

FOREIGN

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Assigned 7/5 by [Signature] Action Taken [Signature]

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Authority MMF-677-11 BY NARA Date 4/14/86

FROM : USLO, KHARTOUM

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, DC 20520 DATE: January 20, 1956

REF : Dept's telegram 49, January 11, 1956; Dept's telegram 51, January 13, 1956; USLO telegram 126, January 14, 1956

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| 67<br>For Dept. Use Only | ACTION | DEPT.  |
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SUBJECT: Possible U.S. Influence on Future Relations Between the Sudan and China and Korea.

1956-1-20, [Signature] hui, US, China  
Reference is made to the Department's telegrams No. 49 of January 11, 1956 and No. 51 of January 13, 1956, and to USLO telegram No. 126 of January 14, 1956.

As noted in USLO telegram No. 126, I had a conference on January 14, 1956 with Mubarak Zarroug, Minister for External Affairs, to discuss the question of Sudan relations with China and Korea and to make known to the Sudanese Government the U.S. position with respect to non-recognition of the Communist regimes at Peiping and Pyongyang.

The Minister for External Affairs replied that his Government expected to spend several months in the study of these and similar problems of recognition, and that Sudanese replies to congratulatory messages on Sudanese independence did not imply Sudanese recognition. He noted that telegrams and messages had been received from all parts of the world, and that the Sudanese in replying had been motivated by good feeling at the wide response to their attainment of independence. The Minister noted, though he did not stress the point, that he knew some Western countries had recognized Communist China. He also noted that the Sudan was a poor country and that for some time to come it would be possible to maintain diplomatic missions in only a few important centers.

I informed the Minister for External Affairs that I would be glad to furnish the Sudan Government with additional information in support of the U.S. position with respect to China and Korea for their use in studying this question; the Minister said he would welcome such additional information.

On January 17, 1956 I forwarded a note to the Minister for External Affairs summarizing our conversation. A copy of this note is attached as enclosure No. 1 to this despatch.

USLO is inclined to accept, at least for tactical purposes, the External Minister's interpretation that Sudanese replies to messages of congratulation did not imply recognition. USLO does not have

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By: NARA Date 4/11/08

copies of the m [redacted] with either Nationalist China or Communist China but expects to obtain copies shortly. The Sudan Government official release of the exchange between the Sudan and North Korea is attached as enclosure No. 2 to this despatch.

USLO believes that there will be considerable advantage in following up our initial approach to the Sudan Government.

1. USLO suggests that it would be appropriate to transmit the major portion of the Department's Instruction CA-7316 to the Sudan Government under cover of a note which would state that "The United States believes that the attached information will be of assistance to the Sudan Government in arriving at a determination of its relations with the Governments of China and Korea, and expresses a belief that a careful study of this and other information will inevitably lead the Sudanese Government to the conclusion that the only legitimate Governments of China and Korea are the Government of the Republic of China at Taiwan and the Government of the Republic of Korea at Seoul, respectively." The suggested portions of CA-7316 for transmittal are pages 3-4, 6-7, 8-9 (first 2 paragraphs only), 11-13, and 14. Pages 6-7 and 14 should be declassified if they are to be transmitted to the Sudan Government. An alternative to this suggestion would be for the Department or USLO to prepare a brief for the Sudan Government based on the above material.

2. USLO suggests that it would be appropriate for the Department to forward to USLO for presentation to the Sudan Government selected material showing the texts of official action taken in the United Nations regarding Chinese and North Korean aggressive action including the texts of condemnatory resolutions. The Sudan is interested in joining the United Nations and such material should be useful and effective.

USLO is confident that there will be little or no problem regarding our ability to influence the Sudan with respect to North Korea. The situation with respect to Communist China may be a little more difficult. As the Department noted in telegram No. 49 of January 11, 1956, the U.K. recognizes Communist China, and, as noted above, the External Minister is aware of some Western recognition of Communist China. In this connection USLO makes reference to USLO despatch No. 19 of August 3, 1955 which noted that Prime Minister Azhari's attitude toward possible cooperation with the West was still in the formative stage as was Sudanese opinion in general with respect to foreign policy. This despatch referred to four pronouncements on foreign policy which tended to show the evolution of foreign policy thinking in the Sudan, including the Sudan White Paper on Sudanese participation in the Bandung Conference (copies enclosed with despatch No. 35 of August 17, 1955). USLO regards the USLO evaluation at the end of despatch No. 19 as still valid. There is little doubt that Sudanese leaders will continue to be impressed with the possibilities of close Sudanese relations with the Asian and African

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 From \_\_\_\_\_

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world and that to be suspicious of the West and desirous of avoiding participation in the East-West controversy. On the other hand, the Sudan is interested in participating in the United Nations and will, it is believed, be strongly influenced by United Nations action and the United Nations position. In the event that it is impossible to block some form of relations between the Sudan and Communist China, USLO suggests that efforts should be made to keep such relations on a commercial rather than a political level. Sudanese acceptance of only commercial level relations with East Germany under pressure from the West German representative may be indicative of possibilities in this direction.

*Arthur E. Beach*

Arthur E. Beach  
United States Liaison Officer

*EAH*

Enclosures: (2)

As stated

cc: Cairo  
London

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*W. H. ...*

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By: NARA Date: 7/14/08

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Encl. No. 1

Desp. No. 102

From: USLO, Khartoum

NOTE TO MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

United States Diplomatic Mission  
Khartoum, Sudan, January 17, 1956

My dear Mr. Minister:

Reference is made to our conference of January 14, 1956 to discuss the question of the relations of the Sudan Government with the Government of China and Korea. I was very happy to have your affirmation that the Sudan Government's replies to congratulatory messages received on its recent attainment of independence did not imply recognition of Communist China or Communist North Korea, and that your Government plans to study all questions of recognition carefully.

I pointed out at our conference that United States policy supports the Government of the Republic of China at Taiwan as the only legitimate Chinese Government, and that the Arab League follows this same policy. I also pointed out that Communist China is convicted by the United Nations as an aggressor in Korea and has a record of inhumane and aggressive acts, and that Sudanese recognition of the Chinese Communists at Peiping would have a most unfortunate effect on U.S. public and official opinion.

I also pointed out at our conference that North Korea was established by military occupation in opposition to the United Nations plan for elections to establish a unified Korea which resulted in the establishment of the Republic of Korea, that the United Nations and the Free World Nations gave special recognition to the Republic of Korea and ignored North Korea which is recognized only by the Communists. I also noted that North Korea was condemned as an aggressor by the United Nations which called on member nations to take military action against it and in support of the Republic of Korea.

I shall avail myself of the opportunity offered by your interest in the above questions to furnish you with you with additional pertinent information.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur E. Beach  
Diplomatic Representative  
of the United States

His Excellency  
Mubarak Zarroug,  
Minister of External Affairs,  
Khartoum.

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Authority NND 887441

By NARA Date 7/14/88

NATIONAL  
BULLETIN

DATE LINE - KHARTOUM: 10.1.1956

(Classification)

Resp. No. 102  
From USLO, Khartoum

Messages exchanged between the Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Prime Minister of the Sudan:-

FROM : Kim Il Sung Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Pyongyang

TO : H.E. Sayed Ismail El Azhari P.M. Khartoum

DATE : 6.1.1956

In the name of the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea I offer my heartfelt congratulations to the Government of the Republic of Sudan and to the Sudanese people on the declaration of Independence of Sudan as a Sovereign State hoping to establish friendly relations with the people of the Republic of Sudan for world peace and security. The Korean people wish the Sudanese people happiness and prosperity.

FROM : Sayed Ismail El Azhari, Prime Minister

TO : His Excellency Kim Il Sung Premier Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea Phyeongyang

On my own behalf and that of Sudan people and Government I send your Excellency and the Korean Government and people our most grateful thanks for your message of congratulations on the occasion of Sudan's Independence and look forward to the establishment of the most amicable relations between our two countries and all other nations of the world for the peace security and welfare of mankind.

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