

29 January 1963

TO : Dr. Ralph BUNCHE
Under-Secretary

FROM : R. GARDINER
Officer-in-Charge - ONUC

SUBJECT : Report on allegations of misbehaviour and "atrocities"
stories involving UN troops during recent military
operations in Elisabethville.

.....

1. Reference the above-mentioned report dated 18 January and pouched to New York on 24 January 1963. I enclose herewith photographs which illustrate the gendarmerie positions installed within the grounds of the UMHK Hospital at Lubumbashi as well as damage done to ward No. 1 as a result of the shooting incident that took place on 29 December 1962. These photographs were taken by the UN photographer on 22 January 1963.

2. Details of these photographs are as follows :

- A. Part of wall at the back of the UMHK hospital of Lubumbashi, dominating the Sakania-Kipushi road behind which gendarmerie positions were installed and from which heavy firing was directed upon UN Ethiopian troops in the morning of 29 December 1962 as they proceeded towards Simba Hill. It should be noted that these positions are on high ground and are well camouflaged by trees and bushes behind the wall itself.
- B. View of the wall at the back of the UMHK hospital of Lubumbashi dominating the Sakania-Kipushi road behind which gendarmerie positions were installed, as seen from the UN road block at the Sakania road before the fork of the road to Sakania-Kipushi on the one hand, and Karavia Commune on the other hand. These positions obviously dominate both the Sakania-Kipushi road and the UN road block itself. They are well camouflaged by trees and bushes behind the wall.

.../...

- C. View of Sakania-Kipushi road from the wall behind the UMHK hospital. Remains of Gendarmerie positions just visible on the photograph. Twigs on the ground show the remains of branches used for camouflage. Picture shows the extent to which this high ground covers a large expanse of the Sakania-Kipushi road as well as the position held by the UN road block at the far end of the road.
- D. Remains of gendarmerie positions inside the UMHK hospital grounds behind the wall overlooking the Sakania-Kipushi road.
- E. Mortar position inside the UMHK hospital grounds behind the wall overlooking the Sakania-Kipushi road. The river Lubumbashi is just visible beyond the wall as well as part of the road just beyond the river.
- F. Close-up of mortar position. The largest hole still visible 2 1/2 weeks after the incident. This hole had been recently dug as the earth was still fairly fresh. This position inside the hospital grounds was about 50 meters from the actual wards of the hospital.
- G. Another view of the wall behind the UMHK hospital overlooking the Sakania-Kipushi road with remains of gendarmerie positions still visible.
- H. Ward No. 1 of the UMHK hospital where shooting incident took place in the morning of 29 December 1962. Bullet marks can be seen straight ahead around the door leading to the small passage-way where patients (in khaki uniform) were huddled at the time of the incident. This photograph was taken from the doorway itself. All indications show that the firing took place from outside the doorway and from low down as if the soldiers were crouching fairly low behind the door outside. Bullet holes in the wall veer upwards supporting this view. One bullet mark can be seen

opposite the side-door on the right-hand side but apart from this, all bullet marks are concentrated around the passage at the far end of the ward.

- I. Front door of Ward No.1 seen from the end of the passage way at the far end of the ward. Bullet marks can be seen through the door of the passage, though not many went this far.
- J. Wall of stairs leading to the front door of the Ecole Normale Notre Dame "Spes Nostra" at the other end of the Lubumbashi hospital complex overlooking the Karavia road. According to Colonel Kiembe as well as the Mother Superior, gendarmerie soldiers were camping all around these walls inside the hospital grounds. The words "Commando Raymond" were painted in fairly fresh green paint. However, on the second visit to the hospital on 22 January, the week after the first visit, it was obvious that efforts had been made to rub off these words from the walls.
- K. Hospital wall overlooking the Karavia road at the other end of the Lubumbashi hospital complex beside the main gate on the Karavia road leading to the Convent and the central administrative building of the Lubumbashi hospital complex. There were gendarmerie positions behind these walls inside the hospital grounds, but these had been covered up by the time this area was visited the second time on 22 January 1963 by the UN photographer. However, the Mother Superior herself admitted one week earlier that the gendarmerie had installed positions there. Efforts to cover up these positions can be detected by the loose earth carefully smoothed out, by intermittent patches of grass, and by the loose earth piled around the bush.
- L. Close-up view of bullet marks around passage-way at far end of ward No.1 of UMHK hospital opposite front door of the ward. These bullet marks indicate that firing came from outside the front door of this ward.

ACTION
CIVILIAN/MILITARY

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1963 JAN 28 PM 7:18
1963 JAN 28 PM 7:18

184

Ref 22/1

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UC185

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~~ROUTINE~~

ROUTINE

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G-298-

UC184

4UC90 034

FF 4UC75

DE 4UC90 34/28

FM ONUC EVILLE

TO ONUC LEO ✓

BT

UNCLAS ELLEO 308 GARDINER FROM MATHU REUR EV 143 FOLLOWING HAS BEEN
TO TIETARD OF KATANGESE RED CROSS UNDER REF MISC./60 DATED 28
JANUARY 19 63. QUOTE MONSIEUR, J'AI L'HONNEUR D'ACCUSER RECEPTION
DE VOTRE "ATTESTATION" DATEE DU 19 JANVIER 19 63, PAR LAQUELLE
VOUS CONFIRMEZ CERTAINES DES AFFIRMATIONS QUE VOUS AVIEZ FAITES AU
COURS DE VOTRE ENTRETIEN AVEC MR JACOBS ET MOI-MEM, A PROPOS DE
L'INCIDENT DU 29 DECEMBRE 19 62 A L'HOPITAL DE L'UMHK, A LUBUMBASHI.
PARA J'ESTIME DEVOIR PRECISER QUE LES POSITIONS DE LA GENDARMERIE
KATANGAISE QUE VOUS DECRIVEZ COMME "INSTALLEES A PROXIMITE DU COMPLEXE
MEDICO SOCIAL DE LUBUMBASHI" SE TROUVAIENT EN FAIT 50 OU 100

CFN 308 143 ./60 28 19 63 19 19 63 28 19 62 50 OU 100

PAGE TWO DE 4UC90 34/28

METRES AU PLUS DES BATIMENTS DE L'HOPITAL, C'EST-A-DIRE SUR SON PROPRE TERRAIN, COMME EN TEMOIGNENT LES TRACES QUI EN SUBSISTENT ET DONT NOUS AVONS DES PHOTOGRAPHIES. PARA SELON VOTRE ATTESTATION, VOUS DITES QU'A QUOTE PLUSIEURS REPRISES EN 19 61 ET 19 62 VOUS AVEZ PRIE LA SECRETAIRE DE LA PRESIDENCE DU KATANGA D'INTERVENIR AFIN QUE SOIENT DEPLACES LES BARRAGES ET/OU POSITIONS MILITAIRES UNQUOTE EN QUESTION. JE NOTE EGALEMENT QUE DES DEMARCHES DANS LE MEME SENS AURAIENT ETE FAITES PAR L'UMHK AUPRES DE PRESIDENT TSHOMBE ET DE M. MUNONGO. J'AI APPRIS PAR CONTRE QU'AUCUNE DEMARCHE N'A ETE ENTREPRISE AUPRES DU DELEGUE DE LA CROIX ROUGE INTERNATIONALE A ELISABETHVILLE QUI N'A D'AILLEURS ETE NULLEMENT INFORME DE CETTE AFFAIRE A CE MOMENT LA. PARA ETANT DONNE QUE DES POSITIONS DE L'ONUC INSTALLEES TROP PRES DE L'HOPITAL LEOPOLD, A LA SUITE DE L'INCIDENT DU 17 JUILLET 19 62 A L'AVENUE TOMBEUR, ONT ETE RETIREES IMMEDIATEMENT A LA DEMANDE DU DELEGUE DE LA CROIX ROUGE INTERNATIONALE QUI AVAIT ETE SAISI SANS RETARD DE CETTE AFFAIRE PAR LES AUTORITES DE L'HOPITAL PRINCE LEOPLD ET VOUS-MEME, IL M'EST DIFFICILE DE COMPRENDRE POURQUOI LA MEME LIGNE DE CONDUITE N'A PAS ETE SUIVIE PAR TOUS LES INTERESSES DANS UNE CIRCONSTANCE BEAUCOUP PLUS GRAVE, PUISQUE LES POSITIONS DE LA GENDARMERIE SE TROUVAIENT EN FAIT SUR LE TERRAIN MEME DE L'HOPITAL

CFN ~~19 61~~ ~~19 62~~ ~~17~~ ~~19 62~~

PAGE THREE DE 4UC90 34/28

DU COMPLEXE MEDICO-SOCIAL DE LUBUMBASHI. PARA PAR ALLLEURS,
REPONDANT AUX QUESTIONS QUE LUI POSAIENT NOTRE REPRESENTANT FAISANT
ENQUETE SUR L'INCIDENT, LA MERE SUPERIEURE DE L'HOPITAL A DECLARE,
A NOTRE GRANDE SURPRISE, QUE LA DIRECTION DE L'UMHK AVAIT CONSEILLE
AUX AUTORITES DE L'HOPITAL DE S'ABSTENIR DE TOUTE DEMARCHE A
CE SUJET ET D'EVITER D'ETRE MELEES A CETTE AFFAIRE DE QUELQUE
FACON QUE CE SOIT. PARA IL EST MANIFESTE QU'UNE INTERVENTION
ENERGIQUE DU REPRESENTANT DE LA CROIX ROUGE INTERNATIONALE AURAIT
TRES PROBABLEMENT ABOUTI AU RETRAIT RAPIDE DES POSITIONS DE LA
GENDARMERIE INSTALLEE SUR LE TERRAIN MEME DE L'HOPITAL DE L'UMHK,
CE QUI AURAIT MIS CE SECTEUR A L'ABRI D'INCIDENTS DU GENRE DE
CEUX DU 29 DECEMBRE 1962. SALUTATIONS, (SIGNED) JAIME VALDES
ADJOINT SPECIAL DU REPRESENTANT DES NATIONS UNIES A ELISABETHVILLE
UNQUOTE

BT

CFN ~~28~~ 19 62

28/1521Z JAN 4UC90

NNNN

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

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

ref 28/1

ML-3

25 January 1963

TO: Mr. R.K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge
ONUC, Leopoldville.

FROM: E.W. Mathu, Chief UN Representative in E'ville.

SUBJECT: Correspondence

p.r. ces.

Enclosed herewith please find the following letters from Tshombe:-

- 1.- Letter addressed to Secretary-General
United Nations, New York, for onward transmission.
- 2.- Letter dated 24 January 1963, addressed to you.

✓ c Pol 000 Kat

Encl. 1/2

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

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

*pl file
Ray 1/2*

CONFIDENTIAL

Elisabethville, 23 January 1963

Dear Mr. Gardiner,

This note is in addition to my cable ELLEO 251 which was prepared by Mr. Luent, whom I had asked to inquire with the correspondents in question, into the origin of the statements to which you refer in your EV 91.

As you recall from our teletype conversation of the morning of 17 January, some military officers who were informed of your instructions by telephone in Jadotville and therefore had no exact knowledge of the text, assumed that the policy of not engaging in negotiations with Tshombe stood.

It would appear that a comment to that effect was made to the press by an officer upon returning to Elisabethville in the morning of 17th before he had had a chance to see your cable or to be informed by me of your teletyped instructions. Needless to say, once the exact nature of your instructions concerning discussions with Tshombe was made clear, the position was understood and immediately accepted, and no further misunderstandings arose.

This is all that I have managed to gather on this subject so far. Your instructions concerning statements to the press have of course been brought to the attention of all officials concerned and will, I am sure, be meticulously followed. I have myself been accused by the press of excessive reticence; I construe that as a compliment.

Yours sincerely,

George L. Sherry
George L. Sherry

Mr. R.K. Gardiner
Officer-in-Charge
ONUC
Leopoldville.

P.S. I have conveyed your greetings to Mr. Mathu who is still at the hospital but seems to feel rather better. We have good hopes for his rapid recovery.

VISIT TO ELISABETHVILLE

Civilian Operations

20/21 January 1963

General problems concerning Civilian Operations were discussed in a meeting held at ONUC Headquarters in Elisabethville. The meeting was attended by Mr. Kalala, Chief of the Mission of the Central Government and his principal associates. Professor Badre, Messrs. Gilpin, Cox, Jacobs, and Amonoo were present along with the following experts of the Civilian Operations:

Messrs Peché and Higginsson	(ICAO)
Messrs Gidami and Shakroun	(WMO)
Mr. Braillard	(Postal Services)
Messrs Niehoff and Joubert	(Customs and Taxation)
Mr. Gasri	(Immigration and Security)

The discussions were continued later in the office of Mr. Kalala at which Professor Badre, the United Nations customs and taxation experts and the Katangese Director of Customs with his Belgian counsellor were present. Subsequently a visit was made to the office of the Director of Imports. Discussions were also held with Mr. Mathu, General Prem Chand, Mr. Sherry and Mr. Gauvreau. The result of the discussions and the observations made are summarized below.

2. Import of supplies in South Katanga. Although definitive information on the extent of food supplies available in the area could not be obtained it is apparent that import of essential food supplies must be ensured to prevent deterioration in the life and economy of the region. For this purpose it is necessary that the following two steps are taken immediately:

(a) the arrival of all supplies made by U.S. Government under Title III enroute to Katanga should be expedited. Supplies enroute through Rhodesia must be rushed and those arriving at Lobito transported by air to Katanga should any delay be foreseen in shipping them by rail. Headquarters, New York, have already been requested to obtain approval of the U.S. Government for commercialization of these supplies to the extent necessary;

(b) licenses were given by the former Central Bank of Katanga for the import of general supplies for the month of December to the extent of about 40 percent of the normal quotas of the registered importers. It is proposed that import licenses at least

to the same extent be granted by the Monetary Council for the month of January. A special quota should be granted in addition for general food supplies covering four to six weeks requirements to provide reserves. Information on the customary quotas of the registered importers for South Katanga is available with the former Central Bank of Katanga.

The import needs of the large mining enterprises in Katanga should be considered separately on the basis of the requests made by them and the foreign exchange provided through their exports.

3. Establishment of administration of Monetary Council over the former Central Bank of Katanga. Arrangements for the taking over of the Central Bank of Katanga by the Monetary Council have run into difficulties because of apparent lack of cooperation on the part of some officials of the Central Bank. Mr. Nsele who has been appointed as the Administrator of the Bank needs to be strengthened with a team of three or four experts who should work continuously with him to assist in the establishment of full control of the Monetary Council over the operation of the Bank as an arm of the Monetary Council. This is absolutely necessary as it is clear that he is not likely to receive full cooperation from the present officers of the bank.

4. Assistance to Central Government in other fields. United Nations experts are at present assisting the Chief of the Central Government Mission in Elisabethville in the fields of Customs and Taxation, Postal Services, Immigration and Security, Civil Aviation, Telecommunications and Meteorology. The experts have established direct contacts with the Katangese services but positive steps to integrate the services with the Ministries of the Central Government must now be taken. These steps entail a considerable amount of administrative work and planning on the part of the Office of the Chief of Mission of the Central Government in Elisabethville for which adequate expert assistance is not available with him. It appears that the Katangese services which should now be responsible to the Central Government have been awaiting written orders from the representative of the Central Government in Elisabethville on their responsibilities towards the Central Government. These orders should be given immediately in writing. A cable of 16 January sent by the Minister of Finance directing the Customs services in Elisabethville to deposit all customs proceeds in the account of the Central Government had not been delivered to the Katangese Director of Customs Services until 22 January. It is recommended that the

services of at least four experts in administration be put immediately at the disposal of the representative of the Central Government in Elisabethville to enable him to take effective action to integrate the relevant Katangese services with the services of the Central Government in Leopoldville.

5. It is also essential at the outset that some United Nations experts in each of the fields which fall within the power of the Central Government or where coordination between the services of the Central and Provincial services is essential, should be assigned by the authority of the Central Government to the related Katangese services to assist the heads of these services to make the necessary organizational and procedural changes to bring about their full integration with the Central Government. These United Nations experts should also work out and make recommendations urgently on additional technical assistance needed for the respective services.

6. Arrangements with Provincial Government of South Katanga. Close relationships have not yet been established at the highest levels between the authorities of the Central Government and the Provincial Government of South Katanga. Consequently the officers of the Central Government detailed to Katanga with Mr. Kalala have tended to hang loose and some of them have been suffering from frustration. Some of the officials have already returned to Leopoldville and Mr. Kalala is arranging to send back a few others who are not actively employed. It is important that the Provincial Government be kept fully advised of the movement of officers of the Central Government in and out of Elisabethville and its cooperation requested in providing them with facilities for their work and for physical necessities such as lodging, transport, etc. It is the duty of the Provincial Government to provide such facilities upon the request of the Central Government.

7. It is also important that representatives of the Ministries of the Central Government should be sent to Elisabethville only with the prior knowledge and concurrence of the representative of the Central Government in Elisabethville. Staff should not arrive in Elisabethville without their functions being defined in advance in consultation with the Chief of Mission of the Central Government.

S. Habib. Ahmed
Chief, Civilian Operations
ONUC

Estimated Technical Assistance Needs of the
Central Government for South Katanga

Office of the Resident Minister of the Central Government

✓ 4 experts in public administration (one of these experts will be responsible for the handling of all administrative arrangements and coordination for procurement of supplies for South Katanga)

For assignment to Central Government Services in South Katanga

✓ Customs

2 experts to be assigned to the office of Director of Customs
2 experts to be assigned for inspection of customs posts

✓ Imports

2 experts

✓ Currency and Banking

4 experts (To work with the Administrator of the Central Government at the Branch of the Monetary Council in Elisabethville)

✓ Immigration and Security

3 experts (one of these experts would be responsible for the survey of records of former Katangese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and obtain complete information on all foreign personnel in Katanga)

✓ Civil Aviation

2 experts

✓ Education

2 experts

✓ Meteorology

2 experts

✓ Posts, Telegraphs, and Telecommunications

4 experts

✓ Judicature

2 experts

Transport (Interprovincial)

1 expert

Mining

2 experts

✓ Social Affairs

1 expert

✓ Labour (Policy and legislation)

1 expert

✓ Commerce (External and Interprovincial)

1 expert

✓ Agriculture

1 expert

✓ Public Works

2 experts (To work particularly in starting some public works projects immediately to absorb unemployment caused by desertion from Gendarmerie)

✓ Para-Statal organization

2 experts

TOTAL - 40

It is proposed that initially the experts to be assigned to Elisabethville be drawn from among the experts of the United Nations

already at the disposal of the Central Government. Additional recruitment should however be taken in hand as soon as possible. Since the immediate objective of the proposed technical assistance is to accelerate the integration of Katanga into the rest of the country, it is considered that some of the experts would be required for a short period of two or three months. Plans for assignment however must necessarily be conceived on a somewhat longer term basis.

The above proposals have been discussed with Mr. Kalala who is in agreement with them.



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

ML-2/63

De : George L. Sherry, Assistant du Chargé de Mission, Eville *Carl*.

A : Monsieur R.K. Gardiner, Chargé de la Mission ONUC,
Léopoldville

Le : 21 janvier 1963.

Concerne : Entrevues avec M. Tshombe

Vous trouverez sous ce pli deux exemplaires des
comptes rendus sténographiques des entretiens que nous
avons eu avec le Président Tshombe les 17 et 19 janvier 1963.

Vous voudrez bien transmettre un exemplaire à New York,
pour information./.

See
C/Pol 000 Kateruqa
↓

- 4 -

File Note
One Set Sent
to Dr Bunche
on 24/1/63
- Kshmi
24/1/63

UC160

4 UC 90 053

FF 4 UC 75

DE 4 UC 90 53/22

FM ONUC EVILLE

TO ONUC LEO

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1963 JAN 22 PM 5:27

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ACTION

CIVILIAN MILITARY

035B

UNCLAS ELLEO 236 GARDINER VANHSTUWE FROM MATHU FURTHER MY ELLEO 235
FOLLOWING MAY ALSO BE INCORPORATED IN JACOBS REPORT ON ALLEGATIONS
AFTER CHECKING AT YOUR END AND IN LONDON. COLON ON 31 DEC 1962 COLONEL
DELANEY COMMANDING 38 TH IRISH BATTALION WAS INTERVIEWED AND FILMED
FOR BBC TELEVISION IN KIPUSHI BY BBC CORRESPONDENT IAN FLEMING.
SUBSTANCE OF INTERVIEW WAS PEACEFUL ENTRY OF 38TH BN . INTO KIPUSHI
WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED. INTERVIEW ALSO SHOWED THAT PEOPLE OF
KIPUSHI WERE NOT DISTURBED IN ANY WAY AND IN FACT HAD WELCOMED ARRIVAL
OF UN TROOPS. DELANEY WAS INFORMED THAT THIS INTERVIEW WOULD APPEAR
IN BBC TELEVISION PROGRAM IN EVENING OF 2ND JANUARY. 1963. DELANEY
CFN ELLEO 236 235 31 1962 36 38 2 1963

PAGE THREE DE 4 QC 90 53/22

WAS LATER INFORMED BY VIEWERS IN IRELAND THAT A PROGRAM ON THE CONGO
WAS SHOWN ON BBC TV ON 2 ND JANUARY 1963 BUT INSTEAD OF INTERVIEW
WITH DELANEY THERE WAS A REPORT ON EVENTS IN THE CONGO ILLUSTRATED
BY A FILM SHOWING THE EXACT OPPOSITE OF WHAT TOOK PLACE IN KIPUSHI.

FILM REPORTEDLY SHOWED HEAVY FIRING HOUSES BURNING PEOPLE FLEEING
AND IRISH TROOPS ENTERING KIPUSHI. PARA. ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF SIMILAR
ANTICS AS FOLLOWS COLON COLONEL DELANEY AND IRISH ENGINEERS ENGAGED
IN DEMOLITION OF MIES ON 17 JANUARY 1963 ALONG THE SAKANIA ROAD PAST
THE UMHK HOSPITAL BUT BEFORE THE SAKANIA - KIPUSHI ROAD JUNCTION NOTICED
CAMERAMEN TAKING PHOTOS OF A COMPLETELY DELAPIDATED BOULANGERIE WHICH
HAD BEEN DAMAGED DURING HOSTILITIES OF DECEMBER 1961 AND HAD REMAINED
IN THIS STATE EVER SINCE. PICTURES WERE BEING TAKEN FROM EVERY POSSIBLE
ANGLE.

BT

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TO ONUC LEO
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UNCLAS ELLEO 235 GARDINER VAN STUWE FROM MATHU DURING VISIT TO UMHK
HOSPITAL LUBUMBASHI WITH ZHAROFF TO TAKE PHOTOS ILLUSTRATING INCIDENT
29 DEC JACOBS WAS INFORMED BY SISTER ON DUTY THAT AFTER INCIDENT IN
QUESTION FRENCH SPEAKING JOURNALIST WITH CAMERAMEN MANAGED TO APPEAR
ON THE SCENE WITHIN TEN MINUTES OF INCIDENT. THIS DETAIL MIGHT BE
INCORPORATED IN REPORT ON ALLEGATIONS SENT LAST SATURDAY

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DE 4UC90 34/22

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TO ONUC LEO

BT

UNCLAS ELLEO 242 GARDINER VAN STUWE FROM MATRU JACORS BASIL ZAROV
RETURNING LEO TODAY BY SF IOD LEAVING EVILLE 19:00 LT, ETA
19:00 LT. HE CARRIES IMPORATNT FILMS ILLUSTRATION LUBUNDASHI
HOSPITAL INCIDENT IN REPORT ON ALLEGATIONS ESNT SATURDAY. PLEASE MEET
BT

CFN ELLEO 232 19:00 19:00

22/12482 JAN 4UC90

ROUTING SLIP

TO

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

DATE

FROM

19 janvier 1963.

A T T E S T A T I O N

Par la présente, j'atteste avoir à plusieurs reprises en 1961 et 1962, prié la Secrétaire de la Présidence du Katanga d'intervenir auprès de l'Etat Major afin que soient déplacés les barrages et/ou positions militaires installés à proximité du complexe médico-social de Lubumbashi.

Je confirme, par ailleurs, que l'Union Minière du Haut-Katanga directement, soit au Président, soit au Ministre MUNONGO, a fait de son côté de multiples démarches à ce sujet, mais que généralement, malgré des protestations réitérées, certains militaires revenaient progressivement à leur poste antérieur.

Etant absent lors des combats de décembre 1962, j'ignore jusqu'à quel point des Forces Katangaises occupaient éventuellement l'Hôpital de Lubumbashi ou ses abords et s'il s'agissait de tireurs isolés ou d'une véritable position.

Quoiqu'il en soit, l'article 19 des Conventions de Genève prévoit que "la protection due aux hôpitaux civils ne cessera qu'après une sommation fixant un délai raisonnable et demeurée sans effet".

En mon absence, j'ignore si cette clause a été respectée.

A.G. TIETARD.

EV-236

File Note

Sent to Dr Bunche
on 24 January
pouch to New York.

-Rashu

TO: Mr. R.K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC, Leopoldville

FROM: A.J. Jacobs, Research Officer, ONUC, Leopoldville

SUBJECT: Report on allegations of misbehaviour and "atrocity" stories
involving UN troops during recent military operations in Elisabethville

DATE: 18 January 1963

..... 1.- I enclose herewith my report on the above subject.

2.- During my investigation I met and questioned the following persons:

Maj. Gen. D. Prem Chand, Commander, Katanga area.
Maj. R.K. Verma, Chief Military Operations.
Col. Worku Metaferia, Commander 3rd Ethiopian Bn.
Col. M. Kiembe, COS, Katanga gendarmerie.
Mr. E.E. Falmagne, Procureur d'Etat, Elisabethville.
Mr. G.C. Senn, Representative, International Redcross, Geneva.
Mr. Tiétard, Representative, Katanga Redcross, Elisabethville.
Mother Superior of the Union Minière Hospital at Lubumbashi,
Sister on duty at ward No. 1 of UMHK, Lubumbashi.
Mr. Kadima Wetu André, male nurse at UMHK, Lubumbashi.
Dr. Cenarelli of the Italian Hospital, ONUC, Elisabethville.
ONUC civilian officials.

Report on Allegations of Misbehaviour
and "Atrocity" stories involving
UN troops during recent military
operations in Elisabethville.

1. As in the past serious allegations have been made against UN troops during the recent military operations in Elisabethville. Most of these allegations have been of a general nature, and they have usually involved UN Ethiopian troops against whom a steady campaign of denigration has been waged by the Katanga Information Services and their representatives abroad since the hostilities of December 1961.

2. Two major incidents which have received wide publicity, the alleged murder of Mrs. Dister in Elisabethville, and the shooting of two Belgian women in a car at Jadotville, are the subject of investigations which are still in progress. So is the case of the shooting of a Senegalese allegedly by Ethiopian troops in the Avenue Tombeur area.

3. Two specific charges involving indiscriminate killing by UN troops have been made by Monseigneur Edouard Kileshie, Vicar General of Elisabethville. They are:

1. That Irish troops fired point-blank at patients in a ward in the Union Minière Hospital at Lubumbashi on 29 December 1962, and
2. Ethiopian soldiers had caused the death of 70 persons whose corpses were brought to the Prince Léopold Hospital at the "end of the year".

Both these charges are completely unfounded, the first being particularly significant in showing how the facts of an incident that did take place can be twisted out of all recognition to serve the needs of UN anti-UN propaganda.

4. Incident at Lubumbashi Hospital - Ethiopian march on Simba Hill on 29 December 1962.

An incident did take place at the Union Minière Hospital at Lubumbashi between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. on 29 December 1962. It did not however involve Irish troops who were deployed at the other end of town in the Bel Air district. Irish troops did pass through the Lubumbashi area on their way to Kipushi, and in fact were temporarily stationed near the hospital, but this was much later in the day, several hours after the incident in question had taken place.

5. UN Ethiopian troops who had been under intermittent but increasingly heavy fire in the Lubumbashi area since 24 December 1962, were given the order ~~to retaliate~~ in the afternoon of 28 December 1962. ~~At 6.30 a.m. on Saturday 29 December, they were ordered to advance down the Sakania/Kipushi road to Simba Hill, which was taken by 11.30 a.m. the same morning.~~

6. However, ~~for one hour and a half, between 6.30 a.m. and 8 a.m., they were held up by heavy firing from Gendarmerie positions on both sides of the Sakania/Kipushi road and specifically from the Union Minière Hospital complex which is on high ground immediately overlooking the fork of roads leading on the one hand to Karavia Commune, and on the other hand to Sakania and Kipushi. This high ground dominates the road to Kipushi along which the Ethiopians were bound to pass to achieve their objective.~~
at the beginning of this operation

to fire back and clear the gendarmerie positions from which the firing came. At 7.30 am

7. Some highly strategic Gendarmerie positions had been installed behind a wall with an iron grill in the backgarden of the main hospital building about 50 meters from the wards themselves. Immediately below this ward, at the foot of the high ground, there was the Lubumbashi river which, like a moat, prevented a direct assault from the Sakania/Kipushi/Karavia road junction. The only way to silence these positions was to enter the hospital complex at the other end by the main gate on the Karavia road, thus necessarily penetrating the whole hospital area in order to reach the positions in question.

8. This is precisely what happened. Ethiopian soldiers entered the hospital area which consists of several buildings such as the Ecole Normale Notre Dame "Spes Nostra", the convent, the church, the school of nurses and the noviciate building as well as the hospital building itself at the far end of the complex. According to the Ethiopian Commander, at least one platoon of Gendarmerie was deployed in this area. Some external damage was done to these buildings from machine gun and mortar fire, but it was of a relatively minor nature. Ethiopian soldiers advanced directly towards the Katangese positions beside the main hospital building at the far end of the complex overlooking the Sakania/Kipushi road, and it was here that a group of soldiers fired into ward No.1 of the hospital injuring one patient in the thigh and grazing another.

9. Shooting at Ward No.1

Bullet marks can be seen inside ward No.1 opposite the main doors. This would indicate that the shooting occurred from outside the ward before the soldiers actually went in. In fact, the lock on one of the doors which had been shot off had not yet been repaired when visited on 15 January 1963. Window panes on the doors themselves which had been broken had in most cases been replaced. It is quite clear from the internal damage in the ward that firing had not taken place inside the ward. If this had occurred the damage would have spoken for itself. There was certainly no evidence that soldiers had fired "point-blank" at patients in the ward. There were in fact no persons killed.

10. When questioned, the Sister on duty and later the Mother Superior herself, could not give a clear picture of the sequence of events. On the other hand, a male nurse called Kadima Wetu André, who was present in the ward when the firing occurred, having at first said that the Ethiopians had fired inside the ward, later admitted that they had fired from outside and that on entering the ward and seeing the patients under the beds and huddled in the corridor, immediately withdrew. This is also the evidence of another witness, a chemist called Kiambo Augustin. Both these persons submitted statements to the Union Minière the text of which is attached below. The Sister on duty and the Mother Superior herself, admitted that almost immediately after the shooting, two Ethiopian officers appeared on the scene and assured the Sister and the patients that all was over and they could carry on their work as normal.

11. The Sister on duty at one point offered the following explanation of the events. Some of the patients in the corridor were wearing hospital uniform which is kaki, not unlike Gendarmerie uniform in colour. Thus the Ethiopians could well have mistaken them for Gendarmerie. This explanation is not unreasonable since the doors and windows of the ward consisted largely of frosted glass through which the blurred figures of persons in kaki coloured clothes could quite possibly have appeared as soldiers. Moreover, these persons were not all hiding under their beds. Several of them were moving in the small corridor at the far end of the ward.

12. Military installations in the hospital area

The Gendarmerie positions fifty meters from the hospital wards in the backgarden overlooking the Karavia/Sakania/Kipushi road junction, and the road leading to Sakania and Kipushi, were grouped at regular intervals inside the brick and iron grill wall of the hospital. The dugouts were still quite visible when the hospital was visited on 15 January 1963. At least one of them was large enough to hold a mortar position. Moreover, a few empty cartridges of Gendarmerie ammunition were found, although no doubt some effort had been made to clear up the place during the two weeks following the incident. When questioned, the Mother Superior appeared not to be aware when exactly these positions had been installed. At one point she stated it might have been last July 1962, during the Avenue Tombeur incident. However, the earth around the positions was fresh enough to show convincingly that it had been dug-out in the fairly recent past.

13. Both the Sister on duty and the Mother Superior denied that they had seen Katanga Gendarmerie milling around the hospital buildings. However the male nurse Mr. Kadima Wetu stated quite positively that before the 27 December, from when he had remained indoors, he had been accustomed to seeing gendarmes all over the place. "Ils etaient partout", he said.

14. Other Gendarmerie positions of a similar sort were to be found inside the gate and walls at the other end of the hospital grounds on the Karavia road, on both sides of the main entrance of the hospital complex. They faced the Ethiopian positions on the other side of the road down to the Lido and, it seems, were well known to the Ethiopians for some time. Strangely enough, the Mother Superior declared that these had been only recently installed. All around the Ecole Normale Notre Dame "Spes Nostra" on the right hand side of the gate, could be seen the remains of a Gendarmerie encampment alongside the walls. On one of the walls, the words "Commando Raymond" were painted in fairly fresh green paint. Again both the Gendarmerie positions at this end of the hospital grounds and the encampment alongside the Ecole Normale were within the actual grounds of UMHK hospital. This was admitted by the Mother Superior herself, who added that in December 1961, Katanga Gendarmerie were actually occupying and firing from the building of the Ecole Normale within the hospital grounds. This the Ethiopian soldiers may well have remembered.

15. It should be added that on 29 December 1962, seven FN automatic rifles were found stored in lavatories behind the Noviciate building facing the hospital. These were removed by Ethiopian troops.

16. Other evidence of Gendarmerie positions within the hospital grounds and efforts to have them removed.

The representative of the International Red Cross who visited the Union Minière hospital, after the incident of 29 December 1962, openly admitted the existence of the Gendarmerie positions at 50 meters from the hospital buildings. The representative of the Katanga Red Cross, a local Belgian none too friendly to the UN, also admitted the existence of these positions and the consequent dangers to the hospital in the event of hostilities. He added that he even remembered seeing a mortar position in the garden of the Noviciate. He claimed that in the fairly recent past he had contacted Madame Vermeulen, Mr. Tshombe's Secretary with a view to having these installations removed.

17. Another witness on the same subject was Col. Kiembe, Chief of Staff of the Katanga Gendarmerie who stated that on being contacted by a Sister at the hospital protesting against the installation of these positions in November 1962, he went on the spot himself and ordered that they be removed. However, his orders reportedly were not obeyed, it being asserted by the gendarmes and Major Tshipola, the Commander of the Keyberg Commando Battalion responsible for these installations, that they were there by order of General Muke. This statement is attached below. It is even said that the Union Minière to whom the hospital belongs, sought to have these installations removed. This however was never confirmed.

18. Conclusion

It seems evident that the Union Minière hospital served to all intents and purposes as a powerful Gendarmerie position on high ground overlooking the road to Kipushi ~~was~~ along which the Ethiopians were advancing in the early morning of 29 December 1962, and where they were held up for a considerable time due to intensive fire from this position. It was therefore natural that they should have taken this position. It was also inevitable that they should have had to penetrate the whole hospital area to reach their objective because the Lubumbashi river immediately below the position prevented a direct assault.

19. During this operation, shooting occurred ~~in~~ one of the wards which although regrettable was understandable in view of the circumstances. No soldiers, especially Ethiopians after their past experience in Elisabethville, could risk the possibility of being sniped at from an area which had just given the clearest indications of being an active centre of Gendarmerie activity.

20. Although a group of soldiers apparently did ~~not~~ enter No.1 ward, they left immediately after seeing that there were only patients inside. Moreover, within a matter of minutes, two Ethiopian officers ~~of~~ appeared on the scene to assure the hospital authorities and the patients that the incident was over.

21. In view of all the evidence of Gendarmerie activity within the immediate precincts of this hospital, it can only be said that the Ethiopian soldiers in fact behaved as any soldiers could have been expected to behave in such circumstances.

... ..

B. Seventy bodies in Prince Léopold Hospital

22. According to Mgr. Kileshie, Ethiopian troops had caused the death of 70 persons whose corpses were brought to Prince Léopold Hospital "at the end of the year". There is not a shred of evidence to substantiate this claim. That persons were killed during the firing which started on Christmas eve, mostly innocent persons, is of course undeniable. Nevertheless, before specific accusations are made against specific assailants, some attempt at providing evidence is usually made. This has not been the case as far as Mgr. Kileshie's charge is concerned.

23. On Sunday 30 December 1962, one day after the Lubumbashi Hospital incident, an Italian doctor of the UN Hospital was asked to accompany a Belgian doctor of the Reine Elisabeth Hospital to see the body of Mme Dister, who had been killed the day before. They started out at 3 p.m. but instead of going straight to the Reine Elisabeth Hospital, the Belgian doctor took his Italian colleague on a guided tour of other hospitals to show him the bodies of persons killed during the recent firing.

24. At the Union Minière Hospital at Lubumbashi, he was shown four bodies and was told that another eight had been victims of the previous day's events. He did not however see these additional eight bodies.

25. Next on the list was the Prince Léopold Hospital where the Italian doctor was shown 28 bodies of victims of recent fighting. Many had bullets and shrapnel marks, but there were no further indications of how they had met their death. One extraordinary feature of this scene was the sight of labels attached to many of them saying "trouvé mort avant l'arrivée des Ethiopiens" and "trouvé mort après l'arrivée des Ethiopiens." It seems the classification of these bodies was proceeding according to this rather clear-cut criterion. The object in mind therefore appears to be only too clear.

26. Finally, the Italian doctor was taken to Reine Elisabeth Hospital. It was then after 6 p.m., more than 3 hours after the two doctors had set out with the object of seeing the body of Mme Dister. When they eventually arrived at the Hospital, however, the coffin of Mme Dister had been nailed down and they were not able to see the body. The words "Mme Dister" were written on the coffin.

... ..

C. Other alleged incidents

27. There have been many more accusations of "atrocities" committed by UN troops and specifically Ethiopians, the large majority showing similar signs of fabrication and exaggeration to those mentioned above. A new accusation has been that of the looting of churches, by Ethiopians, which is remarkable in view of the fact that the Ethiopians are themselves Christians and in fact highly orthodox Christians who have a great respect for the ritual element of religion. It is true that two churches, one in the Karavia district and one in the Kasapa area, were looted, but all indications show that they were looted by Gendarmerie soldiers heavily deployed in these areas.

28. Accusations of shooting and pillage of Katangese in the communes have also been made and freely echoed particularly by the church authorities and the local Katanga Red Cross. Once again no concrete evidence is ever advanced. In one specific case, two officials of the Union Minière complained to the Ethiopian Colonel of cases of theft in the Lubumbashi Commune on 31 December 1962. Both these Union Minière officials went to the spot with an Ethiopian officer, but both a nun involved and some Katangese failed to show the store that was alleged to have been looted. The Union Minière officials then asked some other local Katangese if they had lost anything and after a short conversation in Swahili, they declared they had lost a watch and a radio. A few minutes later, they admitted to the Ethiopian officer that they had been told to make these statements, by the Union Minière official who spoke to them in Swahili. These are rather petty yet glaring examples of how many allegations take root.

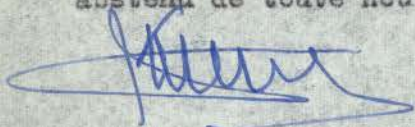
29. It might be mentioned that Mr. Falmagne, the Procureur d'Etat of Elisabethville, when asked his general impression on the question of "atrocities" committed by UN troops during the recent military operations, replied to the effect that officially his office only received complaints from individuals and did not deal with group or large scale violations as such. However he admitted that personally he had no knowledge of such large scale violations. He went on to state that apart from the cases of Mme Dister and the Senegalese, he had not received any other complaints of aggressions against persons by Ethiopian troops. Such remarks clearly underline the lack of substance behind most of the allegations of so-called Ethiopian brutality and indiscipline: Ethiopian troops have on several occasions found Katangese disguised as Ethiopian soldiers with UN helmets and uniforms looting in the African communes. On one particular occasion three such persons were captured in Camp Massart. They were also wearing black raincoats which do not form part of Ethiopian uniform but belong to Katangese police.

Je soussigné, Colonel Kiembe, Chef de l'Etat-Major des Forces Katangaises, déclare ce qui suit:

La Gendarmerie katangaise a établi de nouvelles positions aux alentours immédiats des bâtiments de l'hôpital de l'Union Minière dans la cité de Lubumbashi au cours du mois de novembre 1962. Les positions se trouvaient tout au plus à 50 ou 100 m. de ces bâtiments dans le jardin même de l'hôpital dominant l'embranchement de la route menant à Kipushi. Le cantonnement des gendarmes était installé au pied des murs de l'Ecole Normale Notre-Dame Spes Nostra sur le terrain de l'hôpital près de l'entrée principale sur la route de Karavia. Les gendarmes pouvaient difficilement se rendre de leur cantonnement à leur position dominant la route de Kipushi sans traverser la plus grande partie des terrains de l'hôpital.

Je puis confirmer que vers la fin de novembre (peut-être le 25), l'une des religieuses de l'hôpital a tenu à me signaler que ces nouvelles positions katangaises installées si près de l'hôpital, jusque sur son terrain, risquaient d'en faire le théâtre de fusillades accidentelles et l'exposaient à une action militaire.

Je me suis alors rendu sur les lieux et ai donné ordre aux gendarmes de retirer ces positions sur-le-champ. Ils ont refusé de m'obéir, me disant qu'ils s'y étaient installés sur les ordres du général Moke. Lorsque j'ai discuté la question avec le major Tshipola, commandant le Bn. Comdo. Keyberg et responsable de l'installation de ces positions, il m'a dit à son tour qu'il n'avait fait qu'exécuter les ordres du général Moke. Je me suis donc abstenu de toute nouvelle démarche en vue de faire supprimer ces installations.


col
KIEMBE M

Elisabethville, le 16 janvier 1963.

Statement of Messrs. KADIMA WETU Andre and KIAMBO Augustin.

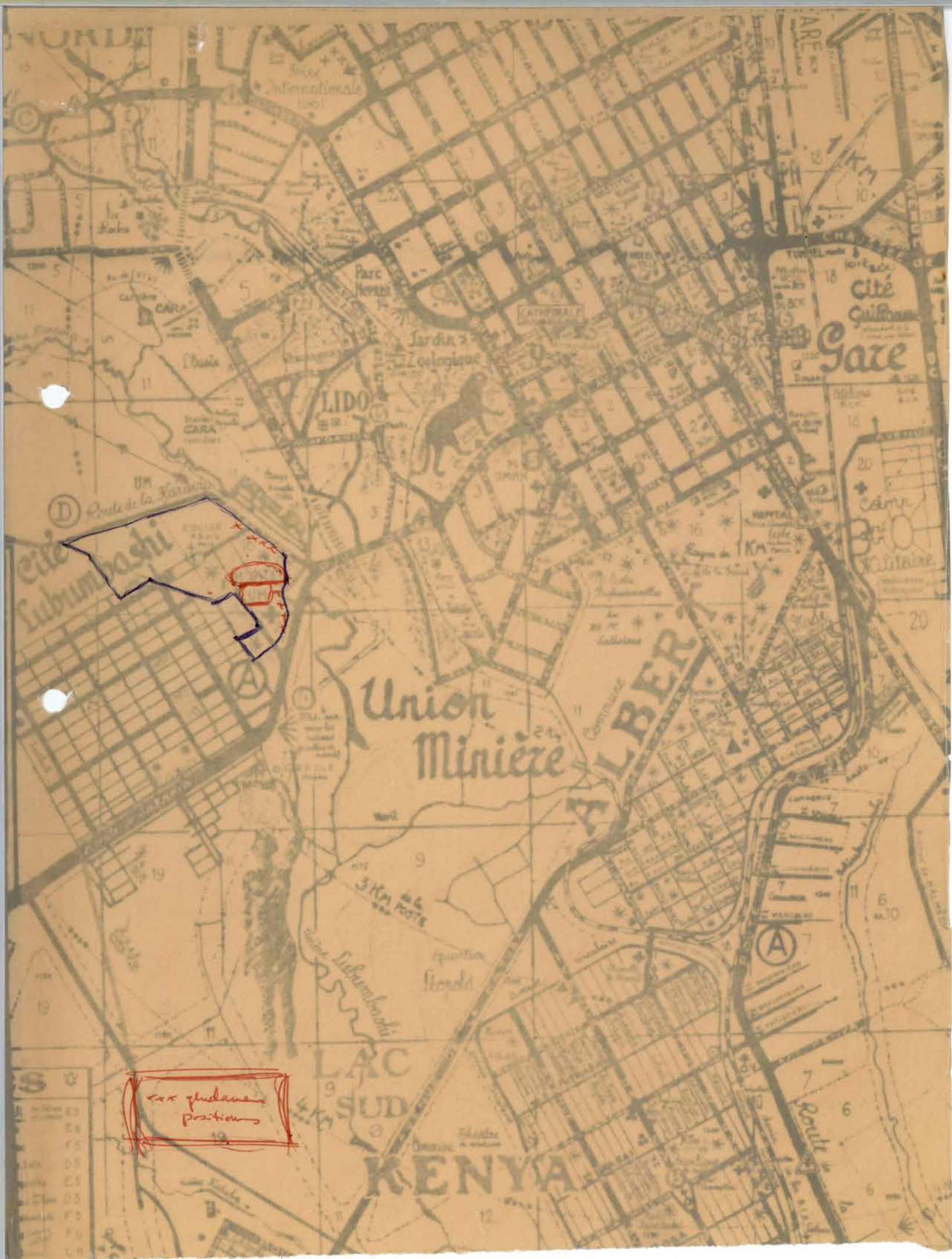
Le vendredi 28 décembre au soir, les religieuses avaient placé les malades impotents en-dessous des lits et les autres malades dans le couloir no. 4.

Le samedi matin, vers 8 heures, se sont déroulés les événements ci-après dont la relation nous a été faite par M. KADIMA WETU André, matr. 43.364, infirmier à l'hôpital de Lubumbashi.

"Les Ethiopiens ont longé le côté A de la salle et se sont présentés à la porte no. 1 qu'ils ont voulu ouvrir. Je me trouvais à ce moment dans le couloir no. 4 en compagnie du chauffeur d'ambulance SALANGA Ferdinand et des malades; je me suis dirigé vers la porte no. 1, suivi du chauffeur; au moment où je me trouvais à l'endroit marqué d'une croix, les Ethiopiens ont ouvert le feu vers moi. Le chauffeur et moi, nous nous sommes plaqués au sol, et en rampant, avons regagné le couloir no. 4 et la salle des pansements pendant que les éthiopiens continuaient à tirer, blessant d'une balle dans la cuisse un malade nommé NICODEME en traitement à l'hôpital depuis un an et amputé d'un bras, et entouraient la salle en tirant de tous les côtés (voir impacts de balles au no. 7)."

Le nommé KIAMBO Augustin, matr. 47.886, chimiste au laboratoire de Lubumbashi, nous a raconté la suite des événements de la façon suivante : les Ethiopiens sont entrés par la porte no. 1 et ont fait sortir de dessous des lits les malades qui s'y trouvaient. Remarquant qu'il s'agissait de malades, le chef du groupe des Ethiopiens a donné l'ordre à ses hommes de se retirer sans molester davantage les malades.

Les témoins ci-après ont confirmé les dires de KADIMA WETU et de KIAMBO Augustin.



xxx gubane
positions

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PRESS

ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE;
9923

FOLLOWS STATEMENT BY SECGEN ISSUED TODAY WITH REGARD RECENT
EVENTS IN ELISABETHVILLE AREA QUOTE I WAS INFORMED BY THE

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE AT LEOPOLDVILLE, MR. ROBERT GARDINER,
AND BY THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCE, LT. GENERAL KEBBEDE
GUEBRE, YESTERDAY, 30 DECEMBER, THAT

P2

THE ONUC OPERATION WHICH HAD BEGUN ON THE AFTERNOON OF 30
DECEMBER TO REMOVE ALL OF THE ROAD BLOCKS OF THE KATANGESE
GENDARMERIE IN THE ELISABETHVILLE AREA HAD BEEN COMPLETED.
THUS, ALL FIRING AND FIGHTING HAD CEASED ON THAT DATE. FROM
THESE NUMEROUS ROAD BLOCKS POSITIONS THE

P3

GENDARMERIE, ON 22 DECEMBER, RESUMING AGAIN ON THE 24TH AND
CONTINUING THROUGH THE MORNING OF THE 28TH, HAD BEEN FIRING
INTERMITTENTLY AND AT TIMES HEAVILY UPON UNITED NATIONS TROOPS
IN THE ELISABETHVILLE AREA. ON THE NIGHT OF 27-28 DECEMBER,
HEAVY MORTAR FIRE JOINED THE PREVIOUS

P4

SMALL ARMS FIRE, INDICATING THE PARTICIPATION OF MERCENARIES.
ALL DURING THIS PERIOD, THE UNITED NATIONS TROOPS, WITH
REMARKABLE RESTRAINT IN THE FACE OF UNPROVOKED AND CONTINUING
FIRING UPON THEM AND IN SPITE OF CASUALTIES OF 2 KILLED AND
10 WOUNDED, STRICTLY OBSERVED THE ORDERS OF

P5/51/50

THEIR COMMANDER NOT TO RETURN THE FIRE. THE KATANGESE GENDARMERIE,
INCIDENTALLY, IS THE REGULAR KATANGESE ARMY AND NOT, AS
SOMETIMES MISSTATED IN THE PRESS, POLICE. THEY ARE SAID TO
NUMBER ABOUT 13,000, THEY ARE HEAVILY ARMED AND ARE OFTEN
LED IN BATTLE BY

P6

SOME OF THE 500 OR MORE WHITE MERCENARIES STILL ON THE KATANGA
PAYROLLS, THANKS TO MINING REVENUES PARA IT HAS BEEN REPORTED
THAT IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING OF 28 DECEMBER, MR.
TSHOMBE SOUGHT TO STOP HIS TROOPS FROM FIRING, BUT, WHETHER
BECAUSE HIS

P7
OFFICERS AND TROOPS WOULD NOT OBEY HIM OR FOR SOME OTHER REASON, HE DID NOT SUCCEED IN DOING SO. LATER IN THE DAY, ALTHOUGH HE AGAIN AGREED TO BRING ABOUT A CESSATION OF FIRING AND ALSO AGREED THAT THE GENDARMERIE ROAD BLOCKS AND STRONG POINTS FROM WHICH

P8/54/50

THE FIRE WAS COMING SHOULD BE REMOVED, HE REFUSED TO SIGN A STATEMENT TO THIS EFFECT. CONSEQUENTLY, SINCE THE FIRING PERSISTED, IN MID-AFTERNOON OF THE 28TH THE UNITED NATIONS TROOPS, IN SELF-DEFENCE, WERE ORDERED AT LAST TO PROTECT THEIR SECURITY AND THEIR FREEDOM

P9

OF MOVEMENT BY CLEARING AWAY THE ROAD BLOCKS AND STRONG POINTS. THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED NOW IN AN ACTION OF TWO DAYS DURATION IN WHICH THERE HAS BEEN ONLY LIGHT FIGHTING AND LIGHT CASUALTIES. THAT IS, BY NORMAL MILITARY STANDARDS, THEY WOULD BE CONSIDERED LIGHT,

P10

BUT THEY MUST BE TAKEN AS HEAVY FOR A UNITED NATIONS FORCE WHOSE FUNCTION IS PEACEFUL, WITH ARMS FOR DEFENCE ONLY.

THE UNITED NATIONS CASUALTIES DURING THE PERIOD 27-30 DECEMBER WERE 7 DEAD AND 29 WOUNDED. WE HAVE NO FIGURES ON KATANGESE CASUALTIES BUT THEY ALSO ARE

QP11

THOUGHT TO BE LIGHT, SINCE THE GENDARMERIE AND THEIR MERCENARY OFFICERS USUALLY FLED IN THE FACE OF IMPENDING COMBAT, LEAVING THEIR WEAPONS AND SOMETIMES THEIR VEHICLES AS WELL. PARA THE GENDARMERIE FORCES HAVE BEEN CLEARED AWAY FROM THE PERIMETER OF ELISABETHVILLE TO A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE AND THEY WILL

P12/55/51

NOT BE PERMITTED TO RETURN OR TO RE-ESTABLISH THEIR POSITIONS.

HAVING IN MIND THE UNHAPPY EXPERIENCE OF SEPTEMBER 1961 WITH THE WANTON BOMBING OF ONUC PERSONNEL BY MERCENARY-PILOTED KATANGESE FOUGA JETS AND THE RECENT EXTENSIVE BOMBING AND STRAFING ACTIVITIES IN NORTH KATANGA BY THE GREATLY ENLARGED KATANGA AIR FORCE,

P13

PROTECTIVE SORTIES BY ONUC AIRCRAFT WERE LAUNCHED ON 29 AND 30 DECEMBER AGAINST THE KATANGESE MILITARY AIRCRAFT BASED AT THE KOLWEZI MILITARY AIR FIELD WITH A VIEW TO ENSURING THAT AIRCRAFT AND AIRFIELD COULD NOT BE USED FOR OFFENSIVE STRIKES AGAINST THE UNITED NATIONS TROOPS. THE SWEDISH JET FIGHTERS

P14/52/50

RENDERED MOST EFFECTIVE SUPPORT IN THIS RESPECT, IN AN INDISPENSABLE DEFENSIVE ACTION, AND THUS CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE VALIANT ETHIOPIAN, INDIAN, IRISH AND TUNISIAN TROOPS ENGAGED IN THE ELISABETHVILLE-KIPUSHI OPERATION, THE GHANIAN AND SWEDISH TROOPS IN THE KAMINAVILLE AREA AND THE CONGOLESE

P15

CONTINGENT SAFEGUARDING KAMINA BASE. IN THIS CONTEXT, I AM BOUND TO DENY CATEGORICALLY REPORTS THAT ONUC FIGHTER PLANES UNDERTOOK BOMBING RAIDS. THEY EMPLOYED ONLY CANNONS AND ROCKETS. INDEED, THEY HAVE NO BOMBS. NOR DID THEY CARRY OUT ANY SORTIES AGAINST ANY TARGETS IN THE

P16/52/50

ELISABETHVILLE AREA. THEIR SORTIES WERE CENTERED ONLY ON THE KOLWEZI-KENGERE MILITARY AIRFIELD. THE AIRFIELD IN KOLWEZI TOWN WAS AVOIDED PARA SOME MAY LOOSELY SAY THAT THERE WAS A QUOTE THIRD ROUND UNQUOTE IN KATANGA. THAT WAS NOT THE CASE. THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO FIGHTING AT

P17

ALL, IF THE KATANGESE GENDARMERIE HAD NOT MADE IN UNAVOIDABLE
THROUGH THEIR SEVERAL DAYS OF SENSELESS FIRING. IN VIEW OF
THE RESULTS OF THE ONUC OPERATION, THERE MAY BE SOME WHO
WOULD BE INCLINED TO REFER TO A UNITED NATIONS QUOTE MILITARY
VICTORY UNQUOTE. I WOULD

P18

NOT LIKE THIS TO BE SAID. THE UNITED NATIONS IS SEEKING NO
VICTORY AND NO SURRENDER IN KATANGA, FOR THE UNITED NATIONS
IS NOT WAGING WAR AGAINST ANYONE IN THAT PROVINCE. WE ARE
THERE, AS WE ARE IN THE REST OF THE CONGO, ONLY BECAUSE

P19/54/50

IN MID-JULY OF 1960 WE WERE APPEALED TO BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
TO COME TO THE AID OF THAT NEWLY INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT IN
ORDER TO HELP IT SECURE THE WITHDRAWAL FROM ITS TERRITORY OF
ALL NON-CONGOLESE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND TO MAINTAIN LAW AND
ORDER WITHIN A CONGO WHOSE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

P20

AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE NEEDED PROTECTION. IN THIS CONNEXION,
RESOLUTIONS OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS ALSO CALLED FOR VIGOROUS
UN ACTION TO SAFEGUARD THE UNITY, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND
POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE CONGO SEMICLN AND ENTRUSTED
TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONGO OPERATION THE MANDATES
OF ELIMINATING MERCENARIES FROM KATANGA

P21

AND PREVENTING THE OCCURRENCE OF CIVIL WAR. THE UNITED NATIONS
OPERATION IN THE CONGO, AND NOW WE MUST PARTICULARLY EMPHASIZE
KATANGA, FIRMLY SEEKS TO DISCHARGE ALL OF THESE RESPONSIBILITIES.
BUT IT HAS NO OTHER PURPOSE THERE AND WILL MOVE IN NO OTHER
DIRECTION. WE OPERATE

P22

ALWAYS IN THE HOPE THAT THESE OBJECTIVES CAN BE OBTAINED
WITHOUT RESORT TO FORCE. WE HAVE NEVER INITIATED FORCE IN
KATANGA OR ELSEWHERE IN THE CONGO AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO DO

SO. WE DO NOT USE THE FORCE WE HAVE FOR POLITICAL ENDS AND WE
DO

P23

NOT INTEND TO INTERVENE IN THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF THE CONGO,
OF THE PROVINCE OF KATANGA OR OF ANY OTHER PROVINCE PARA ON
THE OTHER HAND, IT MUST BE CLEARLY SAID THAT WE SUPPORT THE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AS THE ONLY LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT OF
THE CONGO AND WE DO

P24

NOT AND WILL NOT, THEREFORE, RECOGNIZE ANY CLAIM TO SECESSION
OR TO INDEPENDENCE OF THE PROVINCE OF KATANGA, OR DEAL WITH
MR. TSHOMBE OR ANY OTHER OFFICIAL OF KATANGA IN ANY STATUS
OTHER THAN THAT OF PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS PARA MR. TSHOMBE,
APPARENTLY ON 28 DECEMBER,

P25

LEFT ELISABETHVILLE BY SOME MEANS AND ROUTE UNKNOWN TO ME,
BUT ENTIRELY OF HIS OWN VOLITION. IT SEEMS THAT HIS COLLEAGUES
IN THE TOP ECHELON OF KATAGESE OFFICIALDOM, SUCH AS MR.
MUNONGO, MR. KIMBA AND MR. KIBWE, ALSO LEFT. BUT IN GENERAL
THE LOCAL

P26

OFFICIALS REMAINED AND THE CITY IS BEING RUN AS USUAL BY THEM
PARA ON THE 28TH OF DECEMBER, AFTER FOUR DAYS OF INTERMITTENT
FIRING WHICH HAD THEN BECOME HEAVY IN ELISABETHVILLE, I SENT
A MESSAGE TO MR. GARDINER IN LEOPOLDVILLE SUGGESTING THAT
HE MIGHT GO TO ELISABETHVILLE TO

P27

HAVE A VERY FRANK AND SERIOUS TALK WITH MR. TSHOMBE. I ADVISED
MR. GARDINER THAT HE MIGHT ASSURE MR. TSHOMBE THAT THE UNITED
NATIONS IN THE CONGO HAS NO DESIGNS ON HIM OR ON HIS FUTURE
POSITION OR CAREER IN OR OUT OF KATANGA PROVINCE. THEN HE
SHOULD

P28/52/50

SEEK TO CONVINCE MR. TSHOMBE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO IS DETERMINED TO MOVE WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY TO THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS MANDATES UNDER THE SECURITY COUNCILS RESOLUTIONS. MR. GARDINER WAS TO INFORM MR. TSHOMBE THAT THE GENDARMERIE ROAD BLOCKS AND STRONG POINTS IN THE

P29

ELISABETHVILLE AREA WOULD HAVE TO BE REMOVED, AND THAT ONUC PERSONNEL MUST HAVE FULL FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT KATANGA, WHICH WOULD NECESSARILY MEAN FREEING THE JADOTVILLE ROAD AND ESTABLISHING ONUC PRESENCES IN JADOTVILLE, KOLWEZI AND KIPUSHI. MR. GARDINER ALSO WAS TO SEEK AGREEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL

P30

PRESIDENT ON A PLAN TO BE DEvised BY MR. GARDINER FOR THE COMPLETE AND IMMEDIATE ELIMINATION OF MERCENARIES FROM KATANGA AND FOR BRINGING KATANGESE AERIAL OFFENSIVE ACTIVITY TO A QUICK END. UNHAPPILY, MR. TSHOMBE LEFT ELISABETHVILLE SURREPTITIOUSLY, BEFORE MR. GARDINER COULD GET THERE TO SEE HIM.

P31

I UNDERSTAND THAT HE HAS BEEN IN SALISBURY, RHODESIA, SEEING SIR ROY WELENSKY AND HOLDING A PRESS CONFERENCE PARA MR. TSHOMBE AND HIS MINISTERS WERE NOT UNDER ANY UNITED NATIONS RESTRAINT AND WERE NOT BEING MOLESTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN ANY WAY AT THE TIME OF THEIR

P32/52/50

VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE FROM ELISABETHVILLE. IN FACT, MR. TSHOMBES MINISTERS, APPARENTLY IN ANTICIPATION OF THE GENDARMERIE ATTACK, WHICH I SUPPOSE THEY KNEW TO BE COMING, SEEM TO HAVE LEFT THE TOWN SOME DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THEIR PRESIDENT, OR AT LEAST THEY WERE NOT AT

P33

ALL IN EVIDENCE THERE LAST WEEK. SHOULD THEY RETURN TO THE

CITY, WHICH IS A MATTER OF THEIR OWN DECISION, THEY WOULD NOT BE INTERFERED WITH BY THE UNITED NATIONS, UNLESS THEY SHOULD UNDERTAKE TO INCITE HOSTILE ACTS AGAINST UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL. THE UNITED NATIONS

P34

IS NOT INTERFERING WITH THE PROCESSES OF GOVERNMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMY OF KATANGA, WHETHER MUNICIPAL OR PROVINCIAL. I HAVE NO IDEA WHETHER MR. TSHOMBE WILL ACTUALLY RETURN TO ELISABETHVILLE PARA IN ELISABETHVILLE, QUIET HAS PREVAILED, SINCE FIGHTING IN THE CITY, ITSELF, WAS LARGELY

P35

AVOIDED, THE POPULATION, AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN ALIKE, HAS BEEN CALM, THE LOCAL POLICE AND OTHER OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN COOPERATIVE, AND NORMAL CONDITIONS HAVE VIRTUALLY RETURNED. IN KIPUSHI, THE UN TROOPS WERE CHEERED BY THE LOCAL POPULACE AS THEY ENTERED THE TOWN. THERE

P36

HAS BEEN NO HINT OF EARTH SCORCHING IN THOSE LOCALITIES PARA THIS MILITARY ACTION JUST CONCLUDED IN A SHARP WAY WHICH, INDEED, COULD PROVE DECISIVE, PUNCTUATED THE PERSISTENT EFFORTS WHICH HAVE BEEN UNDER WAY FOR MORE THAN A YEAR NOW TO ACHIEVE THROUGH TALKS AT KITONA AND

P37

LEOPOLDVILLE, AND MORE LATELY THROUGH THE PLAN OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF KATANGA. NOW THAT THE FIGHTING HAS STOPPED, ATTENTION MAY AGAIN BE FOCUSED ON THE COURSE OF PEACEFUL ACTIONS TO BE PURSUED. IT IS MY INTENTION TO PERSEVERE IN

P38

THE EFFORT TO ACHIEVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION. I CONSIDERED THAT TO BE A THOROUGHLY REASONABLE BASIS FOR ACCOMMODATION OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND KATANGA PROVINCE AT THE TIME I

PRESENTED IT LAST AUGUST AND I STILL CONSIDER IT TO BE SOUND AND
P39

REASONABLE. IT WAS ACCEPTED BY BOTH PARTIES. I WOULD NOW HOPE,
THEREFORE, FOR A SPEEDY IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS PROVISIONS.
BY THIS I MEAN A SHORT PERIOD, PERHAPS A FORTNIGHT OR SO,
BEFORE OTHER MEASURES WOULD HAVE TO BE WEIGHED. THE TIME HAS
P40/52/50

PASSED FOR LONG DELAYS, PROTRACTED DISCUSSIONS AND TALK OF
NEGOTIATIONS, WHICH IN THE PAST HAVE SERVED ONLY MR. TSHOMBES
INTERESTS, IN ANY CASE. ONLY ACTS CAN NOW COUNT PARA AS AN
IMMEDIATE STEP, I WOULD HOPE TO SEE AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE
DATE THE ARRIVAL

P41/54/50

IN LEOPOLDVILLE OF THE LONG-OVERDUE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA TO DISCUSS WITH MR. ADOULA
AND WITH THE CONSEIL MONETAIRE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR PAYING
TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, THROUGH ITS CONSEIL MONETAIRE,
ALL OF THE UNION MINIERE FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND TAX REVENUES,
AS FORESEEN IN

P42/52/50

MR. TSHOMBES OFFER IN HIS LETTER TO ME DATED 12 DECEMBER. I HAD
UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS UMHK REPRESENTATIVE WAS COMING TO LEOPOLDVILLE
LONG AGO, AND I REALLY DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHY HE HAS NOT APPEARED
THERE. SIMILARLY, SINCE THE UNITED NATIONS HAS SOMETIME AGO
ASSURED TRANSPORTATION

P43

AND PROTECTION, AND SINCE MR. ADOULA HAS APPROVED HIS COMING
FOR TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS, I WOULD HOPE THAT THERE WOULD BE
NO FURTHER DELAY IN THE ARRIVAL IN LEOPOLDVILLE OF THE
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BANK OF KATANGA WHOSE PARTICIPATION IN
THE TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE TALKS ON REVENUE ARRANGEMENTS

P44

IS INDISPENSABLE PARA AS TO MR. TSHOMBE, WHO, AFTER ALL, HAS

ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION SIGNALLED HIS ACCEPTANCE OF MY PLAN,
IT IS CLEARLY TO BE EXPECTED OF HIM THAT HE WOULD AT ONCE SEND
THE SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE KATANGA GENDARMERIE TO LEOPOLDVILLE
TO

P45/52/50

TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGAANCE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO, THUS REGISTERING THE INTEGRATION OF THE GENDARMERIE
INTO

OF THE GENDARMERIE INTO THE NATIONAL ARMY

THESE OFFICERS WOULD BE PROTECTED

BOTH BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS AMNESTY PROCLAMATION AND BY
THE UNITED NATIONS, WHICH WOULD ALSO GUARANTEE THEIR

P46

TRANSPORT. HE SHOULD ALSO, AS I HAVE JUST INDICATED, AUTHORIZE
A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF KATANGA TO GO TO
LEOPOLDVILLE FORTHWITH. HE MUST ASSURE FULL LIBERTY OF
MOVEMENT FOR ALL ONUC PERSONNEL THROUGHOUT KATANGA SEMICLN
AND HE MUST COOPERATE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS IN

P47

DEVISING A PLAN FOR THE IMMEDIATE ELIMINATION OF ALL MERCENARIES
FROM KATANGA. FINALLY, HE MUST ACCEPT THE CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION
OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PURSUANCE OF
THEIR FUNCTIONS IN KATANGA AS ELSEWHERE IN THE CONGO PARA
AS TO MR. ADOULA, I WOULD EXPECT THAT

P48

HE AND HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD SUPPORT AND PRESS FOR EARLY ACTION IN
THE PARLIAMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION CALLED FOR IN THE PLAN

WHICH, AS I UNDERSTAND, WOULD BE SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT TO AMENDMENTS DESIRED BY ANY OF THE PROVINCES, INCLUDING KATANGA, OR BY OTHERS. I

P49

AM CONFIDENT THAT MR. ADOULA IS FULLY AWARE OF THE VERY GREAT IMPORTANCE ATTACHING TO THIS ASPECT OF THE PLAN. I ALSO ASSUME THAT MR. ADOULA AND HIS GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE ALL NECESSARY STEPS TO ENSURE THAT THE AMNESTY RECENTLY PROCLAIMED BY PRESIDENT KASAVUBU WILL BE APPLIED FAIRLY AND

P50/52/50

EFFECTIVELY. I HAVE BEEN GRATIFIED BY MR. ADOULAS READINESS TO MEET AND DISCUSS WITH THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION MINIERE AND TO ACCEPT IN LEOPOLDVILLE FOR DISCUSSIONS OF REVENUE MATTERS ALL OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES, INCLUDING A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BANK OF KATANGA PARA I WOULD REITERATE MY PREVIOUS

P51

CALL UPON BOTH PARTIES, WHICH THEY HAVE BOTH AGREED TO HEED, TO HALT ALL TROOP MOVEMENTS IN KATANGA PROVINCE WHILE THE EFFORTS FOR A FINAL SETTLEMENT ARE UNDER WAY PARA I ALSO CALL ATTENTION TO THE SEVERAL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO CERTAIN GOVERNMENTS SOME TIME AGO SEEKING SUPPORT OF

P52

THE PLAN. I EXPECT EARLY REPLIES TO THOSE LETTERS AND I HOPE THAT THEY WILL GENERALLY BE POSITIVE. I TRUST THAT IT WILL BE UNNECESSARY TO SEND REMINDERS PARA HAVING SAID ALL THIS, AND REPEATING THAT THE UNITED NATIONS HOPES FOR AND CONTINUES TO SEEK A SETTLEMENT

P53

WITHOUT FURTHER RECOURSE TO ARMED FORCE, I WISH TO MAKE IT ENTIRELY CLEAR THAT THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN THE CONGO, PENDING THE SETTLEMENT, WILL NOT RELAX ITS VIGILANCE NOR CEASE TO DEVELOP ITS READINESS TO MEET ANY CONTINGENCY. IT DEFINITELY

WILL NOT AGAIN TOLERATE ATTACKS

P54

UPON IT WITHOUT QUICK AND SHARP RESPONSE PARA I AM SEEKING,
AND I BELIEVE THERE IS NOW WITHIN SIGHT, AN EARLY END TO THE
CRITICAL DIVISIONS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND THE
PROVINCE OF KATANGA. IN A UNIFIED CONGO, KATANGA PROVINCE,
ITS PEOPLE AND ITS

P55

LEADERS WILL PLAY THE INFLUENTIAL ROLE CLEARLY BELONGING TO
A SECTION OF THE COUNTRY SO BOUNTIFULLY ENDOWED WITH NATURAL
RESOURCES. I AM SURE THIS REFLECTS THE WISHES OF THE MEMBERS
OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS WELL AS OF THE OVERWHELMING
MAJORITY OF THE CONGOLESE PEOPLE, INCLUDING VERY MANY

P56

KATANGESE. I AM CONVINCED THAT WE MUST WITNESS AN EARLY BEGINNING
OF THE REDUCTION OF UNITED NATIONS MILITARY STRENGTH IN THE
CONGO AND AN INCREASING CONCENTRATION ON UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF THAT COUNTRY. I CALL UPON THE
LEADERS OF THE CONGO WITH GREAT EARNESTNESS

P57/37

AND URGENCY TO ASSIST ME IN A SPEEDY ACHIEVEMENT OF THESE ENDS
PARA A DETAILED REPORT COVERING THE MATTERS TOUCHED UPON IN
THIS STATEMENT WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL
BEFORE LONG. UNQUOTE ENDALL ;

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