

Odd documents of possible relevance to UN action or history - put together ...

HS L 179:176b



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of Sweden

Dag Hammarskjöld's samml.

L 179 : 176b.2

" Odd documents of possible relevance
to U.N. action or history "

(Misc. papers put together by D.H.
found in the safe in his office)

Partage - l'Europe, mais surtout
C'est un ^{travail} mais surtout
l'Europe, l'Europe telle
revendrait la sécurité
des pays voisins, de telle
manière naturelle. Enfin
les ~~travaux~~ de vie stable
vous aussi bien qu'au
Cœur des pays.

L'accueil excellent, les
encouragements. Prevoient
une grande participation
de nombreux ~~travaux~~ de
travail, les contributions
vont ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~. Les
vont ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
aux conditions un
mètre de coopération
figure. Le développement
une contribution
essentielle à l'œuvre
de paix.

Publicité, partage, coopération.

[Hommage à la France]

Des armements - les
démontres de l'Europe
quelques points fins
important ~~travaux~~ il
semble qu'un accord
est établi. Une
ligne de base plus
avancée que tout
plus grand des
travaux ~~travaux~~ de
travaux. Une vieille
plante - nouvelle,
faute, vent-elle fleur
- vos ~~travaux~~ des
fruits

Le rôle ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
à la coopération des

Heureux d'avoir cette
démontre de - - -

Revenir qu'il ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~,
il n'a été nécessaire de
retourner avant la date
fixe pour le ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
quel etc.

Revenir - - -

Revenir à une ~~travaux~~
de ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
quelque si, à la ~~travaux~~
les ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
vont ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~.

Revenir - ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
qui ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
l'abolition de ~~travaux~~
actif, plus ~~travaux~~, plus
vont à ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
contributions. - Si ~~travaux~~
assurances ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
les - et ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
vous ~~travaux~~ - ~~travaux~~
optimum. Plus - ~~travaux~~
long ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
voir, que ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~.

Devoir pour les G. - ~~travaux~~
les U. U. - ~~travaux~~
vont U. U. dans une
position ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
vous ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
sont ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~

L'année ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
de ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
l'ordre - ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
le ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
plus. Une ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
sont ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
à ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~

Je suis ici pour le ~~travaux~~
vont ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
la ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~.
quelques ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~
vos ~~travaux~~ ~~travaux~~

Grâce, ou ce problème
va figurer. Avec une
consolidation des
résultats une Assemblée
l'imprimante.

Autres questions:
Admission (Ratifier)
Personne de la Chaire
(Libération
temps)

En ces quelques mots
couverts les points
d'intérêt plus généraux
Deux points spécifiques

a) les arrangements, les
efforts pour ~~la~~ ^{l'intensité}
et se pourvoir ^{de}
Je ne suis ^{pas} découragé.
Déjà, les véritables
pourvoyeurs ont, à
un an ou deux
les possibilités de
développer avec une
des véritables dipl-
matiques d'une ma-
nière qui comblera
la ~~carrière~~ ^{impulsion} d'un
contexte direct à
la manière de la
vieille diplomatie
avec la philosophie
et la force morale
de la diplomatie
multilatérale.

b) Enfin - ici à Paris
- les relations entre
O.N.U. et les org. re-
gionales. Sont

toutes nécessaires.

Il y a une organisation uni-
verselle à besoin de
l'appui des groupes
nous d'une manière
plus étroite.

Les institutions,
regroupées doivent
se développer dans
un cadre ^{ou elles ont}
une famille, ^{qui leur}
à l'intérieur ~~des~~
~~des~~ ^{des} vents du large
où elles s'inscrivent
dans l'effort uni-
versel de résoudre
les grands problèmes
de paix, de libre-
té et de progrès
qui appartiennent
à toute l'humani-
té.

Belgierna hetsar upp katangeser mot FN

Det har varit mycket tråkigt att se belgiernas uppträdande mot de svenska FN-soldaterna här nere i Katanga, sade överste Anders Kjellgren i en telefonrapport på fredagen. — Även kvinnorna hjälper till att okväda oss, kasta sten och reta upp den infödda befolkningen mot oss.

Överste Kjellgren dementerade bestämt att någon nervositet skulle ha förekommit hos svenskarna. — Hade det varit så skulle eld ha öppnats för mycket länge sedan. Tvärtom har soldaterna skött sig utomordentligt, andan är mycket god och vi hyser stor tillförsikt.

Däremot har stämningen bland katangeserna varit mycket nervös, särskilt sedan den indiska styrkan började anlända till Kamina. Upprepade försök har gjorts att spärra flygfältet i Elisabethville. Detta har lett till flera intermezzon.

I måndags spärrade gendarmerna fältet med tunga fordon, berättar överste Kjellgren. De beordrades av mig att ta bort fordonen. Vi tillfångatog och avväpnade 25 gendarmar.

Efter denna aktion lade jag för Tshombe fram villkoren för övervakning av flygplatsen. Trots överenskommelsen ordnade han ett massmöte, enligt uppgift skulle 20 000 ha slutit upp vid detta. Här uppeggades de till stor del beväpnade massorna mot oss, och flera svenskar överfölls ute på stan. De skadades dock bara lätt.

En del av dem som deltagit i mötet marscherade sedan ut mot flygfältet, som då i enlighet med överenskommelsen med Tshombe endast bevakades av ett kompani FN-soldater. Katangapolisen hann inte i tid komma till platsen.

Det var beklagligt att se så mån-

ga belgier i den folkmassa som kom dit ut. Många kvinnor eggades de infödda mot oss. Massorna kunde dock hejdas och vi behövde inte öppna eld.

— Vid ett möte med Tshombe förklarade jag att vi var mycket ledsna att se hur folket eggades upp mot oss. Vi har strävat efter ett gott förhållande, och skall göra allt för att det skall bli bättre. Tshombe har i princip gått med på att förhållandet skulle bli bättre, men jag tycker det tar lång tid att häva sanktionerna mot oss.

Överste Kjellgren understryker att de uniformerade katangeserna har uppträtt korrekt. Det är från de civila och då främst från de vita man möter illviljan. Läget är just nu lugnt på ytan.

— Det relativt goda förhållandet mellan oss och de infödda håller på att återvända, men fortfarande vet vi att den belgiska befolkningen eggas upp folket.

Vi har nu åter fått vatten och elström, och telefonerna fungerar. Men ännu i dag fick vi ingen mjölk. Vi tycker att det tar för lång tid innan Tshombe infriar sina löften.

Katangastyrkor har tagit Kabalo

ELISABETHVILLE, fredag.
TT-AFP. Katangas regeringsstyrkor har intagit rebellbasen Kabalo i norra Katanga, upplystes det på tillförlitligt håll på fredagen. Kabalo var en av balubarebellernas sista baser.

Från Dagens Nyheters utsände medarbetare

MOTALA, fredag.

Vättern är en av ädelstenarna i Mor Sveas diadem, men den ger inte bröd. Östgötar, västgötar, närkingar och smålänningar, som delat stränderna ungefär lika, vill ha mer ut av sjön än bara naturskönhet, röding och kristallklart dricksvatten. Med 150 miljoner kronor kastade i vågskålen — och vågskålen är i det här fallet Göta kanal — kan man förvandla Vättern till en väldig och inkomstbringande djuphamn.

Så ter sig den stolta tanken som den presenterades på fredagen i Motala på Vätterns öststrand. Kanalbyggaren Baltzar von Platen utanför stadshotellet torde inte ha rest någon invändning mot det beslut som fattades av "Vätterdelegationens" herrar inne på hotellet.

Ett beslut som innebar att man omedelbart föreslog regeringen att Göta kanal skall byggas ut och göras segelbar för oceangående fartyg också mellan Vänern och Vättern genom att kapaciteten tiodubblas.

Tre landshövdingar — Närkes hade fått förhinder — och en rad pampar deltog i det historiska Vättermötet. Experterna fick förklara och svara på frågor. Per Eckerberg i Linköping, ordförande i arbetsutskottet, noterade belåtet den allmänna enigheten. Så klappar också landshövdingshjärtat litet extra varmt för Vättern, uppväxt mitt i sjön (på Visingsö) som han är.

Fem år tar det

Den framtidsvision av Vättern som avtecknar sig genom alla siffror och utredningar kan tidigast bli en realitet 1968, framhölls det. Fem år tar det att bygga ut kanalens 65 kilometer långa västgötadel för oceangående tonnage. Av fyra framlagda alternativ vill man rekommendera det som innebär att kanalen grävs ut för 4,6 meter djupgående fartyg, motsvarande ungefär 2300 dw vid full last, alltså samma som Trollhätte kanal.

I det kan bara fuffiga 300-tonnare



portchanser för trämassa och andra skogsprodukter.

Vara eller icke vara

Endera en ny kanal eller ingen alls, framhölls det från industrihåll. Göta kanal av i dag kan inte hävda sig i konkurrensen mer än några få år till. Men en ny kanal måste det bli. Argumenten för den tesen var många.

Den relativt rimliga investeringen blir samhällsekonomiskt lönsam inom en snar framtid. Som vårt lands kanske främsta turistattraktion har kanalen en betydelse vars värde knappast kan uppskattas i pengar

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The Belgians stir up Katangese against U.N.

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Colonel Kjellgren firmly denied that there had been any nervousness among the Swedes. - had there been any, fire had been opened/^{very}long ago. On the contrary, the soldiers have behaved extraordinarily, the spirit is very high and we feel very confident.

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Some of them who had participated in the meeting marched out to the airfield, which at that time, in accordance with the agreement with Tshombe, was guarded only by a company of UN soldiers. The Katanga police did not arrive on the spot in time.

It was regrettable to see so many Belgians in the crowd that came there. Many women stirred up the natives against us. It was, however, possible to stop the crowds and we did not need to open fire.

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Colonel Kjellgren emphasizes that the uniformed Katangese have behaved correctly. It is on the part of the civilian population and mainly the white ones one encounters malevolence. The situation is right now calm on the surface.

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D. pear.



Katanga calling...

NEWS BULLETIN ISSUED BY KATANGA INFORMATION SERVICES

609 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CABLE: KATINFOR • • • TEL. Plaza 5-9895

April 7, 1961

SOMETIMES TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION...

I. THE FICTION...or an imaginary dialogue between Prime Minister Nehru of India and UN Sec.-Gen. Hammarskjöld.

Mr.H: I desperately need soldiers for the Congo...

Mr.N: I know...I'm willing to give you some, maybe a lot. It all depends on...

Mr.H: On what?...

Mr.N: You must promise to keep my Dayal as your representative in the Congo.

Mr.H: Why not?...But my problem is to keep someone there that nobody wants. When I say nobody, I mean of course the Congolese leaders...you know, those Kasavubu, Tshombe, Kalondji, Ileo, Mobutu, etc.

Mr.N: Good heavens! What could these people have against my Dayal, so diplomatic, so impartial...and who, confronted with a conflict of interest, would certainly side with the UN rather than India.

Now, between you and me, why worry at all about consulting on that matter with the Congolese leaders...you never did before.

Mr.H: Who said I wanted to consult them! The UN is there, isn't it, to fulfill its mission, to do the thinking for the other and impose its rule, eventually by force if necessary.

The best example I could cite is the way I maneuvered the sending of your Indian troops. Those troops went, isn't it so, into the Congo and more recently into Katanga, not only without consulting the Congolese, but against their will. Now, are you convinced?

Mr.N: You bet I am. You have really reassured me. As we completely understand each other, I now give you my authorization to use my troops, as and where it pleases you, even in Katanga, should Tshombe dare to resist. I guarantee you that my Ghurkas are well-trained and fit to fight.

Mr.H: We have a complete meeting of the minds. Thanks again for your soldiers. But, please try to respect my sensibilities when you make speeches in your Parliament in India. People listening to you might get the idea that you are the boss in the UN and that, by no means, can be permitted.

Doc

II. THE TRUTH...as seen by the American press.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

Monday, April 3, 1961

The Congo's White Men

By Marguerite Higgins

WASHINGTON.

If the U. N. could suddenly find enough French-speaking technicians (which they can't) to fill the gap, it might be possible in the Congo to get rid of all Europeans, including Belgians, if one other condition obtained. This condition is that the non-Communist Congolese could trust the U. N. not to act against their national interest. Such trust does not exist and cannot exist so long as the U. N. stands idly by when Gizenga troops advance but reacts (as happened Friday in Katanga) by sending 1,000 Indian soldiers when the non-Communist Congolese try to take back the area seized by Stanleyville.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1961

Tshombe of Katanga Congo Leader Vs. the U. N.

Here's the background to the Katanga situation:

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1961.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1961.

NEHRU WARNS U.N. ON OUSTING DAYAL

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Use of India's Troops

By PAUL GRIMES

NEW DELHI, India, April 3
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Some of this tension is undoubtedly inherent in the character of the United Nations mission, which interposed itself between the rival Congolese leaders to preserve law and order. But it has been aggravated by pressures on the United Nations Command stemming from the African-Asian bloc. In fact, the central issue is no longer the Belgians, employed by all leaders as technicians and advisers, but rather the United Nations representative, Mr. Dayal of India, and now the arrival of Indian troops. It is assurance that Prime Minister Nehru, in his concept of an international police force, makes their support dependent on their being "utilized as we intend them to be."

This situation would seem to call for a new look at the United Nations mission by the United Nations itself. Under the existing resolution the United Nations Command is enjoined not to impose its own rule on the Congo but to assist the Congolese Government, which in the present circumstances must include local authorities, in restoring law and order and, if necessary, to use force to prevent civil war. Any departure from such a course can only increase the chaos.

But the final responsibility for the fate of the Congo must, of course, rest with the Congolese leaders themselves. There is some hope now that they can get together in a new Government. Certainly it must be the duty of the United Nations and its Congo Command to promote such a development.

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It has grown increasingly apparent that the U. N. troops in the field too often are used as instruments of national policy rather than as agents of the world organization, and that the principal offenders in this regard are the Asian and African lands that profess to be most concerned with the intrusion of outside interests. Thus, months ago the United Arab Republic pulled out its contingent, for a time threatening the stability of the entire operation. And today it is impossible not to be uneasy over the uses to which Indian troops may be put—and for that matter, over the entire concept of the U. N. operation which appears to be held by Mr. Dayal of India, who is in charge on the scene.

If the Congo is ever to put its affairs in order, it is apparent that it must develop leaders of its own who have both strength and capability, and that they, for their part, must work in cooperation with outsiders. Among the native political figures, Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province has shown steady evidence of strength, and accusations that he is a "Belgian puppet" apparently have made little impression among the people of his region, who at least until last Tuesday's outburst against U. N. intervention, have been among the most orderly and pacific of the Congolese. Moreover Tshombe's efforts, at the Malagasy Republic conference, to organize a confederated Congo state, constituted one of the few native endeavors to find a reasonable solution.

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If either of these objectives necessitates a re-examination of Congo policies by both the U. N. and by Washington, perhaps this is not only desirable but overdue.

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Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru feels that the United States and other Western powers have accepted too willingly the decisions of the Congolese leaders at the Malagasy conference, which, in the Indian view, are invalid unless they are ratified by a meeting of the Congolese Assembly. And from Delhi a meeting of that Assembly looks as far off as ever.

Mr. Nehru's statement to Parliament that if Rajeshwar Dayal does not return to his Congo post as Mr. Hammarskjold's personal representative, India may have to reconsider the use of its troops there, is the public threat that backs the Indian message to Mr. Hammarskjold.

Mr. Nehru's belief that the removal of Mr. Dayal would inevitably militate against the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution of Feb. 21 means that he is not at all sure that other countries share India's interpretation of the resolution. It authorized the use of force as a last resort to prevent civil war in the Congo.

Though Mr. Dayal is now assigned to the United Nations—as Indian officials here are quick to explain—it is clear that Mr. Nehru expects him to work for the execution of the U. N. resolution as New Delhi sees it.

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JAMES FERON

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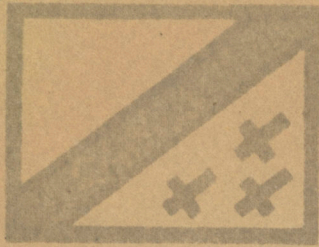
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A sharp split reflecting these two approaches has developed in the Indian party. The situation is one that lends special interest to the announcement that Mikhail Suslov will attend the forthcoming national congress of the Indian party as representative of the Russian party. Just why the Soviet party has deemed it advisable to send Russia's second most important political personality to an Indian party congress (the first in five years) is a matter of speculation, but it is safe to assume that Mr. Suslov will play much more than a ceremonial role at the Indian party sessions.

Reports from India indicate that the pro-Chinese wing of the Indian Communist party will be much stronger at the congress than many political observers in India had expected. No Chinese delegate appears likely to attend. It may be that Mr. Suslov has been sent to reinforce Centrist and Right Wing elements of the party and seek party solidarity on the basis of a Russian-approved program. Whatever the Russian motive, the results of Mr. Suslov's activities in India are certain to be a significant reflection of Russo-Chinese relationships and possibly an important indicator, as well, of the state of Russia's present attitude toward India.

Dayal



Katanga calling...

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April 7, 1961

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Mr.H: I desperately need soldiers for the Congo...

Mr.N: I know...I'm willing to give you some, maybe a lot. It all depends on...

Mr.H: On what?...

Mr.N: You must promise to keep my Dayal as your representative in the Congo.

Mr.H: Why not?...But my problem is to keep someone there that nobody wants. When I say nobody, I mean of course the Congolese leaders...you know, those Kasavubu, Tshombe, Kalondji, Ileo, Mobutu, etc.

Mr.N: Good heavens! What could these people have against my Dayal, so diplomatic, so impartial...and who, confronted with a conflict of interest, would certainly side with the UN rather than India.

Now, between you and me, why worry at all about consulting on that matter with the Congolese leaders...you never did before.

Mr.H: Who said I wanted to consult them! The UN is there, isn't it, to fulfill its mission, to do the thinking for the other and impose its rule, eventually by force if necessary.

The best example I could cite is the way I maneuvered the sending of your Indian troops. Those troops went, isn't it so, into the Congo and more recently into Katanga, not only without consulting the Congolese, but against their will. Now, are you convinced?

Mr.N: You bet I am. You have really reassured me. As we completely understand each other, I now give you my authorization to use my troops, as and where it pleases you, even in Katanga, should Tshombe dare to resist. I guarantee you that my Ghurkas are well-trained and fit to fight.

Mr.H: We have a complete meeting of the minds. Thanks again for your soldiers. But, please try to respect my sensibilities when you make speeches in your Parliament in India. People listening to you might get the idea that you are the boss in the UN and that, by no means, can be permitted.

II. THE TRUTH...as seen by the American press.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

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**The Congo's
White Men**

By Marguerite Higgins

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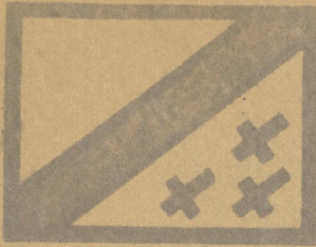
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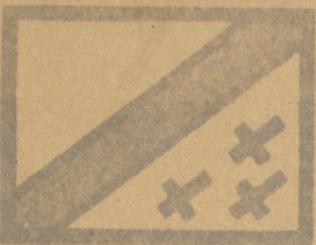
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Mr.H: On what?...

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NEW YORK Herald Tribune

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By Marguerite Higgins

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On apprend qu'à l'occasion du passage de l'ancien représentant spécial de M. « H » à Léopoldville, les autorités de l'ONUC ont décidé de rendre un hommage à l'intéressé. C'est ainsi qu'au cours d'une cérémonie officielle à laquelle seront invitées toutes les personnalités officielles de la capitale, l'administration de l'ONUC procédera, au cours de la journée de ce samedi, au changement de nom du building « Royal » qui portera désormais le nom de building « Dayal ». M. Dayal lui-même rehaussera la cérémonie de sa présence et coupera le ruban bleu symbolique à l'entrée du bâtiment. Le service de l'Information de l'ONUC fait remarquer que le bâtiment Royal a été choisi pour perpétuer le souvenir de l'ancien représentant spécial car il concrétise tout particulièrement l'œuvre constructive de l'ONU au Congo. Certes le bâtiment avait bien été construit avant l'opération d'assistance de l'ONU au Congo mais il n'en reste pas moins que c'est l'ONU qui a procédé aux aménagements qui ont mis l'immeuble en valeur. C'est ainsi que les services de l'ONU ont abattu plusieurs cloisons intérieures, aménagé 4 WC supplémentaires, élargi la fosse septique et placé deux antennes et un drapeau sur le toit. Ces travaux considérables qui ont contribué à la lutte contre le chômage dans la capitale, n'ont pu être effectués que grâce aux larges crédits fournis par l'ensemble des nations.

Nouveaux incidents en Angola

(AFP) — De nouveaux incidents ont complètement dominés l'ordre, ont été attribués à Luanabou à Luanabou produits par les Portugais.

D'après des nouvelles non confirmées, le paquebot portugais « Niassa » a débarqué jeudi après-midi à Noqui, sur la frontière du Bas-Congo, 300 hommes de troupe qui étaient auparavant destinés à l'Inde portugaise. D'autre part, 20 combattants et une quarantaine de civils sont arrivés jeudi

**CREATION PAR LE
GOUVERNEMENT PORTUGAIS
DE L'ORGANISATION
DE LA DEFENSE CIVILE
EN TERRITOIRE
D'OUTRE-MER**

Lisbonne (AFP) — Le gouvernement portugais vient de créer dans chaque province d'outremer
(suite en page 6)

Avant son départ pour Léopoldville

M. Dayal répond aux questions des journalistes

C'est dans le petit bar voisin de la grande salle de l'Assemblée des Nations Unies que M. Dayal a reçu les représentants de la presse avant son départ pour Karachi via Léopoldville. M. Dayal, comme on le verra, a répondu avec beaucoup de franchise aux questions qui lui furent posées.

— Pourriez-vous nous expliquer, Excellence, les raisons du brusque revirement de M. « H » à votre égard. Il y a quelques jours à peine, il n'était question que de votre maintien à Léopoldville. Serait-ce réellement l'indice d'un changement de politique de l'ONU vis-à-vis du Congo ?

mieux notre méthode, je vais vous donner une comparaison. Vous connaissez tous la méthode traditionnelle de l'interrogatoire. A un interrogateur brutal, on fait succéder un autre, doux et plein de ménagements. On répète plusieurs fois cette alternance jusqu'à ce que l'interrogé tombe dans le piège. Eh bien, je suis le « brutal » et l'ONU est dans la phase « détendue ». Il est donc normal que je m'efface.

— Si nous comprenons bien, Excellence, il n'est pas exclu que vous réapparaissez plus tard sur la scène congolaise.

(suite en page 6)

— Tranquillisez-vous. Il y a peut-être un changement de « tactique » mais certainement pas un changement de « politique ». L'O.N.U. reste décidée à établir sa tutelle sur le Congo et à désarmer l'Armée Nationale. Disons simplement qu'elle change de méthode pour arriver au même but.

— Pourriez-vous, Excellence, établir la relation qui existe entre ce changement de tactique et votre propre remplacement.

— C'est bien simple, messieurs. L'O.N.U. a constaté que la méthode forte ne donnait pas les résultats escomptés. Nos menaces ont simplement abouti à faire l'union des Congolais contre nous et à stimuler leur esprit de résistance. L'accord de Tananarive, lui-même, ne s'est fait que pour mieux nous résister. Alors il a paru bon de s'y prendre autrement. Nous allons caresser, prodiguer des sourires. Evidemment rien ne dit que lorsque, grâce à cette politique de collaboration, nous nous serons infiltrés aux postes clefs, nous ne raidirons pas à nouveau nos positions.

Pour que vous compreniez

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M. Dayal répond aux questions des journalistes

(suite de la première page)

— Je vois, messieurs, que vous n'avez parfaitement compris.

— Excellence, pourquoi vous a-t-on accusé de soutenir Patrice Lumumba et ensuite An'olne Gizenga contre l'autorité du Président Kasa-Vubu ?

— Mais ce n'est pas une accusation. Je ne me suis jamais caché de soutenir le groupe lumumbiste. Lisez mes rapports. Ils sont assez clairs.

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Dayal lost fight with Ambassador

From Andrew Wilson

LEOPOLDVILLE, May 27. THE resignation of Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal as the representative of the United Nations Secretary-General in the Congo has ended a duel of personalities remarkable in the relations of the United Nations with the representative of a Western Power.

Nobody could impute personal motives in the contest either to Mr. Dayal or to his antagonist, the British Ambassador in Leopoldville, Mr. Ian Scott.

To Mr. Scott, it appears to have been a matter of conviction that Mr. Dayal pursued a policy of bias against the West, or rather, that he used his role as United Nations representative to advance the interests of the Indian Government. He was at times visibly agitated by the large number of Indian staff here.

Hostile opinions

To Mr. Dayal, on the other hand, it seemed that the British Ambassador, with other Western Ambassadors such as the American, was giving less than fair support to the United Nations Congo operation—certainly much less than was promised by the stand of the British representative at the United Nations in New York.

Inevitably, perhaps, the British Embassy attracted opinions hostile to Mr. Dayal or to the British Ambassador, with other Western Ambassadors such as the American, was giving less than fair support to the United Nations Congo operation—certainly much less than was promised by the stand of the British representative at the United Nations in New York.

Mr. J. Wachuku, the visiting Nigerian chairman of the United Nations Congo Conciliation Commission, Mr. Wachuku, in an undignified scene during Mr. Hammarskjöld's fleeting visit to the Congo in January, accused Mr. Dayal of attempting to establish Indian interests in an area of Africa where they had no part.

More damaging finally, the Embassy, in a long period of friendly relations with President Kasavubu and General Mobutu, appears to have done nothing to restrain the animosity of Congolese leaders which brought the United Nations operation close to a standstill. It was to the British Embassy, among others, that last week-end the Congolese made a demarché which resulted in Mr. Dayal's non-return.

Heart-searchings

The Ambassador's reservations about Mr. Dayal's policy might have been more understandable had not both men been schooled in the rigorous professional code of the British Indian Civil Service, a service in which Mr. Dayal held the junior position. Yet he seems scarcely to have appreciated the difficult position in which the United Nations representative often had to work; for instance, after the defeat of the eight-Power resolution at last Autumn's General Assembly, by which the Indian Government sought to recognise Mr. Lumumba, and not Mr. Kasavubu, as the Congo's spokesman.

Nor does he seem to have been aware—as many who saw Mr. Dayal close at work were—of the tortured heart-searchings with which the United Nations representative approached his decisions as an international Civil Servant.

The pay-off came last Saturday, when Mr. Scott, who happened to be in London for consultation, was deputed to fly to New York to intervene personally with Mr. Hammarskjöld to prevent Mr. Dayal's return. Simultaneous American pressure and the last report of Mr. Dayal's stand-in, Mr. Mekki Abbas, saying that Mr. Dayal's return would mean Congolese violence, completed the action.

Had Mr. Dayal not submitted there is little doubt that the United Nations would have been finished here. Yet, even taking account of Mr. Dayal's disabilities—his public aloofness and failure to "get on" with Congolese leaders—one may wonder whether his position would have so deteriorated had he enjoyed the Western diplomatic support to which he was entitled as Mr. Hammarskjöld's representative.

Council takes over

PHILIP DEANE cables from New York:—

In an informal shift of emphasis, the United Nations Congo operation is now run more from New York than from Leopoldville, by a method which Mr. Dayal has himself helped to work out. In practice, Mr. Dayal's functions have been taken over in some respects by a Council, mainly African, which shares with Mr. Hammarskjöld in making detailed decisions for the Congo. Rotating "task forces," drawn from the nations that are members of this Council, go to the Congo to perform the negotiating duties that were Mr. Dayal's. This is one of these temporary arrangements which seem to last.

Bulgarian farm chiefs purged

By Lajos Lederer

BULGARIA'S Communist party boss, Todor Zhivkov, has declared war against "the weeds in our party and society" and has warned the Bulgarian people that "he who does not work must not eat."

This move comes after reports of widespread discontent in Bulgaria and strong opposition within the Communist Party against the official leadership. There have been admissions in Sofia recently of purges, arrests and economic failures.

The Yugoslav party paper *Komunist* suggests that the main cause of trouble in Bulgaria is due to the complete failure of agricultural policy. It is, therefore, not surprising that the first victims of the purge were two prominent Communist party members who were in charge of the Pleven district, the richest farming area of Bulgaria.

The more serious aspect of Bulgaria's crisis is the arrest of "anti-party group" leaders. Among those named are Dobri Terpeshev and Yonko Panov, both wartime partisan generals, and Nikola Kufardzhiev, who is described as a "ring leader" and was a former Deputy Minister of Agriculture. All three are accused as "enemies of the party" and are said to have sold themselves to "foreign agencies."



Dr. Fisher, who retires this week as Archbishop of Canterbury, photographed at the Old Palace, Canterbury, with one of the young men who will be ordained at Canterbury to-day. To-night Dr. Fisher will be interviewed by Kenneth Harris of "The Observer" in the first of three A.T.V. Sunday programmes entitled "Three Archbishops."

Police will 'invade' strike townships

From our own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, May 27. EVERY available policeman in South Africa will be on the streets on Monday morning to meet the strike challenge from the 12 million non-whites. "Patrolling activity, including the rounding-up of vagrants, will be at maximum level," says Colonel P. E. Muir, Officer Commanding, Western Cape.

The disclosure that the police are going into the African townships on Monday to hustle the residents out to work has sent a ripple of apprehension through the country.

After weeks of raids and arrests—and helicopters flying low over their houses at night, flashing on powerful searchlights—the non-whites are in a harassed state.

Even if the police are courteous, as they promise to be, the Monday operation will be tricky.

Dr. Verwoerd feels obliged to use these methods to ensure a "serene" birth for the Republic on Wednesday—a Republic which already is dangerously close to a shambles.

This is a trying time for nationalist Afrikaners. Their country is at a point of maximum political, economic and social ostracism; they have precipitated a nation-wide strike movement by refusing even to have talks with non-white leaders.

Political arrests

The Army has been alerted, guards have been posted at airports, at the Modderfontein dynamite factory and at other public buildings; nearly 10,000 Afrikaners have been arrested as "vagrants" to prevent "agitators" using them as "shock troops"; there is a nation-wide ban on meetings; and political arrests are stretching into quarters in which even the Special Branch had hesitated to intrude until now.

More than 100 white civilians have been sworn in as special constables in Cape Town and they are being issued with arms. Some police officers have had beds installed in their offices. According to Colonel W. J. Vanwyk, district commandant of police here, if there is trouble "an organisation will go into operation on a scale never seen before."

For the Presidential inauguration on Church Square, Pretoria, on Wednesday, the strictest security precautions will be taken. The 500,000 Afrikaners who are expected to gather there will be able to celebrate the joyous occasion without hindrance.

Surprisingly, there has been little evidence of violence so far—some telephone threats, a few petrol bombs thrown into coloured homes and, of course, the rather dramatic discovery in the Transvaal and Natal of explosives. The explosives were found on the possession of whites, not non-whites; the subsequent police raids were directed at white monarchists not black nationalists.

The question every South African is asking this week-end is: Will the strike succeed? If it does, things will begin to hum.

Mass raids

For three solid weeks Dr. Verwoerd has been trying to smash the strike organisation: first with mass raids for leaflets and documents, then with mass arrests of "vagrants" and searches for "weapons" (knives, sticks, choppers, screwdrivers, pokers, and even spades), and finally a swoop for political leaders who, however, have gone "underground"—a police officer admitted that the swoop had produced "disappointing" results.

Unless the hitherto rising resentment of the non-white population dips over into fear and unwillingness to strike, then Dr. Verwoerd's Government will be in very serious trouble indeed. Then the fight will be on in earnest.

The Coloureds (one and a half million people of mixed race descent), who stood aside from last year's unrest, appear to be enthusiastic *apartheid* defectors this time. Even the Muslims have been swept into the general non-white camp.

Everything depends, though, on the African; on his mood on Monday morning when he gets out of bed and sees a policeman outside his window. Will he get back into bed—or go to work?

Many Opposition M.P.s believe that after May 31, whether the strike succeeds or fails, Dr. Verwoerd will turn increasingly to dictatorial rule.

London protest

A mass rally organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement is to be held in Trafalgar Square to-day at 3 p.m.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., will be chairman. Speakers will include Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn (Lord Stansgate), Mr. Hilary Marquand, M.P., and Canon John Collins.

Appointments review by Dr. Ramsey

By Cecil Northcott

ONE of the first tasks of the new Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Ramsey—who will be enthroned on June 27—will be to survey and overhaul the methods of appointment to the higher offices in the Church of England.

Brought up in the Free Church tradition—churches choosing and electing their own ministers—Dr. Ramsey is known to be anxious to secure for the Church of England a wider freedom in choice and to associate the people of the Church with the election of their bishops.

Any such revised system would also apply to deans and provosts: some of the residential canons in the cathedrals are also in the gift of the Crown. The recent mismanagement of the appointment of the new Dean at Guildford has brought the matter to a head.

Election 'farce'

The present method is that the Patronage Secretary of the Prime Minister consults the Archbishop of Canterbury on all Crown appointments in the Church, and usually accepts his advice for submission to the Queen. There is no method of consulting the general body of the Church of England.

The method of Crown appointments is defended by the older generation of churchmen because on the whole it appears to work, and the best men are usually appointed. But the younger generation of churchmen are restless under a system that suggests the Church of England is incapable of handling its own senior appointments.

One suggestion, which interests Dr. Ramsey is the idea of each diocese having an electoral board, on the lines of university boards that elect professors. Clergy and laity would sit together on these boards, and the present "farce" of the Dean and Chapter electing a bishop they have been ordered to do so from Downing Street would be avoided.

Anglo-French airliner?

By Frederick Tomlinson
Our Air Correspondent

WHILE Anglo-American co-operation to produce a supersonic airliner now seems unlikely, the possibility of collaboration between British and French manufacturers has become stronger.

The British Aircraft Corporation is more than halfway through its limited design study which was made possible by a £350,000 Government contract awarded last October, and it appears that B.A.C. ideas are fundamentally similar to those of France's Sud Aviation, which is now exhibiting a model of a proposed supersonic Caravelle airliner at the Paris air show.

Recently, Dr. A. E. Russell, technical director of Bristol Aircraft, Ltd., who is in charge of the B.A.C. design study, had talks with Sud Aviation technical experts who are reported to be sympathetic towards collaboration. This sympathy may increase now that the Americans have shown that they can fly a bomber, a B57 Hustler, from New York to Paris in a little over three hours. The technical lessons learned from this military machine will obviously have civil applications.

Dr. Russell's basic ideas are that the first version of a supersonic airliner should not exceed a speed of Mach 2.2, which means that it could be built largely in aluminium alloys. At speeds substantially above Mach 2.2 the so-called "heat barrier" would require machines to be made of stainless steel or titanium.

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Excerpt from "England in Egypt" by Alfred Milner, written in 1892
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Publisher to the India Office.

"Supposing that the worst comes to the worst - supposing that, after the usual interminable discussion, the Powers, or one of them, cannot be induced to allow Egypt to devote some portion of her resources to the best of all conceivable purposes - is it therefore necessary that the scheme should fail? Surely that would not reflect great credit upon the powerful and wealthy State, which at present stands towards Egypt in a position of semiguardianship. The relations between Great Britain and Egypt have not, so far, been rendered any smoother by excessive generosity on our part in matters of money. The British Treasury, in its natural and very proper jealousy for the interest of the British taxpayer, has insisted upon Egypt paying the last penny which can possibly be regarded as due from her for any services rendered by Great Britain - from the extra cost of the Army of Occupation, which is entirely borne by the Egyptian Treasury, down to the small sum necessary for burying the British soldiers who fell at Tel-el-Kebir. Such financial severity is all very well for the Treasury, but looked at from the broader standpoint of national policy, a more liberal attitude might not only be politically sound but, in the long run, financially remunerative.

"Indirectly, Great Britain has made a great deal of money at the expense of Egypt. Sixteen years ago, we bought for £4,000,000 Egypt's interest in the Suez Canal, which, had she only clung to it, would soon have become so fertile a source of income to her. What we bought for £4,000,000 will in another year or two be worth something nearer £20,000,000. Would it really be a very enormous sacrifice, or a very extraordinary act of generosity on the part of Great Britain, if we were to devote say one-fourth of the clear profit that we have made out of this fortunate transaction to the benefit of the country at whose expense we have made it, especially when that country is one, the interests of which are so intimately bound up, economically and politically, with our own? And would the fitness of such an act of liberality be in any way diminished, if the object, to which the money was to be applied, were the increase of the agricultural wealth, and thereby of the exports and imports of Egypt, in whose external trade we are interested to the extent of more than fifty per cent?

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