

SUBJECT FILE  
ORIENTALE PROVINCE (GENERAL)  
CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS

13/08/1960-17/05/1962

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

SC

UNCLASSIFIED

11/06/09

LT

UNARCHIVES

SERIES 5-0788

BOX 5

FILE 9

ACC. DA 1.3 | 1.6.5.0.1

3 F COQ 125 17 1610z

ONUC LEO

COQLEO 137 TWIGT FROM JACKMAN REUR LEOCOQ 166. WITH ARRIVAL  
DATE OF JETS APPROACHING EYE WOULD APPRECIATE FULLER DETAILS  
OF ALPHA NATURE PROPOSED EXERCISES , BETA ARRANGEMENTS MADE  
OR TO BE MADE FOR METEO AND COMMUNICATIONS COVER , GAMMA PRECISE  
DISPOSITIONS MADE FOR ACCOMMODATING UNIT AND DELTA

P2

WHETHER ONUCCOQ EXPECTED PROVIDE BOARDING FOR UNIT. PARA HAVE  
LREADY INFORMED AUTHORITIES CUVETTE CENTRALE OF PLANNED VISIT  
AND STEPS TAKEN TO ALERT POPULATION TO AVOID UNDUE ALARM .  
QUERY WHETHER SIMILAR INFORMATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO UBANGI AND  
MOYEN CONGO AUTHORITIES VIEW POSSIBILITY EXERCISES MAY TAKE  
SETS INTO THESE

P3/25

PROVINCES . PARA REF FTR OPS 0523 AND COQLEO 115 GRATEFUL  
KNOW IF FUELLING PROBLEM SATISFACTORILY SETTLED. PARA FULLEST  
POSSIBLE BRIEFING WOULD BE WELCOME

... UBANGI

CO/OLK 1610z 17/5

1

Orentale Gp.

JMA/AC  
8/6

Stanleyville, 4 June 1962

REPORT ON SECOND AERIAL MISSION IN  
PROVINCE ORIENTALE

1. The second ONUC aerial mission in Province Orientale took place this week and was completed in four days ending Friday 1st June. The mission visited Bafwasende, Bunia, Paulis, Niangara, Aketi, Buta, Basoko. An attempt was made to land at Ponthierville but the runway had not been maintained and was not in good enough condition .
2. In all the places visited the reception was good and as a result of using a light aircraft we were able to land in the smaller posts of Bafwasende and Niangara where we had the honour of being the first visitors by air since early 1960.
3. The mission was composed of Miss Metcalfe, WHO-Leopoldville, Dr. Nicolas, chief of WHO in Province Orientale, Mr. Camps, Public Works and Mr. Kaufman, Deputy Chief of Civilian Operations, Stanleyville. Contacts were made with local authorities concerned with health and public works in all the posts visited as well as with the local administrators, military commanders and police chiefs .
4. In all the places visited there were signs the activities had recommenced and that the villagers were planting paddy and cotton, etc. In Niangara it is expected that a cotton harvest will be possible at end June. This harvest is anticipated to be 6,000 tons which will be double the production of 1961. Unfortunately in this area the moniteurs have not been paid for 6 months and now refuse to work. At the same time, had there been more cotton seed the harvest would have been better.
5. The Public Works programme had started in all places except Bafwasende and the first lists for payment had been forwarded to Stanleyville or to the main district post.
6. The hospitals visited were all working fairly well. In some cases various installations such as radiography equipment were broken down and in all cases there was a lack of credits for food, medicines and upkeep of the hospitals. Some hospitals were very dilapidated and dirty, whereas others such as the ones at Buta, Niangara and Bunia were in good condition. The WHO representative Dr. Nicolas was very satisfied with the work of the WHO doctors.

7. The ANC billeted in various parts of the province were behaving well and no incidents were reported in this connexion. They had appropriated private houses which were empty and no payments had been made as rent .

8. In most places there was a shortage of meat; on the other hand, there was no evidence of kwashiorkor, the protein deficiency disease . Prices were high for everyday commodities and in Basoko the administrator had tried to impose fines for overcharging in the market, but this only succeeded in driving the vendors away altogether. In Aketi which is the company town of Vicicongo (CVC ) the port and railway installations are in full working order, and the European population is calm and fairly confident .

9. In summary therefore, the aerial mission proved that visits to the outlying posts in the Province are well received by the local population. It also demonstrated the usefulness of light aircraft to visit the smaller posts. It would also be useful if mobile teams of mechanics for telecommunications repairs and vehicle repairs could accompany these flights and perhaps be left in the places where they are most needed and picked up later when their work is completed .

Henry Kaufman  
Deputy Civilian Affairs Officer  
ONUC- Stanleyville

2 May 1962

ma/fc  
4/5

REPORT ON FIRST AIR MISSION  
TO ORIENTALE PROVINCE

---

9 to 12 April 1962

---

1. Preparation for the mission

Mr. Gilpin visited Stanleyville on 29-30 March to discuss the proposed missions with Mr. Englund, the Chief Civilian Officer, and with the provincial authorities. Meetings were held with the Vice-President, Mr. Agoyo, the President of the Provincial Assembly, Mr. Keleko, and General Lundula. Mr. Agoyo and Mr. Keleko responded favourably to the idea of the missions and emphasized that the Provincial Government would expect to participate actively in them. General Lundula also expressed support for the missions and said that he would nominate an ANC officer to participate in each trip. The excellent relations which Mr. Englund has established with the authorities were evident in these talks and in the ready way in which the authorities promised their cooperation.

It was agreed that a D.C.3 should be used for the first mission in order to bring medical supplies. Thereafter a light plane should be used so that more places in the province could be visited ( See Conclusions and Recommendations ).

2. Composition of Mission.

A.C. Gilpin, Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge ,  
K. Englund, ONUC Chief Civilian Officer for Orientale,  
Gabré Selassie, ITU.  
N. Boscovic, Senior Consultant, Communications and Transport. (Paulis only )  
Dr. Dambreville, WHO Chief for Orientale (Paulis only)  
Dr. R.N. Sansonnens, Chief of Public Health Laboratory Services, WHO Geneva, (Paulis only).  
Major Assres  
Captain Morneault, Military Liaison, ONUC.  
Lt. Wamba, Albert, ANC.  
Lofoli, David, Deputy Provincial Director of Medical Services,  
Mondela, Antoine, Attaché of the Provincial Pharmacy,  
Dr. Robert, WHO ( Bunia only )  
Mr. Hiney, Information Officer, Stanleyville,  
Mr. Cambefort, Unesco, Stanleyville (Bunia only )

### 3. Itinerary

Mr. Boscovic and Capt. Morneault left Léopoldville on 9 April in a DC3 loaded with twelve cases of selected medical supplies. Mr. Araya of I.T.U. should have been a member of the party but apparently his name was not on the passenger list, and he was not permitted to board the plane at Léopoldville. Mr. Gilpin joined the plane at Coquilhatville .

Starting next day, the following places were visited :

10 April : Paulis  
12 April : Bunia

### 4. Details of visits

#### Paulis

At Paulis, we received an extremely friendly welcome from the Commissaire de District and other officials, as well as Doctor Colombo (WHO) and the Manager of the transport company, Vicicongo. A meeting was held, opening with a formal speech by the Commissaire du District in which he expressed gratitude for the work of the United Nations in the Congo and paid tribute to the late Secretary-General. Mr. Gilpin replied, describing the purposes of the air missions. Mr. Boscovic explained our plans to be of service in regard to the problem of spare parts for broken-down vehicles. The subsequent discussion concentrated mainly on the question of medical supplies. The hospital in Paulis itself is fairly well stocked, except for gauze and bandages. The situation in neighbouring hospitals is, however, less satisfactory owing to transport difficulties. It appears that some medical supplies are held up in Stanleyville which Vicicongo is unwilling to transport any further without payment in advance. The Provincial Government has requested six trucks within its 1962 budget for medical services, but these have not yet been received. The possibility of using a cheaper route was discussed, namely for medicines to be sent from Léopoldville to Aketi by river and from there by rail to Paulis, instead of the present route of river to Stanleyville and road to Paulis.

We delivered six cases , each containing 29 selected items of medical supplies, to the hospital, leaving it to Dr. Colombo, in consultation with the local authorities, to decide on their distribution to neighbouring hospitals, including Niangara, Banda and Nebobongo. The director of the hospital drew our attention to the fact that the X-ray apparatus has been out of action for some months and he would welcome a visit by a technician to repair it.

While the main party was at the hospital, Mr. Gabré Selassie inspected the telecommunication installations and Mr. Boscovic visited the Public Works car " parc " and the Vicicongo depot. Their reports on their investigations here and elsewhere are reproduced in Annexes I and II respectively . Mr. Gilpin and Captain Morneault visited the Father Superior at the Catholic Mission. He

welcomed our plans for monthly air missions and expressed the hope that a regular milk distribution scheme might be started in the local schools. We also called at the Protestant mission, but found noone at home .

There are good hotels in Paulis, so there will be no problem of accommodation if future missions wish to stay overnight. We were entertained to lunch by the Commissaire de District at one of these hotels . The Commissaire is an able young man, aged about 25, in charge of a district having a population of 700,000 . Paulis itself has a population of 26, 000 . According to the Commissaire, the brewery and oil factories are functioning normally. There will, however, be a transport problem in regard to the October crops unless spare parts are received by July for the repair of broken-down vehicles. There is a serious shortage of consumer goods. Until recently, these came from eastern countries but now Paulis has to depend on goods coming from Léopoldville via Stanleyville . These are fetched from Stanleyville to Paulis by local merchants who tend to charge exorbitant prices for them. The Commissaire stated that ~~many~~ Europeans were returning to the district .

Our visit was cut short by the threat of bad weather, and in fact a cyclone struck Stanleyville within an hour of our return .

### Bunia

We set off for Bunia on 11 April in overcast weather. There was no way of contacting Bunia for a weather report, and it was not known if the radio beacon there was in operation. Within 10 minutes, our plane ran into the notorious "cumulus nimbus " and, after a rough half-hour, the captain decided to turn back. This experience was a salutary reminder of the importance of improving telecommunications throughout the provinces .

Next day, we were more successful. In the absence of the Commissaire de District, we were met by his Deputy, as well as the director of the hospital and other officials. Our reception was more reserved than in Paulis, perhaps partly because we were arriving a day late, partly because Bunia's relations with the Provincial Government are a little strained . We had a meeting at which Mr. Gilpin explained the aims of the mission. The Commissaire drew attention to the bad state of the roads and stated that funds had been promised by ONUC for road repairs but these had not yet been received. The director of the hospital stated that no medical supplies had been received from Léopoldville since the end of 1960. There was also a problem of lack of vehicles for delivering medicines to neighbouring dispensaries. One UNICEF vehicle had recently arrived which would be used for milk distribution.



We brought with us Dr. Robert (WHO) to instal him at the hospital in place of Dr. Amigo Garcia who had recently left owing to illness. Five cases of selected medicines were left with Dr. Robert for distribution at his discretion in consultation within the local authorities. We also left with him four cases of medicines which we had transported on behalf of the Irish Red Cross, for onward transmission to Oicha hospital. A striking feature of the Bunia hospital was the excellent state of maintenance of both buildings and grounds. While we visited the hospital, Mr. Gabré Selassie inspected the local telecommunication installations.

Once again our visit was cut short by the threat of bad weather.

#### Stanleyville

In Stanleyville, Mr. Gilpin had talks with Mr. Cambefort of Unesco, and Mr. Sem and Mr. Schmidt of the League of Red Cross Societies. They all welcomed our plans for regular air missions, as these would enable them to make contacts with the more remote parts of the provinces. In the case of the Red Cross, they would permit supervision of the milk distribution scheme and exploration of needs.

We left one case of medicines in Stanleyville for transport by road to the hospital at Aketi, where Mr. Englund had observed an acute need during a recent visit. Twelve boxes of supplementary items were received too late for distribution by the mission. Mr. Englund will arrange for their distribution, in consultation with Dr. Dambreville.

Special thanks are due to the Brazilian air crew, headed by Colonel Bacha, for their cooperation, care and skill.

#### 5. Conclusions and recommendations

1. This mission to Orientale province generally bore out the conclusions reached on the first mission to Equateur (see report of 23 March). It was of value in establishing contact with local authorities, ANC, missions and WHO doctors, and bringing needed medical supplies. Also it brought Congolese provincial officials into closer touch with the problems with which they have to deal from Stanleyville. In addition it gave the opportunity to ONUC experts in transport and telecommunications to obtain first-hand information on the problems in their respective fields.

2. In regard to telecommunications, the main problem is lack of spare parts to repair and maintain installations. There is also a shortage of adequately trained personnel; this could be partly met by bringing technicians from the districts for training in Stanleyville.

3. Of the road vehicles in use in Orientale province at the end of 1959, only about 50 percent are still in service. Apart from normal depreciation, as well as wear and tear resulting from the bad state of the roads, an important cause of this reduction has been lack of proper maintenance and difficulty in obtaining spare parts. Import licences are now being granted for spare parts, but these have created new problems ( see Annex II ). It has been suggested that all imports should be channelled through the official representatives of the makers of the different vehicles .

In the district of Paulis, Vicicongo has maintained a road service covering 15, 000 Kms but with greatly reduced frequency. This has met existing needs only because of the decline in agricultural production. The company needs to import 67 new vehicles by September, as well as spare parts at a rate of CF 2 million monthly, if it is to transport the crops expected in October-November .

4. In both Paulis and Bunia, the local authorities ~~showed~~ a lively sense of responsibility as well as a readiness to cooperate with ONUC.

5. The basic rules for air missions to the provinces were strictly observed, and there were no awkward incidents .

6. The fact that one flight proved abortive and that the visits to both Paulis and Bunia had to be cut short owing to bad weather conditions served to underline the need for improved telecommunication and meteorological services in the province .

7. A DC.3 was used for the first mission in order to permit the transport of both a fairly large group of participants and significant quantities of medicines . This, however, limited the range of the mission to only two places in the province . For future missions, the use of a smaller plane, ideally an 8-passenger "Otter ", is recommended. This would permit visits to such places as Watsa, Aketi, Buta, Dingila, Basoko, Bafwasende, Faradje and Bondo. The smaller type of plane would involve greater specialisation in the type of work undertaken by any one mission ; but it would still permit the transport of limited quantities of urgently needed supplies, medical, educational, etc .

8. With careful planning, it should be sufficient for a small plane to be available to the Chief Civilian Officer in Stanleyville for two weeks in each month . For the other half of the month, it could be used for missions in either Equateur or Kivu. The Chief Civilian Officer would be asked to prepare a provisional itinerary at least two weeks in advance and cable this to ONUC headquarters, where it would be conveyed to all branches of Civilian Operations for comment and requests for participation. The Chief Civilian Officer would then prepare a firm plan, which would be immediately made available to all participants .

## Annex I

### Summary of report by GABRE Mikael G. Selassie (I.T.U.)

Three outstations in the Paulis area and one in the Bunia area are at present out of order. Technicians have been sent from these towns to repair them. In the Buta district, two or three are out of order, and two in the district of Stanleyville. The telephone circuit Buta-Stanleyville has been out of action for four months, the transmitter having been sent to Stanleyville for repair; it is still there due to lack of transformers.

There are four main reasons for the large number of breakdowns in communications and for the failure to make repairs immediately :

- 1) Shortage of spare parts .- Stocks of spare parts of the most important valves, resistances, capacitances and transformers are practically non-existent. Spare parts are now beginning to arrive, but so far these are incomplete and the quantities inadequate. Another difficulty regarding spare parts is that, even where these are available in town, local merchants require payment in cash. The local authorities will not authorize cash payment, with the result, that items like sulphuric acid for batteries cannot be obtained although they are available in the shops .
- 2) Shortage of technicians in the districts .- There are 2-4 technicians for each district but their qualifications are not adequate. In Stanleyville, there are two technicians capable of repairing the Crossley transreceivers, but they are required at their station. Moreover, technicians are discouraged from travelling by delays and uncertainties about their expenses being refunded .
- 3) Lack of discipline .- Although many of the personnel are conscientious about their duties, discipline is generally lax. One reason is delays in payment of salaries. Improvement in administration should result in improved discipline .
- 4) Shortage of means of transport .- Except for Buta, Paulis and Bunia, transport of parts or equipment from Stanleyville to the interior takes 2-4 weeks. Moreover, because of arrears of debts, Vicicongo insists on payment in advance. The authorities have only 3 pick-ups at their disposal in the whole province .

To sum up, spare parts are the most urgent problem. Regarding personnel, this problem will not be solved by occasional visits by ITU experts to the interior. One solution might be to bring one technician at a time from each district for training in Stanleyville ; this could be done in a short time, since all the posts have Crossley transreceivers .

17 April 1962

ACG/sl

## Annex II

### Note on the problems of transportation by road in Orientale province.-

On the occasion of the mission in Orientale province, talks have been held in Paulis with the representatives of the Compagnie des chemins de fer vicinaux (CVC-Vicicongo) and in Stanleyville with the Minister of Budget and Control, Mr. A. Kasala, the Director of AEPO, M. Dabin, and the representatives of SEDEC MOTORS, DIFCO, GESCOAF, CEGEAC and the Director of the provincial Ministry of Public Works, M. Mambo Gabriel.

#### 1. Paulis

The number of the CVC road vehicles has fallen by almost 50 % during the last twenty months. Out of 440 vehicles at the end of 1959, 219 are not in service, of which 50 can be repaired but are immobilized and 60 cannot be repaired. CVC needs to import 67 new vehicles valued at CF 22 million, and spare parts on a regular monthly basis amounting to CF 2 million.

The CVC has been able to maintain the service on the road network in operation, 15, 000 kilometers in length. The only difference in this service is in the diminished frequency of the vehicles on certain lines. Up to now in 1962, the VICICONGO has been able to cope with the transportation requirements only because of the reduced agricultural production.

In view of the crops grown in the province, it is absolutely necessary to execute the importation programme in order that the CVC can meet all the transportation requirements. These imports should be made not later than September-October, since the crop season begins at the end of October and early November.

The greater part of the required imports are European.

In the first week of January, the United Nations sent to Stanleyville Mr. Campmas, an expert mechanic, to help the provincial Ministry of Public Works prepare an inventory of the spare parts needed to put its vehicles and engines in running order.

Following the report of Mr. Campmas, a detailed list of all the necessary spare parts was sent on 25 January, through the Chief of Civilian Operations, to the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Plan and Coordination.

#### 2. Stanleyville

At the end of 1959, the fleet of utility vehicles in the province comprised 4,326 units and 273 trailers and semi-trailers. It is estimated that about 50% of this fleet is still in service.

The reasons of this reduction have been the lack of regular and normal maintenance, emigration of vehicles with the exodus of colonists and itinerant merchants, the extreme wear and tear of vehicles due to the condition of roads, the requisition of vehicles by military units and the fear of an imminent requisition after the immobilized vehicles have been put again in service .

It is necessary to add to these reasons the amortization of vehicles consequent on the duration of their use, which represents at least a 20% reduction.

The 31 tons of spare parts sent in January by airlift have been used for the most urgent needs. According to the estimates of representatives of various firms, the monthly imports of spare parts could amount to 7 million francs.

For the quota of the needs of Orientale province, the provincial government has granted licences to the amount of CF 7 million (February ) for importation of spare parts.

This grant of licences is by itself a problem. The recipients were, with one exception, companies and firms whose main activity is not the importing of spare parts or new lorries. Hence the tendency of these importers to provide the market chiefly with currently needed spare parts and to neglect the importation of parts with a little slower circulation.

On the other hand, these imports cannot be obtained directly from the makers of the vehicles but through their representatives. As a consequence, there is a certain amount of uncertainty, among the main importers, as to the need of importations as a whole, prices are submitted to pressures, and there are even rather serious possibilities of speculation.

The representatives suggest the channelling of all the imports of spare parts and vehicles through the official agents of the various makes of vehicles. According to estimates, about 800 immobilized vehicles could be repaired, subject to the granting of the import licences for the required spare parts.

A solution to these problems forms part of a comprehensive programme on the steps to be taken, which will soon be submitted to the Central Government.

N. Boscovic  
Senior Consultant, Communications and Transport

2 May 1962

8 MA/KC  
3/4.

TM4= CTA= PRIME MINISTER LEOPOLDVILLE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR LEOPOLDVILLE  
ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE UN REPRESENTATIVE STANLEYVILLE

A 3616 STANLEYVILLE 348/345 23 1530=

NO 10523/CAB PROTEST AND CATEGORICALLY DENY THE LYING ALLEGATIONS  
CONTAINED IN A TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO THE HEAD OF STATE AND CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES BY TSHOMBE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF PROVINCIAL  
ASSEMBLY AT PRESENT AT BUNIA STOP EITHER SCHOMBE IS SUFFERING FROM  
MENTAL DISORDER AND WE MUST SEND HIM A PSYCHIATRIST STOP TO PROVE THESE  
UNDERHAND SCHEMINGS SEND YOU TEXT TELEGRAM SENT BY DISTRICT COMMISSIONER  
BUNIA QUOTE NUMBER 134.20/M.6 STOP RVT NO 009216/CAB OF 17 INSTANT  
STOP DO NOT CONSIDER NECESSARY TO CONDUCT INQUIRY ON THE SUBJECT OF  
TERROR PROVOKED BY TSHOMBE IN ITURI ESPECIALLY AT BUNIA STOP WAS  
MYSELF WITNESS OF THESE ATTACKS ON THE SECURITY OF THE STATE COMMITTED  
BY TSHOMBE AND HIS HENCHMEN STOP CONFIRM THE TENOR OF MY TELEGRAM GIVING  
DETAILED ACCOUNT OF OCCURRENCES STOP BEARER OF THIS TELEGRAM WAS SURETE  
COMMISSAIRE LEMBEMBU SPECIAL EXPRESS ENVOY SENT TO GIVE VERBAL TESTI-  
MONY STOP HAVE DONE MY BEST FOR THE SECURITY OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION  
OF ITURI STOP PLEASE INFORM ENERGETIC ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES STOP  
AM ON TOUR INTERIOR OF DISTRICT TO CONTACT POPULATION STOP POPULATION  
IS SHELTERED FROM ALL VAIN AND AMBITIOUS CLAIMS OF THE GROUP OF TROUBLE-  
MAKERS FULLSTOP DISTRICT COMMISSIONER AMUMWABO UNQUOTE STOP THE PERSON  
CONCERNED GUILTY OF FLAGRANT ATTACKS ON SECURITY OF STATE STOP CONFIRM  
MY TELEPHONE CONVERSATION OF TWO DAYS AGO ON THE SUBJECT IN WHICH I  
ASKED YOU WHAT STEPS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST PERSON CONCERNED STOP IN OUR  
TELEPHONE CONVERSATION YOU PROMISED THAT MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR INS-  
TRUCTIONS WOULD BE GIVEN TO ME STOP WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR DECLARATION  
BEFORE THE PARLIAMENT THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS THE SE-  
CESSIONNISTS AS IN THE CASE OF KATANGA STOP IN VIEW OF SIMILAR ATTITUDES  
ON THE PART OF THESE CITIZENS I SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW ADMINISTRATIVE STEPS  
TO BE TAKEN STOP IF NO REPLY WITHIN THREE DAYS THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
OF ORIENTALE WILL TAKE STEPS AGAINST THE PERSON CONCERNED STOP IN ANY  
CASE THE POPULATION OF THIS COUNTRY MUST BREATHE THE AIR OF INDEPENDENCE

.../

AND THE ECONOMIC SITUATION MUST BE RESTORED STOP FAITHFUL TO THE CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL COALITION I HOPE TO OBTAIN A REPLY URGENTLY STOP  
HIGHEST CONSIDERATIONS FULLSTOP = PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
LOSALA +

TM4= CTA= PRIME MINISTER LEOPOLDVILLE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR LEOPOLDVILLE  
ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE UN REPRESENTATIVE STANLEYVILLE

A 3616 STANLEYVILLE 348/345 23 1530=

NO 10523/CAB PROTEST AND CATEGORICALLY DENY THE LYING ALLEGATIONS  
CONTAINED IN A TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO THE HEAD OF STATE AND CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES BY SCHOMBE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF PROVINCIAL  
ASSEMBLY AT PRESENT AT BUNIA STOP EITHER SCHOMBE IS SUFFERING FROM  
MENTAL DISORDER AND WE MUST SEND HIM A PSYCHIATRIST STOP TO PROVE THESE  
UNDERHAND SCHEMINGS SEND YOU TEXT TELEGRAM SENT BY DISTRICT COMMISSIONER  
BUNIA QUOTE NUMBER 134.20/M.6 STOP RVT NO 009216/CAB OF 17 INSTANT  
STOP DO NOT CONSIDER NECESSARY TO CONDUCT INQUIRY ON THE SUBJECT OF  
TERROR PROVOKED BY TSHOMBE IN ITURI ESPECIALLY AT BUNIA STOP WAS  
MYSELF WITNESS OF THESE ATTACKS ON THE SECURITY OF THE STATE COMMITTED  
BY TSHOMBE AND HIS HENCHMEN STOP CONFIRM THE TENOR OF MY TELEGRAM GIVING  
DETAILED ACCOUNT OF OCCURRENCES STOP BEARER OF THIS TELEGRAM WAS SURETE  
COMMISSAIRE LEMBEMBU SPECIAL EXPRESS ENVOY SENT TO GIVE VERBAL TESTI-  
MONY STOP HAVE DONE MY BEST FOR THE SECURITY OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION  
OF ITURI STOP PLEASE INFORM ENERGETIC ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES STOP  
AM ON TOUR INTERIOR OF DISTRICT TO CONTACT POPULATION STOP POPULATION  
IS SHELTERED FROM ALL VAIN AND AMBITIOUS CLAIMS OF THE GROUP OF TROUBLE-  
MAKERS FULLSTOP DISTRICT COMMISSIONER AMUMWABO UNQUOTE STOP THE PERSON  
CONCERNED GUILTY OF FLAGRANT ATTACKS ON SECURITY OF STATE STOP CONFIRM  
MY TELEPHONE CONVERSATION OF TWO DAYS AGO ON THE SUBJECT IN WHICH I  
ASKED YOU WHAT STEPS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST PERSON CONCERNED STOP IN OUR  
TELEPHONE CONVERSATION YOU PROMISED THAT MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR INS-  
TRUCTIONS WOULD BE GIVEN TO ME STOP WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR DECLARATION  
BEFORE THE PARLIAMENT THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS THE SE-  
CESSIONNISTS AS IN THE CASE OF KATANGA STOP IN VIEW OF SIMILAR ATTITUDES  
ON THE PART OF THESE CITIZENS I SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW ADMINISTRATIVE STEPS  
TO BE TAKEN STOP IF NO REPLY WITHIN THREE DAYS THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
OF ORIENTALE WILL TAKE STEPS AGAINST THE PERSON CONCERNED STOP IN ANY  
CASE THE POPULATION OF THIS COUNTRY MUST BREATHE THE AIR OF INDEPENDENCE

.../



AND THE ECONOMIC SITUATION MUST BE RESTORED STOP FAITHFUL TO THE CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL COALITION I HOPE TO OBTAIN A REPLY URGENTLY STOP  
HIGHEST CONSIDERATIONS FULLSTOP = PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
LOSALA +

HEAD OF STATE PRIME MINISTER MINISTRY OF INTERIOR HEADQUARTERS ONUC  
LEOPOLDVILLE PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRY OF INTERIOR  
STANLEYVILLE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER BUNIA=

F 2575 BENIKIVU 68 22 0940 =

NO 9/62 RT DEPLORE ATTITUDE OF PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES STAN CONCERNING  
DISTRICT KIBALI ITURI IN GENERAL STOP IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE DEMAND AN  
ONUC BATTALION AT BUNIA IMMEDIATELY STOP WITH A VIEW TO SUPERVISING  
MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER TO AVOID SPECULATIVE MANOEUVERINGS  
FULLSTOP = FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY TIMO SCHOMBE +

HEAD OF STATE PRIME MINISTER MINISTRY OF INTERIOR HEADQUARTERS ONUC  
LEOPOLDVILLE PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRY OF INTERIOR  
STANLEYVILLE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER BUNIA=

F 2575 BENIKIVU 68 22 0940 =

NO 9/62 RT DEPLORE ATTITUDE OF PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES STAN CONCERNING  
DISTRICT KIBALI ITURI IN GENERAL STOP IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE DEMAND AN  
ONUC BATTALION AT BUNIA IMMEDIATELY STOP WITH A VIEW TO SUPERVISING  
MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER TO AVOID SPECULATIVE MANOEUVERINGS  
FULLSTOP = FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY TIMO SCHOMBE +

HEAD OF STATE PRIME MINISTER MINISTRY OF INTERIOR HEADQUARTERS ONUC  
LEOPOLDVILLE PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRY OF INTERIOR  
STANLEYVILLE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER BUNIA=

F 2575 BENIKIVU 68 22 0940 =

NO 9/62 RT DEPLORE ATTITUDE OF PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES STAN CONCERNING  
DISTRICT KIBALI ITURI IN GENERAL STOP IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE DEMAND AN  
ONUC BATTALION AT BUNIA IMMEDIATELY STOP WITH A VIEW TO SUPERVISING  
MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER TO AVOID SPECULATIVE MANOEUVRINGS  
FULLSTOP = FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY TIMO SCHOMBE +

sur autre appareil

ts

onuc leo

bcr leo 92

M 1  
952 H 1 20 M 32

O.N.U.C.

offprioriteabsolue tm4= cta= premier ministre Leopoldville ministerie  
- r Leopoldville onuc Leopoldville representant onu Stanleyville

s 3616 Stanleyville 348/345 23 1530=

no 10523/cab protestet dements d une facon categorique les allega-  
tions mensongeres contenues dans le telegramme adresse au chef etat  
et autorites goucentral par premier vicepresident assempro schombe  
actuellement a bunia stop ou bien schombe est atteint des troubles  
mentaux devons lui adjindre un psychiatre stop pour prouver ces  
manoeuvres occultes vous transmetts texte telegramme envoye par  
comdistrict bunia citation no 134.20/m.6 stop rvt no 009216/cab du 11  
courant stop ne trouve pas necessite mener enquete au sujet terreur  
semees par tshombe en ituri specialement a bunia stop moi-meme etre  
temoin ces atteintes a la surete de l etat commises par tshombe et  
acolytes stop vous confirme teneur mon telegramme reproduisant in  
extenso les atteintes stop porteur ce telegramme etes comsur l'etat

envoye special et express pour temoigner de vive voix stop ai fait  
mon possible pour la securite de la population etrangere de l'ituri  
stop priere communiquer mesures administratives energiques stop suis  
en tournée interieur district pour prise contact avec population stop  
population etre a l'abri de toutes vaines et ambitieuses pretentions  
du groupe meneurs fullstop comdistrict amumwabo fin citation stop  
interesse etre en flagrant delit des atteintes a la surete etat stop  
vous confirme mon entretien telephonique il y a deux jours a ce sujet  
ou je vous demande des mesures a prendre contre interesse stop  
promesse m'a ete faite par vous suite notre entretien telephonique  
que instructions mininterieur me seront donnees stop me referant a  
votre declaration devant le parlement la politique du gouvernement  
condamne les secessionnistes comme cas katanga stop je voudrais  
connaître devant pareilles attitudes perpetrees par ce citoyen des  
mesures administratives a imposer stop si pas de reponse endecans  
trois jours le gouvernement province orientale prendra ses responsabilités  
-lites contre interesse stop de toute facon la population de ce pays  
doit respirer l'air de l'indépendance et la situation economique doit  
etre relancee stop fidele au gouvernement central de coalition  
nationale j'espere obtenir une reponse urgente stop haute considera-  
tion fullstop = presiquopro losala +

X

S R S G.

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

M/

19521111 1137

O.N.U.C.

~~x0000000~~

onuc Leo

ber Leo 94

off tm8= cta= chef etat premier ministre mininterieurs quartier  
general onuc Leopoldville presigoupro mininterieur onuc stanleyville  
comdistrict bunia =

f 2575 benikivu 68 22 0940 =

no 9/62 rt deplorons attitude autorites provinciale stan a l egard  
district kibal1 ituri en general stop compte tenu de ce que precede  
demande une bataillon onuc dans l immediat a bunia stop en vue se  
veiller maintien ordre pour eviter des manoeuvres speculatives  
fullstop = 1er vice presassempo tino schombe +

S.A.S.G.

X

tr23/1440+

onuc Leo

ber Leo 94

t

*Han Ger*

*Shue*  
*14/3*

ROUGH TRANSLATION

9 March 62

Mr. F.M. De Footer  
Representative General  
F.E.C. BP 84  
Leopoldville

Sir,

Subject: Situation in MANIEMA

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7th instant in which you cited an extract of a report given by Mr. De Mot, Director of the Kivu firms, concerning a certain project to have the Maniema of Stanleyville depend militarily.

I am grateful to you for having drawn my attention on this rumour which I can assure you is totally unfounded.

Please, believe me

Yours sincerely

R. GARDINER

cc: General Mac Eoin



*lettre de congé*

v/ref. PDP/AM/F.249/D/111.B

Le 9 mars 1962

Monsieur F.M. DE POOTER  
Représentant Général,  
F. E. C.,  
B.P. 84  
Léopoldville

Monsieur,

Objet : Situation au Maniema

J'ai l'avantage d'accuser réception de votre lettre du 7 courant dans laquelle vous citez un extrait d'un rapport de M. De Mot, Directeur de l'Association des Entreprises du Kivu, au sujet d'un prétendu projet de l'ONUC de faire dépendre le Maniema de Stanleyville, au point de vue militaire.

Je vous suis reconnaissant d'avoir attiré mon attention sur cette rumeur qui, je puis vous assurer, est totalement dénuée de tout fondement.

Agrées, Monsieur, mes salutation distinguées.

R. GARDINER  
Chargé de la Mission de l'ONU  
au Congo

✓ cc : Force Commander.

## ROUTING SLIP

TO

Force Commander

APPROVAL		NOTE AND RETURN
SEE ME, PLEASE		YOUR COMMENTS
YOUR SIGNATURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	YOUR INFORMATION
NOTE AND FILE		FOR ACTION

See  
6/2

Kunder

DATE

5.II.62

FROM

J. Poujoulat



INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Stanleyville, 30 January 1962

A Dr Sture Linner, Officer-in-Charge ONUC/Leopoldville<sup>h</sup>  
DE: K. Englund, Chief of Mission ONUC/Stanleyville  
SUBJECT: Situation in Kindu

I herewith enclose copy of the report that was made out by Mr. Tricot, CFL Representative in Bukavu.

This report speaks for itself and confirms the urgency of the Kindu problem. As you know, Kindu is an important communication and trade centre in Maniema. For the economy of the Oriental Province and Kivu Province, it is essential that the transportation service in Kivu can operate effectively.

I hope that you will consider seriously my suggestion for the assignment of UN troops to Kindu. This seems to be more and more necessary.

  
K. Englund

KE/JO

cc sent to [unclear]  
for info on [unclear]

L.N. 2005

Bukavu le 27 décembre 1961.

Note pour l'O.N.U.C.Importance de la présence d'un détachement ONUC à Kindu.

Depuis le 30 juin 1960, le Kivu et son centre principal de Kindu ont été fréquemment le siège de troubles graves ayant entraîné des sévices multiples et souvent très sérieux sur la population tant congolaise qu'européenne.

La série des troubles vraiment graves a commencé dès novembre 1960 où ils trouvaient leur origine dans l'attitude de certains éléments de la population civile, pour se répéter à plusieurs reprises en 1961, avec une participation de plus en plus importante des troupes congolaises comme auteurs de ces troubles.

Plusieurs rapports détaillés sur les sévices subis par des agents européens des Sociétés ont d'ailleurs été fournis à l'ONU par l'entremise de la FEC à Bukavu. Le résultat en a été, chaque fois, un nouveau départ d'européens, molestés ou non, jusqu'à ce que ne reste à Kindu même, qu'un nouveau infime dont notamment, pour les organismes de transport dont il sera question ici, 5 agents à la Cie des Chemins de Fer des Grands Lacs Africains (CFL) et deux à la Cie TRANSKAT, qui assurait les transports routiers les plus importants du Kivu. Évidemment, la Transkat a pu réintroduire un agent à Kindu et souhaiterait pouvoir en décider un second à s'y installer au plus tôt.

A noter que jusqu'en 1960, ces deux sociétés employaient respectivement à Kindu, environ 30 et 10 agents européens.

Les quelques agents absolument indispensables au maintien de l'activité " Transports " qui ont pu être maintenus ou ramenés à Kindu ne l'ont été que grâce à la présence dans ce poste, réputé à juste titre dangereux, d'un contingent de l'ONU auprès duquel ce petit noyau de techniciens courageux pouvait espérer trouver une certaine protection en cas de grand danger ( et où d'ailleurs ils l'ont trouvée lorsqu'ils purent arriver à temps jusqu'à elle, ce qui ne fut pas le cas le plus fréquent, vu la soudaineté avec laquelle les incidents se produisent ). Pour ces raisons, on *passant* la vive reconnaissance que les sociétés que nous représentons éprouvent envers l'ONU.

Or, depuis les derniers et tragiques incidents de novembre 1961, à la suite desquels SIX des agents de nos sociétés locales ont à nouveau été sévèrement molestés et pensent n'avoir échappé que par miracle au sort le plus tragique, non seulement deux d'entre eux ont quitté leur société sans esprit de retour, mais tous les autres sont décidés à le faire également à la première alerte et notamment, suivant la déclaration que n'en a faite le porte-paroles d'entre-eux, M. l'Ingénieur WILGOS, du CFL, il y a moins d'une semaine, " et si l'ONU devait abandonner Kindu " .

Placé devant la responsabilité morale de laisser ces gens exposés à des dangers dont l'expérience d'un an à Kindu n'a que trop confirmé la réalité, et la responsabilité de maintenir autant que possible ouvertes les possibilités de transports par eau, rail et route de toute une région ( possibilités dont dépend tout ce qui y reste de vie économique et dont dépend la résurrection éventuelle de l'activité économique ) je n'ai pu prendre, devant le porte-parole des agents des

...des agents des sociétés dont je m'occupe, d'autre part que de les autoriser à se replier, s'ils le peuvent, au cas où la dernière protection que représente pour eux l'ONUC sur place, devait disparaître, ce qu'ils craignent par dessus tout.

Dans cette éventualité, il est à prévoir que les agents d'autres firmes suivraient leur exemple et que tout le Maniéma, paralysé par le manque de moyens de transport et de techniciens, notamment dans les mines et autres industries survivantes, serait voué à l'inactivité complète au grand détriment de milliers de Congolais, privés de salaires, et de l'économie de la République privée de précieuses rentrées de devises.

( sé ) F. TRICOT.

1 February

2

Mr. J.P. Fournier, Chief of ICAO Mission  
Force Commander

OPERATION OF AIRFIELD EQUIPMENT - KINDU AND OTHER AREAS

1. A requirement exists for the re-activation of the Control Tower and Nav Aid equipment at the airfield at Kindu.
2. It is my understanding that essentially the equipment, with possible minor repairs, is in a serviceable state and can be reactivated by assignment of competent operators.
3. The general deterioration of airfield facilities where we operate in the Congo causes me considerable concern. Would you be good enough to advise me what measures you are taking to ensure their revitalisation and continued effective operational status.
4. My Air Staff advise me that at present, for all practical purposes the airfields at Lulu, Kamina and E'ville have been categorised by you as daytime VFR only.
5. I would appreciate a reply at your early convenience as the information is needed for planning purposes.

  
(S. Mac Eoin) Lt/Gen  
Force Commander

c.c: Air Commander  
COB

*File*

25 January 1962

To: Mr. J. Poujoulat, Personal Assistant to Dr. Linner  
From: Force Commander - ONUC

The information received by the Government of Belgium that the last detachment of United Nations troops has been withdrawn from Kindu is correct. Due to shortage of troops, we cannot locate units in every major town in the Congo, but station them at such places where we consider the need the greatest.

As regards the present Belgian request, we have bitter memories of the last occasion on which we stationed troops on their specific request. I refer, of course, to Jadotville where practically the entire European population took up arms against the United Nations Garrison.

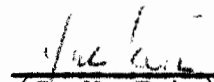
*S. MacEoin*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(S. MacEoin) Lt. Gen.

25 January 1962

To: Mr. J. Poujoulat, Personal Assistant to Dr. Linner  
From: Force Commander - ONUC

The information received by the Government of Belgium that the last detachment of United Nations troops has been withdrawn from Kindu is correct. Due to shortage of troops, we cannot locate units in every major town in the Congo, but station them at such places where we consider the need the greatest.

As regards the present Belgian request, we have bitter memories of the last occasion on which we stationed troops on their specific request. I refer, of course, to Jadotville where practically the entire European population took up arms against the United Nations Garrison.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(S. MacEoin) Lt. Gen.



"The permanent representative of Belgium presents his compliments to the acting Secretary General and has the honour to advise him that, according to information received by the government of Belgium, the last detachment of UN troops, that was stationed at Kindu, has been withdrawn.

The government of Belgium once again draws the attention of the acting Secretary General to the serious nature of these steps that tend to leave entire regions without any protection. The last events at Kongola prove in a tragic manner what are the consequences of such a policy. Once again the government of Belgium insists that measures be taken to ensure the safety of persons wherever Belgian nationals are still located.

New York, 19 January, 1962

"The permanent representative of Belgium presents his compliments to the acting Secretary General and has the honour to advise him that, according to information received by the government of Belgium, the last detachment of UN troops, that was stationed at Kindu, has been withdrawn.

The government of Belgium once again draws the attention of the acting Secretary General to the serious nature of these steps that tend to leave entire regions without any protection. The last events at Kongola prove in a tragic manner what are the consequences of such a policy. Once again the government of Belgium insists that measures be taken to ensure the safety of persons wherever Belgian nationals are still located.

New York, 19 January, 1962

CONFIDENTIAL

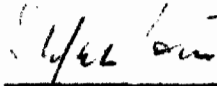
10 January 1962

To: Dr. S. Linnér, Officer-in-Charge of ONUC  
From: Force Commander - ONUC  
Subject: Letter Received by Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula from Shangugu

We very much regret that because of the very great shortage of United Nations Troops in the Congo we are unable to maintain a garrison at Kindu. The decision to move the Malayans from Kindu was taken only after very great consideration. We ourselves are totally unhappy about having had to vacate Kindu and until such time as the situation in Katanga clarifies further, we cannot foresee that, until then, there is any hope of returning United Nations Troops to Kindu.

It will be appreciated that the commitments in Katanga now take precedence over all others in the Congo. Our task in Katanga - particularly in South Katanga - must take priority over all others.

Dissipation of our strength by maintaining garrisons at the many other places at which we would like to have United Nations Troops might well seriously jeopardize our chances of forcing a final decision in South Katanga.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(S. MacEoin) Lt. Gen.  
Force Commander - ONUC

QUICK TRANSLATION

Leopoldville 8 Jan 62

REPUBLIC OF CONGO  
PRIME MINISTER'S CABINET

Subject: Security KINDU

To the Officer in Charge of the Mission

Sir,

I have received on two occasions the following message coming from Shangugu with the following contents:

"AWAITING THAT THE ASSURANCES GIVEN ABOUT ANC REORGANISATION  
"BY UN AT MEETING OF 16 DEC ARE REALISED. REQUESTING YOU TO  
"MAKE IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION IN VIEW OF MAINTAINING ~~ONU-TROOPS~~  
"IN <sup>KINDU</sup> ~~KIVO~~ ONU TROOPS THAT WERE DUE TO LEAVE ON 4 JANUARY STOP  
WITH THANKS AND HIGH CONSIDERATION STOP"/

For my part, I take the liberty to confirm the wish of my Government to see the Onu troops maintained in Kindu and as far as possible to see them reinforced.

These dispositions should remain in force as long as the ANC reorganisation is not completely finished.

Thanking you in advance for the measures you will be kind enough to take in this sense, I remain, Sir, with the assurances of my high consideration

Yours sincerely

Cyrille ADOULA

Dr. Sture Linnér

# ROUTING SLIP

TO

*For Comments*

APPROVAL	NOTE AND RETURN
SEE ME, PLEASE	YOUR COMMENTS
YOUR SIGNATURE	YOUR INFORMATION
NOTE AND FILE	FOR ACTION

*Would appreciate your  
comments as basis  
for appropriate reply to  
the Prime Minister.*

*Thank you*

DATE

*9 I*

FROM

*[Signature]*



CABINET  
DU PREMIER MINISTRE

Léopoldville, le 8 janvier 1962.

N° 46/62

/CAB/P.M./

Objet : Sécurité KINDU

Monsieur le Chargé de Mission,

J'ai reçu à deux reprises un message en provenance de Shangugu, dont voici la teneur :

" ATTENDANT QUE ASSURANCES REORGANISATION ANC DONNEES  
PAR VOUS AUDIENCE SEIZE DECEMBRE SOIENT REALISEES  
VOUS PRIONS INTERVENIR IMMEDIATEMENT POUR MAINTENIR  
TROUPES ONU KINDU DONT DEPART PREVU QUATRE JANVIER STOP  
REMERCIEMENTS ET HAUTE CONSIDERATION STOP "

Je me permets à mon tour de vous confirmer le désir de mon Gouvernement de voir maintenues à Kindu les troupes ONUC et, dans la mesure du possible, de les y renforcer.

Ces mesures devraient rester en vigueur tant que la réorganisation de l'ANC n'est pas définitivement accomplie.

Je vous remercie à l'avance des dispositions que vous voudrez bien prendre dans ce sens et vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Chargé de Mission, à l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

LE PREMIER MINISTRE,

  
Cyrille ADOULA

Monsieur Sture Linnér  
Chargé de la Mission  
de l'ONU au Congo  
Léopoldville

ROUTING SLIP

TO *For Commander*

APPROVAL		NOTE AND RETURN
SEE ME, PLEASE		YOUR COMMENTS
YOUR SIGNATURE	<i>K</i>	YOUR INFORMATION
NOTE AND FILE		FOR ACTION

DATE *4 I 62* FROM *[Signature]*

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION  
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 724  
LEOPOLDVILLE  
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
CABLE : ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

BUKAVU

2 January

1962

To : DR. STONE LINDER, Officer in Charge - ONUC - HQ - LEOPOLDVILLE

From : C.A. GAVIOLA, Chief Civilian Officer, ONUC - BUKAVU

Subject : Meeting with President MIRUHO

To present our greetings for the New Year, we called with General Hamid on President Miruho this afternoon.

1. - He was with the Minister of Social Affairs, the Minister of the Interior and the Burgmaster taking decisions to put an end to the bloody incidents in Kabare, which started on the night of 30 December and have continued through the New Year, in spite of the President's assurance (Ref My BUKA/416). Among the victims are counted the District Commissioner and the local Administrator, which had been appointed by Miruho.

The cause is attributed to political 'troublemaking' by Kabare's enhangers -archenemy of Miruho- headed by the son of the Senator, who is in hiding. He is appointing new district Commissioner KAMAKANDA and Administrator LUSOLO MUPENGE --who are not from Kabare-- as well as sending the Commissary BISHHERERA to direct the Police Forces. We asked him if there was going to be revanchism and he assured us that he was going to proceed firmly but justly and that to that effect he would call from Goma a Magistrate to direct the investigation.

To preserve order and support the local Police, General HAMID has placed 40 men in Kabare. Several hundred people have taken refuge at the Mission and we are trying to help them with some food. But the great majority has left and the town is practically deserted. President Miruho is sending a Radio-car along Kabare's surroundings calling on the people to return to their homes.

2. - He is still worried about the subversive activities of partisans of Gizenga and a bit disappointed about certain assurances of Prime Minister Adoula about the immediate withdrawal of the Paracommandos. They were taken out of Bukavu but are still in Goma waiting for airlift. He fears they might come back to Bukavu with other troops from Stanleyville. He even asked me to send through our net the enclosed cable --Encl.A-- asking for 2,000 ONUC troops in Bukavu. We immediately told him that it would be of no avail, but he would like the Prime Minister to know of it. He repeated that he does not trust the discretion of the official telecommunications and gave me a copy of a cable he sent to Leopoldville the 31st December 1961. --Encl.B.--

.....



CONFIDENTIAL

To : DR. STURE LINNER

CAG/JC/DL/62

2 January 1962

page 2.

You could check with the Prime Minister whether it was received and the action he intends to take. I think this request is reasonable and could be of great value if some well-picked and disciplined officers are sent. Pressure should also be brought upon General Lundula to send his troops into Katanga or take them back to Stanleyville. Like locusts, they are ravaging the whole Maniema. I met yesterday the Bishop of Kasanga, who does not dare return to his Diocese at Kasanga. It is obvious that this Province will not find order and security --basic elements for its economic recovery-- until the Stanleyville troops are withdrawn from that area and the ONUC can establish a strong garrison in Kindu, with enough strength to patrol the whole area. Please do whatever you can to this respect, as soon as the Katanga situation leaves some troops available. For your information, I enclose also a report from the General Administrator of the C.F.L., Monsieur TRICOT-(Encl.6)---.

CF



CABINET  
DU PRÉSIDENT

Bakavu, le

Encl. 11  
106

N°

/ Cab.

Réf. n° :

Annexe :

Objet :

TELEGRAMME OFFICIEL

PRIORITE

ADRESSE: PREMIER MINISTRE ET MINIDEFENSE NATIONALE LEO  
RPT: CHEF ETAT LEO

N° 010/706B1s/CAB/PRESIGOUPRO DU 2 JANVIER 62

VOUS SIGNALONS MENACES REPETEES POUR PROVINCE KIVU PAR TROUPES  
GIZENGESTES STOP RECONNAISSANT NOUS ENVOYER TOUTE URGENCE AU  
MOINS 2.000 UNITES ONUSIENNES AINSI QUE POLICIERS ONU STOP  
INSISTONS URGENCE SINON SITUATION KIVU SERA PLUS QUE JAMAIS DE-  
TERIOREE FULLSTOP

PRESIGOUPRO KIVU

J. MIRUHO

CONGO BELGE — BELGISCH CONGO

Province  
Province

(1) N°

Encl. '3'

Réf. n° :

Annexe  
Bijlage

Objet  
Voorwerp

PRIORITE ABSOLUE  
OFFICIEL TH2 - CTA

-/CONFIDENTIEL/-

1ER MINISTRE & MINIDEFENSE LEO  
QUARTIER GENERAL ANC LEO

N°010/705bis DU 31 DECEMBRE 1961 VOUS SERONS  
RECONNAISSANT NOUS ENVOYER TOUTE URGENCE  
QUELQUES OFFICIERS INSTRUITS AVEC NOUVEAUX  
UNIFORMES POUR TOUTES LES UNITES STATIONNANT  
PROVINCE KIVU STOP INSISTONS URGENCE STOP  
SAUVEZ LE KIVU MENACE UNE FOIS DE PLUS  
FULLSTOP

PRESICOUPRO

LE PRESIDENT DU GOUVERNEMENT PROVINCIAL  
DU KIVU NUKAVU.

## NOTE POUR l'O.N.U.C.

Importance de la présence d'un détachement O.N.U.C. à Kindu.

Depuis le 30 juin 1960, le Maniema et son centre principal de Kindu ont été fréquemment le siège de troubles graves, ayant entraîné des sévices de troubles multiples et souvent très sérieux sur la population, tant congolaise qu'européenne. La série de troubles vraiment graves a commencé dès novembre 1960 et ils trouvaient leur origine dans l'attitude de certains éléments de la population civile, pour se répéter à plusieurs reprises en 1961, avec une participation de plus en plus importante des troupes congolaises comme fauteurs de ces troubles. Plusieurs rapports détaillés sur les sévices subis par des agents européens des sociétés ont d'ailleurs été fournis à l'O.N.U.C. par l'entremise de la F.E.C. Bukavu.

Le résultat en a été, chaque fois, un nouveau départ d'européens, molestés ou non, jusqu'à ce que ne reste, à Kindu même, qu'un noyau infime dont notamment, pour les organismes de transport dont il sera question ici, 5 agents à la Cie des Chemins de fer des Grands Lacs (C.F.L.) et série à la Cie Transkat, qui assurait les transports routiers les plus importants du Maniema. Récemment, la Transkat a pu réintroduire un agent à Kindu et souhaiterait pouvoir en décider un second à s'y installer au plus tôt.

A noter que, jusqu'en 1960, ces deux sociétés employaient respectivement, à Kindu, environ 30 et 10 agents européens.

Les quelques agents absolument indispensables au maintien de l'activité "Transports" qui ont pu être maintenus ou ramenés à Kindu ne l'ont été que grâce à la présence, dans ce poste d'un contingent réputé à juste titre dangereux, d'un contingent de l'Onu, auprès duquel ce petit noyau de techniciens courageux pouvait espérer trouver une certaine protection en cas de grand danger (et où d'aucuns l'ont d'ailleurs trouvée lorsqu'ils purent arriver à temps jusqu'à elle ce qui ne fut hélas pas le cas le plus fréquent, vu la soudaineté avec laquelle les événements se sont généralement produits).

Nous en exprimons, en passant, la vive reconnaissance que les sociétés que nous représentons éprouvent envers l'Onu.

Or, depuis les derniers et tragiques incidents de novembre 1961, à la suite desquels six des agents de nos sociétés locales ont à nouveau été sévèrement molestés et pensent n'avoir échappé que par miracle au sort le plus tragique, non seulement deux d'entre eux ont quitté leur société sans esprit de retour, mais tous les autres sont décidés à le faire à la première alerte et notamment, suivant la déclaration que m'en a faite le porte-parole, Monsieur l'Ingénieur Wilgos, du C.F.L., il y a moins d'une semaine, "si l'Onu devait abandonner Kindu". Placé devant la responsabilité morale de laisser ces gens à des expositions à des dangers dont l'expérience d'un an à Kindu n'a que trop confirmé la réalité, et la responsabilité de maintenir autant que possible ouvertes les possibilités de transport par eau, rail et route de toute une région, (possibilités dont dépend tout ce qui reste de vie économique et dont dépend la résurrection éventuelle de l'activité économique), je n'ai pu prendre, devant le porte-parole des agents des sociétés dont je m'occupe d'autre part que de les autoriser à se replier, s'ils le peuvent, au cas où la dernière protection que représente pour eux l'Onu sur place devait disparaître, ce qu'ils craignent par dessus tout.

Dans cette éventualité, il est à prévoir que les agents d'autres firmes suivraient leur exemple et que tout le Maniema, paralysé par le manque de moyens de transport et de techniciens, notamment dans les Mines et autres industries survivantes, serait voué à l'inactivité complète au grand détriment de milliers de congolais, privés de salaires et de l'économie de la République, privée de précieuses rentrées de devises.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION  
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248  
LEOPOLDVILLE  
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
CABLE : ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Stanleyville, 6 November 1961

To : Dr. Sture Linner, Officer-in-Charge ONUC/Leopoldville  
From : K. Englund, Chief of Mission ONUC/Stanleyville  
Subject: Ethiopian Brigade - Oriental Province

? I learned some days ago from the Ethiopians that the 35th Battalion in Bunia should be transferred to Leo. I was also told that the transfer of the 26th Battalion now assigned to Stan was under consideration. Yesterday I learned that the order for the transfer of the 35th Battalion had been cancelled for the time being.

If the two Ethiopian battalions are withdrawn the Province is left without any troops. In view of this, are you considering replacing the Ethiopians wholly or partly by troops of other nationality?

As far as we are concerned, I would stress that it is not yet time to withdraw all the troops from the Province. We must also consider what is to happen with our civilian operations.

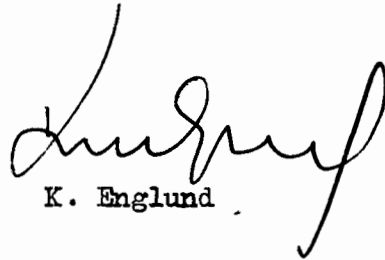
The change of the Ethiopian troops for those of another nationality is, of course, a possible solution. It should, however, be mentioned that the Ethiopians enjoy the full confidence of the Congolese authorities. General Lundulla has on many occasions expressed his satisfaction with the Ethiopians, who have now stayed here long enough to know well the conditions in the Province.

As already said, we are not yet quite sure that the Congolese authorities here will abstain from provoking troubles in the future. The incidents during the Manikala crisis have no doubt shown that the political situation here is not yet settled.

Furthermore it is, in my opinion, essential to show a firm hand with the authorities. If we do so, the possibilities of normalizing the conditions will improve.

As you are aware, an armed Congolese - at least here - often has an idea that he is a law unto himself. Usually the presence of UN soldiers helps to dampen this type of thinking, provided of course that the UN shows a firm hand when necessary.

This Province has been the special effort of foreign influences and these influences have left their mark in the attitudes of the politicians and their followers. This works against the unification of the Congo and it is therefore very important that the UN be in a position at Stan to ensure that nothing is put in path of this unification. The prolonged stay of Gizenga illustrates that we are yet not able to be certain of their sincerity. We would desire more deeds than words to satisfy us. It cannot be repeated too often that the Central Government must take a strong position about Gizenga. I pointed this out to Gbenye who concurred with this viewpoint.



K. Englund

KE/JC

Leopoldville, 12 July 1961

To: The Force Commander  
From: Colonel Héctor Aguilar  
Subject: Submission of a Study on the Military  
Aspects of Orientale Province

*Chen lat*

1. Permit me, Sir, to submit for your consideration a "Study of the Military Aspects of Orientale Province", worked out by the Ecuadorian military observers, as a deduced mission, in the absence of a working plan drawn up ex officio by the Chief of the Observation Groups for the use of the military observers from various lands who have been in the Congo for the last two months. It was considered, however, that some effort, some study, some report had to be produced in order to justify their presence in the Congo.

2. I take the liberty to request that you study carefully the report submitted by me and kindly inform me of any errors that may have crept in so that they may be rectified and the true state of affairs come to light. My report is a product of the ardent desire on the part of the Ecuadorian military observers to co-operate effectively and perform the task which the United Nations and the Ecuadorian Government have entrusted to us with diplomatic rank for the duration of this mission. To achieve this end we have worked assiduously, prompted by the desire to honour the prestige of the Ecuadorian Armed Forces by a substantial and effective effort.

3. In trying to attain information enabling us to perform our task we have encountered many difficulties in the Office of Military Information at ONUC. The Office of Military Information in Leopoldville has not adopted, in its entirety, the system of periodic information reports. Consequently, the Office of Military Information of the Ethiopian Brigade is not in possession of data relating to political activities in the province, capabilities, propaganda, rumours, and conclusions. There exists no document signed by a responsible person in this respect.

Furthermore, when we arrived at Stanleyville and Albertville they had received no letter from the ONUC Office of Military Information in Leopoldville explaining our presence. The said office had not bothered to notify the different Commands of our arrival. For this reason the Chief of ONUC Military Information in Stanleyville and Albertville proved most unco-operative. He refused to furnish information

enabling us to work out our report to the Force Commander and told us that it was prohibited to hand out secret data. We found out that this attitude was actually due to the fact that there existed no periodic information reports as described in the respective section of the American regulations, FM 101-5, which has been adopted by ONUC and handed over to the Ecuadorian military observers.

As to the question of political activities, an important matter seeing that the presence of the United Nations forces in the Congo is due to the consequences of this problem, the Chief of the Office of Military Information in Stanleyville declared that he did not have any information in this respect and suggested that we ask the Chief ONUC Civilian Officer in that city. Anxious as we were to obtain data for our study, we asked the Chief Civilian Officer to supply us with some information. This gentleman, however, was not willing to give us a single word of information; he said that he had told General MacEoin everything and that he was leaving for Leopoldville the next day for personal talks with the Force Commander. We pointed out to him that we were UN military observers, dressed in UN uniforms, and that we were in Leopoldville under orders from the Force Commander himself in order to carry out a study on military conditions in the province. However, they gave us no information. Consequently, since nobody has supplied us with any background information, the study on political activities in Orientale Province is purely a personal assessment subject to errors, arrived at during the two months we have been in the Congo. The Chief of the Office of Military Information in Leopoldville has not asked the corresponding office of the Ethiopian Brigade in Stanleyville to carry out this important study; instead, it has asked the South American observers who have to do it without background information and in a couple of days. As it is a document signed by me as the person responsible, I have had to make extraordinary efforts in order to defend my rank as staff colonel and my diplomatic rank as Military Observer of the United Nations.

4. The Ecuadorian military observers wanted to go to Buta from Stanleyville, but the Commander of the Ethiopian Brigade prevented the trip because there is no ONUC garrison at Buta and because of the anti-white feeling among the indigenous population, which forced the Commander of the Ethiopian Brigade to instruct the Ecuadorian military observers not to move about in the streets at Stanleyville but to stay at their hotel.



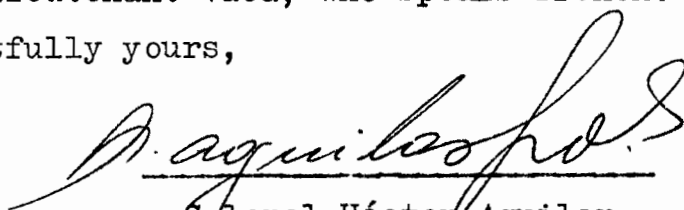
Such a delicate matter as the alleged shipments of arms which the Ethiopian Brigade has not been able to verify in ten months, could not possibly be cleared up by the Ecuadorian military observers, in a couple of days.

For these reasons the demand set forth by the Chief of the Military Information Office in Leopoldville is ill-conceived and unjustified. Neither is it appropriate, nor is it in keeping with the dignity and rank of a staff colonel appointed by the United Nations and the Ecuadorian Government as military observer with diplomatic rank and instructed to co-operate in that capacity with the Force Command and to carry out studies at General Staff level, with conclusions, as I have done it on my own initiative, and not as a simple agent which is exclusively the task of the Office of Military Information.

5. As long as I am staying in the Congo, in the capacity of Military Observer, appointed by the Government of the Republic of Ecuador in the service of the United Nations, I shall do my utmost to accomplish the tasks entrusted to me, in connexion with my functions, after due planning, in order to consummate my mission to the full and to be in a position to offer you, Sir, my effective, sincere and real co-operation, in accordance with the ideals recognized by the Ecuadorian Army.

I am prepared to present for your consideration a "Study on the Political and Military Problem of the Congo" if you, Sir, will permit me to do so. In that case I shall ask you kindly to place the necessary facilities at my disposal. For instance, I shall request an office, and also a car, since it is not appropriate that a Colonel with diplomatic rank does not have a car at his disposal when he has to take his daily meals at a hotel situated 10 kms from his residence while captains, majors and civilian employees of secondary importance have vehicles at their disposal. The studies entrusted to the Ecuadorian observers have been carried out jointly by Colonel Aguilar, who has knowledge of English, and Lieutenant Vaca, who speaks French.

Respectfully yours,

  
Colonel Héctor Aguilar  
Military Observer of the  
United Nations

EVENTS IN ORIENTALE 27-28 AUG

1. This diary is a report of the military developments only in ORIENTALE since the 27 Aug 61. The situation developed as under:

- a. At 1615 hrs on 27 Aug the situation in STANLEYVILLE was reported extremely tense. Congolese troops of a platoon strength, took up positions at the airport but then returned to their barracks when personally ordered to do so by Gen LUNDULA.
- b. Sometime on the 27 Aug, again a large number of civilians who had gathered at the airport to demand the departure of a JORDANIAN plane, were told to go home by Gen LUNDULA and they complied.
- c. At 1730 hrs 27 Aug the Ethiopian Brigade reported that the US Consul had asked for and had been granted protection by them. But the Consul then left for his residence and en route, was caught by the local civilians and military personnel. He was taken to the airport and told to order the American crew of the plane to depart with the waiting Congolese passengers.
- d. At 0718 hrs 28 Aug the American Consul was reported safe under guard of thirty Congolese ~~commando~~ soldiers at the Sabena Guest House. Efforts to secure the release of the consul were unsuccessful but the situation in STANLEYVILLE was reported to be calm.
- e. The last message received at 1058 hrs 28 Aug reported Gen LUNDULA's promise to send the Consul to LEO, but under a local Congolese escort. It also reported the arming of civilians with spears and arrows and the concentration of Congolese troops from outside STANLEYVILLE. It is appreciated that their aim is to take the airport in force and then to control it.

The local UN forces are considered to be inferior in numbers and so reinforcements have been requested.

- f. HQ ONUC LEO issued a warning order to the 35 ETH Bn at COQUILHATVILLE to be ready to move to STANLEYVILLE on 0500 hrs 29 Aug.
- g. At 1550 hrs 28 Aug, information has been received to say that the JORDAN plane left STANLEYVILLE at 1320 hrs for CAIRO with 1 Egyptian and 24 Congolese.

N. 1001/18/025

11 July 61

Mr. S.H. Ahmed, Chief Administrative Officer

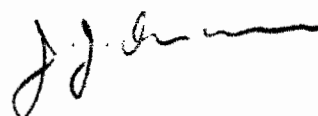
Colonel J.J. Quinn, A/COS

UN ACCOMMODATION STANLEYVILLE.

... Attached is a letter from the Ethiopian Brigade Commander, Stanleyville, recommending that a military camp be built at Stanleyville to accommodate his troops.

It appears that the present type of accommodation is very unsatisfactory. This whole question depends upon the UN policy in the Congo with regard to accommodation. Are we to plan on a long term basis where reasonably good accommodation is required, or to put up with unsatisfactory accommodation on the grounds that the problem will be solved in the relatively near future?

Perhaps you will let me have your views on this matter.



Colonel

(James J. Quinn)

A/COS

cc : Force Commander  
General IYASSU  
Logistics.

COPY

N o.2828/61

Stanleyville, 8 July 61

To : ONUC, Leopoldville  
From : Ethiopian Brigade, Stanleyville  
Subject: General proposal.

The Ethiopian Brigade arrived in the Orientale Province with a mission to establish peace and order. At the time, as there were no prearranged camps, the Brigade managed its lodging by converting school class-rooms into military camps. But schools were soon to start and our only choice remained in hiring private residences and with this arrangement we kept up to this day bearing all the difficult inconvenience which undoubtedly could have resulted and could still result in conditions fatal to health aspects.

To state some of the problems:-

1. Poor health conditions reached by soldiers who are made to lodge thirty and forty in a single family residence;
2. The necessary soldier's comfort not kept when after a good deal of work they come to rest in a house which for the climatic reason needs air conditioning;
3. The concentration of men in a single family house equipped with limited toilets, baths or laundry rooms developing improper sanitary conditions;
4. Difficulties in controlling men's discipline and administrative problems due to the wide gaps between sites;
5. Difficulties in maintaining good vicinity sanitation due to the mixing of residences with the local civilians;
6. The power and possibility of the local authorities to demand the evacuation of the houses we are occupying;
7. The difficulty of warning soldiers to a stand to, in case of any emergency.

With the above problems in view and only a few mentioned, we insist on the idea that the preparation of an appropriate military camp is a necessity for the troops in Stanleyville and again with the same aim in view, we pass on to you a list showing strength and the various requirements we need for an appropriate military camp.

Therefore, I would greatly appreciate your immediate action and cooperation. And, if necessary, I propose a Committee be appointed to investigate the difficult situation in which we stand.

(Signed) Teshome Irgetu  
Colonel.

<u>STRENGTH</u>		
<u>HQ. UNIT</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>OTHER RANKS</u>
1. Bde HQ	40	268
2. 8th Inf. Bn.	40	680
3. 26 Inf. Bn.	40	680

REQUIREMENT No. 1.

Premises Bde HQ :

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Office Bde HQ                  | 7. Mess and Kitchen, ORS HQ Coy. |
| 2. Store, Bde                     | 8. Store, Bde HQ Coy             |
| 3. Residence, Offrs., Bde HQ      | 9. Store, General Bde            |
| 4. Mess and Kitchen, Offrs.       | 10. Club, Offrs. Bde             |
| 5. Residence, Offrs. Bde. HQ Coy. | 11. Laundry.                     |
| 6. Residence, ORS " " "           |                                  |

REQUIREMENT No. 2.

Premises Bn HQ :

- |                                  |                     |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Office Bn HQ                  | 6. Store, Bn HQ Coy |
| 2. Residence, Offrs. Bn HQ       | 7. Club Offrs.      |
| 3. Mess and Kitchen, Offrs Bn HQ | 8. Club ORS         |
| 4. Residence, ORS Bn HQ          | 9. Laundry          |
| 5. Mess and Kitchen, ORS Bn HQ   |                     |

REQUIREMENT No. 3.

Premises for One Coy :

1. Residence, Offrs.
2. Mess and Kitchen, Offrs.
3. Residence, ORS
4. Mess and Kitchen, ORS
5. Store, Coy
6. Laundry

Four Coys are organic to each Battalion.

N.B.

With your consent in the Brigade Headquarters should also be located the office of the ONUC Civilian employees.

2 March

1

Air Commander  
Chief Mov Control Officer  
MA to Force Commander  
Visit to Stanleyville

1. The Force Commander proposes to visit Stanleyville on Friday 3 March 61. ETD N'Djili 0900LT. Remaining overnight in Stanleyville and returning LEO morning Saturday 4 March. The following personnel will travel:

Force Commander  
Chief of Staff  
Miss Griffiths, Secretary  
ADC to Force Commander  
ADC to Chief of Staff

2. For Air Commander only:

Please arrange Convair.

3. Any change in the above arrangement will be notified by telephone if during duty hours or by message through Mil Ops duty officer if after duty hours.

*F. Mac an Leagha*  
(FE Mac an Leagha) Lt-Col

REPORT ON ORIENTALE PROVINCEGeneral

1 The present situation in ORIENTALE can be directly attributed to the political developments which have taken place in the remainder of CONGO, over the past few months, in particular the incarceration of LUMUMBA and his recent removal to KATANGA. The situation in ORIENTALE appears to be destined to remain as such over the foreseeable future, unless of course a political agreement is reached or else a military decision is achieved, by either side, with the use of arms. There is no denying the fact that under the present circumstances, the key to stability in ORIENTALE is the status of LUMUMBA himself and any action which involves him, will almost certainly have reactions in that Province.

European communities in ORIENTALE

2 On 1st December 1960, there were approximately 1200 Europeans at STANLEYVILLE and another 1000 spread over the Province. They were mainly engaged in business, plantations and missionary work. Upto that date, generally stable conditions prevailed in the Province. However, with the arrest of LUMUMBA by MOBUTU's troops, there was strong reaction amongst his followers in ORIENTALE, mainly because they considered Belgians primarily responsible for this act. Thus, this reaction manifested itself in the shape of harassment and arrests of the Belgians.

3 The UN troops in the ORIENTALE have been consistently using all measures, short of using force, to prevent such harassment and illegal arrests. Details of such actions are briefly enumerated in subsequent paragraphs:-

- (a) On 27th November 1960, an identity check of all Europeans resident at STANLEYVILLE was carried out. 14 Belgians were detained at the local prison as their papers were not in order. On intervention by UN authorities they were placed under a UN guard and subsequently seven were released on 2 December. By 7 December the remaining seven were also released and out of them, four Belgians left for USUMBURA with UN assistance.

.....2

Sue  
8/2



- (b) On 8th December 1960, the Congolese authorities advised the UN that if LUMUMBA was not released within 48 hours, all Europeans at STANLEYVILLE will be arrested and kept as hostages. 75 Belgians requested and were given UN protection on 9 December, which later increased to 100, including 30 women and 10 children. After considerable UN pressure, the local authorities agreed to rescind the ultimatum concerning arrest of all Europeans. By 12th December, the conditions had returned to normal and the Belgians left UN protection for their houses.
- (c) Europeans desirous of leaving ORIENTALE, after this incident were given full assistance by the UN authorities. For example:-
- (i) 9 Belgians were escorted from BUNIA to KISENYI on 19 December.
  - (ii) 6 Europeans from BASOKO, BISANGI and ELIZABETH were evacuated by UN on 20 December.
  - (iii) 160 Europeans were escorted by UN troops on 27 January 1961 to MAHAGI, from where they crossed into UGANDA.
  - (iv) UN patrol from BUNIA evacuated 51 Europeans from BENI region and escorted them into RUANDA territory just NORTH of Lake EDOUARD.
- (d) Fourteen Belgians including four women requested and were given UN protection at STANLEYVILLE on 26 January 1961.
- (e) Before I left for STANLEYVILLE on 27 January, a meeting was held by the Special Representative which was attended by the Ambassadors of various countries whose nationals were resident in ORIENTALE. They were requested to provide lists of their nationals who were desirous of leaving ORIENTALE. However these lists were not provided and in particular the Consul for UK stated that most of the British nationals did not want to leave ORIENTALE. On my arrival at STANLEYVILLE, I held consultations with the French<sup>and British</sup> Consuls and we agreed that any plans for a mass evacuation of Europeans would be undesirable for two main reasons.

Firstly, it would create a panic amongst Europeans and secondly, any such move would be embarrassing to the Congolese authorities as it would cast aspersions on their ability to maintain law and order. Consequently, an agreement was reached with the Congolese authorities, that in principle they would not prevent any European from leaving ORIENTALE, if he so desired. Based on this agreement, the French Consul was able to obtain permission for 28 Belgians to leave by air for USUMBURA on 30th January. Similarly, 36 Belgians left for LEOPOLDVILLE by air on 1st February.

4 It would be apparent from the above facts, that no effort was spared in using UN "good offices" for providing relief to the European community in the ORIENTALE. The harrassment of the Europeans was foreseen immediately following the arrest of LUMUMBA. Consequently, the two Ethiopian Battalions at STANLEYVILLE and one at BUNIA had established "PROTECTED AREAS" in advance within their areas of responsibility. Any European who requested, was readily given full UN protection, which included food, shelter and beddings given up by the Ethiopian soldiers. These soldiers most willingly gave their beddings to provide comfort for the women and children in particular.

5 I would be failing in my duty if I did not mention the extremely arrogant and undesirable attitude of some Belgian nationals at STANLEYVILLE. One particular person, insulted General LUNDULA while in UN protection, thus making UN's position very embarrassing. Their behaviour was arrogant and insolent, aimed at provoking a clash between the UN and the Congolese troops. Consequently, the UN was on numerous occasions charged with harbouring criminals. However, with the utmost of restraint and patience, such incidents were invariably avoided.

#### Conclusion

6 As I have mentioned earlier, stability in ORIENTALE depends on a solution to the various political problems facing the country and in particular the status of LUMUMBA himself. Till such time as a solution is found, Europeans will continue to live in a state of insecurity. The Congolese authorities at STANLEYVILLE including GIZENGA, were keen that those Europeans engaged in essential services should not leave and they were prepared to offer them assurances regarding the complete safety of their person and property.

.....4

However, I recommend that those Europeans desirous of leaving CRIENTALE, should make use of the present calm in the Province, and leave. The various Ambassadors should accordingly advise their nationals, specially as regards women and children. Even though the UN troops will continue to give full assistance to all Europeans, it may not be possible in all cases, particularly in respect of those people that live at considerable distances in the interior. It should be made clear that they continue to live at their own risk.

February 61

  
Brig Gen IYASSU MENGASHA

Distribution

Ambassador DAYAL  
Commander ✓  
File

600-11/SC

12 December

①

Officiating DOOS

Operations Room

Military Assistant to Supreme Commander

Situation Report - Elisabetha, Mokaria Areas

1. Elisabetha: At 111530 hours December, some ANC from Stanleyville arrived to arrest Unilever Manager, Mr. Lipscombe, on charges of his having transmitted a wireless message to a planter in the Mokaria area. Ethiopian troops who were in Elisabetha accompanied Mr. Lipscombe along with the Congolase so as to ensure his protection. Subsequently, morning 12 December, it was learned that Mr. Lipscombe had arrived in Stanleyville. It is not known, however, if he is under UN protection. As far as it is known by Unilever, UN troops are still in Elisabetha as of 120030 December.

2. Mokaria: On 11 December, some gendarmerie (16 in number) came from Basoko and arrested 11 Europeans and eight ANC (Mobutu troops) at Mokaria and presumably took them back to Basoko. At approximately 2400 hours, 11 December, one lieutenant and 30 ANC troops arrived in Mokaria from Bumba and then left presumably towards Basoko to try and liberate the 11 Europeans and their eight fellow soldiers. No word has been heard from this column since. However, the Administrateur Territorial, who early morning 12 December arrived at Mokaria and proceeded on way to Basoko, reported fighting between troops in general area near Mokaria. Exact location of fight not known and presumed to be between pro Mobutu ANC and Orientale gendarmerie.

As of 120700 hours December, the 11 Europeans arrested on 11 December had not been seen proceeding through Elisabetha, which would be the case if they were being brought to Basoko. The names of the 11 Europeans are:

Mr. Mollevez (Belgian)  
Mr. Copens (Belgian)  
Mr. Heurtz (Belgian)  
Mr. van Ningenen (Belgian)

Mr. Brisson (Belgian)  
Mr. Bouret (Belgian)  
Mr. Dube (Belgian)

Mr. Hassendoncks (Bel.)  
Mr. Remy (Belgian)  
Mr. Baisier (Belgian)  
Mr. Gudge (British)

./.

Two Belgians remain in Mokaria—Mr. Jovvaerts and Mr. Dresse. They were away when gendarmerie came on 11 December.

Unilever is anxious for UN troops to remain at Elisabetha and to try and have the 11 Europeans liberated.

12 December

①

Officiating DCOS  
Operations Room

Military Assistant to Supreme Commander

Situation Report - Elisabetha, Mokaria Areas

1. Elisabetha: At 111630 hours December, some ANC from Stanleyville arrived to arrest Unilever Manager, Mr. Lipscombe, on charges of his having transmitted a wireless message to a planter in the Mokaria area. Ethiopian troops who were in Elisabetha accompanied Mr. Lipscombe along with the Congolese so as to ensure his protection. Subsequently, morning 12 December, it was learned that Mr. Lipscombe had arrived in Stanleyville. It is not known, however, if he is under UN protection. As far as it is known by Unilever, UN troops are still in Elisabetha as of 120830 December.

2. Mokaria: On 11 December, some gendarmerie (16 in number) came from Basoko and arrested 11 Europeans and eight ANC (Mobutu troops) at Mokaria and presumably took them back to Basoko. At approximately 2400 hours, 11 December, one Lieutenant and 30 ANC troops arrived in Mokaria from Bumba and then left presumably towards Basoko to try and liberate the 11 Europeans and their eight fellow soldiers. No word has been heard from this column since. However, the Administrateur Territorial, who early morning 12 December arrived at Mokaria and proceeded on way to Basoko, reported fighting between troops in general area near Mokaria. Exact location of fight not known and presumed to be between pro Mobutu ANC and Orientale gendarmerie.

As of 120700 hours December, the 11 Europeans arrested on 11 December had not been seen proceeding through Elisabetha, which would be the case if they were being brought to Basoko. The names of the 11 Europeans are:

Mr. Molderes (Belgian)  
Mr. Coprens (Belgian)  
Mr. Heurts (Belgian)  
Mr. van Dingenen (Belgian)

Mr. Brisson (Belgian)  
Mr. Bouret (Belgian)  
Mr. Dube (Belgian)

Mr. Hassendoncks (Bel.)  
Mr. Remy (Belgian)  
Mr. Balsier (Belgian)  
Mr. Gudge (British)

*File*

Two Belgians remain in Mokaria—Mr. Plovgaerts and Dr. Dresse. They were away when gendarmerie came on 11 December.

Unilever is anxious for UN troops to remain at Elisabetha and to try and have the 11 Europeans liberated.

TO: DCOS  
OPS ROOM

Good/1/SC

FROM: MILITARY ASSISTANT TO SUPREME COMMANDER  
SUBJECT: SITUATION IN MOKARIA - ELISABETHA AREAS

FOLLOWING INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM UNILEVER AT 1430 HOURS  
13 DECEMBER CONCERNING SITUATION IN AREA ELISABETHA AND  
MOKARIA:

MOKARIA: the nine europeans arrested on 11 december are under house arrest in the Mission in Basoko. They have NOT been harmed and only two were slightly ill treated at time of their arrest. On evening 12 December the Captain commanding the troops from Stanleyville who are now located in Mokaria area voiced his desire to contact pro-Mobutu troops located in Bumba. According to his conversation with the Doctor at the plantation he wished to arrange for a cease fire and he and his troops had no desire to fight. To this end he left for Bumba but at Yaligimba he was arrested, or more properly, taken into custody by the Pro-Mobutu troops at that place and brought to Bumba. Information is to the effect that the Captain was properly treated. He also wanted to discuss with his opposite number in Bumba the release of the few prisoners who have been taken by either side.

Morning 13 december, the Territorial Administrator and the Chief of Police from Basoko arrived at Mokaria and asked the Belgian Doctor to accompany them to Bumba so that they could discuss with the Pro Mobutu authorities there a "modus vivendi".

ELISABETHA: Mr Lipscombe the manager of the plantation who had been arrested on a charge of having relayed a message to a planter in the area has been released in Stanleyville where he had been taken. He is now on his way to Leppoldville. The situation in Elisabetha is still tense as far as the congolese workers are concerned and they are in a state of unrest.

FILE  
2



29 August

60

Dr. Bunche

S/L Harrison - Chief Operations Officer Air Staff

Incidents at Stanleyville 27/28 August 1960

1 When the Air Operations Staff was notified on 27 August that an incident had occurred at Stanleyville involving the crew and passengers of a USAF C124 aircraft, a message was sent to the aircraft captain inquiring if he required assistance. At 0930Z hours, 28 August, a message was received which requested an immediate air evacuation of the injured and that the crew were unable to fly the aircraft to Leopoldville.

2 Preparations were made to airevacuate the injured and to fly the USAF C124 aircraft to Leopoldville. These preparations involved;

- (a) the SAS convair crew and aircraft;
- (b) the USAF Operations Staff at Ndjili (to provide another C124 crew);
- (c) the Canadian Medical Service; and
- (d) the Ethiopians at Stanleyville for assurance that the airfield was secure.

I went with the aircraft to assist with the airevacuation and to ensure that the USAF crew were permitted to fly the C124 aircraft to Leopoldville. The Convair aircraft departed Ndjili 1105Z hours and arrived Stanleyville 1425Z hours and the C124 aircraft departed Stanleyville 1605Z and arrived Leopoldville 1925Z hours. The Convair airevac aircraft departed Stanleyville 1610Z with the eight injured crew members of the C124 aircraft the two injured Canadian Army personnel and arrived at Leopoldville 1930Z.

3 The following is a report on what I observed at Stanleyville.

- (a) The hangar area was secured by the UN troops (Ethiopians).
- (b) The only Congolese forces present were the guards for Mr. Lumumba's aircraft;
- (c) The only Congolese civilians present were a few spectators and workmen;
- (d) The hospital staff (Ethiopians and at least two nuns) had taken care of the injured.

In addition, I spoke with the Canadian Army officers of the Signals Detachment, and permission was obtained from the Ethiopian Commandant to remove the injured from the hospital and for the USAF crew to fly the C124 aircraft to Leopoldville.

.....2

4 The following is a report on what I was told by the Ethiopians, the Canadian Army Officers, the injured USAF aircrew and the injured Canadian soldiers. There were two separate incidents. The first one involved the Canadian Army passengers of the first C124 aircraft. The second one involved all of the crew of the second C124 aircraft and its two Canadian Army passengers.

5 The details of the first incident are as follows:

(a) A large crowd of Congolese were at the airfield to greet Mr. Lumumba. The first C124 aircraft arrived and off loaded its passengers and cargo and departed. The Canadian Army passengers were escorted to the UNHQ building by UN troops, however, they were followed in another vehicle by Congolese Gendarmerie armed with machine guns. The Canadians went to their rooms on the third floor of the UNHQ building but soon afterwards the police came in and said that they were all to be taken to the police headquarters for an identification parade as it was believed that there was a Belgian commander in the area. They were assured that it was just a routine check and that they would not be harmed. However, they were manhandled, pushed, shoved, jabbed with machine guns enroute to and at the police station. At the police station they had to undress (to their underwear) and were questioned and put in a cell. One Congolese (I do not know if army or police) claimed to have seen one of the Canadians at Kamina a few days earlier and that he was a Belgian serviceman. Eventually all the Canadians were returned to the UNHQ building. These men had some bruises on their bodies but as far as I know they were not really hurt.

6 The details of the second incident are as follows:

(a) The crew of the C124 were instructed to fly down the runway first before coming into land in case of people on the runway. After they landed and taxied into the parking area they had to stop the engines because of the crowd of Congolese. The aircraft captain and another crew member went to flight plan and on their way back to the aircraft they were beaten by uniformed Congolese (the USAF personnel did not know which were police or soldiers however all stated that they were attacked by uniformed men). Some policeman climbed into the aircraft. Another pilot was outside of the aircraft when a policeman asked if he were the pilot and indicated that he should accompany the policeman. The pilot was unaware of anything untoward until the policeman told him to hurry up and then hit him in the mouth (with his fist). The pilot was then struck from behind with a rifle butt and he was then beaten. Another aircrew member was climbing down the ladder when he was struck on the head with a gun and was given a severe beating. The other crew members received similar treatment but to varying degrees except for one officer who was protected by Congolese uniformed men and was driven away in a jeep. The two Canadian Army soldiers were also beaten with guns by uniformed men. A summary of the many statements made by the men are:

- (a) the UN troops tried to protect the men;
- (b) the Congolese civilians were not the ones administering the beatings; and
- (c) the hospital staff were exceptional.

*D. Harrison*

(D. Harrison) S/L  
S Ops 0

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
ARMEE NATIONALE CONGOLAISE  
3ème Groupement  
Etat Major

STANLEYVILLE, 27th. August 1960

APPX 'A'  
6008/1/SC

To the Prime Minister and Minister of  
National Defence

Sir,

I beg to send you the following report on the incident which occurred at the Stanleyville aerodrome before your arrival.

This incident took place after the COS and I had left for the UN Headquarters where we were summoned urgently by UN to evacuate the soldiers who were suspected of having surrounded their Headquarters and who were attending to ransack their offices because UN thought that we should

It was only on our return from there with the UN Colonel that we met a group of civilians and even some soldiers on their return journey - all these accused UN of being the cause because they allowed Belgian paratroopers whom they had discovered access to the aerodrome. When we arrived at the aerodrome we were very surprised to find a group of mixed civilian and military, also our jeeps and our arms which before the incident were in good order and after scattered around. We lost no time in finding out the reason for this confusion.

After having received a report from the President and Lt. Opepe commanding the troops who were rendering honours and who were the only ones left in charge of our troops at the aerodrome, we learned that two aeroplanes had arrived and flown over the aerodrome, one of which was for USUMBURA and the other for USA Air Force, and at the same moment a civilian started to spread the news that Belgian paratroops had been dropped on the Mangobo commune: this started panic among the population at the aerodrome and unfortunately at the same moment one of the planes which was hovering landed, and the soldiers thought that this plane having already dropped paratroops was following the Prime Minister. Thus it happened that when a UN Major opened the door of the plane the people who were sheltering from the rain under the wings of the large UN plane, among them some civilians, a large number of policemen and a group of soldiers who had been evacuated from Ruanda and Katanga, got ~~ready~~ to attack the occupants of this plane. This is how it was in making the Canadian pilots alight all these people were able to rush at them, and so the ANC was brought into the incident. That is why they joined in the attack on these Canadians whom they thought to be Belgians.

Conclusion of the inquiry into the incident

The civilian who is quoted on this memorandum as having spread among the crowd that was at the airfield the information that Belgian paratroops had been dropped on the Mangobo Commune is the only cause of the incident. For everywhere where Belgian troops were able to pass they have left ~~imprinted~~ a memory of oppression and massacre imprinted on the civilian ~~population~~ <sup>and especially</sup> the military population.

It is particularly for this reason that a false rumour of this kind "that Belgian troops have dropped by parachute" gives rise to a general state of panic; from then on people are no longer able to control their actions and they start attacking straight away.

This same kind of incident which Stanleyville has just experienced had occurred first at Leopoldville; all this comes to mind while Belgian troops, ~~remains in our midst~~ whose presence we fear, remain in our midst.

Our Major-General LUNDULA who came this morning with a UN delegation saw how important it is to evacuate all the Belgian troops still remaining in the territory of the Congo Republic. Their presence ~~does~~ <sup>does</sup> ~~not~~ too much to hinder the confidence that we are able to place in our brothers of United Nations who have come to help us, for many of them are white in appearance (ont un caractère blanc) and are often suspected of being Belgian paratroops.

Commandant 3me Groupement  
P. L O K O S A ,  
Lieutenant-Colonel

Seen and confirmed

Signature

LUNDULA  
Général-Major  
Comd en Chef

Signature

C O P I E

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
ARMEE NATIONALE CONGOLAISE  
Eme. GROUPEMENT  
ETAT - MAJOR

A Monsieur le Premier Ministre  
de Ministre de la Défense  
Nationale

Excellence,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir ci-après le rapport sur l'incident qui s'est produit à l'Aérodrome de STANLEYVILLE avant votre arrivée.

Cet incident s'est passé après notre départ moi et le chef de l'Etat-Major de l'ONU, d'où nous étions appelés d'urgence par l'ONU pour évacuer les militaires dont il soupçonnait avoir encerclé son Etat-Major et qui cherchaient à fouiller ses bureaux, car l'ONU croyait que nous disposerions à donner cet ordre.

C'est seulement à notre retour de là avec le Colonel de l'ONU que nous avons rencontré un groupe de civils et même des militaires faisant route de retour, tous ces derniers accusaient l'ONU d'être cause en facilitant l'accès de l'Aérodrome aux Para Belges dont ils avaient découvert. Quand nous sommes arrivés à l'Aérodrome, nous nous sommes étonnés de constater un mélange civil-militaires, nos jeeps et nos armes qui avant l'incident étaient bien disposées et se trouvaient ainsi éparpillées partout. Nous nous sommes précipités pour savoir le motif de ces désordres.

Après s'être informés auprès de Monsieur le Président et Lieutenant OPEPE commandant les troupes rendant les honneurs qui étaient seuls restés responsables de nos troupes à l'Aérodrome, nous avons appris qu'il était arrivé deux avions qui survolaient l'Aérodrome dont l'un était pour USUMBURA et l'autre pour Air Force USA au même moment un cuvil s'est livré à propager qu'on a parachuté les Para Belges à la Commune de MANGOBO ce qui souleva la panique parmi la population à l'Aérodrome et par malheur au même instant un des avions qui survolaient atterrit et les militaires ont cru que cet avion qui avait déjà laissé les parachutistes suivant le Premier Ministre. C'est ainsi en ouvrant la portière de l'avion par un Major de l'ONU, les réfugiés de la pluie qui s'abritaient sous les ailes du grand avion USA, entre autre les Civils, un grand nombre de policiers et un groupe des militaires évacués du RUANDA et du KATANGA, s'apprêtaient à l'attaque des occupants de cet avion. C'est ainsi en faisant descendre les pilotes Canadiens que tout ce monde a pu se jeter sur eux et qui entraîna l'Armée Nationale dans l'affaire. C'est pour cela qu'ils se sont livrés à l'attaque de ces Canadiens qu'ils croyaient les Para-Belges.

COPIE

Conclusion de l' enquête sur l'incident

Le civil qui est cité sur la présente note d'avoir propagé parmi la masse se trouvant à la plaine qu'on a parachuté les para Belges à la Commune **MANGOBO** est le seul auteur de l'incident. Car comme partout où les troupes belges ont pu passer, ont imprimé un souvenir d'oppression et des massacres, tant parmi la population civile et surtout militaire.

C'est surtout le motif pour lequel, un faux bruit de ce genre " que les troupes belges ont parachuté " sème la panique générale, alors on ne contrôle plus ses gestes, et on se livre directement à l'attaque.

Ce même genre d'incident s'était produit premièrement à LEO et dans **STANLEYVILLE** vient de connaître; tout ceci arrive dans l'idée qu'on a encore les troupes belges aux alentours de nous et dont on craint la présence.

Notre Colonel Major **LUNDULA** qui est venu ce matin avec une délégation de l'ONU a vu à quel point est important d'évacuer toutes les troupes belges se trouvant encore sur le territoire de la République du Congo. Leur présence cause trop de tort à la confiance que nous pouvons avoir avec nos frères de l'ONU qui sont venus nous aider; car nombreux ont un caractère blanc et sont souvent soupçonnés comme Para- Belges.

Le Commandant 3e. Groupement

P. L O K O S A

Lieutenant Colonel

Vu et confirmation.

Signature

**LUNDULA**  
Général-Major  
Cont.Chef

Signature

**STUDY ON THE MILITARY ASPECTS**

**OF ORIENTALE PROVINCE.**

## STUDY ON THE MILITARY ASPECTS OF ORIENTALE PROVINCE

### 1. General outline

The study of the military aspect in Orientale Province is closely linked with the political developments in the Congo and especially with the occurrences in the said province caused by the dissolution of Parliament and the establishment of Mr Gizenga's government which, in the eyes of the population of the province, is the central government of the Congo. This view is based on the fact that when Lumumba was ousted as Premier, Gizenga succeeded in escaping to Stanleyville and on 11 February, when the death of Lumumba was announced, he proclaimed himself Premier of the Congo and established the so-called central government in Stanleyville after having protested against the dissolution of Parliament because he considered this procedure illegal.

Considering that the military problem of the Congo originates from the political and constitutional developments in the country, and in order to understand the background of the politico-military situation in Orientale Province, which is the subject of this report, it is necessary to study briefly the factors underlying this problem. In point of fact, the arrival in the Congo of the ONUC military forces took place as a direct consequence of the politico-military events which pre-occupy every nation in the world and, above all, the UN which is the international organization responsible for preserving peace. If no adequate solution is found to these conflicts by peaceful means they might flare into a civil war which would turn the Congo into a powder keg endangering the peace of the whole world.

Under the Belgian régime and at the time when independence came, the territory of the Congo was divided into six provinces, namely: Leopoldville, Equateur, Orientale, Katanga, Kivu and Kasai.

After 30 June 1960, Independence Day, political developments took place, brought about by the secessionist ideas of the Provinces of Katanga and Kasai, which hindered the unification of the Republic of the Congo which was the goal envisaged at the Round Table Conference at Brussels in January 1960 where King Baudouin met with the leading Congolese politicians.

Among these were political party heads like Lumumba who represented the Congolese National Movement; Kasa-Vubu who appeared for the Bakongo Association; Bolikango, for the National Unity Party; Gizenga, for



the African Solidarity Party; Tshombe, for the Party of the Katanga National Colony, as well as representatives of other political parties of secondary importance.

At this Conference it was decided that Belgium should grant the Congo independence on 30 June 1960 and that, prior to this date, elections should take place in order to choose the leaders of the new State as well as senators and deputies to form its Parliament.

To constitute the first government of the Congo, Mr Patrice Lumumba, founder and leader of the MNC, was elected Premier. The Parliament had elected Mr Joseph Kasa-Vubu President and Mr Antoine Gizenga Vice-President.

No sooner had independence been achieved than a series of political and military disturbances took place, occasioned by the conduct of the ANC. The ANC, composed of Congolese soldiers and Belgian officers, mutinied because they wanted higher pay and started a period of terror and outrage. The Belgian forces which were still integrated in the National Army intervened to restore order, but Lumumba demanded their withdrawal from the Congo. On 9 August 1960 the United Nations adopted a resolution enjoining Belgium to withdraw her officers and men from the Congo.

From the first days of independence disagreements sprang up among the political leaders due to the separatist ideas of Katanga and Kasai, which provinces established governments of their own on 11 July and 12 August 1960 respectively without heeding the central government in Leopoldville. These developments weakened the authority of the central government and obliged it to try and bring the said provinces to heel, however, in vain. The Lumumba government also tried to calm down the troubled minds in order to put an end to the riots provoked by the Force Publique, but likewise without avail.

Then came the constitutional conflict when President Kasa-Vubu ousted the Premier on 6 September 1960 and, on 14 September, suspended Parliament with the support of the ANC commanded by the then Colonel Mobutu. From these events originated the constitutional and political crisis in the Congo.

Mr Antoine Gizenga, the Vice-President of the Republic, who was of the same persuasion as Lumumba, opposed the actions of the President and immediately managed to betake himself to Stanleyville together with General Lundula. There he established what he called the central government of the Congo because he considers illegal the dismissal of Lumumba and the dissolution of Parliament.

Under the sway of the Kasa-Vubu government remained the provinces of Leopoldville, Equateur and part of Kasai.

In this way four governments were set up in the Congo, within the territorial confines of the country's six provinces.

The legability or illegability of President Joseph Kasa-Vubu has constituted a complex problem which has been dealt with by the UN. This international organization has recognized Mr. Kasa-Vubu's government.

With a view to arriving at a final and peaceful solution to the Congo problem with regard to the unification of the country, various conferences have been held with the participation of representatives from the four governments, without, however, producing concrete results. Thus, on 5 March 1961 the Tananarive Conference opened and in May the one at Coquilhatville. At this latter conference the President of Katanga, Moise Tshombe, was taken prisoner by the Leopoldville Central Government and remained captive until 20 June.

President Kasa-Vubu has convened Parliament to meet on 25 June but later changed the date to 2 July. It is believed that representatives of the four governments will participate, under ONUC protection, in an attempt to find solutions to the Congolese problem. The Government of Orientale Province has also sent representatives. Should new difficulties emerge which necessitate a further postponement of the re-opening of Parliament, this would be an indication that the politicians of the four governments are perpetuating a discord which hinders the formulation of definitive solutions, with fatal consequences for the country.

After the rivalries among the power-seeking political parties:

- Congolese National Movement
- Bakongo Association
- National Unity Party
- African Solidarity Party
- Katanga National Colony
- People's Party
- National Progress Party
- Congolese National and Democratic Union
- Independence and Liberty Party
- Congolese Workers Party

Congolese National Union  
Congolese Economic and Agrarian Party  
Movement for Regrouping of the Congolese Population

and others of minor importance had created the political instability of the Congolese government, there followed a period of downright terrorism inspired by "hate for the white man" which led to the harassing and assassination of some Belgian officers and European civilians and caused the disintegration of public order. The main factor behind this disintegration was the indiscipline rampant within the ranks of the Congolese National Army. The latter suffered from the paucity of capable officers; many who had suddenly found themselves promoted to that rank and who a year before had been merely privates did not have sufficient preparation or qualities of officership to command discipline and respect for the constitutional norms as is expected of all armed forces in the world.

The political crisis was aggravated by acts of pillage and vandalism among the tribes due to a recrudescence of the old tribal rancours, particularly between the Balubas and the Lulus who refused to recognize the government established in their territory. These developments threatened to flare into an all-out civil war which would have made the Congo a centre of international tension, worsened the problem of the cold war and jeopardised the peace of the world.

It was at this point that the UN, the organization responsible for preserving peace, had to intervene by sending a military contingent whose task it was to maintain order and security and to prevent an armed clash between the different factions in the Congo.

The delicate task with which the UN was confronted in the midst of an acute political crisis, to maintain a strict neutrality in accordance with the principle of non-intervention and to carry out rigorously the dispositions and resolutions of the international organization by adopting energetic measures and assisting the central government in restoring and maintaining law and order in the territory of the Congo, has been further complicated by the rivalries existing between the central government and the separatist governments.

The UN forces have had to intervene by neutralising to a large extent the warring factions, all the while avoiding any interference in the political struggle. At the same time they have had to protect lives and property from violence and disorder without becoming a party to the internal conflict of the country. In order to defend elementary human rights they have had to undertake the corresponding functions in

---

communicating with the Congolese authorities and requesting them to bring about a peaceful solution to the internal political conflict which would make it possible to achieve unity, integrity and peace in the Congo.

As the indiscipline and inactivity of the ANC constituted a real menace to the achievement of the objectives of the UN operation in the Congo while at the same time violations of the law and repressive acts on the part of the Congolese Force Publique took place continuously in the different provinces, it proved necessary to confront this delicate problem and to embark on a programme of reorganization and training of the ANC. The latter had been disintegrating due to the departure of Belgian officers and personnel and was now under the command of new indigenous officers. These were rather unprepared for their new functions and had a dangerous tendency to let politics take precedence over their professional duties. However, the UN has done all in its power to render the necessary assistance for the reorganization of the ANC and to stimulate a spirit of professional responsibility as an indispensable basis for an adequate training of the Force Publique if the latter is to accomplish its special tasks as custodian of law and order. The plans to achieve this end are in progress.

As soon as the civil authorities of the Gizenga government had assumed the responsibility of maintaining law and order in Orientale Province, disturbances and illegal activities of the most extreme order started taking place in that province. The lack of governmental control, endangering the life of the citizens, especially those of the white race, gave an impetus to the disturbances, arrests, assaults, arbitrary imprisonment of Congolese and Europeans, primarily Belgians, during the period between Lumumba's arrest and his assassination. It therefore proved necessary to evacuate several thousand Europeans with the assistance of UN troops.

Illegal activities of an extreme nature were carried on by groups of gendarmerie whose outrageous conduct threatened the lives, property and dignity of the population. These indisciplined troops arrested even their own officers and government civil servants, which shows that the officers were unable to make themselves respected. Colonel Yangoya, commanding officer of the 3rd ANC Division at Stanleyville was arrested a few months ago, charged with having accepted money from the Belgians to betray the cause espoused by the Gizenga government. After his complete innocence had been proved he was reinstated in his functions.

There are now few white people left and they are living in a permanent state of incertitude owing to the racial hatred of the MNC whose slogan is "The Congo for the Congolese". The Ethiopian troops have had to supervise the evacuation of the Europeans in order to save thousands and thousands of human lives, rendering protection, arranging for transport as best as they could and securing the necessary permits from the Congolese authorities. Many Europeans were maltreated and arrested. It often happens that indigenous people get infuriated at the mere presence of Europeans and start shouting "Out with the whites", "Out with the scoundrels from the West". The Ethiopian troops also had to erect emergency camps for refugees in order to help Europeans and Balubas who had been expelled by the Katanga gendarmerie. Although the Gizenga government maintains relations with the said tribe it has never established refugee camps to help them. The reason for this is the lack of funds which is so serious that rumour has it that before long there will not even be money available to pay the ANC their salaries. The Balubas left Stanleyville and betook themselves to Buta, Paulis, Aketi, and they received some food made available by the Ethiopian Brigade.

Meanwhile, the soldiers have usurped the powers of judges and authorities so as to permit or prevent, as the case may be, such and such activities. These arbitrary actions are supported by a large percentage of the civilian population who are in favour of the MNC. With the murder of Lumumba and their faith in the legality of the Gizenga government as watchwords, they have committed and continue to commit all kinds of outrages, especially against the Europeans.

The lack of authority of the civilian and military officials is responsible for the critical political and social situation obtaining in Orientale Province.

General Victor Lundula, the commander of the military forces of the Gizenga government, has co-operated efficiently with the Ethiopian Brigade in the task of maintaining public security. General Lundula began to impose discipline on his troops and endeavoured at all times to avoid clashes between the UN troops and his own men. The military forces and the civilian population have shown no understanding for the UN, perhaps because of the adverse propaganda displayed by the newspaper UHURU against the activities of the international organization in the Congo, against the Kasa-Vubu government and the western world.

It is well worth noting that the Baluba tribe, headed by Jason Sendwe and the most numerous and important tribe, spread over sectors of the provinces of Kivu, Katanga and Kasai, has sown terror by destroying the railway lines in northern Katanga so that the railway service has been paralyzed for many months and still is to this day. This has brought economic activity to a standstill and created a social problem due to the lack of production and commerce as well as the scarcity of food. It has also obstructed the means of communication such as telephone and telegraph. These actions on the part of the Balubas stem from the fact that they are opposed to the Katanga provincial government and defend the Gizenga administration.

Gizenga's view that his administration is the only legitimate government while he disavows that of Kasa-Vubu is expressed in his manifest quoted in the following:

"Our legitimate government, elected by the people and confirmed by Parliament, has always been and continues to be in favour of a peaceful solution to the crisis which the west has brought upon us. We believe, however, that this solution must be based on a true defence of the interests of the Republic of the Congo. We consider that the government which was confirmed by the National Parliament in June of last year and which has been headed by me since the assassination of Lumumba, is the only legitimate government".

He also said that the only possible solution to the crisis resided in recognizing his régime and reinstating Parliament.

Gizenga accused the USA, the Western Powers and the UN of interfering with Congolese affairs.

Because of this conviction on the part of the Gizenga government it has been feared that troops from Orientale Province, supported by Balubas, would attack the Province of Katanga. Rumours of such a menace are still in circulation and have even appeared in press reports. There has also been an imminent danger of armed clashes at the Kivu/Ruanda-Urundi border between Gizenga's forces and those of his political adversaries. Troops loyal to the Lumumbist régime of Gizenga had advanced in February of 1961 and occupied Luluabourg. This caused Kasa-Vubu's troops to unleash a campaign of terrorism and violence against the UN personnel and to provoke sanguinary disturbances in that territory, claiming that they wanted the UN to prevent the advance of the Gizenga rebels. Faced with this emergency, Kasa-Vubu, Kalonji and



Tshombe signed a military pact against Gizenga which discouraged the rebels in Orientale Province who found themselves under the necessity of abandoning Luluabourg and retreat from Stanleyville. The Secretary-General of the United Nations availed himself of the opportunity to issue a warning that it would now no longer be tolerated that the UN efforts in the cause of peace were interfered with by the political opposition, and to ask the Congolese leaders for their wholehearted co-operation to avoid a civil war.

About the turn of the year, armed clashes occurred at the Orientale/Equateur border between Mobutu troops, who tried to conquer Orientale Province, and General Lundula's troops who tried to defend it.

In December 1960 and in January and February of this year, Leopoldville troops under the command of Colonel Mobutu advanced towards the border of Orientale Province which was defended by General Lundula's troops.

There was fighting in places like Aketi, Ykela and Buta. Sixty-five were killed and forty-three Mobutu men were taken prisoner and are still in captivity at Stanleyville as prisoners-of-war. In addition, eight Belgian soldiers were arrested as they were seen crossing the border at Iburi, and they were held at Stanleyville until 24 June when, according to press reports, they were set free and returned to Belgium.

In these circumstances and with a view to finding a peaceful solution, the UN had to intervene in order to bring about an agreement between the Leopoldville and the Stanleyville governments so as to prevent such actions from developing further and to see that the border was not occupied by Congolese troops on one side or the other. There are rumours to the effect that General Lundula is reinforcing the border detachments because there is fear of an attack by the Mobutu forces in connexion with the first anniversary of Independence. The report that the border detachments are being reinforced in Orientale Province was confirmed personally by Colonel Yangoya, commander of the 3rd ANC Division with headquarters at Stanleyville, who declared that he had just finished a tour of the border and had ascertained that the troops were well armed and were constructing fortifications.

In order to avoid friction and conflicts between the armed forces of the feuding factions and to attain a peaceful solution to the Congolese problem, it proved necessary to establish "neutral zones" in

different territorial sectors. This happened, for instance, in North Katanga and in Kamina in order to avoid skirmishes between Tshombe's gendarmerie and Gizenga troops supported by the Balubas. In the neutral zones it has proved possible to prevent the activity of forces from the different factions by means of military occupation by international UN troops. This had been pre-arranged by agreement between the UN, the Tshombe and Gizenga governments and the Chief of the Balubas, Jason Sendwe.

President Kasa-Vubu has been striving continuously to bring about a conciliation between the rivalling political factions in the Congo. Last March the Premier of Leopoldville Province, Cleophas Kamitatu, went to Stanleyville for talks with Gizenga. There have also been attempts at negotiation and conciliation with the commander of the Armed Forces of Orientale Province, General Victor Lundula, in order to solve the problem. However, there have been no positive results.

After the cease-fire agreement, troops have arrived at Stanleyville from different places according to information from the Command of the Ethiopian Brigade which, however, is not in possession of concrete data as to the number and dates of the arrivals.

The movements of the UN troops to different districts of the Province remained limited in the absence of permission from the Congolese authorities.

In Orientale Province, popular sentiment manifests itself mainly in two fundamental concepts: independence and unification of the Congo as a single state in contradistinction to the concept of a confederation or a federation.

The activities of the ANC will have to support these ideas, particularly because Gizenga as a person is no expression of the general sentiment, amongst other things because he is not a native of the Province. Anybody advocating such ideals would be sure of public backing.

There are in Stanleyville two governments: the provincial government and the so-called central government.

The provincial government is of moderate tendencies, it maintains friendly relations with the UN representatives in Stanleyville and sympathises with the Belgians. It is headed by Mr Manzicalli who is a member of the MNC but is not on good terms with Gizenga.



The government headed by Gizenga is considered by the MNC to be the central government and aspires to govern the whole of the Congo, being in the eyes of its supporters the only legitimate government.

At the present time there is a strong tension between the two governments since Gizenga holds sway in Orientale Province which at the same time is under the administration of the provincial government.

In consequence of the lack of understanding between the two governments, the Ministers of Agriculture and Health, respectively, Messrs Bajoko and Guestan, were arrested two months ago, suspected of being Kasa-Vubu followers, and are still in prison at Stanleyville.

In this struggle the central government has proved to be the stronger and has subordinated the provincial government thanks to the fact that it enjoys the support of the forces which previously backed Lumumba, the ANC and the gendarmerie, besides being backed by the MNC.

General Lundula, thanks to his rank and power, could do anything that he might see fit to do, but he does nothing because he has always been a sergeant and has been used to receiving orders and therefore does not have the necessary independent judgement to plan and to decide. In actual fact it is Gizenga who, due to his political power, is in command of the ANC of the province.

There exists no developed political life, but there is a very peculiar political sentiment, inculcated by the intense nationalism of the MNC, which has engendered the adverse feeling against the Europeans.

Generally speaking, there is a tendency to exaggerate the propaganda displayed by the communists in Orientale Province. The MNC is nationalistic but not openly communist. It is known that Russian advisers helped to organize the movement. The nationalistic fervour has intensified since the death of Lumumba who is looked upon as a hero and a martyr of independence. A kind of monument in his honour has been erected in the centre of the City of Stanleyville, for political ends, and his fanatical followers have forbidden Europeans from even looking at it in spite of the fact that it is located in a public square. The Ecuadorian military observers had a first-hand experience of this peculiarity: when they walked up to the monument several drunken people started accusing them of having disgraced the memory of Lumumba, in spite of the fact that there is no regulation or decree making it unlawful to look at the monument. It is simply a product of the prevailing nationalistic fanaticism and hatred of the Europeans inculcated by the MNC, clearly in order to further the political aims of its leaders who proclaim "the Congo for the Congolese". There has also been

an increasing tendency to condemn the abuses of the Belgian administration and an intensification of the hatred for imperialism and colonialism, as a logical consequence of the perfervid nationalism of the MNC.

The PNP has virtually disappeared from the province since its leaders were arrested because they defended the position of President Kasa-Vubu. It has been characterised as a party which has put up no effective or energetic fight and whose political campaign has been waged in newspapers, pamphlets and scribblings in the streets. All the other minority parties have sided with the MNC which has made it compulsory for the population to carry the membership card of the movement.

At the present time Gizenga is on good terms with the UN representatives in Stanleyville.

With regard to the activities of foreign political agents there are no data available in the Office of Information. Several months ago it was rumoured about that agents from the UAR had entered the province through the airport at Buta, but this has not been verified by the Ethiopian Brigade. A diplomat of the said nationality had arrived at Stanleyville to hold talks with the Government, and he visited various towns in the northern part of the province. It is also said that a number of Arabs and Chinese have entered the province, which has given rise to the conclusion that foreigners are entering without let or hindrance and that arms could easily be sent into the province. It would therefore be expedient if that sector were immediately occupied by UN troops because later on this might be difficult owing to possible resistance on the part of the population.

There are two Chinese newspapermen residing in Stanleyville, namely Wang-Shu and Chien Szu-Chief, correspondent for the New China Agency in Peking and correspondent-cameraman for the New China Agency at Hsinhua, respectively.

There are also persons of Russian nationality in Stanleyville, namely N. Khokholov, correspondent for the Izvestia USSR, passport No.52595, and Fediaachine Gueozgui, correspondent for TASS Agency, passport No.44020. It is known that these persons have the run of the house and office of Mr Gizenga, guarded by gendarmes, but the Office of Information of the Ethiopian Brigade has no particulars about their activities due to the lack of secret agents in that office or other information media.

There used to be a Russian-born correspondent for the German press. Besides, there are in Stanleyville many Europeans as businessmen and technicians, mostly of Greek origin.

When asked about the activities of foreigners in the political propaganda, the chief of the ONUC Military Information Office in Stanleyville answered that he had not been checking up on this but that he had been told that it might be expedient to do so.

In Stanleyville they listen to Radio Moscow day and night, possibly encouraged by the government itself, and this broadcasting station is carrying on an intense communist propaganda campaign in very good French, with speakers of French nationality, both male and female.

Seventy-eight young people from Orientale Province went to Yugoslavia to study, besides seven athletes. A Yugoslav government plane came to Stanleyville to fetch them.

Due to the persistency of the political problem, its impact on the economic aspect has been highly perceptible: there are no job possibilities for the people because production is in a state of paralysis, the fields have been abandoned, commerce has been restricted, the shops have closed down for lack of goods.

The people are poor, the government coffers are empty, it is impossible to pay the civil servants and the members of the armed forces.

For all these evils the people blame the Europeans, for no reason whatsoever, simply in order to justify their racial hatred.

Life in Stanleyville is abnormal. The indigenous people want the Europeans to leave the place because they think that they themselves are able to run the factories and firms.

On 13 March 1961 the UAR government recognized the Gizenga administration as the legitimate government of the Congo.

In the light of this cursory study we may indicate, in conclusion, that the political situation of Orientale Province and of the Gizenga government is precarious. However, uncertainty is reigning supreme in the political arena of the Congo, and it is necessary to utilize the most expedient means in order to arrive at a definitive solution. Steps must be taken to avoid the danger that countries of the eastern bloc may supply arms to reinforce the Gizenga troops so that the politico-constitutional problem of the Congo perpetuates and flares into a civil war which might intensify the cold war and turn the Congo into a centre of international tension, with grave consequences for the peace of the world.

It is to be hoped that a speedy and definitive solution to the political problem of the country may be found in order that the government may apply itself to the economic reconstruction so as to eliminate the unemployment, hunger and misery which are now plaguing the vast majority of the population.

2. (a) Strength and disposition

Annex 1

(b) Order of Battle

(1) Organization

The ANC is organized in battalions and companies constituting the Third Groupment.

- 3 Infantry Battalions
- 1 Engineer Company
- 1 Signal Company
- 1 Transportation Company
- 1 Ordnance Company
- 1 Company of heavy arms in each infantry battalion
- 1 Military Police Company

The headquarters of the 3rd Groupment is in Stanleyville.

(2) Training and discipline

With regard to the training, we may say that it is good up to platoon level. At company level and upwards it is deficient owing to the lack of qualified officers. This is due to the fact that under the Belgian régime all the officers were Belgians and those who have become officers during the past year lack the necessary experience for exercising their functions. Discipline upon the whole is low because the officers do not command respect due to their incompetence. Troops have sometimes even arrested their own officers.

(3) Armour cars

There exists a reconnaissance company with light tanks, American type, acquired by the Belgians during the Second World War. Reportedly there are nine tanks stationed at Watsa, six of which have been verified by Ethiopian officers.

(4) Artillery

The Command of the Ethiopian Brigade at Stanleyville declares that there is heavy and light artillery which is believed to have been in use for five consecutive years without having been added to.

(5) Identification List

There is no such information available at the Command of the Ethiopian Brigade.

The gendarmerie wear helmets with a red band, red belts, double red bandoleers, red dome fasteners, red gaiters and grey uniforms.

The ANC wear helmets with a blue band, blue dome fasteners and green uniforms.

The military police wear helmets with a white band, double white bandoleers, white gaiters.

(6) Command and personalities

Annex 2

(c) Reserves and reinforcements

There is in Stanleyville a battalion (-), unarmed, which can be used as reserve or reinforcement.

Last February they recruited 800-1,000 men who fought in the Second World War and who are now doing service. There are no concrete data available at the ONUC Command in Stanleyville.

(d) Tactics, arms and equipment

The tactical procedures and principles are of the normal order and in accordance with the regulations of the Belgian Army.

There is a lack of capable officers. Those now holding those positions do not possess the requisite qualities of officership because they have not received appropriate training to enable them to exercise their functions to which they were appointed all of a sudden in the wake of independence. The private soldiers may be considered capable inasmuch as they received their training under the Belgian regime.

The arms at their disposal are modern and in good condition, but there is a shortage of ammunition. There are no repair shops available, and the upkeep is bound to be faulty because of lack of skill and ambition. It is estimated that this material may last for five years. It has been ascertained that the ANC possesses modern arms even though the quality and the types of weapons have not been revealed. The ONUC Command in Stanleyville is not in possession of information about the

quantities of the weapons but it is known that there are mortars 4 . 2 . 60 and 81; 75mm shells, light rifles, heavy and light artillery. The arms seem to have been used for five years.

The equipment of which the ANC disposes is modern.

(e) Air Force

Under the Lumumba government, Russia sent fifteen aeroplanes, but they were returned to that country, no doubt at the behest of the United Nations.

(f) Administrative units

These are limited. There are no leaders or officers capable of heading, organizing and running administrative units.

There are ordnance units, and there is a military hospital which also cares for civilians, with doctors made available by the United Nations while the nurses, male and female, are of Belgian nationality.

(g) Airborne units

Non-existent.

(h) Anti-aircraft units

There exists a battery with three or four guns. Completely confirmed.

(j) Anti-tank units

According to information confirmed by Ethiopian troops, there exist five bazookas and four 75mm guns. However, there may be more so as to correspond to the strength of a company.

(k) Armoured units

There is a reconnaissance company with light tanks, American-type, which used to belong to the Belgian Army.

(l) Artillery

Non-existent.

(m) Cavalry

Non-existent

(n) Engineers

One company.

(o) Guerrilla

Has never existed.

(p) Infantry

All units of the ANC and the gendarmerie are infantry units.

(q) Reconnaissance

There is one company of light tanks.

(r) Signals

There is one company in operation.

3. OTHER FACTORS

(a) Identification

There are no data available at the Command of the Ethiopian Brigade in Stanleyville because the Office of Information of the ONUC Command in Leopoldville does not require the information form of the American regulations, FM 101-5, which have been adopted, to be filled out.

(b) Combat efficiency

Considering that the majority of the officers lack the ability to command because they have been promoted from private soldiers to their present ranks within a single year, it may be said that the combat efficiency is good up to platoon level; they acquit themselves well fighting in inhabited areas whereas under the Belgian régime they were not trained in jungle combat. The rank and file of the ANC may be considered capable because they have received pertinent training.

From company level upwards the combat efficiency must be considered low for the reasons already explained.

The skill in handling weapons is low due to the fact that they have not been trained because of the lack of capable instructors, especially in the field of heavy arms. With respect to the handling of individual weapons they may be considered efficient.

To the above factors should be added other negative circumstances which help to account for the low combat efficiency of the ANC troops in Orientale Province: instability of the ruling political régime; unfavourable economic conditions; lack of funds in the public treasury

to pay the high salaries; lack of military organization, especially in regard to the administrative affairs of the army personnel, such as for instance insufficient attention to the feeding of the troops in their quarters so that their meals have to be prepared individually in their own homes. Also, there are not sufficient supplies available to ensure a high combat efficiency.

The Congolese officers, conscious of their responsibility towards the country and the ANC, are going to make every effort in order to educate themselves and to acquire, within the briefest possible period of time, the knowledge necessary for their respective ranks, and in this noble task they will be receiving the unconditional support of the United Nations. The patriotic sentiments will demand that this necessity is complied with.

(c) Equipment

The equipment is modern and may be calculated to last for five years. According to information from the Command of the Ethiopian Brigade, which it has no doubt communicated to the Command of the UN military forces in the Congo, there is equipment available for thirty thousand men (weapons for some ten thousand).

The uniforms are new. The medical stocks are inadequate and the supplies coming in are not sufficient.

(d) Personalities

As under 2,b (6).

(e) Casualties

There have been some dead and several wounded in clashes with UN troops in Orientale Province, and three dead in clashes with UN troops in Kivu. Seven months ago, sixteen were drowned in a lake in Orientale Province, and in February three died after a traffic accident.

The Command of the Ethiopian Brigade does not know the exact number of casualties that have occurred during clashes of ANC troops in Orientale Province with General Mobutu's troops in Ikela, Buta, Aketi, Basoko, and at Mobutu's attack on Orientale Province during December of last year and January/February of this year.

There are known to have been sixty-five dead and 165 wounded on both sides as a result of these clashes, but the Office of Information of the Ethiopian Brigade is unable to say how many of these belonged to the ANC in Orientale Province.



Forty-three soldiers from Mobutu's army were taken prisoner at Basoko and are still being held captive in Stanleyville.

(f) Morale

Seeing that the morale of the population is low due to the high cost of living, unemployment and scarcity of food and medicine, it is only natural that the morale of the troops should also be low. This demoralisation is getting worse and worse because no solution has been achieved for the unification of the Congo and both the population and the troops are in favour of such unification.

The low morale is also connected with the lack of respect and discipline among the troops in relation to their officers. In critical situations there would be no command.

(g) Defences

At the border between Orientale Province and Equateur Province, Gizenga's troops carried out some fortification work before the offensive of Mobutu's forces against Orientale Province.

At the present time army personnel has been sent to the border of Equateur Province to continue the work on the same fortifications because it is believed that General Mobutu's troops may attack again at any moment. The Command of the Ethiopian Brigade has no confirmation on this point because it does not dispose of special personnel to perform such tasks. It would therefore be expedient if the ONUC Office of Information in Leopoldville would take it upon itself to prepare an investigation plan utilizing appropriate essential elements of information. Such a difficult task cannot be accomplished in a few days but requires a long and uninterrupted period of work.

(h) Details of the administrative installations

In Stanleyville there are not sufficient administrative installations. There are no depots for equipment or for other kinds of supplies. There are no raw materials, nor oil, nor petrol, because of the restricted boat traffic.

There are no suitable storage facilities for ammunition. It is known that under the colonial régime the Belgians disposed of secret stores of ammunition, hidden away in caves somewhere, but so far it has not been possible to find them.

#### 4. SPECIAL INFORMATION

##### (a) Propaganda and rumours

The MNC spreads propaganda to the effect that the United Nations is rendering assistance only to certain provinces whereas it should be distributed among all the provinces of the Congo. The population of the provinces that are not receiving aid therefore feel a certain resentment against the international organization.

With the advent of independence for the Congo, its inhabitants felt fully convinced that imperialism in their country had now come to an end. However, after what happened to Patrice Lumumba, the MNC has kept repeating to the people, day after day, the abuses committed by the public administrations of the Leopoldville Central Government and of the secessionist provinces. In this way they engender hatred against the said authorities for the benefit of the Gizenga government, proclaiming that the only lawful government in the Congo is that of Orientale Province. They also declare that the fundamental ideals which Gizenga advocates are the independence and unification of the Congo, but on condition that his legality is recognized so that this may become the patriotic ideal of the troops.

Since the Congo received its independence there have constantly been rumours that the Central Government was planning to invade the Province of Katanga in order to subdue it by force in view of the fact that this territorial sector had set up a government of its own in disobedience to the Central Government.

Under the Lumumba administration, ANC troops concentrated in the Provinces of Kivu and Kasai in order to launch the offensive against Katanga with the support of the Balubas who were opposed to the Tshombe government. According to Leopoldville press reports it is still felt that Lundula troops might open an offensive against Katanga.

In Stanleyville there are rumours that troops of the Leopoldville Government may attack Orientale Province in order to subjugate it by force, which has caused the Gizenga government to reinforce its border units, no doubt in contravention of the basic principles of the Agreement on demilitarization of the border.

It has also been bruited about that the Belgians might be planning an attack on Kivu Province from Ruanda-Urundi. Such a project may be considered impracticable since UN troops are stationed in this Province.

(b) Economics

As a direct consequence of the political conflict, the economic situation of Orientale Province has suffered a heavy setback.

The manufacturing industries, agriculture, commerce, transport, in short, all economic activities have been practically brought to a standstill. There are not sufficient resources for production, and this has created the serious social problem of unemployment and the concomitant misery and hunger for the majority of the population. The prices of consumers' goods have risen, especially due to the scarcity caused by the economic blockade which the Kasa-Vubu Government imposed on Orientale Province for two months. This blockade was lifted in the month of March but has nevertheless affected, and continues to affect, the economic activity of the province in that the businessmen, industrialists and producers have refrained from investing their capital because of the risk inherent in the political instability.

The armed forces of Orientale Province are suffering from the impact of the lack of support from the economic factor and do not have available, on the spot, sufficient quantities of supplies of category I.

The public installations, such as hydro-electrical plants, airports, filling stations, government buildings, stores, banks and apartment houses, are guarded by ONUC and ANC forces in cordial co-operation.

In order to safeguard public security and protect the local population the ONUC maintains patrol service twenty-four hours a day. They also send patrols to different parts of the province, either by car or on foot.

As far as the Buta airport is concerned, the only information furnished by the Ethiopian Brigade states that it is an airport adequate for the operation of DC3's. The Office of Military Information at Leopoldville has issued no directions for initiating an investigation or a study of the characteristics of the runway, such as the nature of the construction material, condition, length, width, control system, etc., otherwise the Ethiopian Brigade could have taken care of this several months ago.

The Office of Military Information in Leopoldville is not in possession of verified and concrete data in connexion with the important question of arms shipments which reportedly have been taking place via the Buta airport since last year. The Ethiopian Brigade was supposed to carry out this study of military information but has not done so because its information office is not adequately organized; there is a lack of specialised personnel for this kind of study and activity.

The Ecuadorian military observers wished to travel to Buta in spite of the fact that there is no ONUC garrison there, but the Commander of the Ethiopian Brigade prevented them from going because if persons of the white race cannot move about in the streets of Stanleyville it is even worse to go to places where there are no ONUC troops. The paucity of data available at the office of the Chief of Military Information at Leopoldville is due to the fact that they do not have the periodic information report prescribed in FM 101-5 of the American regulations which have been adopted by that office. Furthermore, if it has not been possible for the Ethiopian Brigade in Orientale Province during a whole year to obtain information on arms shipments via Buta, how would the Ecuadorian military observers be able to obtain such information in one day without any facilities or preparatory organization? The demand made by the Chief of the Office of Military Information in Leopoldville is therefore ill-conceived.

At the present moment the airport is being repaired under the supervision of ANC troops.

Several persons of Arab nationality are said to have visited Buta at the end of last year, but this has not been verified by the Ethiopian Brigade in spite of the fact that it sent a completely equipped squad to Buta.

Two Russian aeroplanes arrived at Stanleyville when General Mobutu's troops were preparing an attack on Orientale Province. They were used to transport troops to Bakwanga, after which they returned to Russia at the behest of the United Nations.

There were rumours that four aeroplanes of unknown nationality had arrived at Aba in connexion with the above-mentioned emergency, carrying war material. Also that several parcels of food, arms and equipment, medicine and medical instruments had been dropped by parachute. If this had been true, some improvement would have been noticeable at the local hospital which continues to make do with the same instruments that were used when the Belgians were here.

(d) Local facilities

Due to the difficulties which the Congo in general is going through, the local facilities are minimal. The ANC forces do not dispose of supplies of category I, nor do they have the support which is necessary in times of peace as well as in times of war. Also, the ANC does not dispose of qualified medical personnel because when the disturbances erupted in the Congo many doctors fled the province. In particular, the hospitals in the rural districts did not have qualified doctors at their disposal, with the exception of a few who took care of minor illnesses and emergency treatment. At the present time medical specialists in various fields have been recruited by ONUC and are at work in Stanleyville, Bunia and various other places. The conditions under which these doctors have to work are very difficult due to the scarcity of medicines and medical instruments.

The means of communication are obstructed, they are out of repair so that transport is difficult. The only available means of transport are the air routes which have thus become an important means of transport to the provincial capital.

The bridges and roads are in poor condition and do not permit of traffic by heavy vehicles. In some places there are even no bridges which makes it impossible to use vehicles, above all during the rainy season, making it necessary to resort to the service of canoes and rafts as used by the indigenous population. Therefore, if UN troops want to use the roads they will have to bring boats. This is necessary, for instance, for going from Stanleyville to Buta, Basoko, Ponthierville and other places.

5. CAPABILITIES

Under the Belgian régime, Congolese military men never attained to officer's rank: the entire officer corps of the Force Publique were Belgians. When political independence came, the Belgian officers were compelled by the United Nations and the Congolese Government to leave the country and consequently the positions as leaders and officers passed to the Congolese rank and file despite the fact that these were not adequately prepared to shoulder such responsibilities, neither did they possess the qualities of leadership which an officer must have.

In colonial times, the soldiers of this province were not trained in jungle fighting because in this part of the Congo there have been no inter-tribal feuds. They were only trained to fight in inhabited places.

They dispose of vehicles and are organized in transport units. Should it prove necessary for the operation, they would requisition civilian vehicles.

The vehicles of the ANC are in good condition. They are capable of transporting troops quickly from one border to another.

The arms and equipment are modern. It is calculated that there will be war material available for three years. They have no reserves of material nor do they have sufficient quantities of spare parts.

There are rumours that arms shipments are going on through the northern part of the province, and it is believed that Russia, Communist China or the UAR may be supplying the Gizenga government with these arms. These deliveries could take place by land across the territory of Uganda, or by air, using the available airports. This has not been verified by Department II of Military Information in spite of the fact that these rumours have been in circulation since last year. It might therefore be expedient to endeavour to obtain this information as soon as possible. The ONUC garrisons in the key points of the province, such as Buta, Paulis and Bunia, might be able to facilitate this information job so as to be able to check arms shipments to the greatest possible extent.

The forces of the ANC and the gendarmerie are, generally speaking, infantry troops. They dispose of no artillery units and have but few guns. There are no organic units of armoured cars nor of combat engineers nor of service units to support the operations. Also, there is no air force. There is a shortage of war material and qualified personnel for the purpose of mobilisation for which, it may be inferred, they have not made the necessary studies or obtained the basic data.

The training, from platoon level upwards, is deficient due to inadequate qualifications on the part of the officer-instructors. Recently, at the beginning of July of this year, the United Nations supplied three officers as technical advisers for the ANC in Orientale Province in pursuance of a previous agreement to this effect.

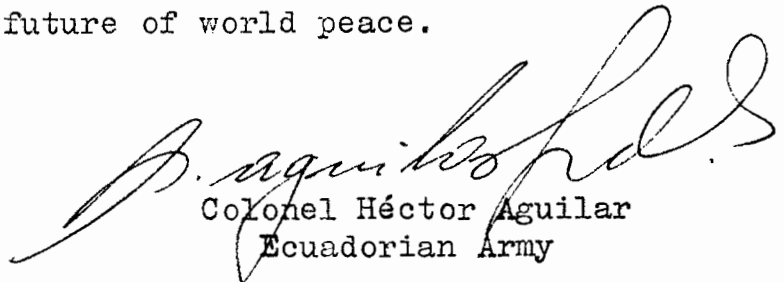
In accordance with the above considerations and with the organic structure of the ANC in Orientale Province, it may be concluded:

That the provincial ANC is not prepared to undertake deployment operations against an organized military force commanded by qualified officers: it is only capable of functioning in local resistance operations and isolated actions.

There is therefore no actual possibility that the ANC in Orientale Province might attack the UN forces. However, in case it is attacked it may be expected to be able to put up a strong resistance supported by the civilian population which is united by the ideals of, and patriotic fervour for, independence.

Since the ANC troops in Orientale Province are estimated at 10,000 men, whereas the Ethiopian Brigade is two battalions strong, it might be expedient to increase the strength of the ONUC troops in that province and instruct them to regroup themselves in accordance with the situation prevailing at any given time.

As Department II of Military Information is not in possession of up-to-date intelligence because they have not introduced the system of (complete) periodic information reports, it might be expedient to re-organize the said department in such a way that it would have at its disposal, in case of need, officials who would assume specific functions and furnish the Commands with vital information obtained as a result of concrete investigation plans and the acquisition of precise essential data. This might be useful, for instance, in connexion with the doubts entertained within the United Nations as to whether countries of the eastern bloc are supplying arms to reinforce Gizenga's troops in order to prevent a peaceful solution to the politico-constitutional problem of the Congo and to see that it flares into a civil war with grave consequences for the future of world peace.



Colonel Héctor Aguilar  
Ecuadorian Army

Annexes:

1. Strength and disposition of the ANC, Orientale Province
2. Personalities

A N N E X O 1.

STRENGTH AND DISPOSITION OF THE ANGO.

STANLEYVILLE	1 H.Q. 3 Bat ANGO. (5-16-19) 1 Bat(-)GA.
OPALA	1 Pl ANGO.
ISANGI	1 Pl ANGO.
YAHUMA	1 Pl ANGO.
BASOKO	1 Pl GA.
AKETI	1 Pl ANGO.
BONDO	1 Coy GA. 1 Pl ANGO.
BUTA	1 Pl GA.
BANALIA	1 Pl GA.
PONTHIERVILLE	1 Pl GA. 1 Pl ANGO.
BAFWASENDE	1 Coy ANGO. 1 Pl GA.
PAULIS	1 Pl GA. 1 Pl ANGO.
NIANGARA	1 Pl ANGO.
BUNIA	1 Coy GA.
DJUGU	1 Pl ANGO.
WATSA	1 Pl ANGO.
MAHAGI	1 Pl ANGO.
FARADJE	1 Pl ANGO.
MAMBASA	1 Pl ANGO.
ABA	1 Pl ANGO.
ARU	1 Pl ANGO.
ANGO	1 Pl ANGO. 1 Pl GA.

These data are given by Ethiopian Brigade.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to a member of the Ethiopian Brigade, is written in the bottom right corner of the document.



## ANNEX 2

### 7. COMMAND AND PERSONALITIES

#### General Victor Lundula

Under the Belgian régime Victor Lundula served in the Force Publique with the grade and functions of a sergeant in the medical corps. Due to the activities connected with this position he had no opportunity to face the troops and give orders. He has always been used to obeying and has not had the experience of planning, analysing and making decisions so as to be able to dictate an order. The ability to command is acquired through study and practice in the daily exercise of the profession, and the primary need is therefore to be fully acquainted with one's duties.

With the advent of independence he was suddenly promoted to the high rank and functions of General, Commander-in-chief of the ANC, thanks to his political affiliation with Premier Lumumba. With the ousting and assassination of Lumumba arose the political problem of the Congo which led to the setting up of the Gizenga government which gave General Lundula the position as Commander of Gizenga's ANC.

Deprived of the assistance of the Belgian officers who had to leave as a result of a UN resolution, the ANC went through a critical period of indiscipline and licence due to lack of experience and energy on the part of the new officers. Lundula had to face this development and try to discipline the troops. Under these circumstances General Lundula demonstrated his constant preoccupation and eagerness to lead his troops in conformity with the military norms.

The outrages, disturbances and threats which the indisciplined ANC troops in Orientale Province have been guilty of were opposed by the Ethiopian Brigade in an effort to maintain public security in the community, and this effort met with a partial success thanks to the valuable support given ONUC by General Lundula who was beginning to achieve among his troops a sense of law and discipline. It is appropriate to stress the zeal and constant preoccupation of General Lundula in trying to avoid clashes between his troops and those of ONUC. He has been the prime mover within the Gizenga administration in establishing the good relations with the ONUC authorities.

Having had such an arduous task as commander of his troops in critical periods, it is to be presumed that he has acquired experience in commanding. However, he has not yet succeeded in imposing the principles of authority and discipline, respect and obedience to the officers which form the incontrovertible foundation of any nation's armed forces. In general terms it may be said that General Lundula has not been fully successful in holding sway over his troops, which was demonstrated to the Ecuadorian military observers personally in the following incident:

When they arrived at Stanleyville on 14 June of this year, at 1600 hours, the Ecuadorian military observers had not had lunch on board the plane bringing them from Leopoldville, and they therefore went to the centre of the city to look for a restaurant where they could eat, since nobody had told them that this was prohibited. Walking through the streets in the centre of the city, they passed in front of the Lumumba monument (a life-size portrait placed inside a glass case, on the spot where there used to be a statue of a Belgian personality which had been torn down by the indigenous population a few months before). Since it was a public monument they approached it to take a look, there being no sign prohibiting this. As they were leaving, an indigenous person came up to them, completely beside himself and under the influence of alcohol or some drug, started screaming furiously that they had desecrated the monument and demanded that they surrender their passports to him. Now some other people came up and supported the demands of the first-mentioned person. The military observers explained that their passports were at their hotel and the man agreed to go with them to the hotel for the passports. The observers succeeded in getting to the corner where the Ethiopian Brigade has its headquarters. Here they asked the Ethiopian officers to intervene in order to persuade the drunken man to desist from his unreasonable demand to examine their passports, expecting, no doubt, that these were non-existent. However, the drunk kept on and on claiming that they had desecrated Lumumba's monument simply by looking at it. Meanwhile, he went to the house of General Lundula to present to him an unjustified complaint, a falsehood, an invention designed to harm us. The following day the Ecuadorian military observers paid an official courtesy visit to General Lundula on behalf of the Ecuadorian Army. The General's answer to their greetings was that if troops of the gendarmerie had been present at the monument they would have killed them. The Ecuadorian military observers said in reply that they were cultured people who had great respect for the laws and customs of the Congolese people to whom they had been sent on a diplomatic mission by the United Nations and their Government as

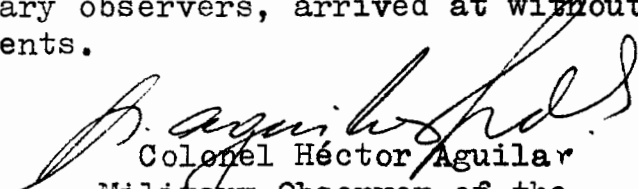
messengers of peace in order to wish the Congo happiness and a peaceful solution to its problem. They had never conducted themselves incorrectly in Stanleyville and it had not occurred to them that it could be wrong to look at a public monument since there was no law or regulation, not even a sign, prohibiting this. The Ecuadorian military observers had asked the Commander of the Ethiopian Brigade whether it was known to him that it was prohibited to look at the monument and whether he had received any written communication in this respect; the answer was no.

All this shows that General Lundula has no choice but to accept anything that the troops do, even though it may run counter to the elementary principles of human conduct. The normal, diplomatic and obligatory procedure would have been to carry out a thorough investigation to ascertain that the Ecuadorian observers had done nothing wrong, and to apologize to them for the incorrect behaviour of some ignorant and excited civilians who invented false accusations, prompted exclusively by their deep racial hatred, without understanding that 20,000 members of the UN have sacrificed themselves to come to the Congo in order to make every effort to help bring about a peaceful solution to their problems.

Colonel Yangoya

He is the Chief of the 3rd ANC Groupment in Stanleyville, a man of little education for the high office he holds. He has been exercising these functions since Colonel Lojoza was killed during the riots leading to independence. He commands his forces well. He is intelligent and co-operates with the ONUC Command in Stanleyville.

At the ONUC Command in Stanleyville they have no data relating to ANC personalities in Orientale Province. What has been said above regarding General Lundula and Colonel Yangoya reflects the personal impressions of the Ecuadorian military observers, arrived at without sufficient documentation or antecedents.

  
Colonel Héctor Aguilar  
Military Observer of the  
United Nations

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION  
IN THE CONGO

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

6008/1/SC  
25 August 1960

TO : Supreme Commander  
FROM : Chief of Staff *JH.*  
SUBJECT : Stanleyville - 24 August 1960

Immediately after my arrival in Stanleyville, at 7.30 p.m., a conference was convened in the residence of the President of the Province, with the participation of General Lundula, Commander in Chief of the Congolese Armed Forces; Mr. Finant, President of the Province Orientale and of the local military leaders.

After a long discussion, the following decisions were adopted:

- (1) The Congolese troops are to be withdrawn from the Stanleyville airport.
- (2) Similarly to the provisions of the agreement on the N'djili Airport, only five Congolese soldiers and one non-commissioned officer are to be stationed within the premises of the airport.
- (3) Upon my suggestion, it was decided that the control of outgoing and incoming passengers would be effected not by the military, but by a civilian official of the Congolese immigration services. The Congolese military stationed at the airport would intervene only upon the requisition of the said civilian official, in case the latter detected an irregularity.

*Yvan Kengere*

cc: R. Bunche

6008/1/SC

Draft.

To: Supreme Commander  
From COS

August 24, 1960

Immediately after my arrival in Stanleyville, at 7.30 p.m., a conference was convened in the residence of the President of the Province, with the participation of General Lundula, Commander in Chief of the Congolese Armed Forces, of Mr Finant, President of the Province Orientale and of the local military leaders.

After a long discussion, the following decisions were adopted :

(1) The Congolese troops are to be withdrawn from the Stanleyville airport;

(2) Similarly to the provisions of the agreement on the Ndjili airport, only five Congolese soldiers and one non-commissioned officer are to be stationed within the premises of the airport;

(3) Upon my suggestion, it was decided that the control of outgoing and incoming passengers would be effected not by the military, but by a civilian official of the Congolese Immigration services. The Congolese military stationed at the airport would intervene only upon the requisition of the said civilian official, in case the latter detected an irregularity.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION  
IN THE CONGO

BOÎTE POSTALE 7248  
LÉOPOLDVILLE  
RÉPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
CÂBLE : ONUC, LÉOPOLDVILLE

2245 hours  
23 August 1960

TO : Chief of Staff

FROM : R.J. Bunche

A handwritten signature, likely of R.J. Bunche, is written in ink next to the 'FROM' line.

1. I had hoped to see you tonight, but I understand you are leaving for Stanleyville at 7:00 hours, 24 August, and I will try to get this note to you before you leave.

2. We have received two disturbing wireless messages from Dufour, our Administrative Officer in Stanleyville, today (annexes I and II).

3. He has requested that we send to him urgently;

(a) 20 pink identity cards <sup>(++)</sup> diagonally over stamped "specimen"; for distribution among the local Congolese police, to familiarize themselves with the kind of cards we are using for identification of our staff.

(b) 8 pink cards <sup>(++)</sup> signed by me and numbered, for distribution by Mr. Dufour to new staff members arriving in Stanleyville without a card.

4. Mr. Dufour has requested that all of the cards mentioned in paragraph 3 be given to Mr. Hayward, United Nations Liaison Agent, Stanleyville airport. We are also trying to signal Mr. Dufour to meet your plane on arrival at Stanleyville. If Dufour is there, please give the cards to him; if not, give them to Mr. Hayward.

.../...

---

(++) these cards are enclosed.



BOÎTE POSTALE 7248  
LÉOPOLDVILLE  
RÉPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
CÂBLE : ONUC, LÉOPOLDVILLE

- 2 -

5. We would appreciate it if you would ask Mr. Dufour or Mr. Hayward → to whichever one you give the cards - to (a) acknowledge receipt of them by wireless, and (b) to notify the Chief Administrative Officer, ONUC, Leopoldville, the names of the staff members to whom the numbered cards are given.

6. We have had many disturbing accounts, in the last day or so, about incidents at the Stanleyville airport, and about arrests by the Congolese, of our civilian staff in Stanleyville. We very much hope that after you have talked with the Ethiopian Commander in Stanleyville:

(a) The airport will be so effectively controlled, without use of force, that our planes (in particular those bringing in food relief) will not be molested. Especially, we believe the control tower should be guarded against unwarranted invasion.

(b) Our civilian staff in Stanleyville, who according to our information have been arrested - and in and out of jail - several times, will be protected against such interference.

(c) The Canadian signals, who have been sent by us recently, for urgent installation of communication facilities, and who, according to our information, have been placed under house confinement, without being permitted to do their important work, will be allowed to do our work without interference.

7. May I refer to your memorandum to me of 23 August 1960, on the subject "Security of airfields", in which you point out that the "UN airlift operation is continually hampered by interference from the ANC". I agree and I have noted very carefully your recommendations as outlined in this memorandum. We are, in fact, working along these very lines. An agreement of the kind you mention is being formulated by our Legal Advisers. I intend to present it to the Government in the next few days. In the meantime, we hope that you will be able to arrange for an agreement at the Stanleyville airport along the lines of the one you achieved at Ndjili.

*H. Brucke*

Annex II

Received 23/8/60

COPY

ONUC LEOB

66

211610 OLVER FROM DUFOR STOP MY PERSONAL PINK CARD NUMBER 466 FORCIBLY  
STAMPED BY FORCE PUBLIQUE IN SPITE VIGOROUS PROTESTS STOP INCIDENT OCCURRED  
UN HQ PRESENCE ETHIOPIAN OFFICERS STOP EYE TORE STAMPED CARD WILL USE  
CARD 471 ONLY QUESIDE SIAN STOP IMPOSSIBLE INSTRUCT MEMBERS OUR STAFF REF—  
USE FORCIBLE STAMPING WITHOUT RUNNING RISK GRAVEST INCIDENT STOP EYE  
CONTACTED PROVINCIAL MINISTER JUSTICE WHO MOST SYMPATHETIC BUT UNABLE REACT  
STOP GOVERNMENT POPULATION FRIENDLIEST STOP MAJOR GUSTAFSSON INFORMING  
YOU RE SERIOUS SITUATION ARRIVING CANADIANS STOP INSTRUCTING EVERYONE LIE  
LOW PENDING SOLUTION TENSEST SITUATION STOP ONUC



22 August 1960

CONFIDENTIAL

To General Carl Cison von Horn, Supreme Commander ONUC  
from Major P.E. Gustafsson, UN Liaison, Stanleyville  
Subject : Situation in Stanleyville

I hereby report to you on the conditions prevailing in Stanleyville.

Since the arrival of the Ethiopian troops on July 17 and up to Aug. 17, the situation in Stanleyville had been quiet. The members of the Force Publique, although not disarmed, were confined to their barracks and could not carry arms when they left them. The airport was entirely under UN control. This situation changed radically on Aug. 18.

On that date, it was learnt here that Belgian paratroopers had been found at the Leopoldville airport. This news provoked wide excitement among the military here. By the end of the afternoon, the members of the Force Publique, numbering about 2500, were out in arms in the streets. At 2200 hours, they occupied the airport and surrounded the Sabena Guest House, nearby. All the guests were submitted to an identity control and regained their freedom of movement only at 0300 hours.

Ever since, the Force Publique, in full battle order, has been in complete control here. The approaches to the airport are heavily guarded and the identity of all those going in or out is checked by the Congolese military, although some 30 Ethiopian soldiers remain at the airport. Several incidents have already occurred, especially with an Air Control team, headed by a Swedish Major, which was compelled to return to Leopoldville. A team of four Canadian Telecommunications technicians, which arrived here on the morning of the 21st, was detained here at the airport for several hours.

The Force Publique is extending its control throughout the city, which is being patrolled by jeeps with machine guns. Some of these vehicles bear UN markings.

We have been informed directly by an officer of the Force Publique that the said Force intends to undertake a ratisage, i.e. a thorough combing of the city.

I understand that the Ethiopian Command here sent several messages to Leopoldville on this situation and has been advised to remain cool. However personnel arriving here, and especially Major Lofts, of the Australian Army, and the Canadian technicians reported that, when they were dispatched here, they were told that complete calm and order prevailed in Stanleyville.

This tense situation is complicated by the fact that many people, among the White population and among those Congolese who are not affiliated to the Mouvement National Congolais fear that Mr. ~~Mumumba~~, if he loses out in Leopoldville, might attempt to retrench himself in this city, which has been the scene of his political career. The number of troops at present here is so reduced that it cannot be considered that they would be able to deal with any situation.

*F. S. Gustafson*

cc. Brigade Commander  
Ethiopian Brigade, Stanleyville

6008/1/5C

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION  
IN THE CONGO

BOÎTE POSTALE 7248  
LÉOPOLDVILLE  
RÉPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
CÂBLE : ONUC, LÉOPOLDVILLE

13 August 1960

To: Chief of Staff  
From: Dr. Bunche

Following has been received through our Telecommunications people:

"Prendre Mr Masset Telecom Stanleyville sous protection ONU. Est accusé sabotage du Centre Emission. L'intéressé est mécanicien et non pas radio. Se trouve sous doute au Centre Emission."

Enquiry and good offices by our people in this case may be helpful.

*OK  
File.  
Message sent  
to STAN asking him  
to look into matter.  
JH  
14 Aug 60*

*RAB*