

File

1/2

EASE RETAIN  
GINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-0787

BOX 10

FILE 7

7C

CONFIDENTIAL

*Sum*  
*2/3*

MEMORANDUM

MIL INT 2/E/1

28 Feb 62

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff)

ANC Air Force

1. From a very reliable source we just learned that Mr DE GROEVE, who is acting as CO ANC Air Force HQ at NDOLO, received a message from ANC ALBERTVILLE around 1400 local time today.
2. The telegram contained a request for air support at ALBERTVILLE because ANC there expect an attack from SOUTH.
3. Three aircraft now based at NDOLO were requested for that air support:
  - 2 T-6 (Harvard)
  - 1 Dornier 27.
4. The above aircraft are NOT equipped with armament, however, explosives could be dropped from these aircraft.
5. This Branch does NOT agree for the time being that a threat exists from the KAPONA - BAUDOUINVILLE defensive sector.

*[Signature]*  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col  
Chief of Military Intelligence

CONFIDENTIAL

S E C R E T

MEMORANDUM


MIL INT 6/A/5

26 Feb 62

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff)

Air Recce LUFIRA Bridges

1. Aerial reconnaissance was carried out along the road EVILLE - JADOTVILLE on 23 Feb 62 at 1410 - 1445 G.M.T.
2. Aircraft used, was a C47 (UN No 215), flown by a Brazilian crew. Observers were Lt-Col PAUL and Major CARLSON.
3. The following observations were made:
  - a. All road bridges EVILLE - JADOTVILLE are intact. NO roadblocks observed;
  - b. At LUFIRA road bridge was a check point for road traffic;
  - c. LUFIRA railway bridge is NOT destroyed;
  - d. One Gendarmerie truck marked with a white X on its roof, was parked on the highroad 21 kms NORTH of EVILLE;
  - e. At LUFIRA bridge one military truck and about ten soldiers were observed. NO defence arrangements observed around the bridges;
  - f. One green and white painted aircraft, type Piper Commanche, took off from JADOTVILLE - KAMATANDA airfield at 1444 G.M.T. The plane headed SOUTH;
  - X g. Six photos were taken of the LUFIRA bridges.

  
r ( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Intelligence

Distribution:

For Information:

Air Commander  
Chief of Military Operations

S E C R E T

Seen by 014/50

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S E C R E T

*1/3*

MEMORANDUM

MIL INT 4/A/5

26 Feb 62

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff)

*[Signature]*  
*be*  
*27 Feb 62*

Aerial Photos KONGOLO

1. Attached herewith, please find a copy of the photo interpretation report received from No 5 Squadron, based on photo-recce of KONGOLO, carried out on 20 Feb 62.
2. Photographs and the mosaic of KONGOLO are held by this Branch and can be seen, if required.

*[Signature]*  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Intelligence

Distribution:

For Information:

Chief of Military Operations

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

ANNEX A  
TO MIL INT 4/A/5  
DATED 26 FEB 62

PHOTO INTERPRETATION REPORT NO. 9 (1ST PHASE)

From : No. 5 Canberra Squadron ( I.A.F. )      PILOT: SQN.LDR. MADAN  
NAV'TOR: FLT.LT. SOOD  
To : Fighter Ops  
Military Intell.

Sortie : IAF. Det. 5 Kamina 11      Dated 20 Feb 62

Print Quality : Good      Weather : Cloudy

The sortie covers Kongolo Town, and areas along the three runs. The coverage is good and of an approximate scale of R.F. 1/8,200.

There is no presence of any convoy or troop movement on the roads.

No marked sign of activities are noticed on the Rly. stations covered in the photograph. There are a few passenger and a couple of goods wagons near the dockyard terminus of the Rly. line. The main Rly. Stn. in the city has just one Rly. compartment on the railway line.

At the dockyard one small vessel and three bigger vessels are in the water and 6 big vessels and a couple of smaller craft are on the dry docks. The vessels in the water are stationary.

There is no other movement on the railway tracks, the river or roads.

There is a marked area of houses and residential quarters where most of the houses have the roofs missing. This generally seems to be due to fire.

No gun positions in the open area are traceable.

Further covers taken of the same area can reveal results about any movements on the railway tracks, roads and the river after comparative study of all these covers taken at different times.

Date: 22 February, 1962.

( K. P. SHARMA ) PLT. OFFR.,  
Photo Interpretation Officer,  
No. 5 Canberra Squadron, IAF.

S E C R E T

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

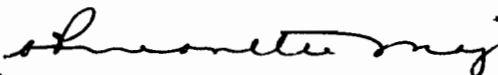
MIL INT 2/B

23 Feb 62

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff)

Move ANC-LEO LULU-AVILLE-KABALO

1. The following aircraft have been allocated to move ANC-LEO forces from LULU to AVILLE *with effect from 24 Feb 62*:
  - a. Two DC4 (one from AIR CONGO);
  - b. Two DC3.
2. The total number of troops to be moved daily is expected to be 276. HQ ANC has already initiated this Operation LULU-AVILLE by ordering 3 Para Commando Bn to proceed immediately. This bn should be at AVILLE the latest by Monday noon, 26 Feb. The 8-13-17 bns will follow.
3. It is understood that 3 and 8 bns will remain at KABALO while 13 and 17 will proceed to KONGOLO.

  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Intelligence

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S E C R E T

MEMORANDUM

MIL INT 2/E

24 Feb 62

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff)

NORTH KATANGA

GENERAL

1. The situation in NORTH KATANGA remains unchanged since our last report. The Katangese Gendarmerie appear to be firmly established in KONGOLO. Their dispositions in this area are:

	<u>Place/Area</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Approx Strength</u>
a.	KONGOLO	33 Bn	700
b.	KABONGO	Two coys ex 24 Bn	300
c.	KANIAMA	24 Bn (-)	500
d.	KAPANGA	Two coys	300
e.	KAMINAVILLE AREA	22 Bn, 32 Bn	1500
f.	MITWABA	21 Bn	650
g.	BAUDOUINVILLE-KAPONA	23 Bn	850

2. The Gendarmerie is consolidating in the following places:

a. KONGOLO

b. KABONGO - On road KABONGO-KABALO, air recce disclosed that the road bridge, 34 kms from KABONGO, was demolished. From the bridge onwards, intensive defence works existed on both sides of the road for about 40 kms. The road was found blocked and dug at about a dozen places. Similar activity was observed at KATOMPI, 70 kms short of KABALO.

c. KAPONA - Approximately two coys are well dug in astride the road KAPONA-AVILLE in the region of MAKALA HILLS, just NORTH of KAPONA.

*air  
visual recce by  
off rptd to my  
month.*

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S E C R E T

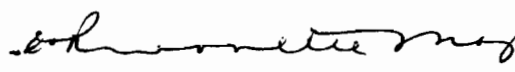
- 2 -

ANC-LEO MOVE

3. The move of 3 Cdo Bn commenced yesterday. A DC-4 is scheduled to take off with 51 troops again this morning. A flight arrived ALBERTVILLE from LULUABOURG on 23 Feb 62 carrying two officers and forty men. This Branch has just been informed that 82 men arrived ALBERTVILLE today 1254B in one DC-3 and one DC-4. One more DC-4 has been arranged by charter from Air Congo for the air lift. That brings the total of aircraft to three DC-4 and two DC-3 which were ordered to reach LULUABOURG this morning. Of these, two DC-3 and one DC-4 of the Congolese Air Force left this morning for LULUABOURG. This Branch has been informed that HQ ANC does NOT propose to despatch ANC troops to KABALO on arrival from LULUABOURG but await until units can be correctly grouped.

ALBERTVILLE

4. Air recce over road ALBERTVILLE-KAPONA revealed approximately two coys of STAN-ANC still in the MAKALA HILLS region. There was NO activity however. Contrary to rumours, the Katangese Gendarmerie is NOT contemplating any move towards ALBERTVILLE.

  
r ( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col  
Chief of Military Intelligence

Distribution:

For Information:

Chief of Military Operations

S E C R E T



S E C R E T

MEMORANDUM

MIL INT 2/A/3

12 Feb 62

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff)

Report on LUBUNDA and KONGOLO Massacre

1. A white father from BUNIA (ITURI) arrived at LEOPOLDVILLE on 26 Jan 62 via STANLEYVILLE where he met the three missionaries who had escaped from LUBUNDA. The following is submitted for your information.

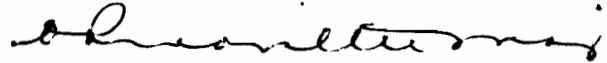
2. He reports that there were five missionaries of the Order of the Holy Spirit at LUBUNDA. They wanted to go to KONGOLO in order to get to safety. Two of them, Father René Tournay and Brother Bernulfe Heemskerk left in a lorry with some pupils; Father Maurice Seyssens and Father André Remy and the Congolese Abbé Jean-Louis Lambert were to follow in two days. The latter party left on bicycles by road following the railway. After travelling the 50 km they arrived in the evening on the hill overlooking KONGOLO. Seeing that all the city was in flames they turned back but they did not go back to LUBUNDA. The following day they tried to cross the river Lunigwe to get to TSHOPA in KASAI. They did not manage to do so, the inhabitants of the region demanding 3000 CFrs to ferry them across. Having no more money the missionaries wandered in the bush until they met the chief of the region. He advised them to return to LUBUNDA where he said, everything was calm. The fathers fell into the trap; LUBUNDA was occupied by the Balubakat youth and Congolese soldiers. When the youth saw the fathers they shot at them with primitive rifles. Father André Remy was wounded in the thigh and Abbé Jean-Louis in the leg. They fled again, but totally exhausted, they were taken prisoner by the Balubakat youth. These handed them over to the soldiers who began beating them. Then Colonel Pakassa arrived, intervened, and took the missionaries under his protection. He drove them in his own car via SAMBA to KASONGO. Whenever the colonel had to leave the fathers he left a guard of five loyal soldiers with them.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

-2-

3. At KASONGO, the wounded men received their first treatment from two loyal Congolese male nurses. From KASONGO a UN aircraft came to take them to STANLEYVILLE. Father Maurice Seyssens is at present in the bursar's office of the priests of the Sacré-Coeur, while the two wounded missionaries are being given treatment at the clinic. Their wounds give no cause for alarm.



( N Borchgrevink )

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Intelligence

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 1/D/2-1

22 Jan 62

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff)

Local Situation - LEOPOLDVILLE

1. Mr Antoine GIZENGA arrived in LEO on 20 Jan 62 in the afternoon. He has since been kept under UN protective custody at the specific request of Prime Minister ADOULA.
2. Since his arrival in LEO, there have been some severe reactions in the local populations, especially among those who are Pro GIZENGISTS. They are also carrying on anti UN propaganda to suit their purpose. It further appears that the vast majority of the population is NOT aware of the exact circumstances of the UN custody given to Mr GIZENGA. This is causing serious misunderstanding about the role of UN in CONGO.
3. For a long period now, the relations between the local population in LEO and the ONUC authorities/personnel have been cordial. We have had NO trouble in the town affecting the UN. It is therefore imperative that we should do everything possible to maintain the existing good relations and clear away any misunderstandings.
4. In view of the above, we strongly recommend that an approach be made to Prime Minister ADOULA to make a public statement to clarify the circumstances concerning the detention of GIZENGA by the UN. He should particularly make it clear that GIZENGA has been kept under UN custody at his specific request and that until the charges against GIZENGA are investigated, he will remain in UN custody at the request of the Central Government.
5. An immediate action is considered necessary to avoid any undesirable incidents in the town.

*N Borchgrevink*  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Intelligence

S E C R E T

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM


MIL INFO 1/D/2

10 Jan 62

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff)

Request for Leaflets

1. A letter written by SJ HARE, 20 Wilmar Gardens, West Wickham, KENT, ENGLAND, addressed to CO Swedish Air Force, is attached for your information.
2. The letter, though NOT very elaborate or eloquent, clearly reveals the interest being taken by individuals and specially ex-soldiers in the UN action in KATANGA. An important point to note is that this individual keeps himself abreast with the latest situation in KATANGA.

  
, ( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col  
Chief of Military Intelligence

CONFIDENTIAL

A. J. 81

20, 11th Street, N.Y.

West, N.Y.

Kent, England.

12. 12. 61.

C.O., Swedish Air Force,  
Congo.

Dear Sir,

Pleased to send you ~~my~~ papers if you wish at all and as a collector and founder of the PYSWAR SOCIETY that deals in leaflets wondered if you could kindly spare me a few dropped in Katanga.

Hoping that you try and enjoy your Xmas away and know what it is like as myself in N.Africa, Italy & France with the 1st, 8th & 5th Armies, I am, Yours sincerely.,

Thanking you for your kindness,



RESTRICTED

MEMORANDUM

MIL INT 1/D/2-1

3 Feb 62

Force Commander (thru Chief of Staff)

Workers' Demonstration at LEOPOLDVILLE 2/3 Feb 62

1. It is reliably learnt that there were NO developments on Friday, 2 Feb 62.
2. It is expected that on Saturday at 0700 hours a meeting will be held at Marché Congolais (Avenue Bangala area). This may be followed by a procession which is expected to take the following route:
  - a. Blvd ALBERT including the ROYAL - Ave de la 8ème Armée - Promenade de la Raquette - Parliament Building - Ave Tilkens, passing in front of the Prime Minister's residence.
3. HQ ANC LEOPOLDVILLE has everything under control and NO difficulty is anticipated.

*[Signature]*  
( N Borchgrevink )

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Intelligence

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MEMORANDUM

MIL INT 4/D/5

1 Feb 62

Chief of Military Intelligence

Report - Visit to KATANGA

AIM

1. The aim of this report is to report collected information during liaison visit in KATANGA 25 to 29 Jan 62.

ITINERARY

2. The itinerary followed is as shown below with approximate timings:

a. Departure NDJILI -	25-1200 A
b. Arrival ALBERTVILLE -	25-1700 B
c. Departure ALBERTVILLE -	26-1400 B
d. Arrival ELISABETHVILLE -	26-1600 B
e. Departure ELISABETHVILLE -	28-0940 B
f. Arrival MANONO -	28-1140 B
g. Departure MANONO -	28-1245 B
h. Arrival KAMINA -	28-1445 B
j. Departure KAMINA -	28-1630 B
k. Arrival ELISABETHVILLE -	28-1810 B
l. Departure ELISABETHVILLE -	29-1010 B
m. Arrival LULUABOURG -	29-1200 A
n. Departure LULUABOURG -	29-1310 A
o. Arrival NDJILI -	29-1515 A

ALBERTVILLE

3. In ALBERTVILLE, some contacts were made with the European population and ONUC personnel stationed in the city. The following information was collected from a reliable source:

- a. Since the arrival of the BALUBAKAT party in September, exportation and importation has come to a halt. Stores are closed and shelves are empty;

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- b. The local administration is prosecuting the European population who is fleeing the country;
- c. It was reported that on 26 and 27 Jan, some 20-25 European families have left the area. Many of these people were born in the CONGO and are leaving with only a few suitcases;
- d. It is reported that only 12 European families will be left at ALBERTVILLE after the 26 Jan 62. Unless conditions improve, they are also planning to leave the country in the near future;
- e. The American dollar is worth 225 francs on the black market.

ELISABETHVILLE

4. In ELISABETHVILLE, it was found that UN troops in the area are keeping HQ KATANGA Command well informed of the situation. KATANGA Command made the following requests:

- a. 100 copies of ELISABETHVILLE map prints;
- b. Urgent need of printing paper, 12 x 18 cm;
- c. 50 copies of JADOTVILLE and KIPUSHI map prints;
- d. One roll of tracing paper;
- e. Major CARLSON is invited to proceed to ELISABETHVILLE to study air photos with their air photo interpretation team.

5. Two ex-detainees of UN, Mr. PIETERS and Mr. BETTENDORF were visited. Mr. PIETERS was planning to leave for BELGIUM on 1 Feb 62 to rejoin his family. His garage and painting shop are now occupied by Irish troops. Mr. BETTENDORF's bakery is producing at full capacity.

MANONO

6. Following is an extract of the "Guide du Voyageurs, Congo Belge et Ruanda-Urundi" 1958 edition:

.../3

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"Manono's development is due to the fact that it is the site of the headquarters of the Compagnie Géologique et Minière des Ingénieurs et Industriels Belges (Géomines), established in 1910, and of its subsidiary, the Société Minière de Kamola. Besides tin (cassiterite), Géomines has discovered a large coal deposit on the borders of Tanganyika (Greinerville). The mining, transport and treatment of cassiterite are fully mechanized operations. An electric smelter manufactures tin ingots. Electrical energy is furnished by the 15,000 CV hydro-electric station at Piana Mwanga.

"The creation and development of the site of Manono is one of the most remarkable of its kind.

"This mining center offers to both indigenous and European workers modern comforts with relaxation facilities, family welfare and everything necessary for a pleasant life.

"In addition to hospitals, maternity centers, various social enterprises and educational organizations, Géomines has established a large recreation center for its personnel (a sports stadium, playground, club and restaurant)."

7. Travelling through the streets of MANONO today, one finds only destruction and utter neglect. The European district which counted some 100 families and 450 inhabitants is now deserted as only 19 Europeans are left in MANONO of which 4 are women. All social activities which were very flourishing some months ago are now non-existent.

8. The following information was obtained from a reliable source:

- a. Until the recent troubles, the mine, the smelting plant, the electric power plant and the charcoal mines operated by GÉOMINES of MANONO were supplying work to some 4,000 Congolese and supporting a Congolese population evaluated at approximately 40,000;
- b. The mines and the smelting plant have NOT been operating for some two months;

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- c. Two more months are needed before it can be put back in operation;
- d. To renew normal activities, full protection must be given to the company workers and installations by the UN against the ANC and particularly BALUBAKAT;
- e. The company installations have been looted on three different occasions and it will require the purchase and importation of instruments and tools before normal activities can be resumed;
- f. If UN cannot give the necessary protection to the workers, the company will be forced to abandon MANONO within the next two months.

*J. Monreault*  
(J. MONREULT)  
Capt

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S E C R E T

MEMORANDUM

*See  
2/2*

MIL INT 5/A/5

30 Jan 62

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff)

*[Signature]*  
2/1

Arms Traffic

1. Reference your memorandum of 17 Jan 62.
2. An investigation has been carried out to check upon the alleged dealings in fire arms between the Tunisians and the manager of the American Bar.
3. It has been found that the information is NOT correct.

*[Signature]*

( N Borchgrevink )

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Intelligence

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

MEMORANDUM

MIL INT 5/A/5

24 Jan 62

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff)

1. Your attention is invited to attached letter (Annex A) from FUNI Symphorien and KATSHAKA Alphonse.
2. Our comments on the contents of the letter are enumerated below:

a. INTRODUCTORY PARA

It is true that UN troops have NOT been to the territory of KAPANGA, SANDOA and DILOLO. Our forces are located nowhere near these areas and it is NOT practicable to send any patrols to these areas. A very good route exists from ANGOLA up to KAPANGA in North Western part of KATANGA. We had previous information that this route was being used by the Katangese for the smuggling of arms and other military equipment through ANGOLA. Although we have NO specific details on this, it is surmised that considerable amount of arms would be dumped in KAPANGA area via DILOLO. Some mercenaries are also expected to be with the gendarmes in KAPANGA and other Northern Sectors. Over two companies of Katangese Gendarmerie are reported to be in KAPANGA alone.

b. PARA 1

The existence of bases between LUIZA and KAPANGA near the KATANGA/KASAI border is very likely. This border area was also mined by the Katangese. A base between KAPANGA and SANDOA is also likely. The existence of one or two small aircraft cannot be ruled out. Some mercenaries, especially of French nationality are likely to be in these areas. The question of their preparing for an attack on UN troops is rather far fetched.

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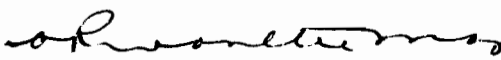
c. PARA 2

At KISENGE, there is a landing ground for small aircraft. A few small aircraft are probably based at this airstrip. It may be recalled that sometime back there was a report of aircraft landings/take-off from DIVUMA. The aerial recce at that time did NOT observe any aircraft. However, a suitable landing ground at KISENGE was observed.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

3. The report of the two signatories is generally speaking exaggerated and very vague. Although it has some partial intelligence points, it cannot be relied upon as such. From our point of view, we may be able to undertake the following two steps:

- a. Carry out fresh aerial recce of the above areas with a view to verify the information. May we have your concurrence for this;
- b. Take suitable action to control the DILOLO route through ANGOLA. This might have been possible if ANGOLA had accepted the stationing of UN observers on the border. The question of stationing a strong UN post at DILOLO may also be considered. There will be several difficult problems to be solved before this could be done.

  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Intelligence

English Translation of Letter  
Received from Mr FUNI and  
Mr KATSHAKA (Congolese)

Subject: The Katanga Affair

The Special Representative of the  
Secretary General in  
LEOPOLDVILLE.

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned, Symphorien FUNI and Alphonse KATSHAKA, Katanga refugees of the Tshokwe tribe, have the honour to inform you that since the events in Katanga the UN has not inspected the territories of Kapanga, Sandoa and Dilolo, where TSHOMBE is hiding his mercenaries and heavy arms depots.

We inform you that there are two bases set up for the armament of Tshombe's army.

1) In Kapanga, there is a base between Luiza and Kapanga and another between Kapanga and Sandoa. These two bases are the strongest and it is there that the aircraft and ammunition are hidden. French and South-African mercenaries are preparing there to attack the UN in Katanga.

2) At Kisenge-Manganese in the Territory of Dilolo there are some aircraft and considerable numbers of Katanga gendarmes as well as some heavy arms. There is not much at Sandoa, merely some ammunition and few troops of Katanga gendarmes.

We submit that this region should be inspected immediately as well as the frontier of Dilolo for there also Tshombe is receiving arms.

In the territory of Dilolo, men and women are being killed and ill-treated without anybody's knowledge.

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We also request you to have this information passed on to the UN Force Commander at Elisabethville so that he may be on his guard.

Yours etc....

FUNI Symphorien  
(signed)

KATSHAKA Alphonse

Copies to:

- The Prime Minister and Minister  
of National Defence  
LEOPOLDVILLE.
- UN Force Commander  
ELISABETHVILLE.
- Mr. MUHUNGA Ambroise,  
General President of the  
A.T.C.A.R.  
and Secretary of State of the  
Ministry of Mines and Energy,  
LEOPOLDVILLE.

S E C R E T

Copy No **1**

MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 4/D

HQ ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

19 Jan 62

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached are the following annexes:
- a. Annex 1 - Summary of Events - Report No 32;
  - b. Annex 2 - Biography No 12

( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col  
Chief of Military Intelligence

Distribution:

For Information:

Copy No ①	- Force Commander
" " 2	- Air Commander
" " 3 - 5	- UN HQ NEW YORK (Military Adviser)
" " 6	- Chief of Staff
" " 7	- Chief of Military Operations
" " 8	- Chief Fighter Ops Officer
" " 9 - 10	- HQ LEOPOLDVILLE COMMAND LEO
" " 11 - 12	- HQ ONUC COQUILHATVILLE
" " 13 - 14	- HQ Ethiopian Bde STANLEYVILLE
" " 15 - 16	- HQ 3 Bde MSF BUKAVU
" " 17 - 18	- HQ KATANGA COMMAND EVILLE
" " 19	- HQ 1 Bde
" " 20	- HQ 2 Bde
" " 21	- HQ 3 Bde
" " 22	- HQ KATANGA COMMAND A Sector AVILLE
" " 23	- HQ KATANGA COMMAND C Sector KAMINA
" " 24 - 25	- HQ 3 Nigerian Bde LULUABOURG
" " 26	- CC 1 Fighter Sqn KAMINA
" " 27	- CC 5 Fighter Sqn KAMINA
" " 28	- CC 22 Fighter Sqn KAMINA
" " 29 - 30	- File MIL INFO 5/C

S E C R E T



S E C R E T

ANNEX 1  
TO MIL INFO 4/D  
TO DISSIMINATION  
DATED 19 JAN 62

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

0700Z hrs 11 Jan 62 - 0700Z hrs 18 Jan 62

Rep ort No 32

GENERAL

1. On 15 Jan the National Chamber of Deputies passed a motion censuring Mr GIZENGA for his refusal to obey the Parliamentary Resolution of 8 Jan demanding that he return immediately to LEOPOLDVILLE from STANLEYVILLE. The censure motion had been introduced on 12 Jan by Mr. DERICOYARD, a moderate, and was passed despite the fact that Mr GIZENGA had, in the interval between the introduction of the motion and the vote on it, announced that he would return on 20 Jan (see ORIENTALE). The vote was 67 in favour, 1 opposed, and 4 abstentions. All those who spoke in the hour-long preliminary debate, including many of Mr GIZENGA's erstwhile followers, were highly critical of Mr GIZENGA's policies. On 16 Jan Premier ADCULA announced that Mr GIZENGA had automatically lost his position as Vice Premier of the Central Government when the censure motion was passed and that President KASA-VUBU would soon sign an ordinance to this effect. Premier ADCULA added that the judicial branch of the Central Government is considering initiating proceedings against Mr GIZENGA for his secessionist activities in ORIENTALE Province.

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2. Letters and telegrams from various SOUTH KASAI BALUBA organizations addressed to Central Government leaders, UN officials, and foreign diplomatic missions continue to pour into LEOPOLDVILLE. These communications all demand the release of Mr KALONJI, the SOUTH KASAI BALUBA leader, who has been held in voluntary custody in LEOPOLDVILLE since 28 Dec 61 when the National Parliament voted to remove his parliamentary immunity. Several hundred BALUBA Chiefs who came to LEOPOLDVILLE last week to protest Mr KALONJI's arrest have been returned to LULUABOURG by Central authorities and will eventually be returned to BAKWANGA.

3. In a pre-recorded interview which was telecast on 14 Jan Sir Roy FOLENSKY reiterated his objections to a UN proposal that impartial UN observers be stationed inside RHODESIA's KATANGA frontier to prevent illegal movement of arms and personnel across the border and again denied that RHODESIA had furnished military aid to KATANGA. Meanwhile the FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND is reportedly amending its visa requirements so that nationals of 11 European countries who have heretofore NOT required visas to pass through RHODESIA will now need transit permits. It is hoped that the new visa requirements will help prevent European mercenaries from passing into KATANGA from RHODESIA.

4. An investigating committee established by the Rhodesian government to inquire into the causes of the air crash last Sep in which the UN Secretary General and 16 others were killed began hearings in NDCIA on 16 Jan. The evidence presented on the first day of the hearings would tend to indicate that the crash was due to error on the part of the plane's crew. The committee was told that the aircraft carried NO navigator and NO trained radio operator. However, on 17 Jan, NDCIA airport authorities were attacked for failure to put emergency action into effect as soon as contact with the aircraft had been lost. The pilot of the Katangese Fouga jet has appeared at the hearings

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and has told the committee that his aircraft was NOT flying on the night of the crash. Many witnesses remain to be called as the hearings continue.

5. The Post Office has announced that a series of eight stamps in honour of the late Mr HAMMARSKJOLLD will go on sale on 20 Jan.

PROVINCE OF LEOPOLDVILLE

6. The Surete Nationale has issued a communique warning inhabitants of LEOPOLDVILLE that a number of well-armed bandits are at large in the city. The communique advises against going out at night in the city and above all against carrying large sums of money or other valuables. These safety precautions should be observed until the bandits have been apprehended at which time the population will be notified. In the same communique the Surete announced that a "plan of attack" against certain high officials had been detected. The authors of this plot have at their disposal a large number of highly effective arms and explosives. Part of their programme involves a plan to incite the masses to revolt. The population of LEOPOLDVILLE city is asked to cooperate with the Surete in apprehending these malefactors by giving the authorities any information they might have concerning the activities of these bandits and by informing against anyone who is in illegal possession of weapons or explosives.

7. In connection with the recent upsurge of banditism and general lawlessness in LEOPOLDVILLE, Central Government authorities have instituted measures to route out malefactors in the area. A thorough search of the city was begun on 16 Jan, and so far 800 persons, all of whom are unable to produce identification cards, have been arrested. A large number of firearms have also been found in the possession of unauthorized persons. These weapons have been confiscated.

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PROVINCE OF EQUATEUR

Nothing to report

PROVINCE OF ORIENTALE

8. On 13 Jan Gen LUNDULA arrested two Gendarmerie officers who had been spreading pro-GIZENGA manifests through the town of STANLEYVILLE. Mr GIZENGA retaliated by arresting three Gendarmerie officers and one sergeant, all of whom were pro-LUNDULA. Later in the day it was rumoured that Mr GIZENGA had had these four men killed, and on the afternoon of 13 Jan troops loyal to Gen LUNDULA surrounded the Gendarmerie Camp and launched an attack. Gen LUNDULA's supporters consisted of five companies of ANC troops, two companies of Para Commandos, two companies of Military Police, and the local Civil Police. Fighting continued all afternoon, and though LUNDULA's Para Commandos managed to get into the camp by 1800 hrs, the Gendarmes had still NOT completely evacuated the camp. One of Gen LUNDULA's soldiers was killed during this engagement; twelve Gendarmes were captured.

9. On the morning of 14 Jan a conference was held at Gen LUNDULA's HQ at which the Ethiopian Brigade Commander and the UN Civil Representative in STANLEYVILLE were present. The General stated that if the Gendarmerie laid down their arms, the matter would be settled peaceably. Gen LUNDULA then had a talk with five of the Gendarmes who were guarding Mr GIZENGA's residence, after which all 34 of GIZENGA's guards surrendered their arms to UN authorities and were taken into UN custody. The four men who had been arrested by GIZENGA's troops the previous day were handed over to UN authorities. Mr GIZENGA remained in his residence under UN protective guard. Meanwhile fighting at the Gendarmerie Camp continued. Finally a platoon of UN troops was dispatched to the Camp and began capturing Gendarmes and bringing them back to Brigade HQ. On 14 Jan UN troops captured 81 Gendarmes without firing a shot.

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10. After the bulk of the STANLEYVILLE Gendarmerie had been subdued and disarmed, about 50 remained at large. UN and ANC patrols were established to search for these run-aways, and so far 28 of them have been captured. UN and ANC troops continue to hunt out the rest, who, it is believed, have put on civilian clothes and mixed with the general population of STANLEYVILLE.

11. It is estimated that in the recent hostilities at STANLEYVILLE, Gen LUNDULA was able to count on the loyalty of about 1000 men while Mr GIZENGA's troops numbered only about 300. However, local military and civilian authorities in STANLEYVILLE now fear that STAN-ANC troops in KIVU and NORTH KATANGA who were under the command of "Col" PAKASSA (actually a member of the STANLEYVILLE Gendarmerie and presumably loyal to GIZENGA) may advance on STANLEYVILLE. On 18 Jan "Col" PAKASSA himself was arrested and brought to STANLEYVILLE. Gen LUNDULA has sent a 10-man patrol to PONTIHERVILLE to check on the eventuality of PAKASSA's troops returning. ANC troops are also patrolling all possible approaches to STANLEYVILLE. UN aerial reconnaissance showed NO movement on axis KONGOLO-KASONGO-KINDU-PONTIHERVILLE-STANLEYVILLE. Gen LUNDULA plans to send officers to various towns in ORIENTALE Province to investigate the attitude of the Gendarmerie in these towns. As for the STANLEYVILLE Gendarmerie, it has been dissolved by order of President KASA-VUBU.

12. Mr LOSALA, President of the Province of ORIENTALE, who was earlier considered to be a GIZENGA backer, rallied to Gen LUNDULA's side just before the fighting began in STANLEYVILLE. He delivered a radio message to the people of STANLEYVILLE asking that they support Gen LUNDULA and the Central Government. After calm had returned to STANLEYVILLE, Mr LOSALA sent a telegram to Premier ADOULA in which he accused Mr GIZENGA of deliberately inciting the population of STANLEYVILLE and holding him responsible for the recent bloodshed in STANLEYVILLE. In his telegram

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Mr LOSALA asked that Mr GIZENGA be kept in STANLEYVILLE until the ORIENTALE provincial government concludes an investigation into his activities. Mr LOSALA was put in office by Mr GIZENGA himself shortly after his return to STANLEYVILLE last Oct.

13. It has been reported that Mr BOCHELEY, a national deputy from ORIENTALE Province, was prevented from leaving STANLEYVILLE last week by Gen LUNDULA. Mr BOCHELEY intended to tour the interior of the Province and drum up sympathy for Mr GIZENGA. It will be recalled that in Sep 61 Mr BOCHELEY was sent by the Central Government to ELISABETHVILLE to act as Commissioner Extraordinary there. Mr BOCHELEY never took up his duties in ELISABETHVILLE, however.

14. Mr GIZENGA has reportedly sent a message to two Egyptian lawyers in CAIRO asking them to undertake his defense in the event that legal proceedings are instituted against him by the Central Government.

15. On 16 Jan 36 ANC-STAN soldiers and 2 officers arrived in STANLEYVILLE from KINDU and GOMA, and on 17 Jan, 19 soldiers and one officer arrived from KINDU. These elements are all friendly to Gen LUNDULA.

16. 17 Jan was the first anniversary of Mr LUMUMBA's death. A memorial service was held in STANLEYVILLE.

PROVINCE OF KIVU

17. President MIRUHO has reportedly sent a telegram to Premier ADOULA requesting that, in view of the recent massacres by ANC-STAN troops in KONGOLO (see KATANGA), additional ONUC forces be sent to the area now occupied by the murderous ANC-STAN elements. The ANC-STAN troops involved in the KONGOLO massacres are part of a group led by "Col" FAKASSA. It was members of this group who committed the infamous KINDU atrocities of 11 Nov. "Col"

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PAKASSA still has troops in KINDU and in KASONGO, both of which are in KIVU territory. KONGOLO itself is NOT far from the KIVU/KATANGA border.

18. UN troops have now evacuated KINDU and gone to GOMA.

19. ANC-LEO HQ has requested ONUC help in locating the wife and two children of Sous-Lieut LUHATA. Lieut LUHATA's family is missing in the KINDU area.

20. On 17 Jan seven European clergymen of St Paul's College near KABARE were threatened by some hooligans from KABARE who demanded the return of the family of the late administrator of KABARE. The KABARE administrator was murdered in the course of recent tribal clashes in the area, and his family was given protection at the College. Local police and ANC troops were called to the scene. The police fired a few shots, and in the confusion an ANC soldier was hit by a bullet. There are now about 60 ANC troops in the area.

21. UN troops in BUKAVU arrested a WATUTSI named SANUMA who was armed with a light pistol. He is believed to be connected with the recent RUANDA murders and will be handed over to RUANDA authorities.

22. On 16 Jan the Gendarmerie at RUTSHURU established a roadblock to prevent possible STAN-ANC incursions into GOMA and to keep WATUTSIS from smuggling arms into GOMA.

23. Capt MOA, the commanding officer of the GOMA Gendarmerie, is planning to visit his troops in BENI and BUTEMBO on 19 and 20 Jan.

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PROVINCE OF KATANGA

24. The KATANGA Provincial Assembly met in ELISABETHVILLE on 15 Jan and approved two points of a resolution ratifying the KITCHA Agreement. These two points were (1) recognition of President KASA-VUBU as President of the six CONGO provinces as they existed on 30 June 60; and (2) recognition of President KASA-VUBU as Commander-in-Chief of the Katangese Gendarmerie. The Assembly also approved a motion calling on the UN to send observers to its committed discussions. Voting on the remaining points of the resolution was postponed so as to give deputies from the interior of the Province time to consider its terms.

25. On the evening of 15 Jan an exchange of prisoners took place in ELISABETHVILLE under the auspices of the International Red Cross. Neither UN nor Katangese officials participated. 33 Katangese prisoners taken by UN troops at ELISABETHVILLE and MAFONG, were exchanged for 15 UN prisoners. A UN soldier who was taken prisoner in the LIDO-UNION MINIERE area on 14 Jan was returned shortly before the official exchange took place. There is still NO news of the UN officer who has been missing since 29 Nov.

26. Mr BOISSIER, the President of the International Red Cross, has asked the UN Secretary General to set up an independent commission of inquiry into the death of Mr OLIVET, the Chief Red Cross Representative in ELISABETHVILLE, who was killed in the course of UN/Katangese fighting last month. The Red Cross sent its own investigating committee to ELISABETHVILLE immediately after Mr OLIVET's body was discovered; however, the Red Cross was NOT able to carry out an inquiry on territory held by the UN nor could UN personnel be questioned. The UN has advised the Red Cross that it does NOT have the judicial and technical apparatus necessary to conduct such an investigation in ELISABETHVILLE.

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27. A UN battalion is assisting the ELISABETHVILLE Police in removing BALUBAS from abandoned European houses which they had occupied. The BALUBAS are being returned to the refugee camp.

28. Unarmed Katangese Gendarmes are now permitted to move about in ELISABETHVILLE. The local police are allowed to carry non-automatic weapons.

29. Information has been received of a New Years Day massacre in KONGOLO of 18 Roman Catholic priests and one brother. Details concerning these murders are entirely similar to those of the KINDU massacre of 11 Nov, and will NOT be repeated here. Suffice it to say that the perpetrators of the KONGOLO crime were again STAN-ANC troops under the command of "Col" FAKASSA. These troops apparently moved into KONGOLO on 31 Dec 61. The STAN-ANC soldiers were reportedly abetted in their detestable crime by members of the BALUBAKAT JEUNESSE. The victims--members of a teaching order--were reportedly accused of poisoning the minds of local people. They were all of Belgian nationality. A large number of African inhabitants of KONGOLO are also said to have been slaughtered as FAKASSA's troops moved into the town. The UN has NO representative in KONGOLO, and the nearest UN troops are 150 miles away.

30. On 17 Jan Capt MIKA, the commanding officer of ANC-STAN troops in ALBERTVILLE, approached HQ SECTOR A and asked for UN protection. He said there was trouble between him and Comdt UTSHUDI, the ANC commander at KABALO, who is presently in ALBERTVILLE. At about the same time, Comdt UTSHUDI went to the UN civil representative in ALBERTVILLE and told him that Capt MIKA had executed five Katangese Gendarmerie prisoners who had been captured at KABALO and brought to ALBERTVILLE. A meeting was arranged which was attended by the two rival officers and UN military authorities. At this meeting Capt MIKA confessed to the execution of the five Katangese prisoners.

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Comdt UTSHUDI and four others from his retinue and Capt MIKA and two of his followers have all been placed in UN custody. Capt MIKA was told to order his second-in-command to take control of the troops in the ANC camp and to ensure the safety of 45 prisoners at the camp. These prisoners are ANC troops who mutinied at KABALO some time ago and who are being held at ALBERTVILLE. HQ SECTOR A has requested an aircraft to lift Capt MIKA and Comdt UTSHUDI and the other ANC personnel being held with them either to LUCPOLDVILLE or to STANLEYVILLE. The 45 mutineers from KABALO would also leave ALBERTVILLE aboard this aircraft.

31. At the request of the UN and of the Katangese government, Mr SENN, International Red Cross Representative in ELISABETHVILLE went to ALBERTVILLE where he met with 123 members of the Katangese Gendarmerie and police who had sought UN protection in ALBERTVILLE last Aug. Mr SENN returned to ELISABETHVILLE on 17 Jan and reported that all 123 men, 51 of whom are accompanied by their families, desire to return to their homes in SOUTH KATANGA. UN officials are studying the problem of bringing these men and their families to ELISABETHVILLE. There are, in all, a total of 317 persons to be repatriated.

32. A UN C-46 aircraft on its way from KAMINA to LULUABOURG lost its way on the evening of 11 Jan. As the plane was running short on fuel, the pilot brought it down on a road. Search aircraft were sent out from KAMINA in the morning, and the 17 passengers and crew members were found safe and brought back to KAMINA by helicopter.

33. A reconnaissance of the inter-provincial bridges joining the KANIAMA area of KATANGA to the MTCNE-DITU area of KASAI was carried on 12 Jan. These bridges run across the LUBILASH River. The railway bridge centre span was destroyed, and the road bailey bridge was completely destroyed. NO Katangese Gendarmerie were seen in the area.

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PROVINCE OF KASAI

34. On 12 Jan two UN patrols, each of platoon strength, were sent into the LAC MUKAMBO and DIMBIENGE areas. On 14 Jan half of the LAC MUKAMBO platoon went out along the road to BAKWANGA to investigate a report that six people had been murdered in a village 6 kms from LAC MUKAMBO. The members of this patrol were surrounded by about 60 KALONJIST troops who disarmed them and took them to BAKWANGA. A UN officer went immediately to BAKWANGA from LULUABOURG, and demanded the release of the UN troops. BAKWANGA officials at first refused to release the prisoners but finally did liberate them and made a public apology for the arrest. UN officials have warned authorities in BAKWANGA of the seriousness of this matter and have insisted that disciplinary action be taken against the officer responsible for the arrests. It has been determined that at least two companies of KALONJIST troops are deployed in the LAC MUKAMBO area. These troops are NOT controlled by the ANC.

35. Mr LUBOYA, the new provincial president, arrived in LULUABOURG from INCEFOIDVILLE on the evening of 13 Jan. 700 ANC troops lined the streets of the city to welcome him. On the following morning typewritten notices were found in churches, hotels, market areas, and other public places. These notices read: "Long live LUBOYA! Long live communism in KASAI! Long live GIZENGA! Down with MUKENGA! Down with NJOKO !" Mr LUBOYA is well known in LULUABOURG as a communist and a friend of Mr GIZENGA.

36. Col NJOKO, the commanding officer of the 1 ANC Groupement, has been retired from the ANC with effect from 31 Dec 61. He has been replaced by Major VANGU, the commanding officer of the 8 ANC Battalion. A retirement party was held for Col NJOKO on the night of 13/14 Jan.

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37. On 14 Jan about 7 ANC officers and soldiers tried to commandeer some rooms at the Palace Hotel in LULUABOURG. They were prevented from taking this action by some other ANC officers and were sent to LEOPOLDVILLE to be disciplined.

38. The commanding officer of the 1 ANC Commando Battalion came to LULUABOURG from LUPUTA to collect pay and petrol for his battalion. He told UN officials in LULUABOURG that he has as yet received NO movement orders for his battalion but that he hopes the UN will fly his men into KATANGA.

39. At least 64 traders from various West African countries are reported to be in the LULUABOURG jail.

S E C R E T

BIOGRAPHY No 12

ANICET KASHAMURA

1. Anicet KASHAMURA was born in Dec 1928 at KALEHE, KIVU. He attended secondary school at NYA NGEZI and took a correspondence course in journalism. He started to work in 1949 at the Comite National de KIVU. In 1950 he was employed by the Institut de Recherche Scientifique au CONGO, and from 1950 - 1956 he worked as a clerk-accountant in a number of public and private firms. As a journalist he contributed to a number of BUKAVU papers.
2. Mr KASHAMURA founded the CEREA (Centre de Regroupement Africain) Party in Aug 1956. The party started as a cultural association but became a political party in 1959. CEREA is a strictly provincial party drawing its membership only from KIVU. Its platform was never very clearly stated. At the beginning it declared itself for a united CONGO and based its principles on the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of the UNITED NATIONS. CEREA was represented at the BRUSSELS Round Table Conference of Jan-Feb 60 by Mr KASHAMURA and by two other party leaders, Mr BISUKIRO and Mr WEREGERERE, both of whom now hold ministerial positions in the ADOULA government. Mr WEREGERERE was late in reaching the Conference, and on his arrival he found that Messrs KASHAMURA and BISUKIRO had chosen Mr TERFVE, a former Communist Deputy in the Belgian Parliament, as their adviser and had declared the CEREA in favour of the Federalist stand of the ABAKO. Mr WEREGERERE thereupon split the party and formed his own moderate wing. The radical wing, headed by KASHAMURA and BISUKIRO, eventually allied itself with the MNC-LUMUMBA.
3. Mr KASHAMURA took a little time off from the Conference to visit PRAGUE and EAST BERLIN. At a press conference held on his return to BRUSSELS, he denied that he had been to PRAGUE but finished by admitting to it. "But," he added, "I only stayed a few hours, and it was so cold that I didn't leave my room." He later issued a communique stating that he had gone to PRAGUE as a tourist and for NO political purpose.

4. At the Round Table Conference a Congolese representative from each province was named to serve on the Governor General's staff from the time of the Conference until Independence Day. Mr KASHAMURA had the honour of being chosen to represent the Province of KIVU in this group which was known as the Executive College. As a member of the Executive College Mr KASHAMURA was assigned to deal with matters relating to the Force Publique, information and labour. It should be noted that the first signs of unrest in the Force Publique appeared in KIVU and that the first soldiers to mutiny at THYSVILLE came from the MANIEMA District, where Mr KASHAMURA's popularity was particularly strong.

5. In April 60 Mr KASHAMURA attended the Conference for Positive Action at ACCRA and made side trips to NIGERIA, GABON, TOGO, DAHOMEY and the CAMEROONS. He also visited CONAKRY where he attended a few lectures which were being given there as part of a course in MARXIST-LENINIST thought. Although it was given very little publicity, Mr KASHAMURA also stopped over in GUINEA. On his return to LEOPOLDVILLE, Mr KASHAMURA paid high tribute to the progress made in the CONGO under Belgian colonial rule when he said that he considered the social status of the Congolese to be higher than that of Africans in the countries he had just visited. Mr KASHAMURA added that the CONGO should be more suspicious of a country like GHANA than of BELGIUM. Three months later he emerged as the most bitterly anti-Belgian leader in the CONGO!

6. In the elections of May 60, Mr KASHAMURA ran on the CEREA ticket in SOUTH KIVU and was elected to the National Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 5,718 votes. He was named as Minister of Information in the LUMUMBA Government and in this capacity tried to instill anti-Belgian fear and hatred in the hearts of the Congolese people. Under his control Radio LEOPOLDVILLE became a medium for the dissemination of outright lies calculated to incite an uneducated and primitive people to violence. After the revolt of the Force Publique, Mr KASHAMURA's efforts seemed calculated to throw

the country into total turmoil rather than to assuage the harm already done. When BELGIUM sent in troops to rescue her nationals from the mutineers, KASHAMURA interpreted this action as a declaration of war and accused the Belgians of committing the worst kinds of atrocities despite the fact that BELGIUM stated that she only entered into this action to protect her nationals who had suffered greatly at the hands of undisciplined Congolese soldiers. He proved himself a clever propagandist by having his Minister of Information despatch telegrams to the provinces which grossly distorted the happenings. These dispatches, which differed from province to province, were broadcast on provincial radios. On one occasion Radio EQUATEUR announced that it was possible that the entire population of the province would be exterminated by Belgian troops.

7. At the time some European women were being raped by mutineers. He said Belgian officers were raping Congolese women in the MANIEMA. Other statements which he made over the radio and which seemed calculated to arouse the population and all of which were NOT supported by the facts were as follows: "The inhabitants of KINDU, KASONGO, etc., have just witnessed the savagery of a people who call themselves civilised! At the very time I am speaking to you Belgian troops are patrolling in LEOPOLDVILLE, the BAS-CONGO, COQUILHATVILLE! They are stealing money from Congolese citizens! They are looting from them!" Later he announced that Belgian troops had massacred the Congolese populations of KINDU, KASONGO, and GOMA. He accused the Belgians of massacring thousands of people in every part of the country, so many, in fact, that the population of the CONGO was diminishing appreciably. The above statements were obviously greatly exaggerated to suit the propaganda purpose. Even the provincial government of KIVU protested this story and issued a public statement on 4 Aug 60 that seven, NOT "thousands," of killings had taken place in KIVU since the outbreak of the "evenements".

8. In July 60 Mr KASHAMURA ordered that a truck carrying the dead bodies of two Congolese soldiers be driven around the streets of LEOPOLDVILLE. He also had hundreds of copies made of some photographs illustrating atrocities allegedly

committed by the Belgians at MATADI. It was however believed that these pictures were taken before Independence during the BALUBA-LULUA wars in the KASAI. These photographs were distributed in African cities all over the country and were even shown on television in the USSR.

9. On 20 July Mr KASHAMURA made a rather too exaggerated a statement in proclaiming: "There were once 25 million Congolese. After a century of slavery, our population has been diminished by half." This statement was taken up as a point of argument by Mr KHRUSHCHEV at a UNITED NATIONS debate in NEW YORK.

10. On 21 July the Congolese Senate held a debate on Mr KASHAMURA, and he was criticized for using the radio to spread false and tendentious information with the object of inciting the masses to hatred. Mr FELE, a Senator from EQUATEUR Province, said: "As long as we keep Mr KASHAMURA in charge of the radio, the country will be in peril." Even Mr LUMUMBA accused KASHAMURA of distorting facts concerning governmental decisions.

11. It is interesting to note that this man who controlled Radio LEOPOLDVILLE for two months had, in 1958, failed an examination to become an announcer on Radio BUKAVU.

12. Mr KASHAMURA has described himself as being a "militant socialist". He has shown strong indications of pro Communist leanings. His policy of maintaining a state of chaos and of urging the people to greater and greater extremes was certainly reminiscent of propaganda campaigns in certain countries. His total disregard, at times, for the truth also fits in with the policy of any means to an end. Mr KASHAMURA visited BRUSSELS while he was in the LUMUMBA Government and there met with several Belgian Communist leaders, among them, Mr TERFVE, already mentioned above, Mr DE CONINCK, National Secretary of the Communist Party, and Mr PONCELET, National Secretary of the Communist JEUNESSE. In LEOPOLDVILLE, "Peoples" JEUNESSE groups were encouraged to make use of the radio to broadcast their



12 (continued)

opinions. On 29 July 60, Mr KASHAMURA stated: "The SOVIET UNION is better equipped than other nations to send a large number of well-qualified engineers and other technical personnel to the CONGO." He has also been quoted as saying: "Once our government is recognized by the SOVIET UNION, we can break all our previous promises."

13. When President KASA-VUBU removed Mr LUMUMBA from power in Sep 60, he also dismissed four of LUMUMBA's ministers, among them, Mr KASHAMURA. Shortly afterwards KASHAMURA was arrested but was soon freed because of his parliamentary immunity. He remained in hiding in LEOPOLDVILLE until 27 Nov 60 when he left LEOPOLDVILLE and went to STANLEYVILLE. On 25 Dec 60 Mr MIRUHO, the President of the Province of KIVU, was arrested by a group of ANC soldiers who had come to BUKAVU from STANLEYVILLE with orders from Mr GIZENGA. Following President MIRUHO's arrest, Mr KASHAMURA moved into BUKAVU and seized the power. By the beginning of Feb 61, reports began reaching STANLEYVILLE that seemed to indicate that Mr KASHAMURA had lost control of the situation in BUKAVU. He was even accused of planning the secession of KIVU to his own profit. Mr GBENYE who is presently serving as a Minister of Interior in the ADOULA Government at LEOPOLDVILLE, and who at that time was Minister of the Interior in the GIZENGA regime, was dispatched to BUKAVU to handle the situation, and the OMARI Government was set up. Mr KASHAMURA was brought back to STANLEYVILLE and placed under guard. On 21 Feb he announced that he was leaving politics. In March he was taken into the GIZENGA Government as Minister of Economic Affairs.

14. Since the ADOULA Government has been in effect, Mr KASHAMURA's name has NOT been so prominent as it once was. He is still active in the Chamber of Deputies, however, and last week during the parliamentary debate on Mr GIZENGA, he criticized his former colleague and benefactor in very strong terms. As Mr KASHAMURA's actions have often belied his words, his condemnation of GIZENGA should perhaps be analysed before it is accepted.

BF 201/ 301

CONFIDENTIAL

17 January 1962

To: Chief of Military Information

From: ADC to the Force Commander

It has been reported to the Force Commander on reliable authority that the manager of the American Bar has expressed his pleasure that the Tunisians are back in town, due to their willingness to sell small arms.

Please provide the answers to the following questions for the information of the Force Commander:-

1. Have any members of the Tunisian Contingent sold arms to this individual? If so, how many and what type?
2. Has the individual concerned bought arms from any other source?
3. If this individual has bought arms, to whom does he supply or re-sell them?

*T. M. O'Neill*

T. M. O'Neill

Capt.

CONFIDENTIAL

*BF 241  
Reported By phone -  
NFA 191/11/1*

17 January 1962

To: Chief of Military Information

From: ADC to the Force Commander

Mr. Russel Howe, Washington Post correspondent, has been informed by his London office that 12 crate loads of Mystere Jets arrived in Brassaville yesterday, consigned to the Katangese Air Force.

Please have this investigated soonest.

*J. M. O'Neill* Capt.  
(T. M. O'Neill)

RESTRICTED

Copy No **1**

MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 2/E/1

HQ ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

10 Jan 62

KATANGA Air Force - Identification

1. Attached as Annex 1 photographs and identification of DORNIER aircraft in use by KATANGA Air Force.

*N Borchgrevink*

✓ ( N Borchgrevink )

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Intelligence

Annex 1

Distribution:

For Information:

- Copy No 1 - Force Commander (thru COS)
- " " 2 - Air Commander
  - " " 3 - Chief Fighter Ops Officer
  - " " 4 - OC No 1 Fighter Sqn, N'DJILI
  - " " 5 - OC No 22 Fighter Sqn, LULUABOURG
  - " " 6 - HQ KATANGA Command, ELISABETHVILLE
  - " " 7 - HQ Sector A - ALBERTVILLE
  - " " 8 - HQ Sector B - ELISABETHVILLE
  - " " 9 - HQ Sector C - KAMINA
  - " " 10 - Military Intelligence (file 2/E/1)

*File*  
*10/1*

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH  
HQ ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

KATANGA AIR FORCE - IDENTIFICATION

ANNEX 1

TO MIL INFO 2/E/1

DATED 10 JAN 62

DORNIER AIRCRAFT

engine version, known as the Do 28. The company has also produced the prototype of a tilting power plant STOOL, aeroplane designated Do 29.

THE DORNIER Do P.346

Announced in the Summer of 1960, the P.346 will be a three engine development of the Do 27-28 series with accommodation for 10-12 passengers. One of the 365 h.p. Lycoming engines will be mounted in the fuselage nose; the others will be carried on the landing gear legs, like those of the Do 28.

The P.346 will be a high-wing monoplane, with extensive high-lift devices. The rear fuselage will be sharply upswept and will carry a three-fin tail unit. A non-retractable tricycle landing gear will be standard.

speed points to engine. Luftfahrt (DVL) to serve as a vehicle for the investigation of various STOOL, VTOL, problems, as well as for the testing of various power plant installations. Three prototypes have been built, of which the first flew in December, 1958.

The Do 29 is an extensively modified Do 27 and is powered initially by two 270 h.p. Lycoming GO-480-B1A6 engines mounted in nacelles close up under the wing and driving three-blade pusher propellers. The rear portion of each nacelle is pivoted, so that the propeller shaft can be inclined downward to provide a vertical thrust component during take-off and landing.

The new fuselage nose contains the enclosed cockpit for the pilot who occupies

WEIGHTS AND LOADINGS:  
Wing loading 2,000 kg. (4,400 lb.)  
Wing loading 109.8 kg. (242.5 lb.)  
Payload capacity (estimated):  
Cruising speed 290 knots (150 m.p.h.)  
Range 800-1,200 km. (500-750 miles)

THE DORNIER Do 28

The Do 28 is virtually a twin-engine version of the Do 27. The engines are mounted at the extremities of a stub wing which is attached to the fuselage beneath the pilot's compartment; a new short faired nose taking the place of the single engine of the Do 27. The landing gear units are located at the ends of the stub wing behind the engine mountings.

The prototype, which flew for the first time on April 29, 1959, retained the basic structure of the Do 27 almost



The Dornier Do 28 four-to-six seat light transport (two 250 h.p. Lycoming O-540 engines)

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH  
HQ ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

KATANGA AIR FORCE - IDENTIFICATION

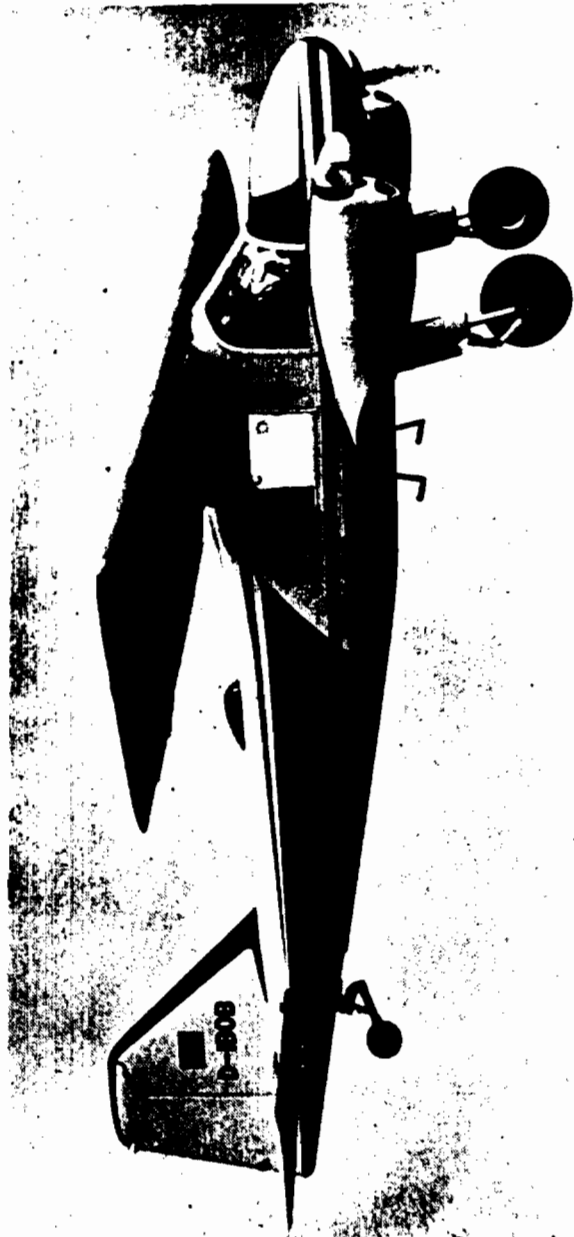
ANNEX 1

TO MIL INFO 2/E/1

DATED 10 JAN 62

DORNIER AIRCRAFT

~~DORNIER~~—GERMANY 161



The Dornier Do 28 (two 250 h.p. Lycoming O-540 engines)

Do 27 Q1. Six-seat civil version of      area of flaps 3.6 m<sup>2</sup> (38.75 sq. ft.). Gross  
wing area 19.4 m<sup>2</sup> (208.8 sq. ft.)

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH  
HQ ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

KATANGA AIR FORCE - IDENTIFICATION

ANNEX 1

TO MIL INFO 2/E/1  
DATED 10 JAN 62

DORNIER AIRCRAFT



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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH  
HQ ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

KATANGA AIR FORCE - IDENTIFICATION

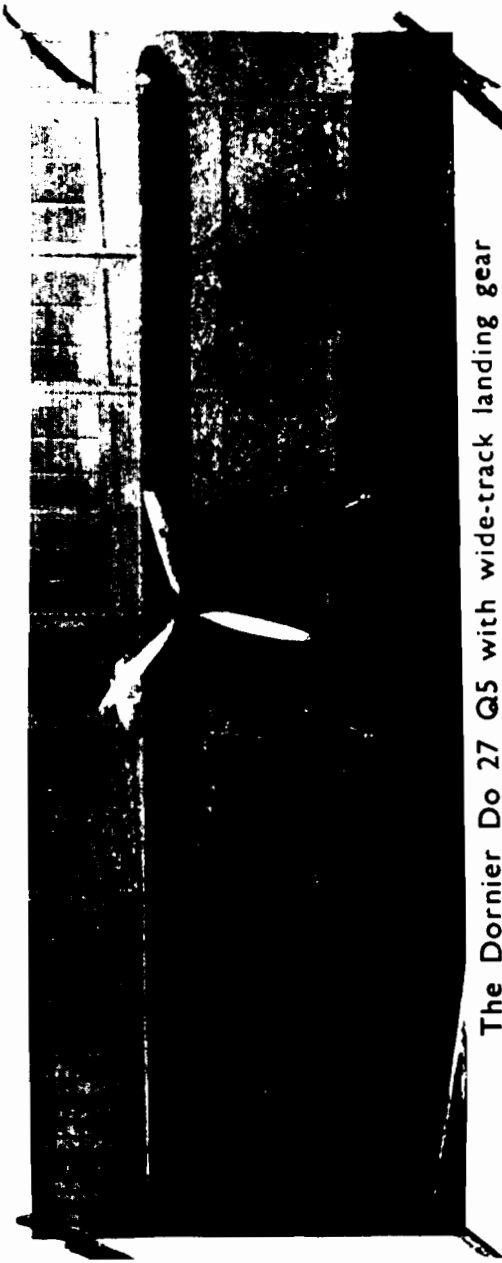
ANNEX 1

TO MIL INFO 2/E/1  
DATED 10 JAN 62

DORNIER AIRCRAFT

Time to 1,000 m. (3,280 ft.) 2.4 min.  
Time to 2,000 m. (6,560 ft.) 5 min.  
Time to 3,000 m. (9,840 ft.) 9 min.  
Service ceiling 6,250 m. (20,500 ft.)  
Take-off run at 1,850 kg. (4,080 lb.) A.C.W.,  
zero wind 170 m. (558 ft.)

**Do 27 S.** Twin float seaplane powered  
by a 275 h.p. Lycoming C60 180 B1A6  
engine. Additional fin area beneath  
fuselage and enlarged rudder. First flew  
in April, 1959.



**The Dornier Do 27 Q5 with wide-track landing gear**

Take-off distance to 15 m. (50 ft.) at 1,850  
kg. (4,080 lb.) A.C.W., zero wind, 275 m.  
(902 ft.)  
Landing distance from 15 m. (50 ft.) at  
2,130 kg. (4,700 lb.) A.C.W., zero wind  
218 m. (715 ft.)  
Landing run at 3,190 kg. (7,000 lb.) A.C.W.

The following description applies generally to all the above models.  
Type. Single-engine general purpose monoplane.  
Wings. High-wing cantilever monoplane.  
Wing section NACA 23018 (modified).

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH  
HQ ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

KATANGA AIR FORCE - IDENTIFICATION

ANNEX 1  
TO MIL INFO 2/E/1  
DATED 10 JAN 62

DORNIER AIRCRAFT



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S E C R E T

MEMORANDUM

Copy No 1

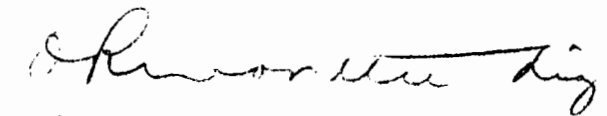
MIL INFO 4/D

HQ ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

12 Jan 62

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is Summary of Events - Report No 31.



( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Intelligence

Distribution:

For Information:

Copy No	①	- Force Commander
" "	2	- Air Commander
" "	3 - 5	- UN HQ NEW YORK (Military Adviser)
" "	6	- Chief of Staff
" "	7	- Chief of Military Operations
" "	8	- Chief Fighter Ops Officer
" "	9 - 10	- HQ LEOPOLDVILLE COMMAND LEO
" "	11 - 12	- HQ ONUC COQUILHATVILLE
" "	13 - 14	- HQ Ethiopian Bde STANLEYVILLE
" "	15 - 16	- HQ 3 Bde MSF BUKAVU
" "	17 - 18	- HQ KATANGA COMMAND EVILLE
" "	19	- HQ 1 Bde EVILLE
" "	20	- HQ 2 Bde EVILLE
" "	21	- HQ KATANGA COMMAND A Sector AVILLE
" "	22	- HQ KATANGA COMMAND B Sector EVILLE
" "	23	- HQ KATANGA COMMAND C Sector KAMINA
" "	24 - 25	- HQ 3 Nigerian Bde LULUABOURG
" "	26	- OC 1 Fighter Sqn KAMINA
" "	27	- OC 5 Fighter Sqn KAMINA
" "	28	- OC 22 Fighter Sqn KAMINA
" "	29 - 30	- File MIL INFO 5/C

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

MIL INFO 4/D

12 Jan 62

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

0700Z hrs 5 Jan 62 - 0700Z hrs 11 Jan 62

Report No 31

GENERAL

1. On 8 Jan the Congolese Parliament passed a resolution giving Mr GIZENGA 48 hrs to return to LEOPOLDVILLE from STANLEYVILLE to face secessionist charges that have been levied against him. On 9 Jan Premier ADOULA sent Mr GIZENGA a telegram informing him of this resolution. The following day Mr GIZENGA's answer arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE: He will NOT return to LEOPOLDVILLE until his "mission" in STANLEYVILLE is accomplished and KATANGA is brought back into the Republic. A Central Government statement recalls that Mr GIZENGA has never been entrusted with an official mission either in ORIENTALE or in any other part of the country.

2. On 9 Jan Mr KIMWAY, First Vice President of the African Solidarity Party (PSA) of which Mr GIZENGA is President, announced that Mr GIZENGA was being ousted from the party because his secessionist policies are giving a bad name to the PSA and because he and certain other dissident PSA members have formed a new party, the Parti Nationale LUMUMBA known as PANALU. Mr KIMWAY said he would act as President of the PSA until the next party congress is held. Some hours after Mr KIMWAY's announcement, other PSA leaders (presumably members of the "dissident branch" to which Mr KIMWAY referred) issued a declaration to the effect that Mr KIMWAY and Mr KAMITATU were being ousted from the PSA. In this declaration Mr KAMITATU, who is the President of the Province of LEOPOLDVILLE as well

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as President of the PSA for the Province of LEOPOLDVILLE, was accused of having ambitions for Mr GIZENGA's present position as First Vice Premier of the Central Government.

3. Last week the Secretary General of the UNITED NATIONS asked permission of the governments of PORTUGAL and RHODESIA to station impartial UN observers at all roads and airports inside the Angolan and Rhodesian borders with KATANGA with a view to ending illicit passage of arms and personnel into KATANGA. Both PORTUGAL and RHODESIA have rejected this proposal although the British government, which ordinarily handles RHODESIA's dealings with the UN, has proposed that the Secretary General visit SALISBURY, the capital city of the FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND to discuss all aspects of commerce between RHODESIA and KATANGA with Sir Roy WOLENSKY, Prime Minister of the Federation. The UN Advisory Committee on the CONGO has advised the Secretary General NOT to go to SALISBURY. It has been reported that a UN representative might go to SALISBURY in the Secretary General's place.

4. On 9 Jan Northern Rhodesian authorities permitted a group of nine Belgians, described by the UNITED NATIONS as mercenaries, to pass through Rhodesian territory on their way to KATANGA from BRAZZAVILLE. It is believed that these men were headed for KOLWEZI. Twenty-four Frenchmen and one Spaniard who were members of the same group were sent back to BRAZZAVILLE aboard the chartered aircraft they had arrived in because they did NOT have Rhodesian entry visas. The freight that was on the mercenaries' aircraft was held for inspection by Rhodesian authorities. Military material will be confiscated. It has been reported that the 35 men had openly declared they were being paid to fight for Mr TSHOMBE and KATANGA. A French source in

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LEOPOLDVILLE confirmed that an ad appeared last week in a MARSEILLES paper offering "good pay" to soldiers willing to go to KATANGA. It has now been reported that the recruiter of these mercenaries has been arrested in FRANCE. As far as is known, these are the first mercenaries to attempt to enter KATANGA since UN/Katangese hostilities ceased last month.

5. Mr KHIARY, Head of ONUC's Civilian Operations, says that while he was in TUNISIA on holiday recently, he asked the Tunisian Government to increase its assistance to the Congolese Government through the medium of the UN. Mr KHIARY added that he hopes that in a few days time a new group of Tunisian military officers and civilian functionaries will join those already in the CONGO.

PROVINCE OF LEOPOLDVILLE

6. On 5 Jan a Russian aircraft arrived at N'DJILI Airport carrying a medical team of five doctors and four nurses. This team is to go to STANLEYVILLE where medical assistance is badly needed due to the recent severe floods. Premier ADOULA accepted the Soviet offer to send this team to STANLEYVILLE on condition that the team operate under the direction of the WHO.

PROVINCE OF EQUATEUR

Nothing to report

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S E C R E T

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PROVINCE OF ORIENTALE

7. It has been reported from a reliable source that Mr GIZENGA's popularity with the people of ORIENTALE Province appears to be waning. Mr GIZENGA rarely leaves his residence and apparently has lost contact with many of his erstwhile supporters, notably with Gen LUNDULA, the top STAN-ANC military leader, who is now enjoying a friendly relationship with the Central Government. The split between Mr GIZENGA and Gen LUNDULA became very apparent on 9 Jan when Gen LUNDULA stated that Mr GIZENGA is trying to get the ANC-STAN to back him in opposing the Central Government. Gen LUNDULA said that in STANLEYVILLE the ANC troops, Para Commandos, and Military Police are behind him and have been ordered to arrest GIZENGA if he tries to leave the city. Gen LUNDULA thinks that Mr GIZENGA intends to go to KATANGA and influence ANC-STAN personnel there. The Gendarmerie in STANLEYVILLE are behind GIZENGA. Gen LUNDULA has had a few of them arrested. The General reports that both the Provincial President and the President of the Provincial Assembly are secretly behind Mr GIZENGA.

8. On 6 Jan the UN flew five 110-kilowatt generators from LEOPOLDVILLE to STANLEYVILLE on American Globe-master planes. Two German technicians were flown to STANLEYVILLE with the generators and will supervise their installation. The generators were purchased from WEST GERMANY with American funds and presented to ONUC by the US government. They will be used to restore part of STANLEYVILLE's electric power. The STANLEYVILLE power station ceased functioning over a month ago due to the devastating floods which struck the area.

9. Intensive joint patrolling is being carried out in STANLEYVILLE. The situation there is tense.

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PROVINCE OF KIVU

10. UN officials have had access to additional reliable information concerning the KINDU incident of 11 Nov 61 in which 13 airmen were murdered by rebellious STAN-ANC troops and their bodies profaned by these troops and by a large part of the town's civil population. It is now certain that the troops involved in this incident were completely uncontrolled by their officers and that their anarchious and unrestrained barbarism soon infected elements of the civilian population of KINDU and other parts of the MANILMA District. Because so many people eventually became involved in the crime, the original culprits have become lost in the confusion of evidence and are virtually assured of going unpunished. It has been observed that neither the military nor the civilian elements involved in the crime have any idea of the seriousness of its nature but regarded it merely as a weekend's amusement. For some weeks after the incident, Many Europeans in the MANILMA District were threatened with similar treatment by Africans in the area ("You're an animal and one day I'll eat your flesh"). It is strongly felt that unless STAN-ANC troops at KINDU are brought under control and the KINDU civil administration strengthened, the KINDU drama could easily be re-enacted. The very fact that such an incident could occur once increases the likelihood that it will be repeated in which case all Europeans living in KIVU Province may be expected to flee. The result would be certain economic, political, and social chaos.

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S E C R E T

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11. On the morning of 8 Jan ANC-STAN troops in KINDU prevented civilian workers employed by the UN from going to work. ANC troops are now terrorising civilians in the town of KINDU following a clash between civilians and the military in which a soldier was beaten up and his weapon confiscated.

12. A platoon of Para Commandos are stationed at the KINDU Airport waiting to be airlifted out of the area.

13. On 6 Jan th- GOMA District Commissioner sent a message to UN HQ in BUKAVU warning that 13 Para Commandos had just left GOMA by boat for BUKAVU and might try to attack President AIRUHO. The District Commissioner said the Para Commandos had left GOMA against his wishes and the wishes of Capt MOA, the commanding officer of the GOMA Gendarmerie.

14. On the night of 7 Jan, Para Commandos in GOMA beat up some civilian labourers who are employed by the UN military force in GOMA. These Para Commandos were warned to leave innocent civilians alone.

15. Orders have been received at STAN-ANC HQ in BUKAVU that the Para Commandos who were in GOMA are to concentrate in BUKAVU. They were to have been moved to KATANGA under Lt KISIMBA, but this move has been cancelled because of lack of aircraft to transport them. Capt MINAMDO, who was at AKETI in ORIENTALE Province will replace Lt KISIMBA as commander of these Para Commando troops. Lt KISIMBA will go to AKETI.

16. Comdt NGANDE is to be replaced as commander of the 7 Gendarmerie Regiment in BUKAVU by Capt BULUKA of COQUILHATVILLE.

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S E C R E T



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17. Major KWIMA came to BUKAVU from GCMA on 7 Jan. Major KWIMA was commanding officer at RUMANGABO and has recently been appointed by Gen LUNDULA to command the ANC-BUKAVU.

18. The situation at KABARE, where fierce tribal fighting took place last week, has now returned to normal. UN troops who were standing by in the area returned to BUKAVU on 5 Jan.

PROVINCE OF KATANGA

19. The Acting Secretary General of the UNITED NATIONS has reminded the KATANGA Government that there is NO cease-fire agreement in KATANGA. After UN troops had taken the UNION MINIERE on 19 Dec, orders were issued to UN forces in ELISABETHVILLE to hold fire unless provoked. This order was issued because the major part of the UN operation in ELISABETHVILLE had been accomplished and all that remained to be done was mopping up and other non-aggressive tasks. The hold-fire order should NOT be considered as a cease-fire, however.

20. The Katangese Provincial Assembly met in ELISABETHVILLE on 4 Jan and has now approved seven of the eight points covered in the KITONA Agreement, which was signed on 21 Dec 61 by Premier ADOULA and President TSHOMBE. The final point--that calling for KATANGA's acceptance of the UN Security Council Resolution of 19 Feb 61 barring foreign military and para-military advisers from the CONGO--is now under examination by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly, and the Committee has asked that a UN expert interpret the Resolution for them. Mr TSHOMBE still insists that he was pressured into signing the KITONA Agreement by the US government; however, most observers feel that Mr TSHOMBE's emphasis on the US role in the

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KITONA negotiations is merely a face-saving device to prepare the Katangese people for certain drastic changes in the policies of the KATANGA Government.

21. Mr MASUD, one of the Katangese delegates sent to LEOPOLDVILLE last week for talks with Central Government officials, returned to ELISABETHVILLE on 10 Jan and reported that the talks are going well and are likely to be fruitful.

22. Houses in ELISABETHVILLE belonging to Europeans who have fled the city are now being illegally occupied. A photographer for United Press International wrote an article on this subject in which he stated that BALUBA refugees have taken over most of the abandoned houses in one of the city's finest quarters. On 10 Jan the Acting UN Civil Representative in ELISABETHVILLE met with Mr MUNONGO, KATANGA's Interior Minister, and Mr SAPWE, the Chief of Police in ELISABETHVILLE, to discuss this and other matters relating to the maintenance of law and order. It was decided that the Police should evict all illegal occupants of houses. The Police may seek UN help if necessary in carrying out this task.

23. On 4 Jan the UN civil representative in ELISABETHVILLE met with Mr MUNONGO, the KATANGA Interior Minister, to discuss plans to reopen the UNION MINIERE factory.

24. UN patrolling continues in ELISABETHVILLE. Some Gendarmerie have been seen in the KASABA jail area, and the UN Battalion that is deployed around the LIDO Hotel in ELISABETHVILLE reports that Katangese Gendarmerie led by European mercenaries in civilian clothes are preparing fortifications in the LIDO area. On 5 Jan a Gendarmerie officer in civilian clothes was captured near Camp MASSART by UN troops, and on 6 Jan UN troops arrested eight civilians who were taking photographs near UNION MINIERE. They were released after interrogation.

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25. On 9 Jan a UN helicopter was fired on by small arms from a Gendarmerie position three miles south of ELISABETHVILLE on the road to KIPUSHI. The helicopter landed safely with three small bullet holes on it. The UN has protested this incident to KATANGA authorities. On the same day a UN Otter aircraft which was carrying out a reconnaissance of the road from KAMINAVILLE to KOLWEZI, was fired on by Katangese forces at the LUBUDI River. The plane was NOT damaged.

26. On 3/4 Jan two sections of the STAN-ANC (about 26 men) established a post at KABEYA MAJI.

27. On 4 Jan UN troops started to move out of NYUNZU to ALBERTVILLE. The move was completed on 6 Jan.

28. UN military officials in ALBERTVILLE report that the inhabitants of the area from MANONO to MUYUMBA are quiet and happy. All the Gendarmerie camps in this area are vacant.

29. On 9 Jan Mr SENDWE, the Central Government's Commissioner Extraordinary to NORTH KATANGA issued a radio appeal to all NORTH KATANGA BALUBAS presently living as refugees in other parts of the CONGO to return to NORTH KATANGA, where he said they would find employment helping to rebuild their homeland. Mr SENDWE said that the BALUBAKAT Party was taking steps to see that all BALUBA refugees would be helped to return to NORTH KATANGA.

30. A UN air reconnaissance was carried out over KONGOLO. The area appeared to be completely deserted.

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S E C R E T

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PROVINCE OF KASAI

31. The 8 ANC Battalion has now returned to LULUABOURG from the LUIZA area by order of HQ ANC. A programme of reorganisation and redeployment within the ANC has been reported. The newly arrived battalion has been quartered in the same area of the military camp as the 3 ANC Commando Battalion which also recently returned to LULUABOURG. Larger than normal consignments of goods, consisting of rations, clothing, boots, and motor parts, are now arriving at the LULUABOURG Airport for the ANC.

32. A session of the KASAI Provincial Assembly opened in LULUABOURG on 8 Jan, and by 9 Jan, 41 delegates had arrived. UN troops and a few local gendarmes provided a guard at the Assembly. On the night of 9 Jan the new provincial government was announced on Radio KASAI. President MUKUNGE and most of his followers are out of office. The new president is Mr LUBOYA of LULUABOURG, and the vice president is Mr KASENDE of KABINDA. There has as yet been NO reaction from Mr MUKUNGE as he is presently in BELGIUM where his son just died. Three of the new provincial ministers are from SOUTH KASAI. It is believed that the Assembly considered making SOUTH KASAI a separate province but decided that this would be illegal under the Loi Fundamentale.

33. Two hundred SOUTH KASAI BALUBA Chiefs came into BAKWANGA and left by air on 4 and 5 Jan for JEOPOLD-VILLE to protest to Premier ADOULA concerning the reported arrest of Mr KALONJI, their political leader. Mr KALONJI is being held in voluntary protective custody pending a court trial for crimes he allegedly committed while he was "King" of the "Autonomous State of SOUTH KASAI." Meanwhile the situation in BAKWANGA remains tense. The SOUTH KASAI ministers find it hard to believe that Mr KALONJI is safe and quite content with the treatment he is receiving in

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S E C R E T

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- 11 -

LEOPOLDVILLE. The ministers told a UN representative that they fear the ANC will occupy SOUTH KASAI with the help of the UN. They also said they fear the influence of Mr GBENYE, the Central Government's Interior Minister, who they say is "NO friend of SOUTH KASAI." The BAKWANGA ministers are also worried about radio reports from BRAZZAVILLE that the BALUBA Chiefs who came to LEOPOLDVILLE have been arrested.

34. Capt ETIENNE has recently been promoted to colonel. He is in command of two KALONJIST Battalions. These battalions are spread out over the southern part of SOUTH KASAI in groups ranging in size from a platoon to a company. These soldiers often have NO uniforms, and their military value is slight. Col ETIENNE's HQ is at MWENE-DITU.

35. The LUSAMBO area is occupied by one company of 9 Battalion Gendarmerie troops. This company, consisting of 210 men, is well-equipped. It has two 60 mm mortars. There are also 44 civil police in LUSAMBO. The LUSAMBO Administrator states that the area has been calm ever since the BALUBA trouble in March 61. The security situation in LODJA and DIMBELENGE is NOT so good. There are NO ANC or Gendarmerie in LODJA. The town has a private militia of 46 men commanded by Lt AVUNDU and 20 civil police under the local administrator; however, none of these men has been paid since Oct 61. In DIMBELENGE 20 civil police, who have NO equipment and who have NOT been paid for over six months, comprise the whole security force. The town is quiet, but the population lives in fear of a repetition of earlier KALONGIST attacks.

36. The police in PORT FRANCOIS have instituted a price control on foodstuffs. As a result farmers refuse to bring their produce to the markets, and there is a scarcity of food for sale in the town.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 1/D/2

*See  
10/1*

4 Jan 62

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff) *3/9/1*

GHANA Troops

1. Your attention is invited to the proposed deployment of GHANA troops in LEOPOLDVILLE City.
2. Past incidents in LEOPOLDVILLE City and KASAI between ANC and GHANA troops created serious differences and this branch has already noted discontentment amongst ANC personnel which might result in violence in ANC circles.
3. In KASAI, GHANA troops favoured the LULUAS MNC-L (LUMUMBA) thus creating many incidents with other tribes especially MNC-K (KALONJI).
4. Attached as Annex 1 is a news report on the subject which appeared in the "Courier d'Afrique" dated 27 Nov 61.

*[Signature]*  
r ( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

*WJ*  
CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX 1  
TO MIL INFO 1/D/2  
TO GHANA TROOPS  
DATED 4 JAN 62

TRANSLATION OF NEWS ITEM WHICH APPEARED IN "COURIER d'AFRIQUE"  
DATED 27 NOV 61

"Many Congolese are wondering what made Ghana decide to send troops back to the Congo.

In the first place, Ghana choose the 21 November as the date to announce that her troops were coming back. It just so happens that this was the anniversary of the events at the Ghanaian Embassy last year. This choice of date is interpreted as an affront.

It is time that the Congolese people realize that only they themselves can relieve the present national crisis. No one else can help them to this.

One thing is certain: Today military uniforms and weapons are no longer distributed to Congolese civilians as was the case when the Ghanians were here."

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MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 2/B/1

4 Jan 62

Force Commander

Departure of 16 ANC Mechanics LULUABOURG - 3 Jan 62

1. At 0800 hours, 3 Jan 62, fifteen ANC soldiers and one European technician left N'DJILI airport on a UN aircraft for LULUABOURG in accordance with the Force Commander's instructions.
2. Unfortunately, 222 kilos of excess personal baggage could not be lifted on the same aircraft. Some of their tools were left at the airport and will be lifted to LULUABOURG on the next available aircraft which is planned for Saturday morning, 6 Jan 62.
3. The list of ANC personnel and the technician is attached as annex 1.

*Ornstein*

( N Borchgrevink )

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

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5/1*

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ANNEX 1  
TO MIL INFO 2/B/1  
TO DEPARTURE OF 16  
ANC MECHANICS LULU  
DATED 3 JAN 62

SIXTEEN ANC SOLDIERS/MECHANICS TO GO TO LULUABOURG ON 3 JAN 62

1. Mr DEWAEEL
2. SM KONDOLO
3. SM MUBIAYI
4. SM MADIMBA
5. SM AKILIBONDE
6. SM NGUNDE
7. 1st Sgt Méc. MUTANGILA
8. 1st Sgt Méc. LUKONGO
9. 1st Sgt Méc. NDIBWE
10. 1st Sgt Méc. TSHIMBOMBO
11. 1st Sgt Méc. MBUMA
12. 1st Sgt Méc. NGUZA
13. 1st Sgt Méc. ENGONGO
14. 1st Sgt Méc. BANGBI
15. Sgt TSUNGU
16. Cpl KAMBALE

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*Done  
6/1*

MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 2/A/1

5 Jan 62

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff) *JG  
5/1*

Katangese Prisoners

1. The following two Katangese prisoners, who were captured in EVILLE on 6 Dec 61 and brought to LEO, were released and taken over by HQ ANC LEO on 30 Dec 61.

- a. BOLENGWA Pierre (Case File 265);
- b. MONDOALI EZOA (Case File 266).

*N. Borchgrevink*  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col  
Chief of Military Information

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6/1

MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 2/A/1

4 Jan 62  
5

Force Commander (through Chief of Staff) *JS*

Departure for ELISABETHVILLE - Ten Katangese Prisoners

1. At 0500 hours, 4 Jan 62, the last ten of the Katangese prisoners held in custody in LEOPOLDVILLE by ONUC departed by UN aircraft for ELISABETHVILLE in accordance with the Force Commander's instructions.
2. The list of prisoners despatched is attached as annex 1.
3. Cpl MacCORMICK, Irish soldier, was named in charge of a two man armed escort.
4. Capt OKALA Ignace, the senior member of the prisoners, has given an official statement in the name of all of them of which a certified copy is attached as annex 2.

*N Borchgrevink*  
✓ ( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

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ANNEX 1  
TO MIL INFO 2/A/1  
TO DEPARTURE OF  
PRISONERS  
DATED 4 JAN 62

List of Katangese Prisoners  
Despatched to EVILLE on 4 Jan 62

<u>SERIAL</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CASE FILE</u>
1	Capt OKALA, Ignace	254
2	S/Lt ILUNGA, Gilbert	262
3	SURAKO, Alfred	255
4	KIWENA, Joseph	256
5	1/Sgt BADIBANGA, Gilbert	267
6	MUKUNA, Hubert	258
7	1/Sgt BARAMBULIRA, Pierre	259
8	MALENGA, Liévin	268
9	LUBUMBULA, Henri	260
10	MWAPE, Gaston	264

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ANNEX 2  
TO MIL INFO 2/A/1  
TO DEPARTURE OF  
PRISONERS  
DATED 4 JAN 62

Statement Given by Capt OKALA (Katangese Prisoner)

To the ONUC authorities, LEOPOLDVILLE

In the name of all the Congolese soldiers whose names appear above, I, Captain OKALA Ignace, certify that we have been well treated during our stay at LEOPOLDVILLE as prisoners of ONUC.

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(1)

SECRET

MIL INFO 4/D

29 Dec 61

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached are the following annexes:
- a. Annex 1 - Summary of Events - Report No 29;
  - b. Annex 2 - Radio Newscast

*John W. May*  
f ( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief Military Information

Distribution:

For Information:

	Copy No. (1)
Force Commander	2
Air Commander	3 - 5
UN HQ NEW YORK (Military Adviser)	6
Chief of Staff	7
Chief Military Operations	8
Chief Fighter Ops Officer	9 - 10
HQ LEOPOLDVILLE COMMAND LEO	11 - 12
HQ ONUC COQUILHATVILLE	13 - 14
HQ Ethiopian Bde STANLEYVILLE	15 - 16
Hq 3 Bde MSF BUKAVU	17 - 18
HQ KATANGA COMMAND EVILLE	19
HQ KATANGA COMMAND A Sector AVILLE	20
HQ KATANGA COMMAND B Sector EVILLE	21
HQ KATANGA COMMAND C Sector KAMINA	22 - 23
HQ 3 Nigerian Bde LULUABOURG	24
OC 1 Fighter Sqn N'DJILI	25
OC 5 Fighter Sqn N'DJILI	26
OC 22 Fighter Sqn LULUABOURG	27 - 28
File MIL INFO 5/C	

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ANNEX 1

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

TO MIL INFO 4/D  
TO DISSEMINATION  
DATED 29 DEC 61

0800 hrs 21 Dec - 0800 hrs 28 Dec 61

Report No 29

GENERAL

1. As agreed to at the KITONA Conference last week, nine Katangese delegates to the Central Parliament arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE on 27 Dec aboard a special UN plane and under UN escort. These delegates will take part in a parliamentary debate on the Loi Fundamentale. Before leaving ELISABETHVILLE, one of the Katangese delegates told newsmen that his delegation was going to LEOPOLDVILLE "full of goodwill."

PROVINCE OF LEOPOLDVILLE

2. Subversive leftist groups had planned disturbances for the 24 Dec 61. The LEOPOLDVILLE police and Gendarmerie were well deployed at key points of the city and greater LEOPOLDVILLE, and NO incidents were reported.

PROVINCE OF EQUATEUR

Nothing to report

PROVINCE OF ORIENTALE

3. "Marshal" GIZENGA is attempting to replace Major General LUNDULA by "Col" exGendarme KIPASSA. Gen LUNDULA was reinstated in his rank early last month by the President of the Republic.

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4. The commission set up by the UN to inquire into the massacre in KINDU last month of 13 UN airmen continues to meet in STANLEYVILLE. So far six persons have been examined by the commission.

5. The CONGO River, which has been badly flooded recently and has caused much destruction and misery in the STANLEYVILLE area, has subsided by 75 per cent.

PROVINCE OF KIVU

6. About 60 para commandos arrived by road in KINDU on 21 Dec with two armoured cars. They left for KATANGA by rail the same day.

7. The water supply at KINDU has been restored.

8. On 21 Dec about 70 ANC soldiers arrived in BUKAVU from RUMANGABO. They have been accommodated in Camp BAGIRA.

9. It has been reported that a gang of 40 armed WATUTSIS came to BUKAVU from GOMA and on the night of 20/21 Dec crossed over into RUANDA and murdered seven people. RUANDA authorities believe that three of these murderers are now in BUKAVU. It is feared that this gang may attempt other acts of terrorism in RUANDA. Efforts are being made to arrest elements of the gang who are in BUKAVU. Another group of WATUTSI terrorists have caused great consternation to European inhabitants in the KISENYI area of RUANDA. Recently three Africans believed to be WATUTSIS shot and wounded a European near KISENYI and stole his car. They then drove to surrounding RUANDA towns murdering four Africans and three Europeans in the course of their travels. Authorities in RUANDA believe that these terrorists were armed and trained at RUMANGABO.

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10. On 21 Dec local ANC forces set up a road block in GOMA on the road to the airport in order to arrest an ANC captain who was reported to be on his way to STANLEYVILLE in a stolen car accompanied by another man's wife. The barrier was lifted the same day.

PROVINCE OF KATANGA

11. Katangese Gendarmerie forces are still deployed in considerable number in and around ELISABETHVILLE. A platoon of Gendarmerie troops is reported to be in the ELAKAT area, and another transport platoon with 20 to 25 trucks is also located near ELAKAT. This last platoon was received from SOUTH AFRICA. Three companies of troops from SHINKOLOBWE, BUNKEYA, and JADOTVILLE are now concentrated in the bush near the ELISABETHVILLE - JADOTVILLE Road. A company is deployed on the road to KIPUSHI beyond the UNION MINIERE Buildings and another in the RUASHI area. In addition a company of Gendarmerie is on guard in the ALBERT Commune in ELISABETHVILLE. A support company of para commandos with mortars and armoured cars are on the road to KASAPA near the prison.

12. The general feeling in ELISABETHVILLE is that the people are tired of war. Many shops have reopened and civilians move about the city freely. On 21 Dec the city's normal water supply was restored, and local electricians are now working with UN escorts to repair the power line. European inhabitants of the city unfortunately continue to maintain their unfriendly attitude towards the UN.

13. UN patrols in ELISABETHVILLE have apprehended many people who are looting houses which have been evacuated by local citizens. UN patrols remove the loot from these persons and hand the recovered goods over to local authorities in ELISABETHVILLE. Many of these looters were employed as houseboys in the homes

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they are now ransacking. Others are BALUBAS from the Refugee Camp. On the morning of 23 Dec UN troops apprehended 61 such miscreants. Piles of loot were recovered from them including such items as radios, typewriters, carpets, record players, silver cutlery, and the like. On 23 Dec about 50 BALUBA refugees were found with loot in the vicinity of HQ KATANGA Command. After their loot was taken from them, these refugees were returned to their camp. Two UN battalions are presently engaged in keeping refugees within the limits of the camp. Many BALUBAS have approached UN authorities asking for food and shelter. They have been asked to return to their homes. On 26 Dec BALUBA refugees collected in many parts of ELISABETHVILLE with the intention of either buying foodstuffs or looting the grocery stores. UN troops rounded these refugees up and returned them to the camp. On the same day Katangese Police in the vicinity of the ELISABETHVILLE Post Office opened fire on some BALUBAS and killed many of them.

14. UN troops are carrying out an intensive patrolling programme in and around ELISABETHVILLE. On 21 Dec the UN sent out a strong armed column of troops to ensure free movement of UN personnel in ELISABETHVILLE. Two temporary roadblocks were removed by civilians as the column approached. Two plastic mines tied with hand grenades were discovered in the southwest corner of the Stadium. These mines were left undestroyed. Katangese officials are very sensitive to UN patrols approaching the communes in ELISABETHVILLE. Mr MUNONGO himself stopped one UN patrol and asked that it withdraw. Mr MUNONGO has been assured that the UN is maintaining patrols only to ensure law and order and that UN troops will NOT fire except when necessary to prevent lawlessness, such as looting, or in self-defence. On 27 Dec a UN patrol was stopped in ELISABETHVILLE by Jeunesse and Katangese security police who arrested the four members of the patrol and took them away, probably

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to the KINYA Commune. On the same day another UN patrol was surrounded by Gendarmerie 3 kms west of the ELISABETHVILLE Golf Course. This patrol managed to force its way back to ELISABETHVILLE without firing a shot.

15. UN HQ in ELISABETHVILLE has been advised by the Portuguese and Italian Consuls that Mr SAPWE, the Chief of Police in ELISABETHVILLE, would like to meet with the UN military staff to discuss cooperative measures his force could take to restore law and order in the city.

16. On 23 Dec the body of Mr OLIVENTI, the Chief International Red Cross Representative in ELISABETHVILLE, was found in a shallow ditch near the Old Airport, in an area where fierce fighting had taken place between UN and Katangese troops for control of the "Roundabout." Mr OLIVENTI had been missing for about 10 days. Wounds on his body indicate that Mr OLIVENTI died of a mortar splinter. His ambulance, which had been destroyed, was found near his body. The International Red Cross has sent an investigating team to ELISABETHVILLE for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances of Mr OLIVENTI's death.

17. Before he met his death, Mr OLIVENTI had informed UN officials in ELISABETHVILLE that Katangese forces had made extensive use of International Red Cross facilities, cars, and ambulances during the recent fighting. Mr OLIVENTI had worked out a system to correct this misuse of the Red Cross. He had had the identity cards of Red Cross workers revalidated and had given a list of the names of unauthorized persons who were posing as Red Cross workers to the UN.

18. On 24 Dec 11 Katangese and six European prisoners and internees were sent from ELISABETHVILLE to LEOPOLDVILLE.

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19. On 24 Dec an International Red Cross representative went from ELISABETHVILLE to JADOTVILLE to meet members of the UN staff who had been kept in detention by the Katangese there.

20. Three members of the old Force Publique escaped from KASAPA Prison in ELISABETHVILLE and surrendered to UN authorities. They will be sent to LEOPOLDVILLE and handed over to Central Government authorities.

21. On 26 Dec UN troops arrested two Europeans near Camp MASSART. It is suspected that they are mercenaries.

22. "Col" FOULKE, the senior French mercenary officer in KATANGA, sent a message to UN HQ in ELISABETHVILLE through the International Red Cross stating that if two French officers now being held by the UN are killed, he would see to it that all UN prisoners are shot dead.

23. Twenty bodies were found in a UN search of the LIDO area in ELISABETHVILLE. Eight of these were in Gendarmerie uniform, and 12 were in civilian clothes.

24. A considerable number of civilian vehicles have been observed moving towards KIPUSHI from ELISABETHVILLE.

25. UN troops in the UNION MINILRE area have reported that Katangese Gendarmerie in the area have been pressing African inhabitants of LUMBASHI Commune to leave the commune. On 23 Dec about 1000 people left the commune and came into ELISABETHVILLE.

26. On 27 Dec the ELISABETHVILLE Airport was closed to all aircraft due to a technical failure. The Airport will remain closed until this difficulty is remedied.

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27. Two UN soldiers who went AWOL in ELISABETHVILLE on the night of 26/27 Dec have been reported missing and are believed to have been captured by the Katangese Gendarmerie. These missing soldiers were last seen in the Tunnel Area.

28. Mr ILUNGA, the KATANGA Minister of Justice, was arrested by UN troops, brought to UN HQ in ELISABETHVILLE, and later released. UN officials explained that this arrest had been a mistake, and apologies were tendered to Mr ILUNGA.

29. An International Red Cross Representative visited Mr TSHOMBE on the morning of 22 Dec and reported that the Katangese leader looked tired and badly shaken.

30. The Director General of GEOMINES was brought from MANONO to ALBERTVILLE on 23 Dec in UN custody. He will be flown to LEOPOLDVILLE on 29 Dec.

31. ANC-STAN troops from ALBERTVILLE had a skirmish with Katangese Gendarmerie at KAPONA on 26 Dec in which two ANC soldiers were slightly wounded. ANC troops captured a few light automatic weapons from the Gendarmerie in the course of this attack. Mr TSHOMBE is reported to be much upset at the news of this attack on KAPONA.

32. Forty-one locally hired employees at KAMINA Base drank carbon tetrachloride mistaking it for alcohol. Of these, six men and two women have died. The remaining 33 have been admitted to the ONUC hospital at KAMINA. UN Military Police are investigating the matter.

33. Intensive patrolling by UN troops continues at KAMINA Base.

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PROVINCE OF KASAI

34. The 3 ANC Commando Battalion, comprising 693 men, arrived in LULUABOURG from KALENDA by road and rail on 21 Dec. Col NDJOKO has spoken to these newly arrived men about maintaining good behavior while they are in LULUABOURG. The Nigerian Brigade Commander has asked that the soldiers of the 3 Battalion keep their weapons in the ANC camp. It is felt that the arrival in LULUABOURG of these new ANC elements is likely to result in tension. This ANC battalion is preparing to move to KATANGA in support of the UN. The Battalion's radio equipment and vehicles are being repaired by UN and ANC technicians.

35. Following recent political upheavals in LULUABOURG and the arrival of the 3 Commando Battalion, Col NDJOKO delivered a radio message to the local citizenry asking them to have confidence in his troops and assuring them that troops who misbehaved would be punished.

36. On 25 Dec the Acting Commissioner in LULUABOURG, Mr EMBAE, came to ONUC HQ and reported that he had been informed that Col NDJOKO had been ordered back to LEOPOLDVILLE. Mr EMBAE said that Col NDJOKO planned to carry out a coup d'etat before leaving LULUABOURG. Mr EMBAE requested that the UN keep a strict surveillance over the ANC in LULUABOURG. He also requested a UN guard for the Commissariat. UN authorities in LULUABOURG do NOT place great reliance on Mr EMBAE's melodramatic warning; however, steps have been taken to control any situation that may arise. So far NO coup d'etat has taken place!

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

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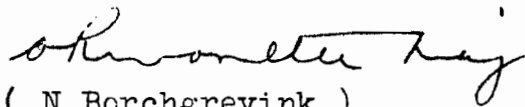
MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 6/C

26 Dec 61

Radio Newscast

1. Attached as Annex 2 radio newscast which you may find of interest.

  
/ ( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col  
Chief of Military Information

Distribution:

For Information:

Military Group - Annex 1  
Civilian Group - Chief Administrative Officer

ANNEX 1  
TO MIL INFO 6/C  
TO RADIO NEWSCAST  
DATED 26 DEC 61

DISTRIBUTION:

FOR INFORMATION:

1. HQ LEOPOLDVILLE COMMAND LEO
2. HQ KATANGA COMMAND EVILLE
3. HQ KATANGA COMMAND A Sector AVILLE
4. HQ KATANGA COMMAND B Sector EVILLE
5. HQ KATANGA COMMAND C Sector KAMINA
6. HQ Ethiopian Brigade STANLEYVILLE
7. HQ 3 Nigerian Brigade LULUABOURG
- 8. HQ 3 Brigade MSF BUKAVU
9. HQ ONUC COQUILHATVILLE
10. HQ ONUC KAMINA
  
11. HQ 57 Canadian Signal Unit LEO
12. ONUC Base Supply Depot LEO
13. ONUC Transport Coy LEO
14. ONUC Hospital LEO
15. ONUC Provost Coy LEO
16. UN Air Transport Base N'DJILI
17. HQ Indian Contingent LEO
18. HQ Indian Contingent Signal Regt LEO
19. HQ Pakistan Contingent LEO
20. HQ Nigerian Police LEO
21. Indian Postal Unit LEO
  
22. Force Commander
23. Deputy Force Commander
24. Chief of Staff
25. Air Commander
26. Chief Military Operations
27. HQ UN Air Division
28. Chief Military Personnel
29. Chief Logistics Officer
30. Chief Military Information
31. Senior Medical Staff Officer
32. Chief Signal Officer
33. Provost Marshal
34. Camp Commandant
35. Military Legal Adviser
36. ANC Training Committee
37. Senior Movement Control Officer
  
38. Senior Supply and Transport Officer
39. Senior Ordnance Officer
40. Liaison Officer AUSTRIA
41. " " DENMARK
42. " " ETHIOPIA
43. " " IRELAND
44. " " LIBERIA
45. " " MALAYA
46. " " NIGERIA
47. " " SWEDEN
48. " " NORWAY
49. " " ANC



# Military Information Branch

ANNEX 2  
TO MIL INFO 6/C  
TO RADIO NEWSCAST  
DATED 26 DEC 61

## RADIO NEWSCAST

### Mornings:

SERIAL	TIME	STATION	LANGUAGE	FREQUENCY	REMARKS
1	0600	BBC	English	15.390 9.580	
2	0615	Brazza	English	11.725 9.730	
3	0700	BBC	English	15.390 15.140	
4	0700	RNC	French	9.700 15.250	(except Sundays)
5	0700	Katanga	French	11.875	
6	0800	Brazza	French	11.725 15.445 9.730	
7	0800	BBC	English	21.710 15.390 15.140	
8	0815	UN	English	15.295 21.705	(except Sunday and Monday)
9	0824	UN	English	9.710	(Tuesday through Friday)
10	0845	BBC	English	21.710	
11	1000	Brazza	French	15.445	
12	1015	BBC	English	21.710	
13	1130	Brussels	French	21.510	
14	1145	RNC	French	11.795	
15	1200	BBC Katanga	English French	21.710 15.075 11.875	
16	1245	RNC	French	11.795	
17	1300	Brazza	English	11.970	
18	1400	BBC	English	21.710 15.070	
19	1430	Brazza	French	17.720	(except Sundays)
20	1500	BBC	English	21.710 15.070	(newsreel)

Evenings:

SERIAL	TIME	STATION	LANGUAGE	FREQUENCY	REMARKS
19	1600	Brazza	French	17.720	(except Sundays)
20	1700	BBC	English	15.070	(except Saturdays)
21	1800	Brazza	English	9.770	(18.15 Thursday and Sunday)
22	1900	Katanga VOA	French English	11.875 17.710 21.610 15.440	
23	1915	BBC	English	21.470 15.070	
24	1930	RNC	French	9.700	
25	1945	UN	English	17.795 21.510	(except Saturday and Sunday)
26	2000	Brazza	French	9.770	
27	2100	Brussels BBC	French English	9.745 11.850 15.335 21.470 15.070 11.860	
28	2115	Katanga	English	11.876	
29	2130	Brussels Brazza	English French	9.745 11.850 15.335 9.770	(except Mondays)
30	2145	RNC	French	9.700	
31	2300	VOA	English	21.610 17.710 15.440	

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28 December

1

To : Colonel J. Guha, Chief of Staff  
From : J/ Boujoulat, PA to OIC CIJUC  
Subject : Political Activities - ORIENTALES and KIVU Provinces

Your memorandum MIL INFO 1/D, dated 26 December, was discussed at the usual morning's meeting which Dr. Linnér has in his office, on 27 December.

Arrangements were then made, the details of which have been agreed with the Force Commander to whom I should like to refer you.

cc Force Commander ✓  
Chief of Military Information

RESTRICTED

MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 4/A/1

26 Dec 61

Force Commander

Reconnaissance BAS-CONGO 21 Dec 61

1. An aerial reconnaissance was carried out on 21 Dec in the BAS-CONGO to determine any possible troop movements in the vicinity of KITONA.
2. The following observations were recorded:
  - a. Airfield KM 237. This airfield is located 20 km NORTH EAST of THYSVILLE (05 degrees 10 minutes SOUTH - 15 degrees EAST). The runway was blocked and NO aircraft seen on the airfield;
  - b. Airfield THYSVILLE. The runway was NOT blocked and NO aircraft were seen on the airfield. NO military movements were observed between LEO-THYSVILLE;
  - c. Airfield KM 204. This airfield is located 20 km SOUTH WEST of THYSVILLE (05 degrees 21 minutes SOUTH - 14 degrees 44 minutes EAST). The airfield was NOT blocked and NO aircraft were seen;
  - d. Airfield LUKALA. The airfield was NOT blocked and NO aircraft were seen. Intensive road works being carried out THYSVILLE-LUKALA. NO military movements were noticed between THYSVILLE-LUKALA;
  - e. Airfield KM 106. This airfield is located 85 km SOUTH WEST of THYSVILLE (05 degrees 42 minutes SOUTH - 14 degrees 10 minutes EAST). Aircraft were NOT seen and the airfield was NOT blocked;
  - f. Airfield MATADI. The airfield was NOT blocked and NO aircraft were seen. There were NO military movements between LUKALA-MATADI;

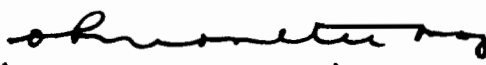
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- 2 -

- g. Airfield BOMA. The airfield was NOT blocked, NO aircraft were located at the airfield and NO military movements were noted between MATADI-BOMA. A white painted truck type BEDFORD was heading for BOMA;
- h. Airfield MOANDA. The airfield was NOT blocked, NO aircraft were located on the airfield and NO military movements were noted between BOMA-MOANDA;
- j. BANANA. There were NO military movements.

  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

Distribution:For Information:

Chief Fighter Operations  
HQ LEO Command

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MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 4/A/4


9 Dec 61

Force Commander

Air Supply by SABENA aircraft to KONGOLO

1. Attached are two reliable statements from two UN personnel employed in ALBERTVILLE airfield.

- a. Annex 1 - Statement by Sgt Th BERGH;
- b. Annex 2 - Statement by Mr Victor DUPERE.

  
r ( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col  
Chief of Military Information

Distribution:

For Information:

Air Commander

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ANNEX 1

TO MIL INFO 4/A/4  
TO AIR SUPPLY BY SABENA  
AIRCRAFT TO KONGOLO  
DATED 9 DEC 61

STATEMENT BY SGT TH BERGH

1. Two SABENA aircraft have been carrying supplies from ALBERTVILLE to KONGOLO where, as far as I know, 1500 Gendarmerie are defending the KONGOLO sector against Central Government troops.
2. Those two aircraft landed at ALBERTVILLE and NO notification concerning the arrival of the aircraft was given to Air Ops in ALBERTVILLE. In the first instance, we prevented the vehicles carrying the supplies to airport from entering the airfield vicinity. We reported to the Indian Brigade who gave permission for the vehicles to enter the airport to load the aircraft.
3. This occurred between 18 Nov and 2 Dec on several occasions and further information concerning landing and take-offs can be obtained from Chief ICAO in HQ ONUC LEO.
4. These supplies have occurred before and might continue in future.
5. All the personnel in Movement Control, ALBERTVILLE, will also confirm this statement.

(signed) LEO 6th Dec 61

Th. BERGH, Sgt.

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ANNEX 2  
TO MIL INFO 4/A/4  
TO AIR SUPPLY BY SABENA  
AIRCRAFT TO KONGOLO  
DATED 9 DEC 61

STATEMENT BY MR VICTOR DUPERE

1. For the past three or four weeks, two "CONTINENTALE" aircraft, chartered by SABENA and Mr MAHILIS, who has his main office in ELISABETHVILLE with a branch in ALBERTVILLE, have been flying steadily from ELISABETHVILLE to KONGOLO as well as ALBERTVILLE to KONGOLO. They have been carrying supplies up there and have been a few times reported carrying Katangese troops to KONGOLO. All dates of trips and destinations are on record at ALBERTVILLE airport. These two aircraft are now in LEOPOLDVILLE. The last of the two aircraft arrived from N'DOLA in LEOPOLDVILLE sometimes during the afternoon of Dec 6.

(signed) Victor DUPERE  
ONUC - ICAO  
ALBERTVILLE Airport

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MEMORANDUM

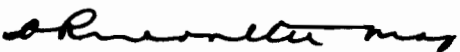
MIL INFO 2/C

9 Dec 61

Force Commander

ANC Oath

1. Attached as Annex 1 translated ANC-STAN oath initiated by the GIZENGA regime.
2. The oath mentioned has NOT been approved by the Minister of National Defence of the Congolese Central Government.

  
( N Borchgrevink )

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

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ANNEX 1  
TO MIL INFO 2/C  
TO ANC OATH  
DATED 9 DEC 61

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMEE NATIONALE CONGOLESE  
SSC. 10  
STANLEYVILLE

OATH OF THE ARMEE NATIONALE CONGOLAISE

I SWEAR:

1. TO SERVE FAITHFULLY MY COUNTRY
2. THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
3. TO PROTECT IT AGAINST EVERY ENEMY
4. ON THE ORDERS OF THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' GOVERNMENT
5. WITH MY LIFE
6. TO GIVE IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE
7. TO MY MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SUPERIORS
8. TO SAFEGUARD ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE
9. THE HONOUR OF OUR REPUBLIC
10. AND OF ITS NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY

Done at Stanleyville, 29 Sep 1961

(signed) MUKULUBUNDU Félix José

Captain

Officer adviser on Ideological life (sic)

CONFIDENTIAL

S E C R E T

MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 1/B/2

7 Dec 61

Force Commander

Area of Responsibility

1. This Branch has assumed that its area of responsibility has been within the ex-CONGO Belge territory and therefore the information collection programme has been directed accordingly to the best of our ability with the meager means at our disposal.
2. As it is normally the responsibility of higher headquarters to provide intelligence outside a specific theatre of operation, it would be appreciated that this Branch be regularly given intelligence data on surrounding African countries by HQ United Nations NEW YORK.



( N Borchgrevink )

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

S E C R E T

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM


MIL INFO 5/A/3-11

9 Dec 61

Force Commander

Removal of G TREDEZ from GOMA Area

1. Your attention is invited to our letter 5/A/3-11 dated 11 Jul 61 pertaining to TREDEZ' removal. See Annex 1 attached.
2. Latest reports from HQ Malayan Special Force indicate that, taking full advantage of the recent disturbances in KIVU, TREDEZ has stepped up his anti-UN and anti-European propaganda. To gain popularity for himself and to support his propaganda, he is giving liberal supply of beer and whiskey. TREDEZ is gradually building up hatred and is exciting the local population in GOMA against UN. His anti-social activities if unchecked in time may, in due course, have very serious repercussions.
3. In view of TREDEZ' chequered political record, hostile and anti-UN influence, this character is, by far, more dangerous to local security than any mercenary.
4. As such it is strongly recommended that his expulsion from the Republic of CONGO be enforced under Security Council Resolution at the earliest.

  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col  
Chief of Military Information

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX 1  
TO MIL INFO 5/A/3-11  
DATED 9 DEC 61

MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 5/A/3-11

11 Jul 61

TREDEZ G

1. The above named had lived in GOMA for many years prior to the Declaration of Independence. He is a general trader who conducts a business in haberdashery and small "fancy" goods at the SAKE Market Place which is on the lakeside about 60 kms north-west of GOMA. In the autumn of 1960 he opened a second business premises in GOMA.
2. According to the Belgian Security and Administrative Authorities in KISENYI (RUANDA-URUNDI), TREDEZ is a Communist and he is despised by them. In pre-Independence days he was socially ostracized by the Belgian community mainly, it is understood, because of his "social habits". During the period August-October 1960, TREDEZ was suspected of involvement in the organization of illicit arms traffic from UGANDA into KIVU. He was suspected by the UGANDA Police Authorities. At the time, the destination of the arms was believed to be the WATUTSI tribe, political opponents of the BAHUTU, patronized by the Belgian Administration.
3. On at least one occasion he was arrested by the GOMA Gendarmerie for complicity, but was released without a charge being preferred against him. At the time the KIVU (and GOMA) authorities were pro-LEO Central Government and pro-UN. In this atmosphere TREDEZ' activities were restrained. In the new political atmosphere since December 1960, TREDEZ has exercised a great deal of influence on the GOMA Administrative Authorities, and has been instrumental, it is alledged by UN in GOMA, in shaping local policy. He claims to be a Political Adviser to the GOMA local authorities. He is a suave opportunist with a plausible tongue.
4. Latest reports to hand from UN sources indicate that over a period of time TREDEZ has been a trouble maker and an agitative influence with the ANC and civil powers in GOMA. On 5 July, TREDEZ was praised publicly by a Congolese public authority (SHANGO) for remaining in GOMA to work with the Congolese even during the most troubled periods.

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5. Mr TREDEZ is known personally to UN officers who had previously reported on his background and activities as observed, and from information provided by Belgian Security Authorities, UGANDA Police Authorities and the then District Commissioner of NORTH KIVU (RUANGI Pierre).

RECOMMENDATION

6. In view of TREDEZ' unsavoury political record and his agitative influence in local politics, it is strongly recommended that his expulsion from the Republic of the CONGO be enforced under Security Council Resolution. The above recommendation is supported by the UN Civilian and Military authorities of GOMA.

7. Authority has been requested to the Secretary-General to expel TREDEZ.

( OR Monette )

Major

Acting Chief of Military Information

Distribution:

Force Commander  
Dr LINNER

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MIL INFO 4/D

22 Dec 61

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is the following annex:

a. Annex 1 - Summary of Events - Report No 28;

*Shumanter*  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col  
Chief Military Information

Distribution:

For Information:

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ANNEX 1  
TO MIL INFO 4/D  
TO DISSEMINATION  
DATED 22 DEC 61

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

0800 hrs 15 Dec 61 - 0800 hrs 22 Dec 61

Report No 28

GENERAL

1. At Mr TSHOMBE's request UN officials arranged a meeting between him and Premier ADOULA at KITONA. Mr TSHOMBE left ELISABETHVILLE for NDOLA on the evening of 18 Dec and flew to KITONA the following day. Premier ADOULA also arrived in KITONA on the afternoon of 19 Dec. The UN Military Commander in KATANGA issued strict orders that ONUC forces would assist in any way possible to ensure Mr TSHOMBE's safe exit from ELISABETHVILLE and that from the time of Mr TSHOMBE's departure from NDOLA, the UN would initiate NO further military action in ELISABETHVILLE. UN troops in ELISABETHVILLE were ordered to return fire only when necessary for the protection of UN personnel and to ensure freedom of movement in the city. On 18 Dec the UN temporarily suspended its ground and air assault on UNION MINIERE, which was still occupied by Gendarmerie at that time, so that Mr TSHOMBE would be assured of safe passage out of the city. The KATANGA Gendarmerie, however, continued to fire as Mr TSHOMBE was leaving the city, and in fact took advantage of the temporary ONUC cease fire to increase its fire on UN troops around the UNION MINIERE buildings. The meeting between Premier ADOULA and Mr TSHOMBE was held on 20 Dec, and both parties left KITONA on that night to return to their respective capitals.

2. At 3.30 on the morning of Thursday, 21 Dec, it was announced at KITONA base that Premier ADOULA and Mr TSHOMBE had reached agreement on the re-integration of the secessionist KATANGA province into the CONGO REPUBLIC. Agreement took the form of an eight-point undertaking signed by Mr TSHOMBE,

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delivered to United Nations Under-Secretary Ralph BUNCH and transmitted to Premier ADOULA. In his signed statement, Mr TSHOMBE has agreed to accept the full application of the "Loi Fundamentale", to recognise the indivisibility of the CONGO REPUBLIC, to recognise Mr KASA-VUBU's authority as Chief of State, to appoint KATANGA representatives for a national parley on constitutional reform, to arrange for the duly elected deputies and senators from KATANGA to participate in the proceedings of the National Assembly, to place the KATANGA gendarmerie under the command of President KASA-VUBU and to respect resolutions of the United Nations and General Assembly. Time will tell!

3. Information Minister, Joseph ILEO, has said that the pledges made by Mr TSHOMBE at KITONA constitute a return to legality. Mr ILEO also pointed out that while Mr TSHOMBE's previous agreements and undertakings had been made in dealings with only the Central Government, on this occasion "his pledge also involves the United Nations". Finally, Mr ILEO expressed the hope that the United Nations would assume the responsibility of guaranteeing that Mr TSHOMBE did not break his pledge.

PROVINCE OF LEOPOLDVILLE

4. On 14 Dec there was a small Jeunesse demonstration in support of Premier ADOULA outside of UN HQ in LEOPOLDVILLE.

PROVINCE OF EQUATEUR

Nothing to report

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PROVINCE OF ORIENTALE

5. Thirteen wounded STAN ANC soldiers arrived in STANLEYVILLE from KASONGO (KIVU). These men are believed to be casualties from recent clashes with Katangese Gendarmerie in the KONGOLO (KATANGA) area.

6. Nineteen Para Commandos arrived in STANLEYVILLE from PAULIS on 14 Dec.

PROVINCE OF KIVU

7. About eighty ANC troops arrived in KINDU from STANLEYVILLE this week. Some ammunition and five armoured cars have also been sent to KINDU from STANLEYVILLE. There are now an estimated 1746 ANC-STAN troops in KINDU.

8. The situation at the KINDU airport is uncertain. It is feared that some 100 to 200 ANC troops who have been standing by waiting to be airlifted out of KINDU for the past three weeks may try to force their way into UN aircraft. UN aircraft have been warned NOT to circle over KINDU before landing.

9. Reports from KINDU indicate that there was much movement at the ferry there on the night of 17/18 Dec.

10. Gen LUNDULA with two ANC officers and two civilian officials arrived in BUKAVU from STANLEYVILLE on 16 Dec. Premier ADOULA was there at the same time. A parade was held in Premier ADOULA's honour on 16 Dec, during which long speeches were given. Gen LUNDULA, who arrived in BUKAVU during the festivities, was escorted to the parade grounds by Lt KISIMBA and his para commandos. On 17 Dec Premier ADOULA and Gen LUNDULA both left BUKAVU, the one going to LEOPOLDVILLE and the other to STANLEYVILLE.

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11. During his visit to BUKAVU, Gen LUNDULA met with BUKAVU military officials. At this meeting the following decisions were taken: 1) Lt KISIMBA and his para commandos will go to ALBERTVILLE. ANC troops from RUMANGABO will take over the duties of these para commandos in BUKAVU. There are now about 204 such troops in BUKAVU. The families of Lt KISIMBA's para commandos will be sent back to their homes in STANLEYVILLE. 2) Comdt NGENDE will also go to KATANGA. 3) Major KWIMA will command the ANC in BUKAVU, and Major OLENTI, who is presently in command of the ANC at GOMA, will take Major KWIMA's position as commanding officer at RUMANGABO.

12. On 18 Dec the BUKAVU Para Commandos withdrew from the SHANGURU (RUANDA) border post. This post has been taken over by local military police and gendarmerie.

13. On the evening of 18 Dec President MIRUHO visited the German Consul in BUKAVU.

14. The District Commissioner in GOMA is apprehensive about a rumour that 2000 ANC troops are likely to move into GOMA when UN troops withdraw.

PROVINCE OF KATANGA

15. The ONUC Force Commander arrived in ELISABETHVILLE on 14 Dec, and UN KATANGA-Command came under mortar fire as he arrived. One UN soldier was killed in the attack. The Force Commander returned to LEOPOLDVILLE late on the night of 17 Dec.

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16. On the night of 14/15 Dec a UN operation with the aim of sealing off ELISABETHVILLE from all directions went into effect. By 1100 hrs on the morning of 15 Dec, Phase 1 of the plan had been accomplished. Phase 1 included the clearing of Avenue STANLEY, putting constant pressure on the Gendarmerie in the tunnel area, and capturing the ridge/golf course area. Phase 2 of the plan involved the occupation of the LIDO and cutting off the road to KIPUSHI and simultaneously cutting off Camp MASSART. By evening of 15 Dec Phase 2 was reported to be well under way, and on 16 Dec a UN battalion captured the LIDO. The assaulting troops encountered little opposition as the Gendarmerie withdrew leaving five dead. The Gendarmerie also left a destroyed armoured car behind them. It is believed that this car had been demolished in a UN air attack. The LIDO area was heavily mortared by Gendarmerie until early in the morning of the 18 Dec when Katangese mortars were silenced by UN counterfire.

17. Meanwhile the UN company at the crossroads of Avenue CHURCHILL and Avenue LAPLAE remained under heavy fire from the bush. UN armoured cars destroyed one Gendarmerie armoured car at this position. Fire was also exchanged in the Stadium area where one UN officer was wounded. About 300 Gendarmerie withdrew from the Stadium and went into the bush EAST of the Stadium from which point they fired at the UN Stadium position.

18. Throughout the day of 15 Dec UN positions in ELISABETHVILLE were fired on by automatics and armoured cars. UN troops kept the Gendarmerie who were occupying the tunnel area engaged all day on 15 Dec. UN jets also attacked the tunnel area on that day. The tunnel area was also attacked and captured by UN troops on 16 Dec. The attacking battalion encountered heavy automatic fire from the Gendarmerie. UN troops are now firmly in control of the tunnel area.

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19. A platoon of UN troops attacked Camp MASSART and after meeting heavy enemy fire were fortified by a mortar platoon. Another company of UN troops attacked the Camp simultaneously at another point. The Camp was finally captured three hours after UN troops had gained access to it. The UN position at the camp is now consolidated. Four foreign mercenary soldiers and three Katangese gendarmes were captured at the Camp.

20. UN troops surrounded the city of ELISABETHVILLE, and Gendarmerie resistance became considerably reduced although the UNION MINIERE area was still strongly held by the Gendarmerie and intensive sniping was carried on from houses in that area. Five European men with 3 women and 3 children were found in houses from which fire was emanating. The men were arrested and interrogated by UN officials. Five Africans were also found in these houses. On 18 Dec UN patrols began moving slowly inside the city to maintain law and order and to ensure the free movement of UN troops. It was understood by the residents that the UN troops would NOT attack except in self-defence. UN armoured patrols were cheered as they moved into the city by Europeans and Congolese alike. A Katangese armoured car attacked an ONUC patrol and was destroyed by a UN armoured car.

21. Sporadic Gendarmerie fire was reported in ELISABETHVILLE on 18 Dec as the ultras in the Gendarmerie made a last ditch effort to keep the fighting going. A UN soldier was wounded on the night of 17/18 Dec in a Gendarmerie mortar attack on Camp MASSART. Gendarmerie mortar fire also issued from UNION MINIERE on that night.

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22. UNION MINIERE and the Black Hill area were taken by UN troops on the morning of 19 Dec. Heavy fire was encountered from the UNION MINIERE area; however, the capturing battalion was able to consolidate its position and establish a roadblock on the road leading from ELISABETHVILLE to KIPUSHI. Later this battalion came under heavy mortar and machine gun fire from the southern part of UNION MINIERE. The same battalion captured the BLACK HILL area after observing Gendarmerie withdrawing from the area in trucks. Europeans were seen going from position to position presumably conducting operations. The majority of Gendarmerie troops seen in the BLACK HILL area were Europeans.

23. There was NO firing in ELISABETHVILLE during the night of 19/20 Dec; however, on 20 Dec a UN jeep enroute to the airport from HQ KATANGA Command was sniped at from a private house and on the night of 20 Dec a UN position was attacked by a platoon of Gendarmerie. In repulsing this attack, UN troops killed one Gendarmerie soldier.

24. On 20 Dec a gendarmerie soldier approached a UN position in a car, jumped out of the car, and took position. He was captured by UN troops and surrendered without giving any trouble.

25. The only UN air action in KATANGA on 20 Dec was the fighter cover which was provided for US aircraft operating in and out of ELISABETHVILLE.

26. On 20 Dec six captured European Gendarmerie personnel were sent to LECPOLDVILLE from ELISABETHVILLE aboard a UN aircraft. Interrogation has been initiated.

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27. Some houses from which it had been suspected that sniping had taken place were searched by UN troops. This search revealed caches of arms and ammunition in many of the houses and evidence that some of them had been used as firing positions. UN troops found some photographs while they were searching houses in the UNION MINIERE area. These photographs show many European mercenaries, including one driving an ambulance. A note book which was maintained by a mercenary up to 5 Dec was also discovered in one of the houses.

28. Twelve refugees were killed and 41 wounded as a result of mortar firing on the Refugee Camp in ELISABETHVILLE. Some refugees tried to break out of the camp. They were prevented from doing so but with great difficulty. A few refugees have been seen raiding houses and collecting arms and ammunition from them.

29. During the fighting in ELISABETHVILLE, 12 Belgian inhabitants of the city sought and obtained refuge in the Swedish Camp.

30. By 18 Dec a UN battalion in ELISABETHVILLE had reported 35 cases of water poisoning. This battalion was warned NOT to consume water from the normal water supply, and a medical investigating team was rushed to ELISABETHVILLE from LEOPOLDVILLE. By 19 Dec all the afflicted men were well on their way to recovery, and most of them were back on duty. The entire water supply in ELISABETHVILLE was cut off on the morning of 19 Dec. Troops are drinking rain water.

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31. Non-Katangese in the Gendarmerie wore civilian clothes and directed operations from behind the scenes. They are of French, Italian, South African and Rhodesian nationality. It has been learned from a reliable source that these mercenary officers forced Africans in the Gendarmerie to fight on although most of the Katangese did NOT wish to continue fighting and were being killed unnecessarily. It was learned from the same source that gendarmes in ELISABETHVILLE were told to put on civilian clothes and go into built-up areas around UN positions for the purpose of sniping.

32. In the fighting at MANONO on 6 and 8 Dec, 97 Gendarmerie soldiers were killed and 11 taken prisoner. The prisoners are being held at MANONO for the time being. There were also many Gendarmes wounded at MANONO, but the exact figure is NOT known.

33. A Belgian civilian employed as an accountant by Katangese authorities sought UN protection at MANONO on 8 Dec and was sent to ALBERTVILLE on 19 Dec, and arrived LFO 22 Dec. The new administration at MANONO rejected the services of this accountant.

34. Mr SENDWE, who is acting as Special Commissioner of the Central Government in NORTH KATANGA, addressed a public meeting in ALBERTVILLE on 19 Dec. He has nominated some civil officials. Three Belgian experts are being retained in the local government at ALBERTVILLE. They will act in an advisory capacity.

35. Capt MIKA, the ANC commander at ALBERTVILLE, told UN HQ there that he has received six 75 mm recoilless guns and six anti-aircraft guns from STANLEYVILLE. Capt MIKA said he had asked ANC authorities at STANLEYVILLE for another battalion of men to come to ALBERTVILLE.

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36. One hundred and seven ANC-STAN troops passed through NIEMBA this week. They were going from ALBERTVILLE to KIAMBI.

37. Fifty-four ANC-STAN arrived in KABALO this week via Air Congo, bringing the total strength of ANC-STAN in KABALO to 345.

38. On 18 Dec a UN air recce reported that the Gendarmerie Camp and the airfield in KONGOLO appeared to be deserted. Another recce observed that runways on the airfields in KANIAMA and KABONGO were blocked by petrol drums. The airfield at MITWABA is also blocked by drums, and some trenches have been dug around the strip.

PROVINCE OF KASAI

39. Mr MUKUNGE, the President of the Province of KASAI, has demanded that the Central Government withdraw its Commissioner Extraordinary from the Province. Since his arrival in LULUABOURG on 4 Nov, the Commissioner Extraordinary has been in control of the military and political life of the Province, and seems to have effected a certain amount of stability in LULUABOURG and elsewhere in KASAI. Mr ILLUNGA, the Minister of Public Works for the Central Government, paid an unannounced visit to LULUABOURG and visited the radio station with the intention of making a political speech. Mr ILLUNGA was refused permission to use the radio for this purpose under orders issued earlier by the Commissioner Extraordinary. The Minister thereupon dismissed the radio staff, locked the station, and took the keys into his

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39 (continued)

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possession. Mr ILLUNGA was also encouraging local Jeunesse to help in reinstating certain provincial officials who had been dismissed from office on the orders of the Commissioner Extraordinary on the grounds that they had been illegally elected. The Commissioner returned to LEOPOLDVILLE on 17 Dec but returned to LULUABOURG on 20 Dec and arrested Mr ILLUNGA. Col NJOKO then arrested both Mr ILLUNGA and the Commissioner Extraordinary and had them taken to the airport to await an Air Congo flight to LEOPOLDVILLE. Because of the unsettled political situation, armed UN and local ANC troops have been placed at various vantage points in LULUABOURG; however, recent political moves have been effected without incident.

40. On 16 Dec a UN escort left LULUABOURG for LODJA with food relief vehicles. These vehicles will be used to distribute seed in the LODJA area.

41. A report was received in LULUABOURG that there are Russian aircraft at the airfield at SENTRY. Being verified.

42. Reports from KABINDA state that the Gendarmerie there is now prepared to take positive action against ANC-STAN bandits who have been coming into the town from KASONGO and KINDU and causing trouble. They have been beating up European inhabitants of KABINDA and stealing cars.

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"For the last time, what IS my mandate?"

S E C R E T

MEMORANDUM


MIL INFO 2/E

22 Dec 61

Force Commander

Assessment - Katangese Gendarmerie

1. Your attention is invited to our MIL INFO 2/E dated 12 Dec 61 on the marginally noted subject.
2. It has been reliably learnt that the majority of the Gendarmerie troops who were intact have now concentrated in KOLWEZI and JADOTVILLE/SHINKOLOBWE areas.
3. General MUKE, under the advice of Major FAULCQUES, a highly competent and experienced French mercenary, is apparently directing the Katangese forces. President TSHOMBE may NOT have much hold over the activities of these forces.
4. In case of recurrence of trouble in KATANGA, we shall have to cater for military actions in the following areas:
  - a. KOLWEZI;
  - b. JADOTVILLE/SHINKOLOBWE;
  - c. KAMINAVILLE;
  - d. KANIAMA-KABONGO-KONGOLO sectors.
5. It is submitted that the estimated strength of troops in these areas have already been included in our MIL INFO 2/E of 12 Dec 61 referred to above. The strength at KOLWEZI has been estimated at 1400. SHINKOLOBWE area will have now considerably more than 1150 Gendarmes.
6. You may like to consider the planning for the above objectives, especially from logistics point of view. The employment of Central ANC troops for this operation may also be considered.

  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

Distribution

Chief of Mil Ops

S E C R E T

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MEMORANDUM


MIL INFO 2/E

19 Dec 61

Force Commander

Katangese Gendarmerie

1. With a view to avoid future trouble in KATANGA, we consider that following three conditions are very important from a military point of view. These conditions must be, in our opinion, full-filled in terms of agreement for the forthcoming cease fire in KATANGA:
  - a. Complete integration of the Katangese Gendarmerie with the Central ANC;
  - b. Great reduction in the strength of the Gendarmerie Forces;
  - c. Redisposition of the majority of these forces in provinces outside KATANGA as considered appropriate.

  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

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For Information:

Chief Military Operations

S E C R E T

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MEMORANDUM


MIL INFO 4/E

14 Dec 61

Force Commander

Brief on KATANGA

1. This brief on KATANGA was prepared by this Branch in Jul 61 as general information background for staff officers of this Headquarters.
2. Attached as Annex 1, brief on KATANGA.

  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col  
Chief of Military Information

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ANNEX 1  
TO MIL INFO 4/E  
DATED 13 DEC 61

BRIEF ON KATANGA

DECLASSIFIED
Authority <u>D 98/2</u>
By <u>wp</u> , UNARCH, Date <u>7/8/98</u>

TRIBAL

1. There are two distinct political parties in KATANGA:
  - a. BALUBAKATS (i.e. BALUBAS of KATANGA) whose leader is Mr Jason SENDWE;
  - b. CONAKATS (Confederation des Associations au KATANGA). (This federation of anti-BALUBA parties was formed before Independence.) The leader of the CONAKATS is Mr TSHOMBE.
2. Mr TSHOMBE is from the LUNDA tribe. He has a background of aristocracy and has come down from a long line of Chiefs.
3. The young BALUBAKATS (JEUNESSÉ- made up of 14 to 19 year olds) have NO discipline whatsoever. After Independence they revolted against parental control or control of any sort, and they even kill their own parents, to rid themselves of any last vestiges of control over them. They are the African counterpart of the European "Teddy boys". In many cases there are intelligent leaders of the BALUBAKAT party who are endeavouring to maintain calm in their areas (especially MANONO) but their lives are in constant danger from the JEUNESSE, who feel that their leaders are NOT militant enough.
4. The catch-word of the JEUNESSE is "LUMUMBA" - to that extent the movement is political, but it does NOT go very deep. At the bottom, it is the pure lawlessness which is their driving force.
5. The question of land is one main reason for the fighting between the BALUBAKATS and CONAKATS. When the Belgians nationalized the large area of UPEMBA Park, many BALUBAS were forced to leave their land and they have always kept it in their minds to get it back.
6. Forty or fifty years ago, a religious group called the WATCH TOWER Organization came into the country from SOUTH AFRICA spreading a creed of anarchy and banditry, which is still thriving. They operated along a line starting at BUKAMA, along the river northwards up to and including ANKORO where their influence has resulted in lawlessness and anarchy. Their present-day adherents are essentially

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BALUBAS. Lawlessness is therefore NOT a new departure for this particular group. They have, in fact, been recognized as lawless for a great number of years.

7. In KABONGO, KABALO, NYUNZU, BUKAMA, LUENA and MANONO, it was NOT the population itself which rebelled against authority; it was the BALUBAKATS who gathered from outlying areas and moved in and encircled these towns and they caused the trouble.

8. The tribesmen were using the following arms: bicycle chains, hatchets, machets, clubs, clubs with bicycle chains wrapped round, poisoned arrows, spears. In the area around MUMULAKULU there are a number of rifles and machine guns in the hands of the BALUBAKATS. These have come from KASAI and belonged to the ANC (LUMUMBA) at one time. The Ilyushin Russian planes were responsible for bringing arms and ammunition from place to place within the CONGO for use in KATANGA by the BALUBAKATS.

POLITICAL

9. Mr TSHOMBE has accused the UN of endeavouring to colonize KATANGA and this is one of his great fears - that the UN is here for this purpose and that it is pro-LUMUMBA. He feels therefore that if the UN is successful in KATANGA, it will be the end of his Government. If this happens, he has said that before he hands over control, he will arm the whole CONAKAT troops north of ELISABETHVILLE and get them to wage war against any force seeking to impose its will.

10. One of the main problems in KATANGA, however, is tribal affiliations. In the final analysis, it is felt that TSHOMBE and his ministers may resort to tribal war as a means of settling their problems in KATANGA.

11. TSHOMBE and SENDWE trained together in the same Methodist Clerical Training School. There was always intense rivalry between them and this has been changed into an intense hatred for each other. This hatred was intensified by the Belgian Government, the Catholic Party backing TSHOMBE and the Belgian Socialists backing SENDWE. They have been both influenced in their decisions by their Belgian advisers, particularly TSHOMBE.

12. There are 24 CONAKAT members of parliament, and 18 BALUBAKAT members, consequently TSHOMBE as President of CONAKAT became President of KATANGA.

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13. Mr MUNONGO, Minister of the Interior, is the most intelligent of TSHOMBE's ministers. He is the head of the BAYEKE tribe.

14. When the KATANGA Government came into power, the Gendarmerie was kept as a military force and the FORCE PUBLIQUE was disbanded.

BELGIANS

15. Initially there were about 24,000 Belgians in KATANGA of which 11,000 would be in ELISABETHVILLE. They are mostly involved in the large mining concern of UNION MINIERE. GEOMINE at MANONO is part of the UNION MINIERE, which is controlled by Belgians.

CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION

16. Financially they are very strong. But if the Belgians see that the situation is becoming too difficult and NO longer worth it to them, they will close down the mines and pull out and the whole financial structure will collapse. In the NORTH of KATANGA there is NO judiciary since these parts became disturbed. In the SOUTHERN half of the province, there are still police and barristers, and the courts still function.

17. In spite of the ability of the UN Forces to calm the disturbed areas where they have had patrols, the Administrators have NOT felt the security to be sufficient to remain and carry on their work. They do NOT believe that the UN is able to guarantee their security. Consequently, many of the Administrators have gone and local administration is a thing of the past. The UN have prevented clashes on many occasions but they can NOT get rid of the tension.

UN RELATIONS WITH THE KATANGA GOVERNMENT

18. Politically, it does NOT seem that the Government will have any further discussions with the UN representative.

KATANGA/RHODESIAN BORDER

19. The main fear of the RHODESIAN Government is that if more trouble should come to KATANGA, the BALUBAS and agitators will come across the border, using the shortest route SOUTH through KOLWEZI. The Northern Rhodesian Government have called

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19 (continued)

for volunteers from the civilian population to act as reserves for the police force. They are training them and giving them arms to keep in their homes. They want to prevent anybody from coming into RHODESIA. ELISABETHVILLE, however, buys most of its food from northern RHODESIA.

COMMUNICATIONS

20. Railways. There are two companies - BCK and CFL. BCK controls all railways in KATANGA south of KABONGO. CFL takes over at KABONGO northwards:

- a. CFL The JEUNESSE control the whole northern railway system - they sabotaged all the lines. They have done so at KATANDA and NIEMBA and (it is believed) between KABALO and KONGOLO. They have also cut the telephone communications around KABALO. They have interfered with the UN-escorted trains in the past and have held them up by sabotaging the lines.
- b. BCK At the moment the line from ELISABETHVILLE to DILOLO is quite clear.

21. Ferries. The ferry at KIAMBI and the one at KABWE are under ~~their~~ control of the BALUBAKATS and have been taken away. They are not destroyed and should be made available for use. The road from ALBERTVILLE to MANONO should therefore be passable. (The ferry at KABWE between MANONO and KAMINA is gone.) On 27 and 30 October 1960 respectively, the ferries at KIAMBI and KABWE were taken over by the UN and functioned normally.

22. Roads. There is a tar-macadam road from ELISABETHVILLE to JADOTVILLE and another 90 kms. long from KOLWEZI to the east. The only other road is from KAMINA BASE to KAMINAVILLE. The rest are only gravel/sandy roads and once the rainy season sets in, it will be difficult to keep the supply routes open.

23. Airports. The UN has a say in the controlling of all the airports in KATANGA in that they do not permit the flying of troops either into or out of KATANGA. Each plane is supposed to be inspected by the UN to ensure that it is not carrying arms or equipment, particularly in ELISABETHVILLE. The control staff at all airports is Belgian, but outside of ELISABETHVILLE and KAMINA BASE, there are few, if any, control towers - just an airstrip.

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24. Broadcasting stations. The only one is in ELISABETHVILLE and it is controlled by the Government. The UN has no access to it.

25. Weather conditions. Flying is very difficult over the centre of the province between 1400 and 1700 hours because of storms. These are caused by the heat rising from the ground causing convection air currents.

#### HEALTH

26. The health of our own troops is excellent. There are no epidemics of any sort in KATANGA. The danger in KABALO and MANONO is in the event of the electric power being tampered with. If this were to happen, the water supply which is dependent upon electricity will fail, and the people will be forced to consume whatever water is available. The power supply for KAMINA BASE, however, is in KILUBI.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

27. The unemployment problem is very serious in the north. There is no problem in the south. In MANONO, GEOMINE employed 3,000 workers and the total supported was 12,000. The mines were reopened by the STAN regime last year but only 150 were employed. The remainder were too afraid to leave their homes and go to the mines because of the tense situation and a feeling of insecurity. The food and money situation is very difficult and potentially this is a very serious problem.

#### COMMENTS

28. The main danger in KATANGA is that if TSHOMBE feels that he is losing his grip, he will in fact organize, arm and equip the tribesmen. They are all clamouring for ammunition and rifles and he says he will arm the lot. He will also give orders to the Gendarmerie to pay no attention to the UN. He may create enormous havoc by his radio broadcasts to the people in ELISABETHVILLE in the KISWAHILI language. In JADOTVILLE there was already a marked decrease in the popularity of the UN troops and there is a withdrawal of all contact by civilians. This has come about since the broadcasts and press publication of incidents at KABALO and NYUNZU. This policy is being deliberately fostered by the TSHOMBE Government.

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Authority D 98/2

By W O, UNARCH, Date 7/8/98

29. The use of force by the KATANGA Government is not the answer to the security problem. The thing has to be settled politically and even the Gendarmes agree (after a few bottles of beer) that they won't settle anything by their police methods.

30. Up until a few weeks ago Mr. TSHOMBE was the most moderate of all the political leaders in ELISABETHVILLE, but within the last two weeks he has become a firebrand.

31. The only solution to the problems in KATANGA is a political solution between SENDWE and TSHOMBE and ADOULA under President KASA-VUBU. Many of the BALUBAKAT members of parliament wish for peace. They do not want to see their country destroyed and they want to put an end to the terrorism by the JEUNESSE. If the government continues to refuse to meet the leaders of the opposition, there will be no end to the problems in KATANGA. The curtain between the CONAKATS and the BALUBAKATS has been drawn tighter by the Gendarmerie.

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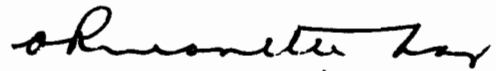
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will be able to take over and become rich. With KATANGA in their hands, they feel ONU can be disposed of. GIZENGA is the only Congolese who can vigorously pursue to a successful conclusion LUMUMBA's objective for a unified CONGO.

8. Ideological officers are now professing that LUNDULA is NOT their general but GIZENGA alone is the commander. GIZENGA is a leader and will lead the troops to final victory in KATANGA.

9. Last month, it was difficult to know the whereabouts of GIZENGA. Now the ANC-STAN officers speak of his trip to MOSCOW during that period. The officers further state that the purpose of that trip was to obtain airplanes.

  
✓ ( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col  
Chief of Military Information

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For Information:

Chief Military Operations

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MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 2/A/5

19 Dec 61

Force Commander

Assessment - Armee Nationale Congolaise 3rd and 4th Groupements

1. Your attention is invited to our 2/A/5 dated 12 Dec 61.
2. The recent activities of the ANC-STAN in the provinces of ORIENTALE, KIVU and NORTH KATANGA are summarized as follows:
  - a. Deployment of troops;
  - b. Incidents;
  - c. Political intimidation;
  - d. Isolation from Central authorities and
  - e. Ideological indoctrination.

DEPLOYMENT OF TROOPS

3. KASONGO area. The ANC-STAN troops have been concentrated at KASONGO to attack the Katangese Gendarmerie defending KONGOLO. The attack was planned a few weeks ago and the force left KASONGO for KONGOLO. The Gendarmerie Air Force (one light aircraft) stationed at KONGOLO strafed KASONGO, the headquarters of ANC-STAN in that area, bombed SAMBA and engaged troops at LUBUNDA with the following results:
  - a. One battalion was neutralized: many soldiers were killed and wounded, the remainder dispersed in the bush;
  - b. Hospitalized soldiers were completely hysterical; some stated that the use of an aircraft was the beginning of the Third World War.

INCIDENT

4. The discipline is getting worse than ever:
  - a. The commander of one of the battalions concentrated at KASONGO, Major DABA, is presumed dead. He was apparently

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murdered when he was unable to provide beer as requested by some of his soldiers. He has been replaced by Major BENEZETTI;

- b. As transport was nearly non-existent, the troops concentrated at KASONGO requisitioned transport by force from various parts of the town including ambulances from the hospitals;
- c. ANC-STAN troops are occupying a large number of villages astride main road KINDU-KASONGO. These soldiers are pillaging, raping and molesting women in these occupied villages;
- d. The ANC-STAN troops arrested, beat and jailed the KASONGO administrator;
- e. Eighty percent of the population of KASONGO has gone in the bush as the abuses of ANC-STAN, particularly raping of women has been increasing ever since their arrival.

#### POLITICAL INTIMIDATION

5. The President of the KIVU Province, Mr. MIRUHO, will be unable to represent the Central Government and carry on ADOULA's mission unless UN troops remained in KIVU. Already fierce propaganda for the removal of MIRUHO, is taking place all over KIVU particularly at KINDU-GOMA-BUKAVU. This propaganda is handled by agents of GIZENGA and ANC-STAN officers stationed in these areas.

#### ISOLATION FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND IDEOLOGICAL INDOCTRINATION

6. In the district of MANIAMA, Mr. ADOULA is now considered a traitor while General MOBUTU is a criminal. Unfortunately this propaganda is gaining momentum. The reasons given are that Mr. ADOULA has been more than willing to deal with Europeans while General MOBUTU permitted LUMUMBA to be jailed.

7. The propaganda on the Republic of the Eastern People of the CONGO is still going on; now it includes ORIENTALE, KIVU and KATANGA. For the last three months the inhabitants of KASONGO were NOT permitted to associate with WHO personnel located at the hospital but since UN initiated its operation in KATANGA the attitude has changed. People must cooperate temporarily with ONU however, once ONU has decimated the Katangese Gendarmerie, ANC-STAN

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MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 5/A/3-15

20 Dec 61

Force Commander

Casualties/Captives in KATANGA

1. The following information is based on the scrutiny of reports from HQ KATANGA Command. Detailed figures and information are being obtained from KATANGA Command and will soon be submitted to you. All references below are of HQ KATANGA Command messages.

FOREIGN MERCENARIES KILLED

- 2. a. Two on 5 Dec - reference 1-1012 of 5 Dec;
  - b. Two on 10 Dec - reference 1-1044 of 10 Dec;
  - c. Two on 12 Dec - reference 1-1052 of 12 Dec;
- Total reported killed - 4.

SUSPECTED FOREIGN MERCENARIES CAPTURED

- 3. a. Nine plus one lady on 10 Dec. These were interrogated at LEO. NO specific charge could be established against them. All of them were bona fide employees of SABENA Guest House at EVILLE. They were released on 14 Dec 61 on orders of Officer-in-Charge UN Operations;
- b. Two captured on 10 Dec - reference 1-1044 of 10 Dec;
- c. Four on 16 Dec - reference 1-1063 of 16 Dec;
- d. One on 16 Dec - reference 1-1202 of 16 Dec;
- e. Forty-two on 17 Dec - reference 1-1066 of 17 Dec. All except 4 released.

4. The above makes the total of 11 suspected foreign mercenaries captured and still held in EVILLE. This excludes 9 already released on 14 Dec in LEO and 38 released in EVILLE on 17 Dec. Out of 11 still in EVILLE, it is believed that some of these may have since been released after preliminary interrogation in EVILLE. However, a further report from EVILLE

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is awaited. Available details in respect of five suspected mercenaries have been submitted to you vide our 2/F/1 dated 19 Dec 61.

GENDARMES KILLED

5. NO estimate, of Katangese Gendarmes killed in EVILLE, has been received except the following:


- a. Twenty-eight killed at roadblock on 5 Dec - reference 1-1012 of 5 Dec.
- b. One killed on 19 Dec - reference 1-1075 of 19 Dec.

GENDARMES CAPTURED

- 6. a. Thirty-one Gendarmes including 5 in civilian clothes on 2 Dec - reference 1-1021 of 2 Dec. Fifteen Policemen were also taken into custody. All these were released on 3 Dec.
  - b. Three Gendarmes on 16 Dec - reference 1-1063 of 16 Dec;
  - c. Five Africans (believed civilian Katangese) on 17 Dec - reference 1-1066 of 17 Dec.
  - d. One Gendarme on 19 Dec - reference 1-1076 of 20 Dec.
7. The above figures are not expected to be very authentic. It is suggested that the details from HQ KATANGA Command may be awaited before the above figures are taken as correct.

MANONO

- 8. a. A total of 97 Gendarmes were believed to have been killed on 6 and 8 Dec;
  - b. Ten Gendarmes including 1 officer are held prisoners at MANONO. Two Katangese Policemen were also held prisoners at MANONO;
  - c. NO foreign mercenaries were killed or captured in MANONO.
9. The above information is based on HQ Sector 'A' signal 0-2115 of 16 Dec.

  
( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

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MIL INFO 5/C  
8 Dec 61

Dissimination of Information

1. Attached are the following  
annexes:

- a. Annex 1 - Summary of Events -  
Report No 26
- b. Annex 2 - Biography No 10

Distribution:

( N Borchgrevink )  
Lt-Col  
Chief Military Information

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Chief Fighter Ops Officer	9 - 10
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HQ ONUC COQUILHATVILLE	13 - 14
HQ Ethiopian Bde STANLEYVILLE	15 - 16
HQ 3 Bde MSF BUKAVU	17 - 18
HQ Indian Ind Bde Gp A'VILLE	19 - 20
HQ KATANGA COMMAND E'VILLE	21 - 22
HQ 3 Nigerian Bde LULUABOURG	23
OC 1 Fighter Sqn N'DJILI	24
OC 5 Fighter Sqn N'DJILI	25
OC 22 Fighter Sqn LULUABOURG	26 - 27
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ANNEX 1

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

0800 hrs 30 Nov 61 - 0800 hrs 7 Dec 61

Report No 26

1. The Congolese Ministry of Defence has announced that 29 ANC soldiers who are thought to be guilty of the 11 Nov massacre of 13 UN airmen have been sent from KINDU to STANLEYVILLE for interrogation and prosecution. On 3 Dec a UN committee, which was established to investigate the murders, left LEOPOLDVILLE for STANLEYVILLE via Air Congo. This committee comprises four UN staff members and one Italian Army officer. The committee has NOT so far been permitted to visit the accused soldiers. On 4 Dec 50 prisoners were flown by the STAN-ANC from ALBERTVILLE to STANLEYVILLE. These prisoners were ostensibly members of the Katangese Gendarmerie who had been captured by the ANC. However, it has been asserted by a very reliable source that these prisoners are NOT Katangese Gendarmes but are STAN-ANC troops who mutinied in KASONGO and were moved to ALBERTVILLE. These prisoners have now been flown to STANLEYVILLE and are being charged with the murder of the 13 UN airmen in KINDU. STANLEYVILLE authorities hope that this will satisfy the world demand for discipline of those responsible for the murders.

PROVINCE OF LEOPOLDVILLE

2. On 5 Dec a UN DC4 had to make a forced belly landing at N'DJILI due to technical difficulties. All three people on board this aircraft escaped with NO injuries. Both propellers of the plane were badly damaged.

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PROVINCE OF EQUATEUR

Nothing to report

PROVINCE OF ORIENTALE

3. The former provincial president, Mr MANZIKALA, who had put himself in UN protection on 26 Oct, when he told UN officials that Mr GIZENGA had ordered his assassination, tried to hang himself on 30 Nov. He was saved by the UN guard on duty and is now in a better mental state.

4. Twelve men escaped from the STANLEYVILLE prison on the night of 3/4 Dec.

5. "Col" PAKASSA, who is in command of the ANC-STAN KATANGA Invasion Operation, informed UN military authorities in STANLEYVILLE that his troops are near KONGOLO (KATANGA). UN reconnaissance proved this statement correct as PAKASSA's troops are still in KASONGO (KIVU).

6. There are large numbers of homeless, hungry, sick, and jobless people in STANLEYVILLE. They are victims of the devastating floods that have recently struck the city. The flood level continues to increase.

7. On 7 Dec the UN made public a speech delivered by Mr GIZENGA on 29 Nov on Radio STANLEYVILLE. In this speech Mr GIZENGA gave his reasons for leaving LEOPOLDVILLE. He said he had decided to rejoin the people who are actively engaged in the fight against "the traitor" TSHOMBE, who is aided by "imperialist" powers. He affirmed that he intends to lead the fight against KATANGA without any foreign aid. Mr GIZENGA intimated

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that he is NOT in revolt against the authority of the Central Government. He said he was merely putting into execution decisions that had been taken by the national Parliament. Since Mr GIZENGA's speech, Premier ADOULA sent a telegram to Mr MIRUHO, President of the Province of KIVU, denying that Mr GIZENGA is acting in an official capacity.

PROVINCE OF KIVU

8. Gen LUNDULA arrived in KINDU on 1 Dec and held a conference with local authorities, reportedly on the subject of the atrocities committed in KINDU by ANC troops on 11 Nov. Gen LUNDULA returned to STANLEYVILLE later in the day.

9. On 1 and 2 Dec, 1000 new ANC troops arrived in KINDU from ORIENTALE Province. Some of these troops say they are all to remain in KINDU, while others seem to think they will proceed to KATANGA. On 4 Dec 300 additional ANC troops arrived in KINDU.

10. The bank at KINDU has reportedly run short of money, and local authorities, fearing that there might be trouble with Congolese civilian inhabitants and military personnel, asked UN authorities to inform LEOPOLDVILLE and STANLEYVILLE of the problem.

11. ANC officials at KINDU have told UN HQ there that KASONGO and SAMBA have been bombed by a Katangese jet aircraft and that one ANC officer was killed. Troops of the 20 ANC Battalion at KINDU are much disturbed by this news because they think that KINDU will also be bombed. The Commanding Officer of the 20 Battalion asked that his HQ be informed of all UN aircraft arriving in KINDU so he can allay the fears and misunderstanding of his troops on seeing such planes. It has been reported that the plane that bombed KASONGO was marked to resemble UN aircraft.

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12. On 4 Dec local civilian and military authorities at KINDU held a conference to voice their grievances to the UN. This conference was attended by Major MALONJI, the Commanding Officer of the 20 ANC Battalion, and the KINDU District Commissioner as well as by UN military personnel. Local authorities complained that : 1) The UN has done nothing to fulfill the mission of the late Mr LUMUMBA, which was to unite the CONGO; 2) UN jets at STANLEYVILLE took NO retaliatory action after Katangese planes bombed KASONGO and SAMBA; 3) The UN has NOT really tried to put an end to the employment of mercenary soldiers in the KATANGA Gendarmerie. The group asked that the UN provide air transportation for KINDU authorities to go to LEOPOLDVILLE to explain their grievances to top UN authorities. They also asked that something be done by the UN to restore electricity in KINDU.

13. ANC troops did NOT take part in the joint patrol of KINDU on 4 Dec as they were in mourning for those who were killed in the bombing at KASONGO.

14. On 5 Dec President MIRUHO conferred with provincial military and civilian officials concerning the Katangese air attack on KASONGO.

15. On 30 Nov ANC troops in BUKAVU established a roadblock on the road to GOMA. These troops refused to allow a UN patrol to pass, whereupon the troops in the patrol destroyed the roadblock, and the ANC troops fled.

16. On the night of 30 Nov an ANC officer in BUKAVU aimed his pistol at a UN patrol. This officer was disarmed, arrested, and put under UN guard. He was later released at the request of President MIRUHO.

17. On 30 Nov President MIRUHO gave an audience in his residency to a Congolese civilian. The civilian tried to beat President MIRUHO up and was arrested and imprisoned by the Gendarmerie.

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18. On 1 and 2 Dec, conferences were held with a representative of the RUANDA Government. These conferences were attended by UN, ANC, and provincial government authorities. Frontier problems and patrolling were discussed.

19. Two armed para commando troops who were wandering in the vicinity of the UN camp in BUKAVU were arrested by UN troops and handed over to the ANC Military Police.

20. Lt KISIMBA, the Commanding Officer of the BUKAVU Para Commandos, has reappeared after an absence of three or four days. He has been stirring up anti-UN rumors. Lt KISIMBA broke into a butcher shop and was bitten by the owner's dog whereupon he threatened to kill the owner and his wife. Lt KISIMBA has evidently been encouraged by the arrival in BUKAVU over the weekend of three ANC officers and 52 soldiers from STANLEYVILLE who are on their way to ALBERTVILLE to reinforce the ANC there.

21. ANC para commandos in BUKAVU have been seen collecting petrol drums for the purpose of establishing roadblocks.

22. The Commanding Officer of UN troops in BUKAVU held a conference with President MIRUHO to discuss problems that have recently arisen because of incidents in BUKAVU.

23. UN troops at GOMA were fortified on 30 Nov by two platoons and a section of mortars from KINDU.

24. The UN Command at GOMA removed one of its posts on 30 Nov. This post was near a village and had been subjected to intermittent stoning by some of the villagers.

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25. Some Congolese troublemakers crossed into KISENYI (RUANDA) from GOMA, and disturbed a police post there. The KISENYI police have warned that they will shoot if there is a recurrence of such trouble.

26. UN officials in GOMA met with Capt MOA, the commanding officer of the GOMA Gendarmerie, who explained his programme for local patrolling and expressed his desire for the return of peaceful conditions to GOMA. On 6 Dec the Liason Officer of the 7 ANC Battalion in GOMA visited the UN Commander in GOMA and conveyed Major OLENTI's desire for peace. Major OLENTI is the commanding officer of the 7 Battalion.

27. Comdt NGENDE has been made Second-in-Command to Major OLENTI of the 7 ANC Battalion in GOMA. Comdt NGENDE was formerly in command of the 7 Gendarmerie Regiment in BUKAVU and was considered by UN authorities there to be a major troublemaker.

28. Local police at GOMA have resumed their duties at the frontier post, where there was trouble with some ANC troops last week. On 2 Dec an 11 ANC Battalion jeep approached the frontier for a recce but withdrew quickly.

29. The airfield at GOMA is now safe for the landing of UN aircraft.

PROVINCE OF KATANGA

30. On 1 Dec, Mr TSHOMBE flew from ELISABETHVILLE to BRAZZAVILLE and from there to PARIS. Mr KIMBA, the KATANGA Minister of Foreign Affairs, acted as Chief Executive in Mr TSHOMBE's absence. Mr TSHOMBE had expected to fly from PARIS to RIO DE JANEIRO; however, he cancelled his plans and returned to ELISABETHVILLE via NDOLA RHODESIA on 7 Dec due to the commencement of military activities in KATANGA.

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31. There are conflicting reports concerning the whereabouts of the UN officer who has been missing since 29 Nov when the body of a rifleman who was accompanying him was found. It was at first believed that the officer had been taken by Gendarmerie to JADOTVILLE in an injured condition. On 2 Dec in the Hotel Leopold at JADOTVILLE, a high official of the KATANGA Ministry of Defense was heard to say that the time to kill this officer had come. Other information indicates that the officer was held in a house in ELISABETHVILLE until 3 Dec when he was taken to KOLWEZI to be held in the Para Commando Camp there.

32. UN authorities in ELISABETHVILLE lodged a verbal protest with the British Consul that mercenaries continue to come to ELISABETHVILLE from RHODESIA. Major CREVECOEUR, who had been in command of Mr KALONJI's troops in SOUTH KASAI; Major GILANG, who had been in BAKWANGA, KASAI; and Lt Col GILANE and Major PROTIN, who were formerly in command of Katangese Gendarmerie at MANONO, are all reported to be back in ELISABETHVILLE, where they are staying as guests in the homes of European civilians.

33. UN officials in ELISABETHVILLE issued a warning to Sabena, Sobleair, and Air KATANGA airlines against flying low over UN positions in KATANGA. On 2 Dec KATANGA Command ordered local commanders to fire on any such low-flying aircraft.

34. Katangese Gendarmerie constructed road barriers at various points on the ELISABETHVILLE - JADOTVILLE road. One of these barriers was about 20 km out of ELISABETHVILLE. It was constructed of barrels and manned by approximately one section of Gendarmerie. Another barrier of iron rails was at LUFIRA Bridge. This barrier was manned by about one company strength of soldiers. In addition there was still another small barrier about 100 yards in front of the bridge.

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35. On 30 Nov a company of Katangese Gendarmerie were deployed near a church in a village in the ELISABETHVILLE vicinity, and villagers and priests began to leave the area. A heavy gun was mounted on top of the church and ammunition for the gun was dumped in the church yard. ONUC authorities in ELISABETHVILLE asked the KATANGA government to see that the troops and the gun were withdrawn. However, the Gendarmerie company left the area of their own accord on 1 Dec.

36. Eleven UN military personnel in ELISABETHVILLE were reported missing after the night of 2/3 Dec. All of them were living in protected areas, and it is believed that they did NOT obey the NO movement order issued last week to all UN personnel in ELISABETHVILLE. It was determined that these UN staff members had been taken prisoner by the Katangese Gendarmerie. UN officials in ELISABETHVILLE asked authorities of the Katangese government to see that they were promptly released. Of the prisoners, one soldier has been reported killed and an officer and another soldier wounded by Gendarmerie. It was learned that the prisoners were held for some time in a house in ELISABETHVILLE, but it is believed that they have since been moved to Camp MASSART.

37. On 2 Dec a fight broke out at the ELISABETHVILLE Airport, when five drunk Gendarmerie soldiers tried to molest a woman who was with two BALUBA workers. The soldiers tried to snatch the weapon of a UN sentry who was standing nearby, and the sentry, aided by a UN guard, arrested them. Other Gendarmerie at the airfield then began to fire on UN positions. UN troops returned the fire, and took 31 Gendarmerie soldiers into custody, including five who were in civilian clothes to avoid detection. Fifteen Katangese policemen were also taken into preventive custody. Two Gendarmerie soldiers were injured in this incident, one with a bullet and the other with a hockey stick. On the same day fifty

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41. On 4 Dec a company of para commandos established a strong roadblock between the Old ELISABETHVILLE Airport and UN HQ. This roadblock was supported by three armoured cars and 60 mm mortars. A strong UN patrol was sent out to probe and Mr KIMBA was told that if the roadblock was NOT removed by 1800 hrs, the UN would take forceful action. Meanwhile, Katangese troops at the roadblock were being reinforced. Some Europeans in civilian clothes were also seen in the vicinity of the roadblock. At 1800 hrs Mr KIMBA told UN HQ that he was sending a senior military officer to remove the roadblock, provided both forces withdrew simultaneously. The UN patrol was accordingly ordered NOT to fire.

42. On 5 Dec the Acting UN Representative in KATANGA had a final conversation with Mr KIMBA. It had by this time become apparent that the Gendarmerie had a full-scale plan to attack ONUC forces. The KATANGA government was taking NO action to see that the roadblock between the Old Airport and UN HQ was removed, nor had the 10 UN staff members taken prisoner on the night of 2/3 Dec been released. Because of these and other provocative actions on the part of the KATANGA Gendarmerie, the Acting UN Civilian Representative asked the Commander of UN Military Forces in KATANGA to deal with the situation. The Commander immediately ordered a UN rifle company to remove the roadblock between the Old Airport and UN HQ. This task was accomplished with a loss to the UN of one officer. A junior officer and four soldiers were wounded in the engagement. Thirty-eight members of the KATANGA Gendarmerie were killed at the roadblock, including two foreign mercenary officers. A little later the Gendarmerie attacked HQ KATANGA Command and were repulsed by mortar fire. The Gendarmerie were supported in this attack by medium machine gun and mortar fire from civilian houses in the vicinity. Sporadic mortar and cannon fire continued during the night of 5/6 Dec. This firing was directed mainly on HQ KATANGA Command and on the Swedish

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Katangese para commandos occupied the tunnel area in ELISABETHVILLE and fired on three UN vehicles that approached the tunnel. There were NO UN casualties in this incident. In the meantime many Gendarmerie roadblocks had been set up all over town. The Acting UN Representative in KATANGA met with Mr KIMBA, the KATANGA Foreign Minister, to try to restore peace in ELISABETHVILLE. As a result of this conference, all the Para Commandos were withdrawn from the tunnel area and some of the Gendarmerie roadblocks were removed. Gendarmerie prisoners taken at the airfield were handed over to KATANGA authorities on 3 Dec.

38. On 3 Dec a UN officer and two soldiers on their way back to their camp were ambushed at the tunnel. One of the soldiers was killed, and the officer and the other soldier sustained slight wounds.

39. On 3 Dec a UN helicopter was fired on, once from Mr TSHOMBE's residence and once from a road bridge on the airport road. A UN DC3 was also fired on by Gendarmerie in ELISABETHVILLE. Both of these aircraft were hit twice, but there were NO casualties.

40. On 4 Dec, a platoon and two sections of UN troops were sent to clear a Gendarmerie roadblock at the traffic circle in ELISABETHVILLE. These troops halted about 300 yards from the roadblock. Seeing them, the Gendarmerie called for more troops and were fortified by three armoured cars and about a company strength of troops. The UN troops were also joined by armoured cars. A Gendarmerie armoured car tried to advance towards the UN position, but was driven back. Finally, UN troops withdrew from their defensive position.

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41. On 4 Dec a company of para commandos established a strong roadblock between the Old ELISABETHVILLE Airport and UN HQ. This roadblock was supported by three armoured cars and 60 mm mortars. A strong UN patrol was sent out to probe and Mr KIMBA was told that if the roadblock was NOT removed by 1800 hrs, the UN would take forceful action. Meanwhile, Katangese troops at the roadblock were being reinforced. Some Europeans in civilian clothes were also seen in the vicinity of the roadblock. At 1800 hrs Mr KIMBA told UN HQ that he was sending a senior military officer to remove the roadblock, provided both forces withdrew simultaneously. The UN patrol was accordingly ordered NOT to fire.

42. On 5 Dec the Acting UN Representative in KATANGA had a final conversation with Mr KIMBA. It had by this time become apparent that the Gendarmerie had a full-scale plan to attack ONUC forces. The KATANGA government was taking NO action to see that the roadblock between the Old Airport and UN HQ was removed, nor had the 10 UN staff members taken prisoner on the night of 2/3 Dec been released. Because of these and other provocative actions on the part of the KATANGA Gendarmerie, the Acting UN Civilian Representative asked the Commander of UN Military Forces in KATANGA to deal with the situation. The Commander immediately ordered a UN rifle company to remove the roadblock between the Old Airport and UN HQ. This task was accomplished with a loss to the UN of one officer. A junior officer and four soldiers were wounded in the engagement. Thirty-eight members of the KATANGA Gendarmerie were killed at the roadblock, including two foreign mercenary officers. A little later the Gendarmerie attacked HQ KATANGA Command and were repulsed by mortar fire. The Gendarmerie were supported in this attack by medium machine gun and mortar fire from civilian houses in the vicinity. Sporadic mortar and cannon fire continued during the night of 5/6 Dec. This firing was directed mainly on HQ KATANGA Command and on the Swedish

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Camp. There was also continuous sniping on the UN position at the cleared roadblock during the night of 5/6 Dec. The position was attacked twice during the night but both attacks were repulsed. One Gendarmerie soldier crawled into the UN position and was shot dead. On 6 Dec the rifle company that had taken and defended this position was joined by another UN company.

43. Mr KIMBA and Mr MUNONGO left ELISABETHVILLE for JADOTVILLE on 5 Dec but returned later the same day.

44. Gendarmerie strength in ELISABETHVILLE was reinforced by two companies which arrived from JADOTVILLE on 5 Dec.

45. On 5 Dec the ONUC Hospital in ELISABETHVILLE was moved to the SABENA Villas near the New Airport.

46. Late in the night of 5 Dec KATANGA aircraft dropped three bombs on the airfield at ELISABETHVILLE. The plane made one more run over the airfield, but did NOT drop any more bombs. The airfield has since been reported safe.

47. On 6 Dec UN jet bombers attacked KOLWEZI airfield and destroyed three transport aircraft and a FOUGA jet. The control tower was damaged, and the fuel depot was hit. In another sortie, two UN jets destroyed LUFIRA Bridge on the road between ELISABETHVILLE and JADOTVILLE and attacked a train that was moving between the two cities. The train was probably severely damaged. NO Gendarmerie movement was observed in JADOTVILLE.

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48. In addition to the action taken in ELISABETHVILLE on 5 Dec, KATANGA Command also directed UN forces in MANONO to take action against Gendarmerie in that region. On 6 Dec two UN companies undertook an operation to clear Gendarmerie troops and police from MANONO. After five hrs of fighting the Gendarmerie Camp, barracks, and police lines had been cleared. One UN soldier was killed and one injured in this operation. The Gendarmerie suffered heavy casualties.

49. UN patrolling in ALBERTVILLE has been intensified.

50. Local police guards in the ALBERTVILLE district have disappeared, probably because they are in fear of BALUBA JEUNESSE attacks.

51. On 1 Dec Gendarmerie troops at KABEYA fired on and hit a UN Otter aircraft, which was reconnoitring over NORTH KATANGA. The pilot of the aircraft sustained minor injuries but was able to land the plane safely at ALBERTVILLE.

52. On 1 Dec, four drunk, but unarmed, ANC soldiers entered a UN pilot's house and told him they suspected him of being a Belgian spy. The soldiers left without giving any trouble, however.

53. On 2 Dec, 23 ANC soldiers arrived in ALBERTVILLE from STANLEYVILLE.

54. It has been reported that ANC troops in ALBERTVILLE have accused their commanding officer, Capt MIKA, of collaborating with the UN to disarm them. Capt MIKA told UN officials in ALBERTVILLE that he was fired on by one of his own troops on 2 Dec. This soldier was arrested. Capt MIKA left for STANLEYVILLE on 2 Dec via Air Congo to discuss the general situation with Gen LUNDULA.

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55. On the night of 3/4 Dec, some ALBERTVILLE BALUBAS who were molesting local women were apprehended by UN troops and taken into custody. They were later handed over to the town prison.

56. Five armed ANC soldiers were found loitering around the SABENA Building in ALBERTVILLE, in which four UN pilots were quartered. UN troops confiscated these soldiers' rifles and also an automobile belonging to a civilian which was found in their possession. The car was returned to its owner, and the rifles were handed over to ANC HQ with a warning.

57. On 4 Dec, 16 Europeans, three of them women, returned to ALBERTVILLE from USUMBURU (URUNDI).

58. On 2 Dec a conference was held at the barrier to KAMINA Base between the Base administrator and the Deputy Commissioner at KAMINAVILLE. The Deputy Commissioner was accompanied by three tribal chiefs and three Katangese Gendarmerie officers. The Grand Chief KASONGO NIEMBO did NOT attend the conference. He sent word that he was indisposed; however, the Deputy Commissioner said that his people had persuaded him NOT to go for fear he would be taken captive. The Deputy Commissioner said that he wished to restore the power house at KILUBI to the UN provided the Gendarmerie could have joint control of it. The Base Administrator insisted that the power house be handed over unconditionally. The Deputy Commissioner went to KAMINAVILLE to consult with the Grand Chief, and on his return he agreed to hand over the power station unconditionally and immediately. It was also agreed that a UN technical team will visit the power plant before the UN takes it over and that all Gendarmerie will be evacuated from the region of the plant. The road to KILUBI will be reopened. The Deputy Commissioner asked that the Base reemploy Congolese workers who were dismissed and are now in KAMINAVILLE and that the representative of the Grand Chief be reinstated at the Base for liason purposes.

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The Deputy Commissioner also conveyed the apologies of the Grand Chief for Gendarmerie who had strayed into the Base. The Base Commander invited the Grand Chief to come to the Base and guaranteed his safety. Thus the meeting ended on a very friendly and cordial note.

59. On 5 Dec about 250 Gendarmerie troops occupied a mango grove in front of the barrier to KAMINA Base. They fired five shots at the barrier. These troops withdrew early in the morning of 6 Dec. A UN patrol searched the area and found NO trace of them.

60. A UN officer was killed and a soldier seriously injured while they were removing active mines in the vicinity of KAMINA Base.

PROVINCE OF KASAI

61. 230 ANC soldiers from the Ecole Centrale have left LULUABOURG by train for PORT FRANCOUI whence they will go by boat to LEOPOLDVILLE. The Ecole Centrale is being temporarily disbanded until ANC training is reorganised.

62. According to UN air reconnaissance reports, the railway south of LULUABOURG is still unserviceable, but repair work is in process.

63. The situation in LULUABOURG remains calm and quiet.

64. Twenty-eight badly equipped ANC troops arrived in KABINDA from KINDU. They have requisitioned a car from the Belgian Cotton Society and have asked for the names of all Europeans living in KABINDA. Some of these soldiers are wearing UN berets with UN insignia.

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65. Information has recently been received that about 250 ANC soldiers are deployed along the road 12 miles south of LUIZA. ANC troops are reportedly also deployed in the MASUIKA area and in the area 32 kms south-west of LUIZA. The road running north of LUIZA is under ANC guard, and roadblocks have been erected.

66. Mr OMONOBE, who was removed from LODJA by the UN about 6 weeks ago for causing trouble, is now reported to be operating in the KATAKO-KOMBE area.

67. Reports from LUEBO indicate that the new District Commissioner has the LUEBO Gendarmerie under control and is doing a good administrative job.

68. The Commissioner Extraordinary held a meeting of all the District Commissioners and Territorial Administrators of the Province. Representatives from DIMBELENCE, BAKWANGA, and GANDAJIKA were absent. At the meeting the Commissioner Extraordinary expressed his policy, which closely resembles that of Operation Union. He intends to make a tour of the Province in the near future. He is arranging monetary payments to all territories that have received NO money since Jan 61. He plans to encourage European technicians to return to KASAI. He also plans to retrain the police so that they, rather than ANC soldiers, will be responsible for maintaining law and order in the Province.

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ANNEX 2

BIOGRAPHY No 10

JUSTIN MARIE BOMBOKO

Justin Marie BOMBOKO was born on 22 Sep 1928 in BOLOMBO in EQUATEUR Province. He is of MONGO origin. From 1941-1945 he attended secondary school at the Catholic Mission of BAMANYA in COQUILHATVILLE, and from 1945-1951 he studied at the administrative section of LOUVANIUM-KISANTU. From 1952 to 1955 Mr BOMBOKO was employed as a clerk in the provincial administration at COQUILHATVILLE. In 1955 he enrolled in the Free University of BRUSSELS. He holds a degree in political science from this university. He also holds a degree in journalism. His university work in journalism was of help to him when he was editor-in-chief of the journal MBANDAKA, published in COQUILHATVILLE. Mr BOMBOKO is one of a very small number of Congolese who were able to continue their studies abroad. He himself now has two children at school in BELGIUM.

Mr BOMBOKO was one of the directors of Inter-fédérale, a pre-Independence political grouping of various associations of Upper CONGO peoples organised as an opponent to ABAKO, which represented the BAKONGO peoples. BOMBOKO was the author of a number of Interfédérale tracts. A memorandum of 20 April 59 on the subject of decolonization is especially worthy of mention as it created quite a stir in its day. This memorandum discussed political, economic, and social problems at some length. It criticized the colonial administration for NOT acting in accordance with the governmental declaration of 13 Jan 59, in which the Belgian intention to lead the Congolese people to self-government was first expressed.

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Mr BOMBOKO participated in the BRUSSELS Round Table Conference, held in Jan and Feb 60, and was appointed to serve as a member of the Political Commission established by the Round Table Conference. This commission operated from March to June 60. BOMBOKO represented the Commission and was its spokesman at the Economic Round Table Conference, held in April and May 60.

In May 60 BOMBOKO was elected to the National Chamber of Deputies from COQUILHATVILLE by a majority of 10,101 votes. He was endorsed in this election by UNIMO (UNION DES MONGOS), a party he had himself founded in Jan 60 and of which he is President. UNIMO is unknown outside of EQUATEUR Province and draws most of its support from the southern part of the province. The party was founded on the ideal of a regroupment of the MONGO peoples, of whom there are about 3.5 million in the CONGO. Four UNIMO members were elected to the Senate in June 60, but Mr BOMBOKO was the only party member elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Mr BOMBOKO is also President of the MONGO State--one of the 20 autonomous states recognized by the COQUILHATVILLE Conference, held in April and May of this year.

After Independence Mr BOMBOKO emerged as a calm leader, and his later actions as Minister of Foreign Affairs--a position he has held in all four CONGO governments-- have demonstrated his considerable abilities.

Although Mr BOMBOKO held the post of Foreign Minister in the LUMUMBA Government, his mellow attitudes found little favor with the Prime Minister in the stormy days after the revolt of the Force Publique. In July 60, at considerable danger to himself, Mr BOMBOKO toured LEOPOLDVILLE saving Belgians who were menaced by mutinous Congolese soldiers. As Foreign Minister, he endorsed the intervention of Belgian troops in the CONGO. On 1 June 61,

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Mr BOMBOKO told the press that the resumption of diplomatic relations with BELGIUM was a necessity. He added that the Central Government was only waiting for BELGIUM to accept it as the exclusive authority in the CONGO.

Mr BOMBOKO and Mr DELVAUX, another Minister, countersigned the Presidential act revoking the LUMUMBA Government. Speaking before the Senate, BOMBOKO said he had supported President KASA-VUBU's act in order to bring matters to a head and to clarify the situation. He added that he had a great deal of esteem for Mr LUMUMBA but "he did NOT obey.... The present state of anarchy will make the world think that the Congolese people are incapable of self-government.... Our prestige is at stake and also our position as a great African nation." BOMBOKO was President of the College of Commissioners, which was in power from Sep 60 to Feb 61, and he also acted as Foreign Minister in this regime.

In Aug 60 Mr BOMBOKO represented the CONGO before the UN Security Council, a task he again undertook in Nov 61. In Nov 60 he was a member of the Congolese Delegation to the General Assembly. He has often threatened that the CONGO would seek outside assistance if the UN fails to fulfill its mission...and the UN mission in the CONGO is largely based on demands made by Mr BOMBOKO. In Feb 61 Mr BOMBOKO stated: "We will NOT permit the UN to divide the CONGO as GERMANY, KOREA, and PALESTINE have been divided. It was Mr BOMBOKO who was largely responsible for the recall of a top ONUC official.

Mr BOMBOKO refused to attend the Conference of TANNARIVE, held in March 61, and following the conference he fought the accord that had issued from it. He had also refused to approve the military convention which Premier

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ILEO signed in ELISABETHVILLE in Feb 61. He was, however, the man most responsible for the agreement between the UN and the Central Government signed on 17 April 61, which Mr TSHOMBE bitterly protested and fought against at the Conference of COQUILHATVILLE. Mr BOMBOKO played an important rôle at the Conference of COQUILHATVILLE; it was he who conceived of the idea of preventing Mr TSHOMBE from walking out of the Conference by having him arrested.

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