Congo. Correspondence with interested countries S-Y: Congo. Correspondence ...

Dag Hammarskjölds saml.

Congo (country files)

Correspondence with Yugoslavia

PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
854 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

No. 781

The Permanent Representative of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of his note of 23 September 1960 concerning the question of visits by officials of Governments to the United Nations Force in the Congo.

The contents of the aforementioned note are being transmitted to the Yugoslav Government for its attention.

The Permanent Representative of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of his highest consideration.

27 September 1960

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his request for a copy of the communication from the League of Red Cross Societies to which reference was made in a note verbale of 21 June on the question of flights of Yugoslav aircraft for transport of Congolese children.

This communication was made in the course of a confidential cable largely concerned with relations between the United Nations and the League of Red Cross Societies and it is therefore regretted that it cannot be made available. Subsequently, however, the matter has been elaborated in a letter from the League of Red Cross Societies from which the following extracts are transmitted for the information of the Permanent Representative:

> "Here are some of our points of view on the transportation of children from Stanleyville to Yugoslavia. I will state first of all that this attitude has nothing to do with the place from where the children come, or where they are going. We do not think that such transports are of value to the Congolese people from purely social and humanitarian standpoints .....
>
> "The reasons are obvious. The experiences of taking children from their homelands for unlimited periods are usually bad, even when neighbouring countries are concerned. In this case the difficulties of language, climate, food, education and general environment are so obvious that no discussion should be needed."

...

"This was the reason why, when we were asked several months ago by the Yugoslav Red Cross whether they should invite children from certain provinces to their country, we strongly advised against it.

"What we are now asking for is that the question of further transports be straightened out with the Congolese authorities and also that we might be consulted if such a problem comes up again. We cannot give binding orders to our member Societies, we have to work through persuasion and, in order to promote unity in Red Cross action, we must have time and information on what is happening."

28 June 1961

RJB:ff

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the question of the flights of Yugoslav aircraft to Stanleyville for transport of Congolese children and other purposes.

It is our understanding that the flight of the next Yugoslav plane has been deferred until the first week of July. United Nations officials in Leopoldville, however, are strongly of the opinion that, in view of the impending meeting of the Congolese Parliament, which is to convene on or about 25 June, it would be advisable to defer the flight until a date somewhat later. It is hoped that your Government will agree to do so.

It is noted from the letters numbers 324 and 367 from Mr. Pavićević and Mr. Ilic respectively, to Brigadier Rikhye and Colonel Bowitz, that these flights for the transport of Congolese children are undertaken by the Yugoslav Red Cross. In this regard, it must be called to your attention that a formal démarche about the Yugoslav flights has been made to the United Nations by the League of Red Cross Societies. This communication states that the Yugoslav operation in Stanleyville has created great difficulty for the Red Cross missions elsewhere in the Congo, and that the League of Red Cross Societies had tried to dissuade the Yugoslav Red Cross from proceeding with it. It registers strong opposition to the proposed second flight and to the transports of the children at any time. The Secretary-General would believe that this aspect of the matter would merit a further discussion by the Yugoslav authorities with the League of the Red Cross Societies in order to arrive at a generally satisfactory understanding.

21 June 1961

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UNATIONS NEWZORK

LICROSS T-995 20.6.61 18.05

CONFIDENTIAL UN NEWYORK FOR SECRETARY GENERAL STOP YUGOSLAV TRANSPORT OF CHILDREN FROM STANLEYVILLE TO YUGOSLAVIA CREATING LGREAT DIFFICULTIES RELATIONS REDCROSS MISSIONS LEOPOLDVILLE WITH CONGOLESE GOVERNMENT LEOPOLDVILLE STOP LICROSS STRONGLY ATTEMPTED DISSUADE YUGOCROSS SEVERAL TIMES THIS WINTER AND LSPRING TRANSPORT CHILDREN FROM CONGO OBVIOUS SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN REASONS STOP IN SPITE

P/2
ADVICE YUGOSLAV PLANE LANDED STANLEYVILLE 5 JUNE DEPARTING 7 JUNE WITH 63 CONGOLESE CHILDREN STOP APPARENTLY ARRANGEMENTS TRANSFER THESE CHILDREN MADE BY YUGOSLAV DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE STANLEYVILLE WITH KNOWLEDGE UN STANLEYVILLE OFFICIALS STOP UN NEWYORK SAID AUTHORPSED BELGRADE SEND PLANE REMOVE QUOTE ORPHAN AND SEMI ORPHAN CHILDREN UNQUOTE ALSO REPORTEDLY AUTHORISED

P/3
REFUELING PLANE FOR RETURN BELGRADE STOP FOLLOWING DEPARTURE PLANE FOREIGN MINISTER BOMBOKO PROTESTED UN OFFICIAL LEOPOLDVILLE STOP BOMBOKO STATES UN OFFICIAL INFORMED HIM UN NOTHING TO DO WITH MISSION SINCE MATTER PURELY REDCROSS AFFAIR STOP THEREAFTER BOMBOKO PUBLICLY PROTESTED IN COURRIER D'AFRIQUE AGAINST REDCROSS POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT MISSION STANLEYVILLE STOP INFORMATION

/P/4
REACHED ME TODAY UN NEWYORK AUTHORISING SECOND YUGOSLAV PLANE FOR REPEAT MISSION ONE WEEK HENCE STOP LICROSS AND CONGOCROSS STRONGLY OPPOSED CHILD TRANSPORTS STOP UN MUST ASSUME TOTAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ADVISE CONGOGOV AUTHORISATION LTRANSPORTS STOP SUPPOSE FAULTY INFORMATION CONGOGOV LEOPOLDVILLE RESULT LACK OF CONTACT DIFFERENT UN OFFICES BUT INSIST NECESSITY

P/5
CORRECT INFORMATION TO CONGOGOV IN FUTURE IN ORDER NOR JEOPARDISE IMPORTANT REDCROSS ACTIONS CONGO STOP LETTER FOLLOWS =

BEER LICROSS+++

CK 219 WDS +

18 April 1961

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

In the text of President Tito's speech in Tunis as presented by Borba, 11 April 1961, the President, in renewing his attacks on the actions of the United Nations in the Congo, in the first place of its Secretary-General, refers specifically to alleged agreements with the authorities in the Congo.

I quote the following passage:

"Instead of taking steps for the withdrawal of Belgian colonial forces, the organs of the United Nations in the Congo are concluding agreements with the agents of these same colonial forces, contrary to the decisions of the United Nations. Instead of calling to account the colonial puppet ruler and murderer of the Prime Minister of the legitimate Central Government of the Congo, the organs of the United Nations - headed by the Secretary-General - are concluding agreements with that same usurper, Tshombe, and accepting his conditions as regards the powers of United Nations troops in the Congo."

I am sorry to note that the President is obviously misinformed, probably because he has relied on erroneous newspaper stories from Elisabethville, influenced by the Katanga propaganda.

No agreement has ever been concluded with Mr. Tshombe nor any arrangement made to which the statement of the President can possibly refer. Recent arrangements between General McKeown and Mr. Tshombe put Mr. Tshombe under the obligation to avoid further assaults and harrassments of the United Nations and indicate the intention of the United

./.

H.E. Mr. Miso Pavicevic,
Permanent Representative to
the United Nations,
Permanent Mission of the Federal People's
Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations,
854 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Nations to bring in further troops, probably Indians, if these commitments by Mr. Tshombe were not met. Obviously, as long as Mr. Tshombe is de facto exercising authority in a large part of Katanga, the United Nations has no choice but in this way to tie his hands to compliance with the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. Even under the resolution of the Security Council of 21 February 1961, the United Nations Force has no authority to start a major military action for the enforcement of the decisions of the Council. On the other hand, as you certainly well know, drastic measures are taken in Katanga by the United Nations Force under paragraph A-1 of the aforementioned resolution.

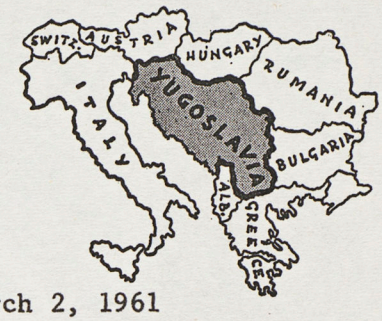
It is true that an agreement has recently been initialled and that further agreements may have to be reached with Mr. Kasavubu as President of the Republic, but this has been found necessary for the implementation of the resolutions as regards foreign personnel and the army as well as regarding the rights of the United Nations Force on Congolese territory. It has met with the approval of the Advisory Committee on the Congo, and it is in line with the stand taken by the General Assembly as regards the constitutional position of Mr. Kasavubu.

Thus, there is no basis in facts for the specific criticism to which I have referred.

Yours sincerely,

Dag Hammarskjöld.

Yugoslav Facts & Views



No. 123 March 2, 1961

PRESIDENT TITO'S ADDRESS TO GHANAIAN PARLIAMENT

Mr. President,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to greet, first of all, in this August Assembly the representatives of the people of Ghana and to convey to your people the best wishes and expressions of sincere friendship of the peoples of Yugoslavia. We, in Yugoslavia, have followed with sincere sympathy and understanding your struggle for national independence and we shared with you your joy and happiness when you attained your freedom, because we recognized in your struggle for independence and in your victory a part of our own history.

We have come to Ghana at the invitation of President Nkrumah and we are very happy that this visit will enable us to get acquainted with the life of your people and with the results you have achieved in the economic and social development of your country. We are particularly gratified that we shall have the opportunity to exchange with President Nkrumah and other leading personalities of your country views about problems of common interest, which will constitute a new contribution toward the development of cooperation between our two countries. Already at the time of our encounter in New York, in September last year, President Nkrumah and myself had extremely constructive and friendly talks about the most important international problems and, primarily, about the necessity of a rapid unconditional elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa and in the world as a whole. I am certain that our present talks will also be useful for our two countries and for international cooperation and the cause of peace in general, because we, too, are interested for several reasons and, above all, because of our concern for the safeguarding of world peace, that the African countries, where events of the greatest international significance are taking place today, should acquire and preserve their independence and develop, in all respects, as equal members of the international community.

I am certain that the members of this August Assembly know that socialist Yugoslavia has always exerted, in its foreign policy, consistent efforts to preserve and strengthen peace and to promote cooperation among all countries and peoples, regardless of their internal systems and ideological differences, on the basis of the respect of the principles of independence, equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. In keeping with these principles, Yugoslavia has always endeavored and continues to do so, within the limits of its possibilities, to contribute to the easing of international tensions and the adoption of the method of negotiation and agreement among peoples and states for the purpose of solving outstanding international problems. For this reason Yugoslavia has always been opposed to any attempt

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to solve problems under dispute by means of force or from a position of strength as well as against any attempt to impose upon individual peoples solutions which are not in accordance with their interests and yearnings. Owing to the existing situation in international relations and, particularly, in the relations among the great powers, we have encountered in the course of the implementation of this independent foreign policy, serious difficulties, as these views clash with those of certain great powers with whom we otherwise maintain good relations and have useful economic and other relations.

We have never departed from these principles in spite of the fact that this has also resulted in sacrificing some of our normal interests in the relations with other countries which have opposed our policies.

It is essential to respect the principle of non-interference in international relations, that is to say, that each people should have the right to choose quite freely and without any pressure from outside, in accordance with its own appraisal, the form of its social system and the method of its own internal development. Interference from outside unavoidably constitutes a constant threat to world peace, rendering simultaneously difficult the development of general cooperation, which is becoming to an increasing extent the necessity of our times. Furthermore, any interference in the internal affairs of other countries is in contradiction with the principle of coexistence among states with different social systems. The liquidation of inequality between peoples and the thwarting of all attempts to maintain exploitation, either under old or new forms, are the essential prerequisites for the consolidation of general stability and peace. Therefore, our foreign policy is nothing but a reflection of our concept and our decision to secure our right to an unhampered internal development. In keeping with this concept and attitudes, Yugoslavia is strongly opposed to interference, under any pretext, in the internal affairs of other nations, as such interference constitutes a threat to the independence and freedom of all, and in the first place of small and economically underdeveloped countries, which primarily need economic and technical assistance without any conditions, and do not need political domination.

The present situation in the world is characterized by an extremely serious aggravation of international relations and complete uncertainty as to their further development. Perhaps in no phase after the war has the world been faced with such uncertainty as it is today. Conflicting views between groups of states and between progressive and reactionary forces regarding the ways and methods to be adopted for solving the principal problems inherited from the Second World War, and from a more distant past, or which have emerged in the post-war period, are leading toward an ever more dangerous aggravation of the situation. The basic causes of this aggravation of the international atmosphere are well-known. We have repeatedly emphasized that there exist certain bellicose people, particularly in certain countries in the West, who still wish to solve international problems from a position of strength. They are too much preoccupied with their plans to achieve a superiority in armaments and often emphasize that, in case of war, they could immediately deal a death blow to their opponent. They forget, however, what could happen to them. Moreover, they do not pay any attention to the public opinion of the world, which resolutely demands peace. The protagonists of the use of force do not understand the spirit of the times and the turning-point reached by history, nor do they understand the changes which have occurred in the consciousness of people after the Second World War catastrophe. The times of Wilhelm, Hitler, Mussolini and others have passed. The fate of the world cannot be decided any more by General Staffs or by means of diplomatic trickery behind the scenes. Millions of people have emerged on the scene of the world political stage, and they no longer permit that a handful of irresponsible bellicose people should play with their fate. Those who see a solution only in the use of force should take this into account.

Liquidation of Colonialism One of Most Urgent Tasks

The causes of the crises affecting mankind in the post-war period are to be found in the tendencies to dominate and in the attempts to maintain relations of colonial dependence or to limit and reduce to a mere formality, under new forms, the freedom that the new independent states have won with great difficulty. For this reason the question of the liquidation of colonialism in all its aspects has become one of the most urgent tasks facing the contemporary world. Past experience has shown that colonialism bears in itself a constant threat of armed conflict. As far as the colonial peoples are concerned, it means not only the greatest poverty, due to merciless exploitation, but it also prevents their development in general.

We are today witnesses of two opposite processes characterising the ceaseless struggle between the old and the new, between the reactionary and the progressive, between the policy of brute force and the tendencies toward liberation from colonialism. While, on the one hand, the system of classical colonialism is in a process of disintegration, the colonial powers, as well as other powers favorably inclined toward them, are making constant efforts to check this process, to undermine the national independence of individual countries which has recently been proclaimed, to strip this independence of all its essential elements and to allow these states to exist only within the shadow of foreign domination. In this respect certain colonial powers go so far as to ignore and trample on the principle of self-determination of peoples as formulated in general terms by the Atlantic Charter, which they and the representatives of certain colonial powers accepted at the moment in history when they were defending the national independence of their own countries against Nazi-Fascist aggression.

The disintegration of the colonial system and the establishment of new independent states constitute an inevitable and natural process which has been developing irresistibly on almost all continents in contemporary history. We are witnessing now one of the latest stages of this process in Africa. Today almost forty new countries whose peoples succeeded in establishing their own states at the end of the Second World War and later, participate in international life. However, the success of anti-colonial movements is reflected not only by the number of countries which have freed themselves from classical colonialism, but also by the general recognition by the contemporary world of the fact that this system has become obsolete. We should not lose sight of the fact that the Charter of the United Nations, owing to the policies of certain great powers and the conditions prevailing in international relations at that time, did not adopt definite and clear attitudes with regard to the liquidation of colonialism and recognition of the right of colonial peoples to full independence. Today, however, the historical necessity of the final liquidation of colonialism has been recognized as a result of the powerful strivings of colonial peoples and of the role of new states and all other peoples. The declaration proposed by African and Asian countries, and adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December last year, with the exception of only nine colonial powers and powers favorably inclined toward them, not only reflects precisely these strivings, but, in its essence, further developes the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in harmony with the requirements of our times. Having this in mind, two basic tasks arise today, in my view, in connection with the liquidation of colonialism.

The first task is to grant effective assistance to the peoples still under colonial administration in order to enable them to become independent and fully equal in international relations as soon as possible.

The second task is to extend assistance to newly independent peoples, in order to enable them to strengthen and consolidate their independence and to

embark, as soon as possible, on the road leading to the solution of their complex economic, social and other problems, which are a heavy legacy of the colonial past, with a view to giving full substance to their independence.

The realization of these tasks would be simple, if the strivings of peoples towards emancipation did not encounter not only a lack of understanding but also a concealed or open opposition on the part of colonial powers and highly developed countries. Making use of acquired positions and relying on their material and other advantages, these powers are trying, by whatever means, to arrest or to prevent the necessary historic process of liberation. Such attempts lead to conflicts and create local hotbeds which, under the conditions of the cold war, constitute a constant threat to world peace. I have in mind here, in the first place, the extremely dangerous hotbeds that the colonialists have created on this great continent. Today, not only the peoples of Africa, but also all the freedom-loving nations and people of the world are profoundly horrified and alarmed by the developments in the Congo, where, through the brutal murder of the legitimate Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, and other political leaders, those who have usurped power and their Belgian colonialist masters have committed a crime without precedent in recent history.

The same applies to the bloody epic of the Algerian people, who are now in the seventh year of their liberation war for the realization of the elementary right to self-determination and life in freedom.

An extremely dangerous example of reactionary tendencies which still operate on the African continent is also the ruthless policy of oppression practiced by Portuguese colonialists in Angola. These colonialists still maintain in their colonial possessions a system of slavery, which constitutes an open insult to the whole of mankind. By proclaiming their colonies to be integral parts of the metropolitan country, the Portuguese colonialists - who seem to believe that we still live in the epoch of slave trade - publicly deny to colonial peoples not only the right to self-determination but also to an existence worthy of a human being.

A similar example of brutal colonial relationship is provided by the unscrupulous policy of racial discrimination pursued by the Government of the Union of South Africa, whose grave consequences manifested themselves in a tragic manner last year. The existence of similar hotbeds in other parts of the world, such as Laos, West Irian etc., is alarming in the same way.

These and similar trouble spots, created by intervention from outside, threaten the already unstable peace of the world. We have, therefore, emphasized that the extension of cold war conflicts to former and present colonial areas unavoidably leads to a dangerous aggravation of international relations. Because, under the conditions of the prevailing division of the world, there is a growing tendency to approach the solution of the problems of the liberation of colonial peoples and consolidation of the independence of new states from the angle of preserving or acquiring positions in the cold war. All this slows down the process of the liquidation of colonialism and hampers the realization of the basic strivings of two-thirds of mankind, who still live on the verge of a bare living minimum. There cannot be any genuine coexistence without the complete and final liquidation of colonialism and without the elimination of inequality. It is even impossible to envisage cooperation and coexistence, if, at the same time, the existence of a whole series of peoples is denied.

Fate of Colonial Peoples Cannot Be Decided Without Their Participation

Today it is no longer possible to use the language of the beginning of the Twentieth Century when speaking of the colonial problem, or the language which was

used during or immediately after the Second World War, nor can this problem be dealt with as one of the questions which are periodically mentioned in the solemn declarations of great powers. The peoples who have freed themselves from colonialism, or are on the road toward liberation, have taken their place as an active factor on the stage of contemporary history. No decisions about their fate can be made without them any more. It would be naive to believe that the liquidation of colonialism depends on the good will of colonial powers or that these powers give something to anyone when they are compelled to withdraw under the pressure of the liberation movement or the world public opinion. It is just as unrealistic to believe that international relations can be consolidated without the recognition of the genuine and full equality of all peoples. The liquidation of colonialism and the achievement of full independence and equality under contemporary conditions are of such significance that the attitude of each individual country and of each political movement in the world toward these question shows to what an extent someone is devoted to peace and to the policy of international understanding based on equality. It is quite obvious that the problem of definitive liquidation of colonialism is most closely connected with the elimination of the grave consequences of colonialism in the economic and other fields. It is not due to a mere hazard that the areas of economically underdeveloped countries coincide with the regions which used to be under colonial domination. But what do we see today? We see that the countries which have attained their independence are faced, from the very outset, with the greatest difficulties, because some colonial powers withdraw at the time of their departure not only their cadres, but they also withdraw and destroy everything which could be of use to the formerly dependent country, thereby hoping to prevent its independent economic development. Economic underdevelopment and the dependence of various countries and regions unavoidably engender conditions for interference from outside and for attempts to establish spheres of interest with all the dangerous and inevitable consequences. For this reason we feel that the recognition or realization of independence constitutes one of the essential prerequisites for eliminating the heavy legacy of the colonial past. Genuine and full independence can be achieved and maintained only through the strengthening of the economy, training of domestic cadres and a persistent struggle for equality in international relations. And if our Yugoslav experience is to be of service to others who are facing similar problems today, I wish to say that we, in Yugoslavia, have exerted, throughout the post-war period, the greatest efforts for the purpose of developing and strengthening the economic basis of our society, of developing the productive forces and ensuring the economic independence of the country. The decisive role in this was played, as was the case during the war and our peoples' revolution, by the enthusiasm of our people, their unity, their self-denial, their readiness to make sacrifices and their faith in their own forces. We had to take that road, as we knew that the political independence we had won would become empty and insecure if it was not based on the economic independence of the country. May I express the opinion that in this essential question also I find a real similarity between Yugoslavia and the newly liberated countries of Africa.

Economic Unevenness One of Main Causes of Crisis

In order to build a firm and lasting political basis for peaceful and equal cooperation on a world scale, in order to facilitate a normal and rapid development of the world economy as a whole, it is imperative to orientate ourselves toward the solution of fundamental contradictions which are agitating contemporary society. The first place among these contradictions is held by the tremendous unevenness in the degrees of economic and general development of various states. This is the consequence of historic development and is today one of the main causes of grave crises with which we are faced. A correct understanding and solution of these contradictions as well as efforts to bridge and gradually eliminate completely the gap which separates today vast regions of the world into highly developed and underdeveloped areas constitute a prerequisite for safeguarding peace and promoting general progress.

Consequently, the granting of assistance to underdeveloped countries and regions, without any conditions and economic concessions, is an economic and moral imperative, and for the colonial peoples it would amount to a return of only a small part of what the metropolitan countries had extracted from their colonial possessions. The granting of such assistance would be useful both for the underdeveloped and developed countries, because contemporary economic development requires an increase of international economic exchange and it is impossible to achieve this as long as vast regions of the world remain underdeveloped. All these problems of world significance find their fullest expression precisely on the soil of this continent. We consider, therefore, that it is the duty of all states to extend, according to their possibilities, economic and technical assistance to African and all other peoples who need it.

As a country which won full national independence in the course of the People's Liberation Struggle, during the Second World War, Yugoslavia has consistently extended its support and assistance to all colonial peoples in their struggle for independence and equality. It has exerted active efforts in its foreign policy and in various international forums to accelerate as much as possible the process of liberation of colonial peoples and to eliminate all the obstacles that the colonial powers are placing on the road leading to independence. Yugoslavia has been particularly active whenever colonial policies have led to the outbreak of armed conflicts and to grave crises in different parts of the world, for instance in the case of the wars in Indonesia, Indochina and Algeria, the aggression against Egypt, etc. I feel that I am not exaggerating when I state that there is no colonial people to whom new Yugoslavia has not lent its political and moral support in its struggle for freedom and independence. We shall continue to extend such aid in the future.

Lumumba Has Become Symbol of Independence Struggle for World

In connection with the problem of colonialism, I cannot help but refer particularly to the developments in the Congo, which provide a classical example of an attempt to maintain the colonial peoples in a subordinate and dependent position. What has recently happened in the Congo constitutes the tragedy of a people and the crudest interference from without in the internal affairs of this only recently liberated country with a view to safeguarding the positions of the colonialists and of those who support them, and of transforming that country into an obedient tool in the policy of cold war. This constitutes the gravest charge aginst those colonial powers which have created this situation as well as those who are supporting them in this. It is at the same time the gravest charge against the Belgian colonialists, both for what they had done there before the proclamation of independence and for what they have done deliberately since in organizing the secession of provinces, rebellion and the overthrow of the legitimate Government, in preventing the functioning of the Parliament and in bringing to power their exponents and various usurpers of the type of Mobutu, Tshombe, Kalondji and the like. The culmination of this aggressive activity was the criminal murder of the Prime Minister of the legitimate Government of the Congo, Patrice Lumumba. The heroic death of this national leader, who had not-in the interest of his people - knuckled under to the ruthless colonialists and their henchmen, has become the symbol of the struggle of the Congolese people for freedom, independence and the unity of the country. Already the name of Patrice Lumumba represents an incentive and a fighting banner not only for the peoples of the Congo and Africa, but also for the whole world, in the fight against violence and domination of any sort.

During my voyage to your country I received reports about the tremendous indignation that this unheard-of crime had provoked among the peoples of all continents, including the peoples of many western countries. The death of Lumumba has profoundly moved the peoples of Yugoslavia, who are watching with abhorrence the methods which are being used today against the people of the Congo. All those

responsible for this brutall act should draw a lesson from the unanimous reaction of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. This mighty voice of the world public opinion which has acted unanimously - and this has rarely happened in recent history - should not be underestimated by all those factors in the world who bear the responsibility both for the recent events in the Congo and for everything that might take place tomorrow, if an end is not put to the intervention of the colonialists and to the crimes of their exponents in that country.

The example of the Congo has again shown that the Governments of certain countries, similarly to what happened before the Second World War, are giving their support to a policy of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of others, without hesitating, in this specific case, to overthrow the legitimate Government, to dissolve the constitutional institutions of the Congo and to arrest and assassinate the President of the said Government. In their political blindness the Belgian colonizers, relying on their allies, wish to place the international community, or at least a part of it, before a fait accompli and to bring about a situation where it would become impossible to return to the path of solving the crisis in the Congo in the spirit of the decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. In order to maintain their colonial privileges, they have encroached upon the independence and integrity of the Congo, without paying any attention to the fact that they were thereby jeopardizing peace in Africa and in the world at large.

Belgian Colonialists Use Anti-Communism as Pretext for Aggression

The Belgian colonialists and imperialist circles in the world have put forward the slogan of Anti-Communism as a pretext for aggression against the Congo. This is one of the drastic examples of the hypocricy of colonialists and their underestimation of the political consciousness and maturity of all peoples, including their own. The Belgian colonialists and their foreign patrons are probably themselves aware of the fact that the slogans of Communism in the Congo belong to the realm of cold war propaganda and constitute an attempt to conceal the actual aims. What disturbs them is an independent and free Congo. They are interested, first and foremost, in a Belgian Congo - subjected to foreign domination, whose wealth the colonialists had exploited for almost a century.

It is known that the legitimate Government of Lumumba had actually requested the international organization to assist it in the implementation of the resolution of the Security Council. The organs and functionaries of the United Nations, however, acted differently and did everything in their power to prevent the functioning of the said Government, while they did nothing to stop the forcible prevention of the work of the Parliament, the usurping of power by the hirelings of Mobutu and the arrest of the legitimate Prime Minister and other members of the Government and Parliament. In this way they have greatly facilitated foreign intervention. At the same time, through various machinations in the General Assembly, Kasavubu's man was imposed as the representative of the Congo in the United Nations. The imposition of Kasavubu's representative and the ignoring of the representative of the legitimate Government of the Congo has opened the way to the most ruthless intervention of the colonialists. The view that this machination had been aimed at further aggravating the crisis in the Congo proved right and the situation in that country became ever more dangerous. The organs of the United Nations, however, continued to turn a deaf ear to the numerous warnings of the Yugoslav and other Governments. They turned a deaf ear even to such a minimum demand that the organs of the United Nations should take under their direct protection Lumumba and two members of his Government, whom Kasavubu had handed over to Tshombe, the notorious agent of the Belgian colonialists. The Secretary-General and organs of the United Nations, who have impaired the authority and prestige of the world organization, are to be blamed for this action. Hesitation and various

manoeuvres at the present Session of the Security Council on the question of the Congo have enabled the Belgian colonialists and their exponents and paid agents, Kasavubu, Tshombe and Mobutu, to continue to murder the leading political personalities and patriots of the Congo and those who do not want to submit to these criminals. What is needed is a quick action of the United Nations and not barren circumvention, which is resorted to by the colonial powers and by those who support them in the international organization.

After all this is it permissible to allow the continuation of similar behind-the-scenes manoeuvres and open flouting of the decisions of the United Nations, with the Secretary-General of the United Nations participating in them? Of course not, because it would be the end of the United Nations. Therefore, this organization should be rendered capable of carrying out the role which was assigned to it under the Charter.

Yugoslavia Has Consistently Supported Preservation of Independence in Congo

In keeping with this attitude concerning the liquidation of colonialism in all its forms, Yugoslavia has extended consistent support to the people and the Government of the Congo in their efforts to overcome the chaos created by the Belgian colonialists and to preserve their recently won independence.

From the moment of the outbreak of the crisis in the Congo, Yugoslavia has most energetically condemned any interference from outside and all onslaughts upon the independence and integrity of the Congo. We fully understood the demand of the Government of Premier Lumumba that the United Nations should send its bodies and troops to assist the implementation of the resolution of the Security Council on the withdrawal of Belgian colonial troops and personnel, and to protect the independence and integrity of the Republic of the Congo. The Yugoslav Government agreed to place at the disposal of the forces of the United Nations in the Congo a certain number of pilots and technicians.

The initiatives and actions undertaken by Yugoslavia in the Security Council and at the meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations are well known. Yugoslavia insisted that a lasting and positive solution of the crisis in the Congo could be achieved only by relying on the genuinely national forces and the prevention of any interference from without, on the basis of the respect of the national sovereignty and integrity of the country.

We consider that in the present extremely dangerous situation energetic measures should be taken forthwith to defend the fundamental rights and interests of the people of the Congo and world peace. The most urgent tasks are to put an end, once for all, to Belgian and any other foreign intervention; to ensure the immediate withdrawal of Belgian colonialists from that country and disarm without delay all the hirelings of the colonialists; to institute an enquiry and mete out exemplary punishment to those guilty of the appalling murder of Patrice Lumumba and other political leaders. Actually, this is the only realistic road to a normalization of conditions in the Congo, the safeguarding of the sovereignty of its people and the assertion of the authority of the Parliament and legitimate Central Government.

On the basis of the unfortunate experience of the Congo, we feel that it is more than ever necessary to ensure a strong action primarily on the part of the uncommitted countries in the United Nations, in order to make it impossible for the world organization to serve the interests of individual groups of countries and to bring urgent decisions exclusively in the interests of the people of the Congo and those of world peace. The United Nations is not an international factor in itself, but is an organization whose members are individual states. Consequently, the United Nations is only an instrument for the realization of the aims of mankind such as the liberation of

colonies, the realization of coexistence, the reaching of an agreement on general and complete disarmament, the granting of economic and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, etc. Whether this instrument will serve these aims or will serve the interests of various groups of states depends, above all, on the members of the world organization itself, and on their readiness to solve problems of common interest by means of negotiation and agreement. It depends to a large extent on the common and consistent efforts exerted by all freedom-loving and independent countries toward that end whether the weaknesses shown by the United Nations in its work will be overcome and whether it will be in a position to fulfil its tasks today and tomorrow, as it did at the time of the aggression against Egypt and at other critical moments.

The uncommitted countries proved at the Fifteenth Session of the General Assembly that the principles and measures proposed by them corresponded to the interests of peace and international understanding. The cooperation of uncommitted countries for the purpose of strengthening peace and solving international problems on the basis of coexistence will be of even greater significance in the forthcoming period, a period of crucial importance for this continent, and for the entire world. In our mind, the cooperation of uncommitted countries is aimed at realizing the general aims and yearnings of mankind and, therefore, it cannot, in any way, constitute a step toward the establishment of any new group of states. Past experience has shown that it is possible to ensure the cooperation of uncommitted countries with regard to the most varied questions on the basis of those positive elements which link countries and peoples. This is the real sense of coexistence which increasingly asserts itself as the only alternative to the policy of force, armaments and war threats, whose realization would be tantamount to a general defeat and catastrophe of mankind.

Ghana's Struggle for Independence Well Known in Yugoslavia

We, in Yugoslavia, are well acquainted with the efforts that the people of Ghana, under the leadership of President Nkrumah and his associates, exert for the development of their country and in the struggle for the consolidation of their independence. I am certain that Ghana will mark now progress in its internal development, that it will overcome the legacy of the past and that its international renown will be further enhanced.

We highly appreciate Ghana's activity in regard to the defence of peace and the promotion of international cooperation, as well as the struggle for the final elimination of all forms of colonialism. We also know that Ghana is in the forefront of the struggle against colonialism and its effects and for the development of the closest possible cooperation among African states. We welcome these strivings as the best guarantee for overcoming the difficulties facing the African continent and the best way to consolidate the independence of African countries, which has been won with so much difficulty, and for ensuring the independence of those who have not yet attained it. The most crucial historic developments are taking place today on the soil of Africa, whose peoples are struggling to take their place on the world scene as independent and equal members of the international community. Here, too, we are faced by great and inevitable changes in the structure of the world, with its constant movement toward a better, more perfect and more just order of things. All of us are, in one way or another, active participants in these developments which are of the greatest importance not only for this continent, but also for the whole world, including those countries whose ruling circles are still opposing the just struggle of African peoples for freedom. In this struggle that they are waging for themselves and for others, the African peoples have on their side the progressive forces of the contemporary world. I am profoundly convinced that there is a constantly growing awareness in the world that Africa - the community of independent African peoples - will become an essential factor of freedom, peace and progress of all nations.

In conclusion, I wish to express my conviction that, through common efforts, the friendly relations between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Ghana will continue to develop favorably, and that our respective countries will realize even closer friendly cooperation to the mutual benefit. I am also convinced that our cooperation on the international plane will constitute a contribution to the strengthening of peace and cooperation among all countries.

YUGOSLAV INFORMATION CENTER
816 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.

FIRST-CLASS MAIL

14 Feb 61 Wieschhoff 3800 EOSG
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LEOPOLDVILLE

DAYAL LINNER FROM SECGEN FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION HAS BEEN TRANSMITTED TODAY BY YUGOSLAV MISSION STOP WE SHOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOUR EARLY COMMENTS ON IT STOP IT MIGHT BE WELL FOR THIS PROPOSAL TO BE GIVEN MOST SYMPATHETIC RESPONSE SEMICLN THUS YOU SHOULD TRY TO FIND WORKABLE FORMULA AVOIDING DANGEROUS PRECEDENT CLN QUOTE (SEE ATTACHED) UNQUOTE

PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
854 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

No. 133

AIDE-MEMOIRE

The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

The Prime Minister of Kivu Province, Mr. Kashamura, has addressed to the President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia an urgent request for the following personnel:

I. Four (4) engineers for a thermic power station;

Two (2) telecommunications engineers;

Three (3) economists;

Several doctors and agricultural experts - engineers of agronomy;

II. One or two (1, 2) experts to help with the export of tea, coffee, quinine, etc., waiting there ready for export.

The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia considers that this is a request of a social and humanitarian nature, and is ready to grant Mr. Kashamura's request. Accordingly, the Yugoslav Government has the intention to send the aid asked by Mr. Kashamura by plane, via Stanleyville and/or Bukavu.

Bringing the above to the attention of the Secretary-General, the Government of the Federal People's Republic of

Yugoslavia has the honour to ask for the necessary cooperation on his part, so that the dispatch of the mentioned aid might proceed in an orderly manner and, at the same time, in accordance with the Yugoslav Government's considered opinion that the assistance to the Republic of the Congo should be given in agreement with the United Nations.

14 February 1961

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ETATPRIORITE

ONUC

LEO =

1065 DAYAL LINNER FROM SECGEN FOLLOWING COMMUNCATION HAS BEEN TRANSMITTED TODAY BY YUGOSLAV MISSION STOP WE SHOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOUR EARLY COMMENTS ON IT STOP IT MIGHT BE WELL FOR THIS GPROPOSAL TO BE GIVEN MOST SYMPATHETIC RESPONSE SEMICLN THUS YOU SHOULD TRY TO FIND WORKABLE =

P2 =

FORMULA AVOIDING DANGEROUS PRECEDENT CLN QUOTE

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS THE HONOUR TO INFORM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE FOLLOWING: THE PRIME MINISTER OF KIVU PROVINCE, MR. KASHAMURA, HAS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AN URGENT =

P3 =

REQUEST FOR THE FOLLOWING PERSONNEL:

I. FOUR(4) ENGINEERS FOR A THERMIC POWER STATION SEMICLN TWO (2) TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERS SEMICLN THREE (3) ECONOMISTS SEMICL SEVERAL DOCTORS AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS - ENGINEERS OF AGRONOMY SEMICL

II. ONE OR TWO (1, 2) EXPERTS TO HELP WITH THE EXPORT OF TEA, =

P4 =

P4 =

COFFEE, QUININE, ETC., WAITING THERE READY FOR EXPORT. PARA

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGO-

SLAVIA CONSIDERS THAT THIS IS A REQUEST OF A SOCIAL AND HUMANI-

TARIAN NATURE, AND IS READY TO GRANT MR. MR. KASHAMURA'S

REQUEST. ACCORDINGLY, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT =

P5 =

HAS THE INTENTION TO SEND THE AID ASKED BY MR. KASHAMURA

BY PLANE, VIA STANLEYVILLE AND/OR BUKAVU. PARA BRINGING THE

ABOVE TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, THE GOVERN-

MENT OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS THE

HONOUR TO ASK FOR THE NECESSARY COOPERATION ON HIS =

P6/51 =

PART, SO THAT THE DISPATCH OF THE MENTIONED AID MIGHT PROCEED

IN N ORDERLY MANNER AND, AT THE SAME TIME, IN ACCORDANCE

WIT THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT'S CONSIDERED OPINION THAT THE

ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO SHOULD BE GIVEN

IN AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED NATIONS. UNQUOTE +

COL 1065 4 2 3 1 2 +

CCN: PAGE ONE 4TH LINE 4TH TEXT PROPOSAL

PAGE SIX SECOND LINE READ IT IN AN ORDERLY +

4/6

14 December 1960

My dear Ambassador,

I would be grateful if you would as soon as possible transmit the enclosed personal message from me to President Tito.

Yours sincerely,

Dag Hammarskjold
Secretary-General

His Excellency
Mr. Dobrivoje Vidic
Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia
to the United Nations
854 Fifth Avenue
New York 21, New York

I am sure that you have been fully informed by your Permanent Representative in New York concerning the statements which I made before the Security Council on 7 and 13 December and particularly the general appeal which I felt it my duty to address to those Governments who had announced their intention to withdraw from the UN force.

As Secretary-General, I feel obliged to underline these public appeals by a personal approach to you. While it is superfluous to reiterate what has already been said publicly in the Security Council, permit me to express to you my deep anxiety about the consequences of a liquidation of the United Nations operation such as may be forced upon the Organization by the threatened withdrawals. Whatever opinion may be held with regard to the extent of the functions of the United Nations operation in the Congo, the elimination or the weakening of the United Nations Force from the Congo would inevitably lead to the situation which in the course of the last five months we have with all our means attempted to forestall, namely a disintegration within the country provoking open and active involvement of major Powers. The threat of such an involvement is likely quickly to become a reality if present intentions to withdraw from the United Nations Force should materialize.

In the light of these very serious prospects, I regard it as the clear obligation of the Secretary-General to appeal to you and to your Government to reconsider the intended withdrawal of your troops from the United Nations Force in the Congo in the light of such further steps as the General Assembly may take for a strengthening of the possibilities of the United Nations to further a peaceful development in democratic forms. I am personally firmly convinced that the threat to peace and security of a substantial part of the world is vitally involved in this question.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations and has the honour to make a further request for assistance to the United Nations Forces in the Congo. A careful review of air staff requirements for the Forces has just been completed by the Supreme Commander and requests are being made to several governments to fill specific needs.

The need which the Secretary-General requests the Government of Yugoslavia to fill is:

- One Major, Senior Air Intelligence officer; English speaking, as a mandatory condition.

This officer should be sent to the Congo as soon as possible.

The Secretary-General welcomes this opportunity to express once again his appreciation to Yugoslavia for its assistance to the United Nations.

16 September 1960

PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
854 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

No. 637

The Permanent Representative of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of his note of 26 July 1960 transmitting a copy of an instruction issued on that date to the Supreme Commander of the United Nations Forces in the Congo.

28 July 1960

Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Ambassador saw me today and asked me to communicate to the Secretary-General that the Yugoslav Government is glad to put to the disposal of the United Nations Forces in the Congo eight pilots for light aircrafts and twelve mechanics headed by one officer. The Yugoslav group will be transported to Pisa in a Yugoslav plane from where they were to embark on a UN airlift to Leopoldville. They would be ready to arrive in Pisa on 25 or 26 July.

Regarding the request for Yugoslav batallion, the Yugoslav Government regrets to have to inform the Secretary-General that in view of the extent to which Yugoslavia is already engaged in UNEF in Gaza, the country was not in a position to provide any troops. Mr. Vidic expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would understand that this decision was not motivated by any unwillingness on the part of the Yugoslav Government to meet the request of the Secretary-General.

signed Wieschoff

20 July 1960

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations and, with reference to the Security Council resolution regarding United Nations military assistance to the Republic of the Congo (document S/4387), has the honour to address the following inquiry to the Government of Yugoslavia.

For its activity in the Republic of the Congo, the United Nations would appreciate receiving from Yugoslavia pilots for airplanes and helicopters, air mechanics and light airplanes for reconnaissance purposes. The Secretary-General would appreciate as soon as possible an indication of what possibilities the Government of Yugoslavia may have to provide the United Nations with assistance in this field and suggestions regarding the character and size of the contribution to be offered.

15 July 1960

PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
854 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

No. 613

The Charge d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, under instructions from his Government, has the honour to make the following reply to the Secretary-General's note of 15 July 1960.

The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia accepts in principle the proposal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the People's Republic of Yugoslavia take part in the action of the United Nations in the Republic of Congo. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is ready to place at the dispósal of the United Nations pilots and air mechanics for piston engine planes. However, the Government has no pilots nor mechanics for helicopters.

The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is ready to place at the disposal of the United Nations a certain number of reconnaissance piston-engine planes manufactured in Yugoslavia. This would be done with the understanding that the United Nations would indemnify the damage to or loss of any such planes, and that the United Nations would bear the cost of depre-

ciation and the costs of transportation.

The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia is of the opinion that the detailed agreements and arrangements concerning pilots, air mechanics and planes could be made subsequently.

The Charge d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of his highest consideration.

17 July 1960