

## **The Belgian disengagement and the UN's activity in the Congo in the Eyes of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1960; and the change of the Belgian Perception of the Events in the Last 50 Years**

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It could be interesting how the first phase of the Congo crisis was perceived by one of the countries of the former Soviet block. Were there any separate voices, i.e. opinions or evaluations different from the general position determined by Moscow? How the role of Dag Hammarskjöld was seen? Moreover, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs at that time was nobody else, but Endre Sík (15.02.1958-13.09.1961), the only historian of Africa from Hungary who, in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, could obtain an international - although contested - notoriety by his huge Marxist enterprise, the 4 volume *History of Black Africa* (1961-1973) published in Hungarian (*Fekete-Afrika története*), in French (*Histoire de l'Afrique Noire*) and in English. The records of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs - even the classified ones - created in 1960 are now available in the National Archives of Hungary. I will study the documents of the minister, the reports of the Hungarian Embassy in Brussels and that of the Hungarian UN Representation in New York. In the second part of the presentation, I will make an overview about the reappraisal of the Belgian opinion on their decolonization process through the analyses of Belgian experts of the last 50 years in order to see whether they are now closer to their African/Congolese counterparts than half a century ago.