

Subject Files Regarding Social Welfare
Purchase, Distribution, and Delivery of Supplies
C/SOC/533/3 - Katanga

03/05/1962-25/02/1963

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ORIGINAL ORDER

SC

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UNARCHIVES

SERIES S-0737
BOX 11
FILE 1
ACC. DAG 13/1610

ACG/cc

25 Feb 63

To : Mr. Ben Twigt
GAO

From : A.C. Gilpin
Act.Chief of Civ.Ops.

Subject : Airlift of flour to AVILLE

Please refer to your memorandum of 20 Feb.

I am informed that it is not possible to "absorb" the cost of this relief operation in the Congo fund. In any case, it seems more appropriate to treat it as part of the general overhead cost of ONUC flights in the Congo. If this is impracticable, may I suggest that the operation be regarded as part of the air missions programme.

acc.

cc: Mr. Gardiner
Mr. Jerkowiec
Mr. Menon

W

Léopoldville, 20 February, 1963

To : Mr. A. S. Gilpin, Acting Chief of Civilian Operations
From : B. Twigt, Chief Administrative Officer
Subject : Airlift of flour to Aville.

I have received your memorandum of 19 February in which you inform me that it was considered impossible to make our usual charge for air freight on the flour transported for SAMA and INTERFINA, since it would raise the price of the flour to an uneconomical level.

You have informed me that this operation should be considered a "Relief Operation", and you are consequently requesting that the two firms concerned be charged a rate for transportation of only 5 francs per kilo, which is the normal rate by road and river, instead of the rate established for air transport.

I have taken note that you will send me all the necessary data for the billing of these two firms but wish it, however, to be understood that the difference between the price charged on basis of "Relief Operation" and the actual cost incurred by ONUC will have to be absorbed by Congo Fund.

A7

c.c. Mr. Gardiner ✓
Mr. Jerkovic
Mr. Menon

AM/jf

ACG/oc

19 February 63

To : Mr. Ben Twigt
CAO

From : A.C. Gilpin
Deputy Chief, Civ Ops.

Subject : Airlift of Flour to AVILLE

In view of the extreme shortage of flour in AVILLE, it was decided by Mr. Gardiner that a limited quantity should be airlifted to tide over the situation until supplies could be obtained from KAMPALA.

It is impossible to make our usual charge for this transportation since this would raise the price of the flour to an uneconomical level. We were, therefore, compelled to treat this operation as a Relief Operation. The two firms concerned, namely SAMA and INTERFINA, which sent two plane loads and one plane load (DC4) respectively, at our request, have agreed to pay a rate of 5 francs per kilo, which is the normal rate by road and river. Mr. Jerkowie will send you the exact details, and I shall be grateful if you will arrange to have the firms billed accordingly.

acc. Gilpin

→ cc: Mr. R.K. Gardiner
Mr. Jerkowie

OUTGOING CODE 9-ALB

acc

To : GHABER, ALBERTVILLE
 Info : BIRIKAKHUR, KONGOLO
 From : GILPIN
 Date : 7 January 1963
 No :

In view your 3/63 propose ANKOO party come direct ALBERTVILLE 6 January ETA 1300Z, to stay overnight and proceed KONGOLO with provincial presidents party 9 January. Besides ANKOO there will be three officials Ministry Social Affairs representing Committee for Liberated areas and one representative Interfla. Grateful you arrange overnight accommodation ALBERTVILLE. Perhaps you could also arrange they have talks with provincial authorities Tuesday evening. Suggest provincial presidents party for KONGOLO be limited three persons otherwise total will be unwieldy besides reducing capacity of plane to carry ^{food} load. For KONGOLO ANKOO party will bring their own rations and bedding. The three representatives of committee wish stay several days KONGOLO until Prime Minister's visit which they hope arrange in very near future, depending however on security situation.

New Para .

Please cable immediately if you prefer later arrival time ANKOO party Tuesday in order ensure no overlap visit of BIRIKAKHUR party.

acc

cc: Mr. Gardiner
 Force Commander
 Mr. Amingo

To: Mr. Bernander, Kongolo

From: A.C. Gilpin

Date: 27 December 1962

No: CIV-KONG/1

RY
29/12

Info Ghaleb Albertville. Central Government wishes send Secretary-General Ministry Social Affairs Mudayi soonest Kongolo to prepare for visit by Adoula. Mudayi also represents newly formed Congolese quote Committee for relief of liberated areas unquote which intends to concern itself with distribution of relief supplies. We have explained that distribution of relief in Kongolo is already proceeding under ONUC arrangements with administrator and it is desirable avoid duplication and confusion. Please advise if you see any objection Mudayi's visit within next few days. We propose he should be accompanied by Amonoo and if possible ~~public works expert and~~ representative Interfina, as well as consignment of rice.

cc: Mr. Gardiner ✓
Force Commander
Chief of Staff
Mr. Amonoo

ONUC

ALBERTVILLE

CIV-AL/161. CHAIRMAN GILPIN. REUR UNCLAS OF YESTERDAY PRIMO
WE ARE PRESSING REGIDESO FOR NECESSARY PURIFICATION CHEMICALS. PRIMO
WILL AIRLIFT AS SOON AS WE GET THEM. SECUNDO WE PLAN AIRLIFT FORTY TWO
TONS RICE ALBERTVILLE THIS WEEK FOR ONWARD DESPATCH KONGOLO. COULD REURMET
ADVISE HOW MUCH MILK NEEDED? TERCIO HOW LONG DO YOU ENVISAGE FREE
DISTRIBUTION FOODSTUFFS NECESSARY? DOES POPULATION HAVE MONEY? IF SO
WE CAN ENCOURAGE INTEROFINA INSTALL REPRESENTATIVE TO RESTART COMMERCIAL
OPERATIONS AND WE WOULD HELP THEM WITH TRANSPORTATION.

col Mr. Gardiner
Force Commander
Chief of Staff

A. C. Gilpin

A. C. Gilpin

26 Dec 1962

SECRET

PRIORITY

S 201630Z
FM ONUC ELI
TO ONUC LEO
BT

CANADIAN CIPHER

AC

Paraphrase NOT required.
No unclassified reply or
reference

S E C R E T ELLEO 1722 AHMED FOR GARDINER FROM MATHU REMY
ELLEO 1717 I HAD A LONG DISCUSSION WITH KIMBA ON THE QUESTION
OF OUR ONUC CIVILIAN MISSION TO SEND FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES
AND DOCTOR TO MBULULA. I OUTLINED OUR PROPOSALS IN ACCORDANCE
WITH YOUR INSTRUCTIONS. KIMBA MADE A COUNTER PROPOSAL WHICH
FELL IN LINE WITH THEIR USUAL POLICY OF NOT ACCEPTING ANY
DIRECT ASSISTANCE FROM UN. HIS PROPOSAL IS THAT WE SHOULD
PERMIT THE KATANGESE RED CROSS TO DO WHAT IT WANT TO DO AND
THEY WOULD ACCEPT OUR INSPECTING THEIR DC3 PLANES AT KAMINA
I TOLD HIM THAT THIS IS PROPOSAL ON WHICH I CANNOT COMMENT
UNTIL LATER. I INFORMED HIM THAT OUR PLAN WAS FOR IMMEDIATE
RELIEF AND HIS COUNTER PORPOSAL DELAYS THE NECESSARY ACTION
TO HELP STARVING PEOPLE IN MBULULA AND NEIGHBOURHOOD. HE
RETORTED THATHIS PLAN WOULD ALSO BE PUT INTO OPERATION IMMEDIATELY
AS THEY HAVE ALL THE NECESSARY SUPPLIES AND PLANES. HE MENTIONED
INCIDENTALLY THAT IF WE ~~XXXXXX~~ WANTED WE COULD HAVE CIVILIAN
OBSERVERS IN THE PLANE SO THAT WE CAN BE DOUBLE SURE THAT THEY
WILL BE CARRYING NOTHING BUT NECESSARY SUPPLIES FOR FEEDING
AND LOOKING AFTER THE HEALTH OF THE POPULATION. KIMBA'S
PROPOSAL I TAKE IT WILL BE UNACCEPTABLE TO US. THIS HAS

SECRET...../2

SECRET

PAGE TWO SECRET ELLEO 1722

ALWAYS BEEN OUR POLICY AND I TAKE IT THAT KIMBA HAS
REFUSED ONCE AGAIN OUR OFFER OF ASSISTANCE AND THAT WE
SHOULD GO IT ALONE AND MEET THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION
IN MBULULA. I AWAIT YOUR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS

BT

44/20/RLS/2356Z DEC 1962

SECRET

SECRET
PRIORITY

CANADIAN CIPHER

70.747ED

file

S 200950Z
FM ONUC ELI
TO ONUC LEO
BT

AC

Paraphrase NOT required.
No unclassified reply or
reference

1717
S E C R E T ELLEO ~~1684~~ 1717 AHMED FOR GARDINER FROM MATHU
FURTHER TO MY ELLEO 1684 I HAVE ARRANGED TO DISCUSS THE
ONUC CIVILIAN MISSION TO MBULULA FOR THE SUPPLY OF FOOD
OTHER ESSENTIALS OF LIFE MEDICINES AND DOCTOR WITH
KIMBA AT 16.00 HOURS LT. TSHOMBE IS OUT OF TOWN AND
IS NOT EXPECTED BACK FOR ANOTHER FEW DAYS. I SHALL
CABLE THE OUTCOME OF THE MEETING AND SHALL INFORM
PACKHAM

BT

28/20/S/201700Z DEC 62

SECRET

SECRET

PRIORITY NATIONS

CANADIAN CIPHER

PN 181200Z
FM ONUC ELI
TO ONUC LEO
BT

AC

Paraphrase NOT required.
No unclassified reply or
reference

S E C R E T ELLEO 1707 GARDINER FROM MATHU.
REUR EV 1310 I HAVE TELEPHONED TSHOMBE AND INFORMED HIM
OF THE CONTENTS. HE IS IN CONFERENCE WITH KIBWE AND KIMBA
AND HE TELLS ME THAT HE IS DISCUSSING THE MATTER WITH
THEM. HE IS LEAVING AGAIN FOR JADOTVILLE AND HE TELLS ME
THAT KIBWE AND KIMBA ARE GOING TO CONTACT ME SO THAT WE
CAN HAVE A DISCUSSION TOGETHER ABOUT THIS MATTER WHICH
HE CONSIDERS OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE. I SHALL KEEP
YOU INFORMED

BT

08/18/S/181345Z DEC 62

SECRET

A I R L I F T S

Weekly Report

Ref. 12

Planned programme for week beginning : 16 décembre 1962

<u>Approx. Date</u>	<u>Supplier(s)</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Type of plane</u>	<u>Contents</u>
17/12	CIV/OPS	Léo	Aville	DC-4	Palm oil 4,725 kgs. Salt 210 kgs.
18/12	HASSON	"	"	"	Food and cons. goods 7 t
19/12	CIV/OPS	Léo	Kindu	"	Dry fish 3 t
20/12	CARITAS CATOLICA	"	Aville	"	Food, medicine 7 t

Flights completed, two weeks ending : 15 December 1962

<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Type of plane</u>	<u>Contents and weight</u>	<u>Supplier(s)</u>
8/12	Léo	Lulu	DC-4	Lubricants 2,500 lbs.	Mobil Oil
"	"	Aville	"	Dry sup. 15,387 lbs.	SEDEC
9/12	"	"	"	Rice 14,500 lbs.	Relief stocks
"	"	"	"	" 7,473 lbs.	"
10/12	"	"	"	" 17,000 lbs.	"
"	"	"	"	" 10,505 lbs.	"
"	"	"	"	" 8,200 lbs.	"
"	"	"	"	Dry sup. 650 lbs.	SEDEC
11/12	"	"	"	Rice 9,104 lbs.	Relief stock
13/12	"	"	"	Dry sup. 675 lbs.	INTERFINA *
"	"	"	"	" " 14,696 lbs.	"
"	"	Kangolo	"	milk, medicine 3,000 lbs.	UNICEF
"	"	"	"	Clothes 2,198 lbs.	CIV/OPS
"	"	Aville	"	Rice 6,276 lbs.	Relief Stock
15/12	"	"	"	Rice 6,765 lbs.	Relief Stock
16/12	"	"	"	Rice 12,305 lbs.	Relief Stock

A. C. Gilpin
Deputy Chief,
Civilian Operations

cc: Mr. Gardiner ✓ Air Commander
W/C McCarthy Movement Control
Prof. Badre Mr. Twigt
Mr. Wildman Mr. Gaviola
Mr. Ghaleb Mr. Kahale
Mr. Kaufman Mr. Packham
Mr. Gilpin Mr. Jerkovic

13/12	Leo	Aville	DC-4	Cigarettes	15,400 lbs.	VANBRUIKHOSSEN
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Mr Gardiner

Rm 642

1890

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
PRECEDENCE

LT F	SVC Service	FFFFF Routine	SSSSS Priority	PRIORITE NATIONS	X
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Priorité Nations traffic
is strictly limited.

N R

OUTGOING CODE

Address as)

ONUC

ELIZABETHVILLE

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

Insert prefix &/ or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

SU-1310 NATHU (INFO PAGEHAN, LULUABOUNG) FROM GARDINER

PLEASE INFORM TENGHE THAT ONUC HAS LEARNED THAT ONUC HAS LEARNED
THAT SOME FIFTEEN THOUSAND CIVILIANS FROM KONGOLO HAVE TAKEN REFUGE IN
NEULULA WHERE THERE IS ACUTE SHORTAGE FOOD AND ALL NECESSITIES OF LIFE.
WE INTEND SEND FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY. INVITE
TENGHE NAME THREE LIAISON REPRESENTATIVES TO PROCEED LULUABOUNG TO JOIN
PURELY CIVILIAN ONUC MISSION TO NEULULA. ALSO INFORM HIM WE ARE
ASSEMBLING ENOUGH FORCE IN KONGOLO TO ENSURE SAFETY OF ALL CIVILIANS WHO
WILL RETURN TO KONGOLO UNDER OUR PROTECTION.

cc. Mr. Ahmed
Mr. Twigt
Force Commander
Chief of Staff

T. O. R.

BY :

ACG/ma

Drafted by :

Authorized : A.G. Gilyin

Date : R.K. Gupina

18.12.62

T. O. D.

ACTION	
CIVILIAN	MILITARY
RECEIVED	
OIC CIVILIAN	1552 DEC 17 PM 8:45

m. 24/12/75
this ref. 18/12
55416

UC 156.

IU FEW

PRIORITY NATIONS *****

PN 4UC75

DE 4UC87 32A17

FM ONUC ALB

TO ONUC LEO

BT

PARO ONE OF TWO PARTS

UNCLAS 161. GARDINERIAHMED GILPIN FROM CHALEB. REUR LEOAL 1331 ADXI
AV 380. THIS MORNING AYE PARTY COMPOSED OF GRANDJEAN, DR OTRLIEG
PUBLIC HEALT ADVISER TO AVILLE ONE TECHNICEAN FOR GENERATORS,
MAJOR NZOIGBA ANC COMMANDER IN ABESENCE OF MASIALA WHO HAS GONE
TO LEO, CAPTAIN VON BAYER FIELD INFO OFFICER AND MYSELF LEFT FOR
KONGOLO AT 0500Z AND RETURNED AROUND 1200Z PARA ACCORDING TO
DIFFERENT SOURCES THERE IS NO CEVILEAN POPULATION IN THE CITY OF
KONGOLO ITSELF AND THE ONLY PEOPLE MENTIONED IN MY 158 SEEM TO BE
AROUND THIRTY ELDERLY PEOPLE IN ONE OF THE MISSIONS FEW KILOMETERS
FROM TE CITY PARA IT SEEMS THAT BEFORE DEPARTURE OF GENDARMERIE
THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AT KONGONLO WAS SCARCE AND WAS COMPOSED
MAINLY OF GAHEMBAS WHO LEFT WITH DEPARTURE OF GENDARMES.

CFN 161 1331 380 0500 1200 158

PAGE TWO 4UC87 32

THIS SCARCITY OF POPULATION IS DUE TO DEFFICULT FOOD SITUATIONAS
THE AREA DOES NO PRODUCE MANIOC AND ONLY FOOD CROP IS SOME MAIZE AND
ALSO SINCE THIS AREA WAS COMPLETELY CUT FROM THE REST OF THE CONGO
EXCEPT FOR FEW FLIGHTS BRINGING SUPPLIES TO GENDARMERIE. PARA EYE
HAVE SEEN THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR WHO HAD BEEN DESIGNATED BY SENDWE
IN 1961 AND WHO HAD FLED IN FEBURARY 1962 WHEN THE KATANGESE
OCCUPIED THE CITY. HE HAD COME BACK WITH HIS TWO DEPUTIES FEW DAYS
AGO THEY STATE THAT NO POPULATION IS PRESENTLY IN KONGOLO BUT WHEN
THE FEW THOUSANDS WHO HAD TAKEN REFUGE IN THE BUSH ARE AWARE OF I
DEPARTURE OF GENDARMERIE AND UNATIONS PRESENCE THEY WILL IMVEDIATELY
SHOW UP SPECIALLY PEOPLE FROM BALUBA AND BASONGE ORIGIN PLUS SOME
BAYESHIS THE ORIGINAL RESIDENTS OF KONGOLO. FROM THIS AND FROM THE
OPINION OF THE WHO DOCTOR WHO VISITED THE SEVERAL HOSPITALS THE
BUILDINGS OF WHICH ARE IN GOOD SHAPE BUT LACK ALMOST EVERYTHING,
IT IS TOO EARLY TO SEND TO KONGOLO LARGE AMOUNTS OF FOODSTUFFS,
MEDICINES OR CLOTHING. MOREOVER IT WILL CREATE MORE PROBLEMS FOR
THE NIGERIANS WHO ARROVED ^{ONLY} ~~ONE~~ FEW DAYS AGO AND WHOSE SUPPLIES
AND TRANSPORT REACHED THEM DURING MY PRESENCE, THREE DAYS BEHIND
SCHEDULE, HAVING HAD LOT OF DIFFICULTIES ON ROAD. NEFERTHELESS,
IN THE TRIP WHICH TOOK ME AND THE ONE WHICH FOLLOWED IT , 3000 LBS
OF EVAPORATED MILK AND SAME AMOUNT OF RUGE HAVE BEENITRANSPORTED
AND PUT UNDER THE CUSTODY OF THE NIGERIAN COLONEL TO BE DISTRIBUTED
TO LOCAL POPULATION WHENINEEDED. IT IS OEVIOUS THAT BEFORE THE
CFN 1961 1962 3000

PAGE THREE 4UC87 32/17

RETURN OF THE LOCAL POPULATION IT WILL BE VERY DIFFICULT TO
DETERMINE THE GENERAL HEALTH SITUATION BUT IT COULD BE FORESEEN
THAT THE POPULATION HAVING TAKEN REFUGE IN THE BUSH WITH NO MEDICAL
CARE AND ENOUGH FOOD FOR SUCH A LONG PERIOD SHOULD HAVE IMMENSE
NEEDS. A DOCTOR FROM AVILLE COULD BE SPARED AND ASSIGNED BUT
ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS TILL A REPLACEMENT IS PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN
KONGOLO PARA THE BASIC PROBLEM OF KONGOLO FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS IS
NOT THE NEEDS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION BUT SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS TO
ANC WHO ARE ABSOLUTELY FAMISHED AND IF NOT HELPED IMMEDIATELY WILL
CREATE A LOT OF TROUBLE TO ONUC THERE, PREVENT THE RETURN OF
CIVILIAN POPULATION AND HAMPER FOOD DISTRIBUTION TO CIVILIANS IF
ANY. I RECOMMEND THAT ONUC SUPPLY DEPOT IN AVILLE WHICH IS HAND-
LING SUPPLIES TO ANC ALBERTVILLE SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED IMMEDIATELY
TO HANDLE SUPPLIES TO ANC FOR KONGOLO ALSO AND TRANSPORTED BY ONUC
AIRCRAFT PARA THE ONLY MERCHANT IN KONGOLO IS AN AFRICAN SHOPKEEPER
WHO CAME YESTERDAY BUT FOR THE TIME BEING HAS NO GOODS PARA I
HAVE PERSONALLY VISITED THE INTERFINA INSTALLATION WHICH ARE IN
GOOD SHAPE BUT COMPLETELY EMPTY. I HAVE ALSO VISITED THE HOUSES
BEHIND THE WAREHOUSE WHICH BELONG TO INTERFINA AGAIN COMPLETELY
EMPTY PARA APPARENTLY NONE OF THE P PROTESTANT OR CATHOLIC MISSIONS
IN KONGOLO ARE FUNCTIONING AND THE ONLY MISSIONARY WHO WAS
ADURING THE KATANGESE SEEMS TO BE PERE DARMONT WHO I WAS TOLD LEFT
KONGOLO BY AIR SOME TIME AGO FOR ELISABETHVILLE PARA CFL PEOPLE
ARE QUITE SATISFIED OF THE GENERAL STATE OF THEIR INSTALLATIONS WHICH
CFN NIL

PAGE FOUR 4UC87 32/17

SEEM TO BE LOT WORST STATE THAN THEY WERE IN JULY 60. THE MAIN DAMAGES ARE ONE PASSENGER BOAT AND TWO BARGES DEFINITELY LOST IN THE RAPIDS HAVING BEEN CUT LOOSE FROM THE UNITS WHICH CAN BE SALVAGED ARE ONE PASSENGER BOAT AND ONE TUG AND ONE BARGE WHICH ARE PARTIALLY AGROUNDED AFTER APRIL FLOODS. THE REST OF CFL FLEET CONSISTING TWO MIDDLE SIZE TUGS AND SIX BIG AND MEDIUM SIZE BARGES ARE IN SERVICEABLE CONDITION AND HAVE BEEN INTENTIONALLY GROUNDED. IT COULD TAKE MANY WEEKS TO HAVE THEM AGAIN IN WATER. BUT CFL IS NOT WILLING TO DO IT AS SOME UNITS PRESENTLY IN KABALO ARE SUFFICIENT TO COPE AS ARE SMALL SCALE TRAFFIC OF PASSENGERS FROM KABALO TO KONGOLO. THIS TRAFFIC COULD BE CARRIED OUT IN TWO WAYS. IF RAILROAD KABALO MBILA IN GOOD SHAPE AND SOME TECHNICAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE IN MBILA (MBILA BEING THE ONLY PLACE WHERE RAIL AND RIVER MEET) TRAFFIC FROM AVILLE COULD REACH MBILA VIA KABALO AND THEN BARGES COULD TRANSPORT GOODS AND PASSENGERS FROM THERE TO KONGOLO AND FROM KONGOLO TO KINDU. IF RAILWAY BETWEEN MBILA AND KABALO IN POOR STATE RIVER TRAFFIC COULD BE RESUMED DIRECTLY FROM KABALO TO KONGOLO BY BARGES AS IT WAS IN 1938 BEFORE THE CONSTRUCTION OF KONGOLO BRIDGE. AS FAR AS I HAVE BEEN WITH MY PARTY TO THE KONGOLO BRIDGE AND FROM FIRST LOOK BY THE CFL PEOPLE IT APPEARS THAT THE RECONSTRUCTION WILL INVOLVE A STRETCH

OF TWO HUNDRED METRES. PARA ACCORDING SOME INFORMATION GIVEN
BY NIGERIAN FORCES IN KONGOLO AYE SMALL BRIDGE NOTH OF LUBUNDA HAS
BEEN DESTROYED THIS CUTTING RAILWAY LINE FROM KONGOLO TO KINDU.
THIS BRIDGE SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS PSSSIBLE SPECIALLY AS CFL
GIVEN PRPORITY TO OPENIG RAILWAY TRAFFIC FROM KINDU TO KONGOLO
END PART OCE

BT

CFN 60 1938

) 171845Z DEC 4UC87

NNNN

RECEIVED
062DEC 17 PM 3:05

ACTION	
CIVILIAN	MILITARY

UC 158

4UC87 033

PRIORITY NATIONS *****

PN 4UC75

DE 4UC87 33/17

FM ONUC ALB

TO ONUC LEO

BT

PART TWO OF TWO

UNCLAS 161. PARA THE DIESEL ELECTRIC PLANT OF CFL IN THEIR
PORT INSTALLATION IS APPARENTLY IN GOOD STATE BUT AYE THOROUGH
REVISSION OF THE MOTOR IS NEEDED AND ALL THE UNDERGROUND INSTALL-
ATION PROBABLY DAMAGED BY THE FLOODS. THIS PLANT IS ABLE TO PROV-
IDE ENOUGH ELECTRICITY TO THE WHOLE CITY AS IT DID BEFOR REGIDESO
TOOK OVER. EYE AM FLANNING TO SEND ON THURSDAY 20 DEC AYE TEAM
COMPOSED OF SIX TECHNICIANS TO STUDY AYE WHOLE DAY AND TO SUBMIT
AYE FINAL DETAILED REPORT ON THIS PLANT. THE NEW HYDROELECTRIC
PLANT BELONGING TO REGIDESO SEEMS TO BE IN SAME STATE AS IT WAS
BEFORE INDEPENDENCE WHEN IT WAS ON THE ASSEMBLY STAGE. IT LOOKS THAT
MOST OF THE NECESSARY PARTS ARE ON THE SPOT. PARA THERE IS ALSO AYE
LARGE DIESEL ELECTRIC GENERATOR OF 125 KVA POWER WEIGHING TWO
CFN 20 125

55417

PAGE TWO 4UC87 33/17

TONS ON WHEELS WHICH NECESSITATES SOME REVISION. CFL COULD UNDERTAKE THIS REVISION IF ANY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO THE CFL WORKSHOP IN ALBERTVILLE IS AVAILABLE. AS FOR THE SMALL EMERGENCY GENERATOR OF AROUND 30 KW MENTIONED IN YOUR EV 380 EYE AM PLANNING TO SEND ALSO ON THURSDAY THE REGIDESO MANAGER OF AVILLE PLUS ONE MECHANIC WHO APPARENTLY IS ACQUAINTED WITH THIS GENERATOR WHICH SEEMS TO BE IN RUNNING CTNDITION PARA IT IS THEREFORE INDISPENSABLE THAT REGIDESO SENDS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO KONGOLO ONE DIESEL TECHNICIAN FOR KAREL MOTORS FOR THE BIG PLANT WHICHM SHOULD BE FINALLY ASSEMBLED, ONE TECHNICIAN FORTHE ELECTRIC INSTALLATION OF THE PLANT DROWNED BY THE FLOODS AND ONE TECHNICIAN TO REVISE THE WHOTE WATER SYSTEM PARA FROM THE FEW HOURS SPENT IN KONGOLO IT APPEARS THAT APART FROM THE BRIDGE NO IMPORTANT DAMAGE WAS CAUSED TO THE CITY OR TO THE DIFFERENT INSTALLATIONS.

IN VIEW OF THE LACK OF POPULATION EYE SUGGEST THAT BERNANDERS TRIP PLANNED FOR TOMORROW IN MY 160 COULD BE POSTPONED UNTIL THURSDAY WITH THE TECHNICIANS AND WHEN HE WILL COME BACK SAME DAY WE WILL SEE IF HIS PRESENCE IS INDISPENSABLE THERE IN THE MOST DIFFICULT SITUATION PREVAILING NOW WITH SHORTAGE OF WATER FOOD AND ACCOMMODATION ETC. MY PERSONAL FEELING IS THAT WE SHOULD BY PRIORITY SEND FOOD TO THE ANC AND TRY TO STATION PERMANENTLY ONE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER NEXT WEEK TO HELP THE MITITARY COMMANDER IN THE PROBLEMS WHICH WILL ARISE WITH THE RETURN OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND SUPERVISE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD ETC PARA AS REQUESTED IN MY CABLE

160 EZE BELIEVE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR MR MAREK TO GO TO LULUABOURG FOR THE TIME BEING

BT

CFN 30 380 160 160

17/1645Z DEC 4UC87

SECRET

PRIORITY NATIONS

CANADIAN CIPHER

PRIORITY NATIONS 161730Z

FM ONUC ALB

TO ONUC LEO

INFO NIG BDE LULU

BT

AC

Paraphrase NOT required.
No unclassified reply or
reference

SECRET 160 GARDINER, AHMED, GILPIN, INFO NIG BDE LULU FROM
GHALEB. YO REYOUR SEC AV 380 DUE TO LACK OF TIME AS EYE AM LEAVING
FOR KONGOLO BY DC3 WITH GRANDJEAN CFL ENGINEER AND WHO DOCTOR
PART OF MEDICINES, FOOD SUPPLIES ETC IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PREPARE
FOR SEVERAL DAYS STAY THERE. PROPOSE TO RETURN SAME DAY TO REPORT
IMMEDIATELY ON POINTS MENTIONED IN YOUR CABLE SEC LEOAL 1331.
THIS IS ALSO WISH OF CFL WHO NEED ONLY 1 DAY TO ASCERTAIN WHAT
ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT MIGHT BE REQUIRED TO PUT ELECTRIC PLANT IN
WORKING ORDER AND SEND ANOTHER ENGINEER DUE TO PRESSURE OF WORK AND
ARRIVAL OF MORE ONE THOUSAND INDONESIAN TROOPS COMING WEEK EYE
SUGGEST THAT BERNANDER BE SENT KONGOLO 18 DEC WITH ACCOMMODATION
EQUIPMENT AND REMAINING SUPPLIES TO STAY THERE FOR FEW DAYS
PLEASE ADVISE IF YOU APPROVE THIS LINE OF ACTION. IF SO IT WILL NOT
BE POSSIBLE TO TRANSFER MAREK TO LULU ON 18 DEC AS PLANNED IN
GRAYS CABLE SECRET UNNUMBERED. HE WOULD HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL
BERNANDER RETURNS

BT

9C/16/G/161951Z DEC 62

SECRET

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
PRIORITY

L T F	S V C Service	F F F F F Routine	S S S S S Priority	P R I O R I T E N A T I O N S
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Priorité Nations traffic
is strictly limited.

N R

~~SECRET~~

(Address es)

ONUC

INFO:

NIGERIAN BDE

ALBERTVILLE

LULUABOURG

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix &/or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

AV-380

CHALEB INFO NIGERIAN BDE LULUABOURG FROM GARDINER AHMED GILPIN
 REUR 159 PRIMO KONGOLO AIRFIELD IS SAFE FOR DC 3 OR C 46 SECUNDO
 YOUR PARTY SHOULD TAKE RATIONS, BLANKETS, MOSQUITO NETS, CAMP BEDS
 AND EATING UTENSILS TERTIO FOLLOWING MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM NIGERIANS
 QUOTE CPL EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN EXAMINED. THERE IS A SMALL EMERGENCY
 GENERATOR FOR ELECTRICITY WHICH SEEMS TO REQUIRE LITTLE MAINTENANCE.
 WATER PUMP SYSTEM RUN OFF EMERGENCY DIESEL ENGINE AND APPEARS TO BE
 IN ORDER. WILL TRY AND GET THIS WORKING. MAIN ELECTRIC PLANT REQUIRED
 EXPERT ATTENTION. THEREFORE URGENTLY REQUIRE CPL OR OTHER EXPERT FOR
 ITEMS MENTIONED IN THIS PARA UNQUOTE. PARA. PLEASE TRY ARRANGE
 INCLUDE CPL ENGINEER YOUR PARTY MONDAY. IF NOT PRACTICABLE CABLE
 IMMEDIATELY.

cc: Mr. Gardiner
 Mr. Twigt
 Force Commander
 Chief of Staff
 Chief, Mil Ops

ACG/ln

T. O. R.

T. O. D.

BY:

Drafted by :

Authorized :

Date :

A. C. Gilpin
 R. K. Gardiner
 16 December 1962

OUTGOING COMM. CABLE

SECRET

To: CHAINE, Albertville (Info: LINES, Lualaba)
From: GILPIN, Leopoldville
Date: 12 December 1962
R#: CIV-AL/255

Planning send one D44 flight number 600 Albertville
13 December with food milk clothing medicines for Kongo.
Please store these supplies at airport until you receive
word from us to load them your D44 for several flights
to Kongo. Suggest you accompany first such flight with
representatives provincial authorities to supervise free
distribution to most needy and investigate further urgent
needs. Medical and other appropriate items for Kongo
hospital should be handed to ONUC army doctors.

cc: Mr. Gortner
Prof. Bado
Mr. Jansen
Chief of Staff
Air Commander
Chief Air Transport Officer
Major Jacobson

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC, LEOPOLDVILLE

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref 2/12

11 December 1962

To: Mr. R. K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge
From: A. C. Gilpin, Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations
Subject: Relief supplies for Kongolo

1. We are planning to despatch the following relief supplies to Kongolo on or after 13 December :

3 tons rice
1 ton dried fish
300 boxes milk powder
3 cases of selected medical supplies
1 ton of clothing
2 tons palm oil

2. May I suggest that Mr. Ghaleb, or one of his assistants, be asked to proceed to Kongolo and supervise the distribution of these supplies. It might also perhaps be advisable for him to be accompanied by representatives of the North Katanga Government.

3. On the basis of his report, we could send further supplies, as necessary. We could also encourage firms like Sedec and Sarma to re-open their normal sales outlets in Kongolo.

accedim

cc: Chief of Staff
Air Commander
W/C Wiltshire
Mr. Amonoo

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
PRIORITY

S V C Service	FFFFF Routine	SSSSS Priority	PRIORITE NATIONS
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Priorité Nations traffic
is strictly limited.

N R

Address(es)

ONUC
ALBERTVILLE

8 December 1962

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

CIV-AL/150. CHALEB FROM GILPIN.

FURTHER MY 148 REGRET 600 TONS FLOUR KAMPALA NOT AVAILABLE
ALBERTVILLE SINCE NOW EARMARKED FOR REFUGEES BUKAVU. HOWEVER
WE HAVE GOOD HOPE SECURE TITLE TWO FLOUR FROM USUMBURA FOR
DELIVERY ALBERTVILLE SHORTLY.

cc: Mr. Gardiner
Prof. Badre

642

T. O. R.

T. O. D.

BY :

Drafted by : A. C. Gilpin

Authorized : A. C. Gilpin

Date : 8 December 62

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
PRIORITY

S V C Service	FFFFF Routine	SSSSS Priority	XX PRIORITY NATIONS
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Priorité Nations traffic
is strictly limited.

N R

Address(es)

ONUG
ALBERTVILLE

5 December 1962

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

CIV-AL/148. GHALEB FROM GILPIN.

PRIMO HAVE ARRANGED FOR RELEASE TO YOU OF ABOUT 25 TONS RICE
FROM MILITARY STOCKS ALBERTVILLE FOR SALE SAME TERMS AS AIRLIFT
SUPPLIES SECUNDO PLANNING DESPATCH ONE PLANELOAD PALMOIL SOONEST
FOR QUICK SALE TERTIO HAPPY REPORT ARRANGEMENTS NOW AGREED FOR
SHIPMENT UVUSHS TITLE ONE SUPPLIES FOR ALBERTVILLE VIA DAR ES
SALAAM. MEANTIME HOPE OBTAIN RELEASE 600 TONS FLOUR FROM TITLE
TWO SUPPLIES KAMPALA FOR EARLY DESPATCH ALBERTVILLE.

cc: Mr. Gardiner
P ref. Badre

T. O. R.


T. O. D.

BY :

Drafted by : A. C. Gilpin
Authorized : A. C. Gilpin
Date : 5 Dec 1962

Ref 1/12

30 November 1962

TO: Mr A.C. Gilpin, Deputy Chief of Civilian Operations
FROM: P.J. Visser, FAO Marketing Expert 
SUBJECT: American Aid Program, Title I - North Katanga

After a meeting with the importers at Albertville, namely, Sedec, Sarma-Congo, Interfina, Alhadeff, Benadar and Hasson, it seems that the needs for North Katanga under the American Aid Program, Title I, are as follows:

Maize: First demand 550 tons, to be shipped via Dar-es-Salaam. This is a trial order of the joint importers. In North Katanga they are in need of maize flour, and as there is no milling factory, the importers will first state how maize in grains can be sold. If maize in grains can be moved easily, further orders will follow. If not, the balance of the 30.000 tons of maize under Title I should be shipped to Léopoldville for milling. Another possibility might be to have the maize milled at Dar-es-Salaam, which operation, however, needs foreign exchange.

Rice: 4000 tons to be imported via Dar-es-Salaam.

Wheat Flour: 3000 tons.

<u>Whole Dry Milk:</u>	325 tons
<u>Non-Fat Dry Milk:</u>	150 tons
<u>Condensed and/or</u> <u>Evaporated Milk:</u>	250 tons
<u>Canned Chicken:</u>	175 tons
<u>Canned Fruit:</u>	100 tons
<u>Beans (Navy Large):</u>	650 tons

For this importation the following freight amounts in foreign currency will be needed:

Maize

550 tons	Net weight	
555.5 tons	Gross weight	E.A. Sh. 162.145

Rice

4000 tons	Net weight	
4040 tons	Gross weight	E.A. Sh. 990.810

Wheat Flour

3000 tons	Net weight	
3015 tons	Gross weight	E.A. Sh. 880.048

Whole Dry Milk

325 tons	Net weight	
341 tons	Gross weight	E.A. Sh. 99.534

Non-Fat Dry Milk

150 tons	Net weight	
157 tons	Gross weight	E.A. Sh. 45.827

Condensed and/or
Evaporated Milk

250 tons Net weight		
260 tons Gross weight	E.A. Sh.	75.891

Canned Chicken

175 tons Net weight		
200 tons Gross weight	E.A. Sh.	58.378

Canned Fruit

100 tons Net weight		
105 tons Gross weight	E.A. Sh.	30.648

Beans (Navy Large)

650 tons Net weight		
660 tons Gross weight	E.A. Sh.	123.756
		<hr/>
	E.A. Sh.	2.467.037

Total Freight Amounts		
via Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma:	E.A. £.	123.352

The freight from Kigoma to Albertville can be paid in Congolese francs.

cc. Officer-in-Charge, ONUC ✓
Chief of Civilian Operations
Professor Badre

Rid 1/12

19 November 1962

To: S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations
From: A. C. Gilpin, Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations
Subject: Economic situation in North Katanga

1. Further to my memorandum of 13 November, I have now had a talk with Mr. Jean Levita, the representative of Filtisaf in Léopoldville, from which I obtained a clearer picture as to why Filtisaf is at present working at only 50% of its capacity.
2. The problem is not primarily one of transport, though this does arise in regard to getting raw cotton from the interior. For this, trucks and military escorts are needed. It is understood that new trucks should arrive in Albertville some time in December.
3. As regards sales of finished products, it appears that buyers are still finding ways of getting these out of Albertville. In fact, Filtisaf sales have continued at a normal level, in spite of reduced output, but only by drawing down stocks. This obviously cannot continue indefinitely.
4. The main problem is one of import licences for spare parts and raw materials (starch, dyes, caustic soda, etc.). Filtisaf's normal requirements for these amount to CF. 6 million per month. For May, September and October they received no import licences at all; they are therefore CF. 18 million in arrears as regards such supplies.
5. Filtisaf employs about 1,600 people and is the most important single enterprise in Albertville. Its production is of the order of 10 million square meters a year.
6. Both from the point of view of reviving economic activity in North Katanga (i.e. textile production in Albertville and raw cotton production in the interior) and of maintaining supplies of textile manufacturers for the whole country, there would therefore seem to be a strong case for granting import licences for Filtisaf's spare part and raw material needs to the greatest extent possible.

cc: Mr. Gardiner—
Mr. Frasca
Prof. Badre
Mr. Visser

A I R L I F T S

Weekly Report

Planned programme for week beginning : .27 November 1962.

<u>Approx. Date</u>	<u>Supplier(s)</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Type of plane</u>	<u>Contents</u>
27/11	Interfina Sarma	Leo	Albertville	2 DC-4	Food and consumer goods
28/11	Interfina Sarma	"	"	2 DC-4	Food and consumer goods
29/11	Sedec Sarma	"	"	2 DC-4	" " " "
30/11	Hasson, Caduia	"	"	2 DC-4	" " " "
1/12	Sarma, Sedec	"	"	2 DC-4	" " " "

Flights completed, two weeks ending :

<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Type of plane</u>	<u>Contents and weight</u>	<u>Supplier(s)</u>
18/11	Leo	Aville	DC-4	Rice 15,500 lbs.	Relief stock ONUC
18/11	Eukavu	Leo	"	Quinine 1,540 lbs.	Pharmakima
19/11	Leo	Aville	"	Food and cons. goods 14,414 lbs.	Sarma
20/11	"	"	"	Food and cons. goods 15,017 lbs.	Interfina
21/11	"	"	"	Food and cons. goods 16,801 lbs.	Sarma
21/11	"	Luluabourg	"	Dry supplies 16,431 lbs.	Nogueira
21/11	"	"	"	" " 450 lbs.	"
22/11	"	"	"	" " 15,786 lbs.	Caritas Catolica
23/11	"	Aville	"	Rice-salt 14,473 lbs.	Relief stock ONUC

acc.
A. C. Gilpin
Deputy Chief,
Civilian Operations

cc: Mr. Gardiner ✓ Air Commander
W/C McCarthy Movement Control
Prof. Badre Mr. Twigt
Mr. Wildman Mr. Gaviola
Mr. Ghaleb Mr. Kahale
Mr. Kaufman Mr. Packham
Mr. Gilpin Mr. Jerkovic

Mr. Gardiner ✓
C/11/13(1)
11/14/11

Inter-office Memorandum

13 November 1962

To: S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations
From: A. C. Gilpin, Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations
Subject: Economic situation in North Katanga

1. The situation in North Katanga described in Mr. Ghaleb's recent memoranda, especially that of 31 October, calls for quick action on both economic and political grounds.
2. Emergency action to meet the food shortage in Albertville is already being taken - flour from Usumbura, manioc by air from Manono, and rice and salt by air from Léopoldville. Several shipments of consumer goods by D.C.4 from Léopoldville are also being arranged.
3. Supplies by air are, however, an inadequate and uneconomic means of dealing with a situation in which Albertville is virtually cut off from the rest of the Congo. The solution suggested by Mr. Ghaleb (and mentioned by you in your memorandum of 6 November to Mr. Frasca) regarding supplies through Tanganyika and Burundi should, therefore, be followed up as quickly as possible.
4. In this connection, special attention might be given to the possible delivery of U.S. Title One supplies to Albertville via Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma. The attached table prepared by Mr. Visser shows that, in terms of Congolese francs at the official exchange rate, freight charges by this route for wheat flour, rice and maize are only one-fifth of those incurred if the same supplies are sent by surface from Matadi. It is appreciated that these lower charges would be in foreign exchange. Even so, given the critical situation in Albertville, there would seem to be strong justification for using foreign exchange, at least in the immediate future, to transport Title One supplies, destined for North Katanga, from Dar-es-Salaam.

.../...

5. At the same time, in the allocation of import licences, special and urgent consideration should be given to firms in Albertville wishing to import from Tanganyika and Burundi. This would apply to food, basic consumer goods, raw materials, and spare parts for vehicles and factory equipment.

6. As soon as the supply situation is eased in Albertville itself, arrangements can be made for the despatch of food and consumer goods by train from Albertville to points along the line to Kabalo and, possibly, beyond.

7. Mr. Ghaleb has drawn attention to the fact that the large textile plant, Filtisaf, is working at only 50 per cent of its capacity, and Cimental, the cement plant, at only 25 per cent, this being mainly due in both cases to Albertville's present isolation from the rest of the Congo. In these circumstances, he suggests barter arrangements with Burundi and Tanganyika for the supply by these firms of textiles and cement in return for needed imports.

8. It seems to me that barter would only be necessary if there were marketing and/or supply difficulties in Burundi and Tanganyika. Otherwise, a simpler procedure would be to grant export licences to Filtisaf and Cimental for a limited period, at the same time as the import licences referred to in 5 above are granted. This is, however, a question that could well be studied on the spot by a small economic mission, including a UN expert. Whether there should be a resident commission, as suggested by Mr. Ghaleb, should also be examined.

9. Points for action

To sum up, at least so long as Albertville's isolation from the rest of the Congo persists,

- a) Supplies of food and consumer goods, by air to Albertville should continue during the present emergency;
- b) Imports of food, consumer goods, essential raw materials, spare parts, etc. (including Title One supplies), through Dar-es-Salaam and Burundi should be increased; once the supply situation is somewhat improved in Albertville itself, trainloads of food and consumer goods can be sent to the interior of North Katanga;
- c) Factories in Albertville, such as Filtisaf and Cimental, should be permitted to export to Tanganyika, Burundi, etc.;

.../...

- d) An economic mission, including a UN expert, should be sent to Albertville as soon as possible to report on these and other measures to revive the economic life of North Katanga. (This should not preclude some action being taken on (a) - (c) above in the meantime).

cc: Mr. Gardiner
Mr. Frasca
Prof. Badre
Mr. Visser

To: Mr. A.C. Gilpin, Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations

From: P.J. Visser, Marketing Expert, F.A.O.

Subject: American Aid Program - Title I - 1962/63

<u>North Katanga</u>		<u>Freight to Albertville</u>	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>Via Matadi</u>	<u>Via Dar es Salaam</u>
<u>Wheat Flour</u>	2000 T. Net Weight	F.C.	SH.
	2040 T. G. Weight	20.712.120	585.480/-
	<u>1963</u>		
	2000 T. Net Weight		
	2040 T. G. Weight	20.712.120	585.480/-
<u>Rice</u>	<u>1962</u>		
	1250 T. Net Weight		
	1275 T. G. Weight	12.945.075	365.925/-
	<u>1963</u>		
	1250 T. Net Weight		
	1275 T. G. Weight	12.945.075	365.925/-
<u>Maize</u>	<u>1962</u>		
	15.000 T. Net Weight		
	15.300 T. G. WEIGHT	155.340.900	4.391.100/-
	<u>1963</u>		
	15.000 T. Net Weight		
	15.300 T. G. Weight	155.340.900	4.391.100/-
		377.996.190	10.685.010/-

Total Freight Amounts via Matadi:

F.C. 377.996.190

Total Freight Amounts via Dar es Salaam:

Sh. 10.685.010 = E.A. L 534.250/10

E.A. Sh. 1/- = Fr. C. 7 + 30 % = Frs. C. 9.10

Freight Unit Dar es Salaam - Albertville - Sh. 287/- per ton

Freight Unit Matadi - Albertville - Frs. C. 10153 - per ton

Included: Discharge, transport, transit, handling, statistic, sampling, quayage etc.

C/TEC 110/1

11/11

9 November 1962

To: Mr. G. Ghaleb, Civilian Affairs Officer, Albertville
From: A. G. Gilpin, Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations
Subject: Study mission in North Katanga

Thank you very much indeed for your most informative and valuable memoranda of 27 October and 6 November, addressed to Mr. Ahmed. We shall look forward to having a report from Mr. Bernander on the study mission.

I hope that the current air shipments of rice and consumer goods will help to ease the situation in and around Albertville. We are concurrently trying to arrange for a resumption of imports, including U.S. aid imports, through Tanganyika to Albertville, and we will keep you informed on this. Once the supply situation is easier in Albertville, and depending on the report of the current study mission, I hope that it will be possible to reactivate the idea of sending trainloads of consumer goods from Albertville to places on the line to Kabalo and beyond.

cc: Mr. Gardiner ✓
Mr. Visser, FAO
Mr. Tooby



BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

CONFIDENTIAL

28 August 1962

To Mr. R.K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC, Leopoldville
From G. Ghaleb, Civilian Affairs Officer, ONUC, Albertville *Ghaleb*
Subject Visit of Mr. Amonee - Follow up of Air Mission

1. With reference to the visit of Mr. Amonee to study the present situation here (air mission follow-up) and in the whole region of northern Katanga, it seems that the present military and political situation is not favourable to undertake an immediate air mission. As several military operations took place only few days ago in the Kabongo, Kitenge area, and could still take place, the ANC troops are quite restless and it seems that they are shooting at aircrafts indiscriminately as many rumours of Katangese planes throwing bombs are spread all over the area. Nevertheless, should a mission come in this area, it could be arranged with the railway company to send a special train from Albertville to Kabalo covering the whole area along the railway track. The mission could be composed of both civilian and military from ONUC and Congolese authorities.

.....
2. The report enclosed herewith concerning the withdrawal of the two WHO doctors from KABALO shows clearly that the present situation is too risky to keep them alone there and therefore any mission sent in this area should be accompanied by Congolese officials.

.....
3. I am also sending a report concerning the present situation in regard to the supply of flour to Albertville which is not very satisfactory due to lack of planning by the local authorities who should be responsible for said supplies and not always rely on ONUC supplies whenever some shortage of flour arises.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
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BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

COPY

28 August 1962

To Mr. G. Ghaleb, Civilian Affairs Officer, ONUC
Albertville

From Dr. Veigtberger, Acting Public Health Adviser, OMS
Albertville

Subject Situation of WHO doctors

1. As situation in the area is delicate it has been decided to withdraw the two WHO doctors from Kabalo.

On the 16th of August, some soliders of ANC threatened the two doctors with their weapons when they saw them packing and preparing their return to Albertville. Later, the Military Commander of Kabalo forbade them to leave the city.

After some discussions with local authorities, Dr. Toro was allowed to go back to Albertville on the 20 August and Dr. Beynet on the 27th August, the latter leaving at Kabalo the ONUC Jeep Station Wagon and some personal effects.

This illegal action undertaken by ANC proves clearly that there is some restlessness in that area which is not secure for the time being.

2. It is more important first of all to reinforce the medical service of Albertville and I intend to ask WHO to send few more doctors (one doctor for public hygiene, one for proper care of mother and child and school children, one surgeon dentist, one technician dentist and two doctors to go from place to place.)

3. After discussing the matter with the Manager of CFL, a wagon will be equipped, half of it being an apartment for the two doctors and the other half being pharmacy and a dispensary for taking care of the population along the railway track.

4. It seems to me/for the time being to station doctors of WHO outside the city of Albertville.

If situation improves and fighting between North and South Katanga ends, it would be feasible to send doctors in the interior of the Province provided condition of living could be acceptable to them.

/impossible

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

Present situation concerning supply
of flour in Albertville

- - - - -

Once again ONUC Supply Depot has been requested to provide flour to local bakeries as their stocks are completely exhausted. (see cable ALLEO 1368). It is not the first time that for humanitarian reasons and to avoid troubles in town that such action is taken in Albertville as during the months of March and May flour has been sold through the local authorities together with other staple foods as sugar. I believe that this situation is the result of lack of planning on the part of both central and local authorities who have never worked out the problem of supply of flour on a proper and suitable basis, in advance to cope with requirements of the local civilian population. I enclose herewith a letter from me to Mr. Shabani, Commissaire General Extraordinaire Adjoint for North Katanga in Albertville emphasizing the point that we are now once again giving flour as we did in the past and that in the future we will not be able to do so, as supply of foodstuffs is not the responsibility of ONUC but of course of local authorities.

GG/MG/70

Albertville, le 28 Août 1962

Monsieur A. SHABANI
Commissaire Général Extraordinaire
Adjoint pour le Nord-Katanga
ALBERTVILLE

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que les services de l'Intendance de l'ONUC sont entrain de mettre à la disposition de la Boulangerie PAPA, 7.900 Kilogrammes de farine prélevés sur ses propres stocks destinés exclusivement au personnel militaire de l'ONUC à Albertville.

Je suis heureux d'avoir une fois de plus, pu venir en aide à la population civile dont la situation alimentaire est dans l'état que vous connaissez.

Cependant, je tiens à vous rappeler que durant les mois de Mars et Mai dernier, et plusieurs fois avant cela, l'Intendance de l'ONUC s'est vue solliciter pour des différentes quantités de farine et a accordé son aide pour faciliter l'approvisionnement de la population.

Etant donné qu'il ne sera plus possible à l'avenir que l'ONUC réapprovisionne Albertville en farine, j'espère que les mesures nécessaires seront prises afin que votre administration élabore à l'avance et de concert avec les Autorités de Léopoldville un programme d'approvisionnement régulier de farine.

Comme vous le savez, les opérations civiles de l'ONUC ne sont pas autorisées à fournir des denrées alimentaires à la population et cela doit donc incomber exclusivement aux Autorités Congolaises qui doivent prendre des mesures adéquates pour assurer un approvisionnement régulier de façon à ne pas causer de difficultés à la population.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

G. CHALUB
Chef des Opérations Civiles
ONUC - Albertville

cc: Mr. AMONO

Leopoldville, 13 July 1962

Dear Mr. Ghaleb,

I was happy to see that you had arrived in Albertville. While I am sure that for the first few weeks you will be fully occupied with the refugee operation, perhaps you will also bear in mind how you can usefully develop the system of air missions, as indicated in the report on the first air mission to northern Katanga (6 - 13 June 1962). There is also the question of the special train to take consumer goods to Nyunzu and Kabalo. My assistant, Mr. Amonoo, recently visited Albertville in this connection, and there seems to be considerable interest in the idea on the part of local merchants and others. The Director of Sedec in Leopoldville has promised the full support of that firm.

During my absence on home leave, Mr. Amonoo will be dealing with questions relating to the air missions and will be happy to help you in any way he can.

Yours sincerely,

A.C. Gilpin,
Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge

Mr. G. Ghaleb,
Chief Civilian Officer,
ONUC,
Albertville

ACC/mmc

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC, LEOPOLDVILLE
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

6 July 1962

28 file

To : Mr. A.C. Gilpin, Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge
From : Clayton C. Timbrell, Acting Chief Administrative Officer
Subject : Report on first air mission to Northern Katanga

Submitted

1. I have reviewed your interesting report on the first air mission to Northern Katanga and have taken particular note of the various recommendations which you have indicated.

2. With one exception these recommendations pertain to the use of available space on UN aircrafts for the supply of needed items to various locations where normal transport conditions have deteriorated. In effecting such arrangements I can assure you that you have the full support of this office and indeed we have undertaken for many months to assist the various officers of Civilian Operations in arranging the shipment of all types of materials on a space available basis on UN aircraft.

3. I have also noted your reference to the fact that UN aircraft are reported often to be flying half empty. Unless there are operational reasons for this I would agree with you that it is an undefensible practice but at the same time I can assure you that on several instances where I have made specific inquiries concerning reports of empty aircraft I have discovered there was a valid explanation. Nevertheless I am informed that this is a subject which is currently being studied by the Transport Priority Board since the utilisation of aircraft constitutes not only a waste of space but also a waste of money.

4. As regards the remaining recommendation I have noted the urgent need of the WHO Doctor in Nyunzu for a car and have requested that the matter be given priority.

cc: Mr. B. Kaplan, Chief of General Services

28 June

2

Mr. S.H. Ahmed, Chief Administrative Officer
A.C. Gilpin, Special Assistant to Officer-in-Charge
Relief supplies distributed by air mission

... I have completed "Certificates of Issue" in duplicate in
respect of the supplies distributed by the first air mission to
northern Katanga (6 - 13 June 1962). These are attached as
requested.

AGG/eme

Air Mission Operation

WAREHOUSE.....CERTIFICATE OF ISSUE

NUMBER _____

(SPECIMEN)

For month 7 June 1962

DATE 19 June 1962

This is to certify that the items hereunder listed have been freely distributed to refugees under the famine relief operation: hospitals & missions

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITIES (For Finance use only)				REMARKS
	IN UNITS	IN KILOS	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	
Selected medicines	7 cases				One case To hospitals at Albertville (2) Nyunzu, Kabalo, Mulongo Two cases to Matamba Nkulu
Anti-rabies vaccine	1 box				To Albertville hospital
Milk	40 sacks	4000 lbs.			To hospitals at Albertville (12), Manono (2), Nyunzu (6) Kabalo (6), Mulongo (6) Matamba Nkulu (8).

CERTIFIED SINCERE & CORRECT

STOREKEEPER

REFUGEE RELIEF REPRES

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
OR CAMP COMMANDER

Name:

Title:

File
N. Kataru
du mission

D^r Jacques BEYNET. Albertville (Nyanza).

Doit s'occuper des 2 hôpitaux de Nyanza et Mubulu
distants de 130 kms. et visiter 14 dispensaires. N'a
aucun moyen de locomotion. Serait heureux d'avoir une
Volsvagen qui serait la voiture la plus pratique pour
lui! (moins lourde et plus maniable que l'Unicef.)

L'hôpital de Nyanza n'a pas d'eau. Soit faire
réparer le moteur du camion citrine. Soit trouver des
tuyaux pour raccorder à la pompe C.F.L. (600 mètres).

Il n'y a pas une goutte de macerchrome et pas
une goutte d'alcool. 2 seringues à infections seule-
ment pour tout l'hôpital de Nyanza. Aucune blouse
pour les infirmiers.

Ne/Bau

Pour lui qui est complètement isolé voudrait obte-
nir rapidement le poste radio commandé à l'O.N.U.
et recevoir régulièrement des journaux.

Spec. Order
No.

Le service de l'O.N.U. ne pourrait-il pas faire un
accord avec une maison de photos en Europe et se charger
par exemple 1 fois par semaine d'envoyer les pellicules à
développer.

Ici aucune maison convenable et les envois directs par
la poste sont souvent perdus.

Welfare

94

Room 742

Supervisor
Room 91 Tel 128

Welfare
Tech. Booth
Special only
Tel: 243
Mr. Voutsines

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Mr. Voutsines

W. Hallman

W. Hallman
W. Hallman

COMPAGNIE DES CHEMINS DE FER DU CONGO SUPÉRIEUR
AUX GRANDS LACS AFRICAINS

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME

ADRESSE TÉLÉGR. GRANDLACS

Siège social : 24, avenue de l'Astronomie, Bruxelles

ANNEXE

REGISTRE DU COMMERCE DE BRUXELLES N° 3902

REGISTRE DU COMMERCE DE STANLEYVILLE N° 910

A RAPPELER DANS LA RÉPONSE

N° DG/ 00260 - FG/JéA.-

Albertville LE 27 Juin 1962.

SERVICE DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE.

Monsieur le Représentant
de l'ONUC.

ALBERTVILLE

cc. sent to
Bureau
& Tushy.

Monsieur le Représentant,

OBJET: PROBLÈMES DU RAIL DANS LE NORD DU KATANGA.

Nous référant aux conversations avenues avec Messieurs YERKOVIC et ~~AMONDO~~ en nos bureaux, nous avons l'honneur de vous préciser ce qui suit :

1. SITUATION DU RAIL ENTRE ALBERTVILLE ET KABALO.

La situation de ce tronçon (Km. 441 à Km 714) se normalise. La voie est en bon état, une bonne discipline se manifeste parmi le personnel et les usagers. Il reste toutefois que

- a) malgré tous nos efforts, quelques raccordements illicites de riverains sur notre ligne téléphonique subsistent encore, ce qui gêne considérablement (et parfois même, empêche) le fonctionnement normal du dispatch.
- b) les autorités militaires et civiles reconnaissent clairement maintenant que l'organisation et la responsabilité des convois ne concernent que notre Compagnie; cependant des incidents sont encore à signaler, tel celui du 25 Juin 1962 à Nyunzu dont vous avez eu connaissance.

2. SITUATION DE KABALO.

Nous nous occupons de remettre en état nos installations suite aux dégâts causés par les inondations. Ces dégâts ne peuvent encore être chiffrés.

Les relations avec les autorités civiles et militaires sont bonnes. Toutefois, il y aurait lieu, lorsque ce sera possible, de renforcer le poste de Kabalo par des techniciens du C.F.L. Il s'agit avant tout d'arriver à leur garantir la sécurité et des conditions normales de vie.

3. SITUATION DE LA FLOTILLE ET DU FLEUVE.

.../...

*File
N. Katanga
air mission*

Notre bateau "CITO" a été endommagé lors des crues. Le dommage est réparable et le bateau demeure en état de navigabilité. Il devra cependant être muni à nouveau d'un poste de radio, le précédent ayant été enlevé par des inconnus lors des événements antérieurs. Aucun problème de combustibles ne se pose dans l'immédiat quoique notre stock de charbon ait fortement diminué (charbon de Rhodesie) et que les réserves de bois, très onéreuses d'utilisation, soient difficiles à reconstituer en suffisance (nous venons d'en céder au bateau des Voies Navigables, dépourvu).

Ce problème de combustibles est important pour l'avenir.

La navigation est aisée jusque Muyumba. Les renseignements reçus des Voies Navigables indiquent que la navigation est impossible jusque Malemba N'Kulu. Nous attendons des rapports complémentaires.

La navigation deviendrait-elle d'ailleurs possible techniquement qu'il importerait encore de définir si elle nous permettrait de couvrir nos frais, ce qui ne paraît pas devoir être le cas, d'après nos renseignements actuels.

4. SITUATION A KONGOLO.

Nous sommes sans nouvelle précise de notre personnel, de nos installations gare et port ni de notre flottille depuis des mois.

La réalité des dégâts causés au pont de Kongolo est connue.

5. SITUATION RAIL KABALO- KABONGO (245 Km).

1. Nous sommes sans nouvelles précises du tronçon Lenge-Kabongo

2. La réalité des dégâts causés au Pont de Lenge est connue.

3. En ce qui concerne le parcours Kabalo-Lenge, un train de travaux (jusque Kitenge en tout cas) était prévu pour remettre en état la voie et la ligne téléphonique. Toutefois, si ce train est en préparation, il faut signaler que

a) du fait que Kongolo était notre Centre d'entretien de la voie et du fait que nos dépôts de matériel entre Kabalo et Kabongo ont été également pillés, un problème de récupération du petit matériel se pose (pelles, pioches...)

Nous en avons écrit aux autorités en poste à Kitenge en joignant les inventaires. Nous n'avons pas reçu de réponse malgré nos rappels.

b) un problème de sécurité du personnel se pose.

A ce sujet, il semble que l'A.M.C. envisage de nous fournir une escorte choisie; il est bien certain cependant que si la situation dans cette zone nécessite actuellement la présence d'observateurs, il ne serait pas indiqué de risquer inconsidérément la vie de notre personnel ni notre matériel.

- c) un litige existe, par suite de la mise au travail pour notre compte, sans notre accord préalable, d'équipes d'entretien, par certains autorités locale, durant les mois de janvier et février 1962.

Une solution satisfaisante de ce litige, liée à la récupération du matériel d'entretien, a été proposée aux autorités de Kitenge, sans réponse jusqu'à présent.

- d) si le passage d'un train n'est pas possible, nous avons néanmoins effectué certains voyages d'essai en draisine sur le tronçon Kabalo-Kitenge. Au dernier voyage, les autorités de Kitenge ont intimé abusivement l'ordre au draisineur de demeurer à leur disposition en ce poste...

Le draisineur est néanmoins parvenu à rentrer à Albertville avec la draisine.

La population riveraine du rail ne se rend pas compte que, suite à de nombreuses pertes durant les événements antérieurs le nombre de nos draisines est devenu très réduit ni que l'utilité des draisines est de permettre l'entretien de la voie. Ces véhicules ne sont pas destinés au transport de voyageurs ni de marchandises.

Nous rencontrons sans cesse des difficultés à ce sujet.

Les draisines qui rentrent de ligne sont dans un triste état et bien souvent irréparables momentanément ou définitivement.

- e) Kabalo étant base de départ du train vers Kitenge et Lenge et noeud de communication (Kabalo-Muyumba par le fleuve, Kabalo-Albertville par le rail, Kabalo-Kitule par le rail, Kabalo-Kitenge par le rail), il importe que cette base soit préalablement solidement organisée (voir 2. situation à Kabalo).

6. SITUATION KABALO-KITULE(LIGNE KABALO-KONGOLO).

La voie ayant été fortement inondée est en mauvais état sur plusieurs kilomètres. Un programme de remise en état a débuté.

X

X

X

En conclusion, vous voudrez bien remarquer que si notre effort a porté principalement jusqu'à présent sur la normalisation de la voie Albertville Kabalo et Kabalo-Muyumba, nous désirons, dans la mesure où les circonstances climatiques(inondations) et autres nous le permettront, normaliser dans l'ordre la gestion du poste de Kabalo et les voies Kabalo-Kabongo et Kabalo-Kongolo.

Un problème de sécurité du personnel et du matériel engagé, un problème de possibilité d'exploitation rationnelle et libre et un problème commercial sont liés à la réalisation de ces buts.

.../...

Nous vous en avons succinctement à votre demande exposé les aspects essentiels.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant, l'assurance de notre considération très distinguée.-

LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL
EN AFRIQUE,



F. GRANDJEAN.

Travaux à exécuter sur la ligne Kabalo - Kabongo
pour permettre le passage des trains

- 1.- Remplacer une partie des traverses en bois du Km. 7,350 au Km. 7,880 relevage du Ballast Bourrage et dressage de la Voie.
- 2.- Réparer le serpentage de la Voie au Km. 8,900 bourrage et dressage.
- 3.- Faire révision des 2 appareils de Voie au garage du Km. 9 et remplacer contre-poids au branchement raccordement COTANGA Km. 9,450.
- 4.- Effectuer le relevage des affaissements de fait et d'autre du Pont de Zofu et faire le nivellement de la Voie.
- 5.- Réparer la coupure du Km. 13,750 avec relevage bourrage et dressage de la Voie.
- 6.- Combler la bêche dans la voie au Km. 83,500 relevage, bourrage et dressage de la voie.
- 7.- Remplacer les traverses dans la courbes du Km. 84,150 (\pm 250 traverses) relevage, bourrage dressage de la voie rectification de la courbe.
- 8.- Faire la visite approfondie du Pont de la Kadiabilongo Km. 85,160 Lusanzé Km. 123 relevage, bourrage, dressage entrées et sorties de ces deux Ponts.
- 9.- Revoir appareils de voie (nivellement transversal et longitudinal) à (Katutu, Km. 34, Gwena, Km.63- Kitanda, Kasumpa - Makena et Sohé - Kitenge).
- 10.- Réparer la coupure Km. 89,150 \pm 150 mètres (bourrage et dressage voie).
- 11.- Effectuer Bourrage et dressage coupure Km. 90 \pm 250 mètres.
- 12.- Réparer et remettre en Service les stations de Pompage de ~~Gwena~~ Gwena; Kitanda, Makena et Kitenge.
- 13.- Ligne Téléphonique doit être réparée jusque Kitenge la durée approximative de ces travaux à effectuer est estimée à \pm 25 journées ouvrables.-

sé/PARMENTIER.

PRIORITY

205082

1962 JUN 20 PM 9 51

O N U C

FROM 25 ETHIOPIAN BN MANONO

DTG 201515

TO O N U C LEO ✓

GR 58

ALEMU FOR MR GILPIN (.) REF YOUR MA 4 OF 19 JUN (.)
THANKS FOR ALL WHICH YOU HAVE DONE FOR ME (.) TWO WOODEN
MUSKS HAD BEEN HANDED OVER TO MR JERKOVIC BY ME A DAY
AFTER YOU LEFT (.) WISH YOU BEST OF LUCK (.) REGRET
CAN NOT SEE YOU BECAUSE I AM GOING BACK HOME VERY SOON (.)
THANK YOU

BY KK

THI 1520

T O R 1900Z

Kraem
20/6

ACTION COPY



TO	<i>S. R. S. G.</i>
File No.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action Completed	
Initials	<i>any</i>
Return to Registry Section	

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

N° 73970

N° 73970.

13 June 1962.

Branch Office Receipt / Quittance de bureau auxiliaire

Received from Mr. GILPIN.
 Reçu de _____

the amount of Five hundred ninety two Congolese Francs.-
 la somme de _____

Rate to U. S. dollar 1 US\$ equivalent to 64 C.Frs.
 Taux par rapport au dollar (U.S.A.) équivalant à

in payment of Cost of 1 "C" Rations.
 en paiement de _____

\$/C.Frs. 592,-

(Cash)

ORIGINAL

For United Nations
 Pour l'Organisation des Nations Unies

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

9 June 1962

Mr. Gilpin
Albertville

Dear Sir,

May I enlist your assistance as follows:

1. One of the "C" rations used by the crew of your aircraft was from my issue. May I ask you to have this ration paid to the Finance Officer, Albertville?
2. So far I issued two further "C" rations to your party; would you make arrangements that the "C" rations are paid to the Finance Officer, Albertville. The price of one "C" ration is \$9.25 in Congolese currency. Thank you.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J M Marek', is written over the typed name.

J.M. Marek
Administrative Officer
ONUC Albertville

cc: Mr. Amenoo
Mr. O'Sullivan, Finance Officer, Albertville



OPÉRATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO

Mr. Gilpin

277.5
6.4
1665.00
1127.75
1776.00
207 1776.00
9) 888.00 (

Paying

Acg.
Jukovic
Ammonoo
Hansler
Luneneyger
Perret
L'Etienne
Teodora
Peraza
9

100 fr.
each

Non-paying

4 crew (6 June)
Malomba Joseph
Kilwa Gilbert
Kanga Justin
Kongolo Antoine
Administration
Ans't -
10

1-C.

2-C.

REPORT ON FIRST AIR MISSION TO NORTHERN

KATANGA

6 - 13 June 1962

1. Composition of the mission

The names of those taking part in the mission are listed in Annex I. Specialized fields covered on this occasion were health, postal and meteorological services.

Extracts from ~~the~~ reports of Mr. Emmenegger (Postal services) and Mr. Perret (WMO) are contained in Annexes II and III respectively.

Special thanks are due to Mr. Jerkovic and his staff, as well as to the Swedish air crew, for their great help and cooperation.

2. Itinerary

The Léopoldville members of the mission set out from N'djili on 4 June, only to return within an hour due to engine trouble. A second attempt on 6 June proved more successful, and we arrived in Albertville in the late afternoon with a cargo of seven cases of medicines, and a supply of anti-rabies vaccine which had been urgently requested.

The itinerary of the mission was as follows:

6 June	Léopoldville - Albertville
7 "	Albertville
8 "	Albertville - Nyunzu - Albertville
9 "	Albertville - Kabalo - Albertville
11 "	Albertville - Manono - Albertville
12 "	Albertville - Manono - Mulongo - Malemba Nkulu - Manono - Albertville
13 "	Albertville - Léopoldville

3. Details of visits

Notes on each place visited are contained in Annex IV, supplementing the following narrative.

Albertville

The day spent in Albertville started with a meeting in Mr. Jerkovic's office, attended by Mukalay, Jean, Commissaire Général Extraordinaire Adjoint for northern Katanga, Mwamba Ilunga Prosper, and other provincial deputies charged with special functions, as well as members of the mission. Mr. Gilpin explained the purpose of the mission, emphasizing its technical character and consequently the fact that priority in available space in the aircraft must be given to local officials specializing in certain fields - in this case, health, postal and meteorological services. He

stated that it was planned that similar missions should be undertaken approximately each month, under the direction of the Civilian Officer stationed in Albertville.

There are two hospitals in Albertville. The whole gathering proceeded first to the former "European" hospital. This has 85 beds and is now used for government officials and paying patients. The buildings suffered some damage during the September fighting as the hospital was used as a military strongpoint by the Katangese gendarmerie. Shortage of medical supplies is the main problem. Also the X-ray apparatus is out-of-action and needs overhauling, and one operating lamp was put out of action during the September fighting. One of Albertville's two ambulances functions spasmodically and the other needs a new engine.

The medical supply depôt adjoins this hospital. Besides being short of stocks, the premises are cramped, having been designed to serve the district of Albertville rather than the whole of northern Katanga. We also visited the public health laboratory, whose work covers, amongst other things, malaria and bilharzia.

The other hospital, with 250 beds, as well as an isolation section for lepers, TB patients, etc., is much larger. Here, too, medical supplies are lacking and the X-ray apparatus is out-of-action. Also, there is a serious shortage of mattresses and blankets. Another shortcoming is the total absence of any protection against the city's abundant mosquito population.

In the African city, we also visited a dispensary (where two employees had recently died and some others had lost their sight through drinking "alcool à brûler", thinking that "A.B." on the container meant "alcool à boire"), and an excellent foyer social, directed by two young and attractive Congolese assistantes sociales. The foyer, amongst other things, provides consultations for nursing mothers, and thus serves over 500 children.

The most spectacular economic feature of Albertville is the cotton textile factory "FILTISAF". This has highly modern machinery, at present employs about 1600 people, and contains every stage of production from the raw cotton through to printed piece-goods and garments, including police and army uniforms. The factory has a capacity of 1 million metres of piece-goods per month, and is at present producing 800 thousand metres. The entire production is being absorbed within the Congo. Some raw cotton is being imported from Ruanda-Urundi, but this is a temporary phenomenon due to the recent relatively low level of Congolese output. Since the transfer of authority in Albertville to the Central Government, FILTISAF has experienced considerable delays in obtaining import licences for spare parts required for the maintenance of its machinery.

In general, Albertville presents an appearance of liveliness and normality. However, there is a shortage of several staple items such as rice and manioc, due to floods in the areas of supply. Fortunately, there are more than ample supplies of fish; indeed, thanks to ONUC initiative, deep freezing facilities will shortly permit the despatch by air of four tons of fish per week to Leopoldville. Due to the presence of FILTISAF, there are cotton textiles in the shops, but beer, cigarettes and other consumer goods are extremely scarce.

Both the police and gendarmerie are smartly turned out. There are about 600 police, including 60 from the former force. The gendarmerie number 700, all newly recruited since the change of authorities.

On the evening of 7 June, M. Mukàlay Jean, gave a dinner in honour of the mission at the home of the Commissaire Général Extraordinaire.

Nyunzu

Until a few weeks ago, when Dr. Beynet of WHO arrived, Nyunzu had been without any European population for almost two years. The most striking feature of the place is the great number of schoolchildren, 1625, who happened to be parading through the town on their way to gym at the time we arrived. The school, formerly a mission and now a co-educational state school, has to work in two shifts. It is a primary school, taking children for six years, after which the best pupils have a chance to go on to secondary school in Albertville. There are 32 teachers, including 5 women, and, according to the principal, the school needs almost double this number. Educational supplies - textbooks, exercise books, pencils, etc. - are virtually non-existent, and pupils were sitting two or three to a desk. Nevertheless, discipline seemed excellent and there was evidently a great thirst for learning. The principal had recently received samples of textbooks published in France and specially adapted for schools in Africa (Editions St. Paul and Frères de St. Gabriel), which seemed admirably suited to the needs, and of which he hoped to receive at least 300 copies. Beside the school there stands the stripped hulk of an ONU helicopter, a grim reminder of more troubled times.

The hospital is extremely short of medicines and of much equipment, especially mattresses. The X-ray apparatus is out of action. On the other hand, it has modern gas cooking equipment, but the gas cylinders are empty. It has its own electric generating plant, but only enough petrol to operate it from 6 to 10 pm. Thus, there cannot be adequate refrigeration. Petrol is obtained from COTANGA who require payment in cash. The most acute problem is the water supply. At present, water is brought by hand a distance of 600 metres from the CFL¹⁾, since the mobile tank (camion-citerne) is in Albertville awaiting spare parts for repairs. Ideally, pipes should be laid to the CFL, and an arrangement made with the latter to pump water to the hospital.

The hospital has 100 beds and treats 200 out-patients daily. Dr. Beynet is living and working under extremely difficult conditions. He desperately needs a car in order to visit neighbouring dispensaries. His house is without water, electricity or refrigerator. Nevertheless, when he found that needs were greater and conditions even worse in Kabalo, he expressed a wish to spend at least part of his time there also.

Food supplies in Nyunzu are adequate, since manioc, rice, maize, bananas and sweet potatoes are produced locally, and meat is obtained by hunting. Although trains are now running again once or twice a week from Albertville, very few consumer goods are reaching Nyunzu. Merchants evidently feel that conditions are not yet sufficiently secure to resume business. In fact, we got an impression of calm and stability, and relations between the ANC and civilian population appeared good.

1) Chemins de Fer des Grands Lacs africains

We also visited the COTANGA ginning plant, which was due to re-start operations in a few days' time. The two African townships have no piped water supply, and water has to be brought by hand from the CFL, a distance of about 2 km.

At the end of our visit, the Administrator, M. Mwarabu Patrice, presented the mission with a huge and handsome tusk.

Kabalo

As the floods subside, Kabalo presents an extraordinary mixture of hot, dusty dryness and stinking swamp. The town is plagued with mosquitoes, and the danger of epidemics is considerable. Most of the former European part of the town has been, or still is, under water, and gives an impression of utter dereliction.

People lined the road from the airfield, but generally seemed wary and, in a few cases, even hostile. On the other hand, at a formal reception at the sports-ground, there was a large and enthusiastic crowd, welcoming speeches (see Annex V), dances, and the presentation of a painting by a local artist.

Kabalo depends on the CFL for water and electricity supplies. These have been cut off due to the failure of the local authorities to pay outstanding bills amounting to CF.164,847. There is also a much larger sum due for railway services, but this should not be allowed to enter into the question of resuming water and electricity supplies.

The state of the hospital is similar to that in Nyunzu, only worse. As soon as we arrived, Dr. Beynet and Dr. Estimé were called on to perform a caesarian operation; the patient thus owed her life to their timely arrival. The hospital urgently needs the full-time services of a doctor ready to cope with extremely difficult conditions; also many basic medical supplies.

One encouraging sight in Kabalo was the makeshift dispensary, put together with wood and corrugated iron on the initiative of the medical staff. Each section is neatly labelled, and a Red Cross flag flies high over the dispensary, which serves 500-600 patients a day.

Kabalo has only primary schools. These lack all supplies and, in any case, have been closed as a result of the floods. When the floods were at their worst, the railway was submerged. Now, it has just started to function again from Albertville, and an exploratory train will shortly be sent south towards Kamina to examine the condition of the line.

The few motor cars in running order were made available to the mission but, almost without exception, they had to be pushed to get started. Batteries are an urgent need, also acid, and there are at present no charging facilities.

Fortunately, food is available in the form of fish and some fruits. But there is no meat, and the rice, manioc and groundnut crops have been

ruined by the floods. Manufactured consumer goods, beer and cigarettes, salt and sugar, are virtually non-existent.

Kabalo is occupied by a large contingent of the ANC. Their presence is probably not welcomed by the considerable proportion of the population who are Lunda.

Manono

The life of Manono is dominated by the mining company "Géomines". This closed down for some time after the September fighting but re-opened within a few months thanks to the vigorous and effective action of the UN Ethiopian troops under Colonel Alemu in restoring and maintaining peace. The European directors of Géomines, who received us very hospitably, paid warm tribute to the Ethiopians. They emphasized that, in present circumstances, the continued presence of UN troops in Manono was essential to the continuation of the company's activities.

Géomines is almost a self-contained unit, since its imports are limited to certain finished steel items, and it produces, itself, most of the spare parts needed for its machinery. Besides tin, it produces 25 per cent of the world output of tantalite, as well as several other metals. At present it employs 1625 persons, compared with a pre-Independence total of 2500. The reduction is partly due to the operation of the International Tin Agreement.

There is one large primary school in Manono, with 2000 pupils. It is under the direction of the Catholic mission, which consists of two European and three Congolese priests. Père Jean informed us that the school is short of all supplies. This is also the case with another large mission school, St. Paul, about 10 km. from Manono.

The hospital, which has about 100 beds, is the property of Géomines, but is not restricted to their employees. The X-ray apparatus is functioning but requires servicing. Medical supplies used to come from Elisabethville, and certain medicines (of which Dr. Estimé took note) are now in short supply. The Géomines also has a clinic in the African township which serves 300 patients a day.

Several buildings in Manono have suffered from the ravages of Balubakat jeunesse and, more recently, the fighting of last September. In particular, the magnificent foyer social, built by the Géomines, was totally pillaged by the jeunesse and is now an empty shell. Nevertheless Manono, in general, presents an impression of peace and economic activity. There is, however, a shortage of consumer goods, with the exception of beer, which is produced by the Géomines brewery. It is planned to re-start the Géomines-sponsored fishing industry in Malemba Nkulu which normally supplies Manono with fish. There is an Air Congo service between Albertville and Manono once a week.

Mulongo

There are no airstrips at Mulongo or Malemba Nkulu. Therefore, we had to change from the DC.3 to helicopters at Manono. Technical difficulties delayed the departure of the helicopters with the result

that our visits to Malemba Nkulu and, particularly, Mulongo had to be greatly curtailed. Colonel Alemu accompanied us on these visits. It was arranged that Dr. Estimé should pay return visits to both places, also to Mwanza and Ankoro, the following day.

We received a tumultuous welcome in Mulongo, where we left a case of medicines with the Chef de Poste for the nearby Protestant mission hospital. The doctor at the latter, Dr. Williams, is one of only two European doctors who stayed in the interior of northern Katanga throughout all the troubles. We had planned to return to see him later in the day, but difficulties in starting one of the helicopters made this impossible. It was left to Dr. Estimé to see him, find out the most urgent medical needs, and deliver six sacks of milk for the hospital.

Mulongo is still suffering from floods. Food, especially fish, appears adequate, but there is a total scarcity of other consumer goods.

Malemba Nkulu

We also received a tremendous, and more organized, welcome in Malemba Nkulu. The Administrator read a prepared speech (see Annex VI), and this was followed by a parade of the home guard. This is a locally organized, volunteer body, as there are no regular troops in Malemba Nkulu. They presented a gallant picture, marching smartly, clad in anything remotely resembling a uniform, and complete with a small band using mainly home-made instruments. The enthusiasm of the crowd was tempered by derisory noises from some groups. Colonel Alemu explained that these were Balubakat jeunesse, who had been evicted from Manono. Later we saw some of them swaggering through the town armed with sticks and parts of bicycles.

Our meeting and lunch at the home of the Administrator were marked by a strange, almost theatrical, episode. This was the appearance of a young Belgian, bearded and raggedly clothed, who claimed that he had been living in the Congo since 1955 and in the bush for the past 18 months, and had just come on foot and by pirogue from Bukama, 200 km. away. He gave his name as Van Dam and age as 27, and said that he had been arrested twice as a "cartelliste" by the Katangese gendarmerie. He was in a highly nervous state, declined a suggestion of transportation to Leopoldville and said his only wish was to find his Muluba wife and children and re-settle in Mwanza (near Bukama).

This episode reduced the time available for a general discussion with the Administrator. However, it is clear that Malemba Nkulu lacks virtually everything. Fortunately, fish is abundant, and there is a little meat from hunting although, in general, people are afraid to hunt for fear that shooting may provoke incidents with the Katangese gendarmerie. The latter are reported to be continuously harassing villages in the district. Crops have been largely destroyed by the floods, but a little maize and manioc is available. Conditions in Malemba Nkulu itself seem calm, but there is evidently an incipient threat of trouble from the jeunesse.

The hospital is under the direction of a remarkable woman, Soeur Erika, a Yugoslav nun who is also a doctor. She is the second of the two

doctors, mentioned above, who have stayed in the interior of northern Katanga throughout all the troubles. Her staff consists of two assistants médicaux, a small number of infirmiers, and one European sister. The hospital is desperately short of certain medicines, also mattresses. It serves some 1200 patients a day, and Socur Erika is also caring for a sizeable group of orphans. She showed us plans for reconstructing and enlarging the hospital, and we explained that this was outside the scope of UN operations. However, it would certainly deserve the attention of appropriate charitable organizations. We left two cases of medicines and eight sacks of milk at this hospital.

Refugees from Elisabethville

Before any large numbers of refugees are moved from Elisabethville to northern Katanga, it is important that an expert mission of enquiry should visit the main areas of destination. Although food supplies may prove adequate in most places, there will be serious problems of accommodation and health which should, so far as possible, be tackled in advance. Presumably the main transit point will be Albertville, and tents could be brought from Kamina for this purpose. However, there is a danger that a great number of the refugees will try to settle in Albertville itself, beyond the capacity of the town to absorb them. Staff will, in any case, be needed to help organize the reception of the refugees.

Refugees for places on or near the railway line, Albertville-Kabalo and a short way beyond, can be sent from Albertville by train. However, before any refugees are sent to Kabalo, it is essential that a public health specialist be sent there to organize necessary measures, including spraying, as the receding floods constitute a serious health danger. It is also important to arrange for resumption of water and electricity supplies (see section above on Kabalo).

Refugees for Manono might be sent direct by DC.3 from Elisabethville. However, transport to some places beyond Manono may be difficult until the floods have subsided.

General impressions

Northern Katanga has probably suffered more from violence and, recently, floods than any other part of the Congo. Until political stability can be restored, it will remain a highly sensitive area. Except for Albertville itself and Manono, where there are UN troops, Europeans evidently do not feel that conditions are sufficiently secure to permit their return, and this is hindering economic recovery.

Nevertheless, in the places we visited we got an impression of a gradual return to normality, which needs to be helped in every way possible. Fortunately, there does not appear to be any general shortage of food, in spite of the damage done to crops by the floods. There is, however, a serious shortage of medicines, an almost total lack of educational materials and basic consumer goods, and dangers to health consequent on the floods.

Recommendations for specific action

Health

A. General

(I) WHO should advise the northern Katanga authorities on the medical and hospital supplies most urgently needed at those hospitals (and neighbouring dispensaries) where doctors are already, or are about to be, installed. The DCMP should, in turn, be advised to give high priority to requisitions for such supplies.

(II) Available space on UN aircraft should be used to carry such medical supplies from Leopoldville to Albertville and, as necessary, to such places in the interior as Manono, Mulongo and Malemba Nkulu until normal communications are restored.

(III) The WHO X-ray technician should visit Albertville and other hospitals as soon as possible to report on their X-ray apparatus, and initiate the necessary work to put it in order.

(IV) There is urgent need in Albertville and, especially, Kabalo for insecticides to combat the swarms of mosquitoes that are plaguing these places and presenting a threat to health. Insecticides are understood to have been already requisitioned and to be ready for despatch from the DCMP, and available space should be used on UN planes to transport them from Leopoldville to Albertville. Supplies for Kabalo can be sent on from Albertville by rail.

(V) To deal with the shortage of mattresses in the hospitals at Albertville, Nyunzu, Kabalo and Malemba Nkulu, the authorities in northern Katanga should be advised to obtain sufficient quantities of cotton ticking which, as an emergency measure, could be made into mattresses stuffed with dried grass.

(VI) The International League of Red Cross Societies should be asked to examine the possibility of introducing a milk distribution scheme for the children in Albertville, Nyunzu and Kabalo.

B. Albertville

(VII) The northern Katanga authorities should be advised, if they have not already done so, to requisition a new engine for the broken-down ambulance in Albertville; also sufficient screening to protect the main hospital in Albertville against flies and mosquitoes.

C. Nyunzu

(VIII) The WHO doctor in Nyunzu urgently needs a car, preferably a Volkswagen, with which to visit neighbouring dispensaries, also Kabalo until such time as a doctor is installed there. Highest priority should be given to meeting this need.

(IX) The northern Katanga authorities should be advised to requisition a new ambulance for Nyunzu.

(X) The Civilian Officer in Albertville should take up with the northern Katanga authorities and the CFL the possibility of connecting the hospital in Nyunzu with the CFL water supply. It is understood that ONUC has a stock of piping in Albertville which might be used for this purpose. In the meantime, the requisitioning of spare parts for the "camion-citerne" should be followed up urgently.

D. Kabalo

(XI) WHO should consider sending a public health specialist to Kabalo as soon as possible to report on the health problems resulting from the receding floods and to supervise the use of the insecticides referred to in (IV) above.

(XII) WHO should do their utmost to instal a doctor in Kabalo as soon as possible. A car, to permit him to visit dispensaries, will be essential.

(XIII) The northern Katanga authorities should be advised to settle outstanding bills with the CFL in respect of water and electricity supplied to Kabalo, on the understanding that the CFL would then restore the water and electricity supply to the town.

Educational

(XIV) An official of the northern Katanga educational service and a representative of UNESCO should be invited to participate in a future mission, to visit the schools and report on needs, with a view to ensuring, amongst other things, that adequate educational supplies are made available for the next scholastic year.

Telecommunications

(XV) The Civilian Officer in Albertville should obtain details of the spare parts urgently needed for repairing the Albertville telephone system, so that representations may be made to secure their early supply by the central authorities.

Economic

(XVI) With a view to easing the acute shortage of consumer goods in the interior, discussions should be initiated with the Albertville authorities, merchants, the ANC, and the CFL, regarding the possibility of sending special trains, with supplies of basic consumer goods, to places as far as practicable along the line Albertville-Kamina. Merchants bringing the goods would have ANC protection, and the cooperation of the local authorities would be necessary to ensure cash payment and orderly distribution by local merchants. It might be advisable for the northern Katanga authorities to appoint officials, specifically charged with preventing profiteering. For places at present inaccessible by normal means of communication, the use of UN aircraft should be considered.

(XVII) Since Albertville itself is short of many consumer goods, the above proposal would involve first getting increased supplies to the Albertville merchants. For this purpose, the use of available space on UN aircraft should be considered. Wherever it can be shown that normal means of transport - road, rail, river or commercial aircraft - are inadequate or temporarily unavailable, there is a strong case for using UN aircraft, on a cost basis, as an emergency measure. In such circumstances, it does not appear defensible that UN aircraft should be flying half-empty as, reportedly, they often do.

(XVIII) In order to maintain the production of the main industries of northern Katanga, every effort should be made to avoid delays in the granting of import licences for spare parts needed for the upkeep of their machinery.

Future Missions

(XIX) From July onwards the Civilian Officer will use the DC.3 or "Otter" stationed at Albertville for monthly visits to Nyunzu, Kabalo and Manono. He may also visit smaller places in the interior from time to time as necessary, using the "Otter" (Ankoro, Katombe) or helicopters (Malemba Nkulu, Mulongo, etc.) as appropriate. He will prepare a provisional itinerary at least two weeks in advance, and cable this to ONUC headquarters, where it will be conveyed to all branches of Civilian Operations for comment and requests for participation. The Civilian Officer will then prepare a firm plan which will be made available to all participants.