITTED, FURTHER SAYS THAT THE UNITED =

P16 =

NATIONS TROOPS STATIONED IN BUKAVA DISTRICT AT PRESENT CONSIST OF ONLY ONE NON COMBATANT BATTALION. NEVERTHELESS MEASURES HAD BEEN TAKEN TO SECURE AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY IN CASE OF A SERIOUS CRISIS. THUS, HAMMARSKJOELD LEAVES IN THIS NOTE A =

P17 =

LOOPHOLE IN CASE HE WOULD NEED ON THE PLEA OF PROTECTING THE PROPERTY OF THE COLONIALISTS TO EXTEND THE ARMED INTERVENTION IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF THE CONGOM PARA THE QUESTION ARISES WHY THE BELGIAN COLONIALISTS AND THOSE WHO BACK THEM, THEIR PLACEMAN GANGSTER NOBUTU NEED TO ORGANIZE WITH =

P18/54/50 =

DAG HAMMARSKJOELD'S ASSISTANCE AGGRESSION AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO FROM THE TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI, IGNORING THE INTERNATIONAL CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH KIND OF ACTIONS QUERY PARA THE MATTER IS EXPLAINED, ABOVE ALL, BY THE SERIOUS CHANGES IN THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO OF LATE. =

P19 =

THE CONGOLESE PEOPLE ARE EVER MORE VIGOROUSLY COMING OUT AGAINST THE COLONIALISTS OF ALL KINDS AND THEIR HANGERSON, ARE LENDING EVER GREATER SUPPORT TO THE LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT. THE ARREST OF THE NATIONAL HERO OF THE CONGOLESE PEOPLE, PREMIER PATRICE LUMUMBA, AND A NUMBER OF OTHER =

P20/54/50 =

OUTSTANDING STATESMEN OF THE CONGO HAS SHOWN THE CONGOLESE PEOPLE AND OTHER AFRICAN PEOPLES THAT THE WESTERN POWERS WANT NO GENUINE INDEPENDENCE FOR THE CONGO BUT WANT TO CONFINE THEMSELVES ONLY TO FICTITIOUS INDEPENDENCE AND THE EXISTENCE OF A PUPPET REGIME DIRECTLY RELYING ON THE SUPPORT OF BELGIAN-AMERICAN COLONIALISTS AND =

P21//51/50 =

OF A PUPPET REGIME DIRECTLY RELYING ON THE SUPPORT OF
BELGIAN-AMERICAN COLONIALISTS AND =

P21//51/50 =

FOREIGN BAYONETS. PATRICE LUMUMBA'S NAME HAS ALREADY BECOME
A SYMBOL OF THE STRUGGLE FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE CONGO
AND THE WHOLE OF AFRICA. UNQUOTE. 0-4- '590 43'5 90 '5-53.3,5
CONSISTS OF ATTACK ON SEGGEN ALONG FAMILIAR LINES A

P21//51/50 =

FOREIGN BAYONETS. PATRICE LUMUMBA'S NAME HAS ALREADY BECOME
A SYMBOL OF THE STRUGGLE FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE CONGO
AND THE WHOLE OF AFRICA. UNQUOTE. PARA STOP REST OF STATEMENT
CONSISTS OF ATTACK ON SEGGEN ALONG FAMILIAR LINES AS SERVANT
OF COLONIALISTS CMA CRITICISM OF ALLEGED ONUC POLICY OF =

P22 =

DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS CMA ENDORSEMENT
OF LINE TAKEN BY CASABLANCA CONFERENCE AND CASABLANCA APPEAL
FOR MORAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT FOR QUOTE LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT
UNQUOTE OF REPUBLIC OF CONGO STOP STATEMENT CONCLUDES AS
FOLLOWS CLN QUOTE THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DEEMS IT NECESSARY:

1. TO DEPRIVE BELGIUM OF ALL =

P23/52/50 =

RIGHTS AND POWERS WITH REGARD TO THE TRUST TERRITORY OF
RUANDA-URUNDI, IMMEDIATELY GRANTING THAT TERRITORY INDEPENDENCE
IN CONFORMITY WITH THE LONG STANDING PERSISTENT DEMANDS OF
THE POPULATION OF THAT COUNTRY. 2. TO DEMAND OF THE BELGIAN
GOVERNMENT IMMEDIATE COMPLIANCE WITH EARLIER RESOLUTIONS
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL =

P24 =

ON THE CONGO AND THE IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BELGIAN ARMED
FORCES AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO. 3. TO TAKE ALONG UNITED NATIONS LINES THE
NECESSARY MEASURES TO NORMALIZE THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS =

P25 =

OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE HEADS OF INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES
IN CASABLANCA ON THE CONGOLESE QUESTION. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT
REGARDS AS NECESSARY THE IMMEDIATE DISCUSSION OF THESE QUESTIONS,
WHICH HAVE A DIRECT BEARING ON THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND

ON THE CONGO AND THE IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BELGIAN ARMED FORCES AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO. 3. TO TAKE ALONG UNITED NATIONS LINES THE NECESSARY MEASURES TO NORMALIZE THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS =

P25 =

OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE HEADS OF INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES IN CASABLANCA ON THE CONGOLESE QUESTION. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT REGARDS AS NECESSARY THE IMMEDIATE DISCUSSION OF THESE QUESTIONS, WHICH HAVE A DIRECT BEARING ON THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY, AT A SESSION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, =

P26/52 =

AND IF NEED BE ALSO AT AN EMERGENCY SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO HELP WITHOUT DELAY THE CONGOLESE PEOPLE IN THEIR JUST STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. UNQUOTE STOP =

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