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*Josip Broz Tito's visit to Indonesia in 1958*

*Summary*

Josip Broz Tito's official trip to Indonesia in December 1958 was realized at challenging time for Yugoslavia's foreign affairs. Wishing to avoid unilateral relations with the great world powers, Belgrade was trying to establish a relationship with the Third World countries. It was in the light of this political situation that Tito's trip to Indonesia and his meeting with Achmad Sukarno was greatly significant.

The Yugoslav delegation spent ten days in Indonesia and discussed during that visit topics regarding bilateral relations, international problems, situation in the region and relations with the great powers. Since the Soviet Union had a great influence in Indonesia, it was crucial for the Yugoslav delegation to shed light on the essence of Belgrade's conflict with Moscow. They presented the dangers of unilateral relations with the great powers and pointed out the advantages of bilateral relations outside the limitations imposed by bloc affiliations. It was concluded that the relations in the Asian-African regions were disrupted, especially compared to the unity demonstrated at the Bandung Conference. One of the main concerns for the Yugoslav delegation was the strengthening and the growing influence of China. The fear of China's potential expansionist intentions was increasingly present in all the countries of the region. Indonesia was not satisfied with the Yugoslav economic approach. Although the strong political ties and foreign policy principles created a favorable climate, the possibilities of improving economic exchange had not been explored.

The aim of the trip to Indonesia was to secure good relations between the two countries, confirm the course of the foreign policy and amend the deficiencies in the Yugoslav economic policy. The talks provided an opportunity to further develop the idea of cooperation of the neutral countries on a wider platform and establish a common approach to the international affairs. Finding peaceful solutions to international problems, not interfering with the internal affairs of other countries, refraining from aggression and the use of force, rejection of colonialism, spheres of interest and any form of hegemony were the principles that brought together two countries so far apart, Indonesia and Yugoslavia. Trust, help, understanding and equality between the neutral countries was what made it possible for the Non-Aligned Movement to take off.