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Mali Links 'Forces' That Killed Kennedy

to Congo Rescue

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UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 10 — Mali's Foreign Minister charged in the Security Council today that President John F. Kennedy's assassination, the murder of Patrice Lumumba and Dag Hammarskjöld's death were all the work of forces that were behind the recent United States-Belgian rescue operation in the Congo.

The minister, Ousmane Ba, did not elaborate beyond denouncing what he called "imperialistic forces of reaction, obscurantism and racism."

He said the United States-Belgian mission to rescue white hostages was "criminal" and termed its "so-called humanitarian" character a "gross subterfuge."

Mr. Ba's speech was one in a series in the council by Africans who have stressed allegations of racial implications in the operation to save the hostages.

Rescue Called 'Murderous'

The Foreign Minister said the "criminal attacks" by the Americans and Belgians were justified to European opinion "by stating that whites were being held as hostages by the authorities of Stanleyville and that their lives were in danger."

He said that, under the term "humanitarian action," the two countries had carried out "one of the most murderous operations" since disturbances began after the Congo won independence in 1960.

"It was, in fact, a premeditated and cold-blooded act," Mr. Ba declared.

"The true concern of the aggressors," he went on, was not the lives of the hostages but an effort to crush a center of African nationalism.

"What can we say of those who with cynicism and premeditation massacred the African national hero, Patrice Lumumba, of those responsible for the death of Dag Hammarskjöld, of those who did not hesitate to commit the cowardly assassination of John Kennedy?" Mr. Ba asked.

"Yes," he said, "it was the same imperialistic forces of reaction, obscurantism and racism in short, the forces of war, which were responsible for stilling the great voice of John Kennedy, the fighter for freedom."

Mr. Lumumba, the first Pre-

mier of the independent Congo, was murdered in 1961 by persons still unidentified. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld died in an air crash in September, 1961, in Northern Rhodesia, while on a trip to investigate the Congo crisis.

Mr. Ba said his country had joined in asking for this Security Council meeting because it believed the Stanleyville situation "served as a pretext for the United States and Belgian Governments to undertake military intervention" in a problem that should have been solved by negotiation and conciliation.

Mali was one of 22 nations, including 18 of the 35 African states, that joined in asking for the meeting.

Denunciation by Guinea

The move was opposed by the Republic of the Congo, which had approved the rescue mission, by Nigeria and some of the other Africans. The Congo asked separately for a meeting on the ground that neighboring countries were aiding Congolese rebel.

Guinea's Foreign Minister, Louis Lansana Beavogui, also spoke today against the United States-Belgian intervention, which he said "is responsible for the massacres."

Mr. Beavogui asserted that Belgian, South African and Rhodesian mercenaries, "under the protection of United States military planes piloted by Cuban mercenaries recruited and financed by the United States," had "massacred hundreds upon hundreds of defenseless Congolese civilians whom they have called rebels for the need of their cause."

Tewfik Bouattoura of Algeria continued the attack on the operation at the afternoon session.

Belgium's case is expected to be presented tomorrow morning by Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak.

Considerable interest was aroused by the suggestion here last night by Mohamad Ahmed Mahgoub, Foreign Minister of the Sudan, for a ceasefire, withdrawal of mercenaries and a roundtable meeting of Congolese leaders to arrange for free elections.

This was considered more constructive than the bitter complaints of most of the speakers.