

Subject Files Regarding Political and Security Matters
Assistance and Protection
C/POL/210-Incidents and Disputes- Reports

31/07/1960-19/07/1960

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Tele- LEO 8172 Hxt 257

The UN Forces,
HQ UNOC Bde,
LEO - CONGO.

Subj:- Incidents EDE/LEO/1/G(One)

19 Sep 60.

HQ ONUC

Forwarded herewith for your
information are three different copies
of incidents.

*Some interest
reports. I have
necessarily stated
to the UNOC Bde
as well as the
Brig. (J.S. PEEL).
at 16/9
on 16/9
man 16/9*

100-117
LIEUT. D.M. KING-BATSIOS' REPORT OF
MR. PATRICK LUMUMBA'S ASSAULT
ON 12/2/60

4/12/60

On the 16 Sep 60 at 1920 hrs 2 Guinea
Military Officers in a Ford Wagon followed by
6 Guinea soldiers called on Mr. Maurice Lumumba
at his premises. The Senior Officer, (between
50 - 60 years old) went to the PU's room. He
spent 5 minutes there. On their way out all the
lights were put out and I saw someone like
Mr. Patrick LUMUMBA following to the car.

I questioned the Officer in English as I
cannot speak French (I had no interpreter with me).
He answered in French and I heard "Guinea, Ghana
Ambassador". I presume they were going to Ghana
Embassy. The incident was reported to my Coy Comd.
I went to find out from the Ghana Ambassador if
LUMUMBA was there. The Ghana Ambassador said that
he had not seen him.

I could only have stopped the Guinea Officer
if Mr. LUMUMBA was mishandled because the order
given was to prevent people being killed or
mishandled and to guard property from being stolen
but not to interfere otherwise.

????????????????????Lieut.
Signed
(D.M. KING-BATSIOS).

INCIDENT AT RADIO STATION
ON 12 SEP 1960

C/Pol 210

1. At 1400 hrs, on 12 September, six truck loads of ANC escorting 2 cars carrying civilians, arrived at the junction of BOULEVARD ALBERT and AVENUE de MOULMEESTER and requested to enter the studio of Radio Congo. They were stopped by my troops guarding the gate. A civilian came out of one of the cars and explained that the troops were serving as escort to the Minister of Information who wanted to broadcast to the nation. I informed him that I had orders that apart from technicians, nobody was to be allowed into the studio until 1530 hrs. After consultations with the Minister, they decided to wait.
2. At 1500 hrs I was instructed to let the Minister in. He however had instructions from somewhere not to broadcast until after certain decisions had been taken by a certain meeting said to be going on at the time. The Minister waited from 1500 hrs to 1730 hrs and left without broadcasting.
3. At about 1830 hrs Mr. LUMUMBA also came to the same gate with 4 jeeps full of ANC and demanded to broadcast to the nation. They were halted at the gate and I took one of his officers (whom I later learnt was Gen. MPOLO), to see my CO in one of the studio offices. Gen. MPOLO told Lt-Col. AFERI and me that there was trouble in the town as a result of rumours that Mr. LUMUMBA had been arrested; they were therefore going round to fan down the situation by telling the people that LUMUMBA was not under arrest.
4. While Gen. MPOLO was telling us his story, Mr. LUMUMBA and six of his guard forced their way into the studio compound and started arguing with Sgt ABUGAN, commander of the platoon guarding the gate. When my CO, Gen. MPOLO and I approached them, my CO asked what the argument was about. Mr. LUMUMBA replied that he wanted to broadcast. My CO then told him with respect that he could NOT allow him as he had orders NOT to allow any body to broadcast. Mr. LUMUMBA then asked Lt-Col. AFERI whether he thought this country was GHANA. Lt-Col. AFERI then told him that he was only carrying out orders from his superior officer. At this stage Mr. LUMUMBA became wild and told my CO that Ghana was an imperialist country and that he was an imperialist and a bushman. He went on to say that Ghana was still being governed by Europeans that is why we cannot see clearly.
5. Lt-Col. AFERI, whose patience had been much tried by this time replied as follows through an interpreter :-
"Sir, I will make sure that the President of Ghana and the UN are informed of this insult to Ghana. We in the Ghana Army are trained to do our duty without fear or favour. As a soldier, I take orders from my superior officers and serve my Government through a chain of Command. The Government of Ghana support the UN. You also have declared your support for the UN. I feel therefore greatly honoured if in carrying out orders as given by the UN you call me a bushman. I am afraid I can not let you in. Please go before my patience gets exhausted".
6. After Lt-Col. AFERI's speech, both Mr. LUMUMBA and Gen. MPOLO became very wild and hostile. As every attempt to make them understand our point of view had failed, I ordered my troops to fix bayonets, and form line across the road to prevent any attempt at forced entry.

7. When this order was carried out by my troops, Gen. MPOLO remarked that the behaviour of my troops was hostile. To this I retorted that they asked for it by refusing to listen to reason. Gen. MPOLO then turned to persuade Mr. LUMUNGA that they had to leave. After about five minutes persuasion Mr. LUMUNGA went away with Gen. MPOLO reluctantly.

8. At about 2000 hrs, one ANC officer came and requested to discuss something with Lt-Col. APENI and me. He told us that he wanted to bring in 50 ANC troops to guard the Radio Station together with our troops. Lt-Col. APENI told him that it was a good idea but he would have to clear the matter with his Brigade HQ. After a long discussion over the impossibility of accepting his troops without orders from Bde HQ, the officer left. This officer behaved in a most friendly and diplomatic manner.

9. After this incident, there was a rumour that plans were afoot to attack my position and take the Radio station by force at about 0400 hrs the next morning. My defences were therefore strengthened with more trenches and darrite wire during the night.

(Sgd) 7777777777777777-Major,
(E. K. KOTONA).

4/Pd 2.0

1415 At approx 1415 hrs I saw approx 40 men and 3 ANC trucks arrived at Mr. LUMUMBA's house from the direction of AV. 2 ANC officers and approx 40 men dismounted and immediately started to surround Mr. LUMUMBA's house, armed with rifles, SMCs and the 2 officers with pistols. Mounted on all 3 jeeps were WONGARA. I returned from my Coy HQ with character tablets for the men just as the ANC were dismounting from the vehicles; my Pl Sgt was in the Guard Room.

1420 I shouted for my Pl Sgt, Sgt JOHN DAGARTI to stand to and as the men doubled out I went over to the ANC Officers and asked them where their legal warrants for the arrest of Mr. Lumumba were, which they failed to produce.

1425 By now the ANC had surrounded the house so I ordered the ANC officer to remove his troops. Whilst I was speaking to this officer the second officer attempted to enter Mr. LUMUMBA's house. Sgt. John DAGARTI immediately told him to stop and

1427 made signs that he was not to proceed. This officer stopped, turned away and signalled his men to get into their correct positions.

1430 At the same time the Ghanaian Ambassador arrived dressed in a light grey suit. As I had not seen him before I did not know who he was. He sent one of my soldiers to get me, and as I approached him he appeared very excited and though I had almost reached him, he shouted at me, gesticulating the whole time "We Ghanaians are here to protect Mr. LUMUMBA". He then turned his back on me and he repeated this to his driver ordering him to translate to the ANC.

1435 As he had turned his back on me and appeared to ignore me completely, I went over to the Congolese Officer, and again told him to take his men away. This Officer then spoke to his troops and they started to move slowly back to the road.

1437 I then told Sgt John DAGARTI that I was going to fetch my Coy Comd as I wanted him to speak to the Ghanaian Ambassador who was still very excited and addressing the ANC through his interpreter.

1445 I returned within 6 minutes with my Coy Comd but by that time both the Ghana Ambassador and the ANC had left. At no time during this incident did any one, ANC, civilian or Ghanaian soldier enter Mr. LUMUMBA's house which through that period was properly secured by my own men.

1450 At approx 1920 hrs the same evening, Sgt John DAGARTI, who had been standing on the road in front of the house, came and told me that some "il" men had arrived. I then went to investigate and I found a jeep and a black FORD SEDAN parked nearby one officer, was on the road and I asked him who he was, and what he wanted. He replied in French and all I could understand was GUINEA - GHANA - AMBASSADOR. As I was speaking the Front I notice Mr. LUMUMBA looking down from an upstairs

1925 window. I did not realize that another officer had entered the building but after five minutes the lights were turned off and the men came out from the front door - Mr. LUMUMBA and the other officer. Mr. LUMUMBA was speaking very quietly to this Officer

1927 All three got into the car which drove off about 30 yards without lights on, followed by the jeep containing six soldiers. Sgt John Dagarti and I both heard these soldiers speak WONGARA and FRENCH. They were not dressed like ANC soldiers and had on a dark green uniform.

1930 As soon as they had left I reported the matter to my Coy Comd.

(Sgd) D.R. KING-BATSON Lt

C/Pd 210

REPORT ON INCIDENT AT HQ UNOC SDE MESS
ON 15TH SEPT 60, INVOLVING MR. LUMUMBA
PRIME MINISTER - REPUBLIC OF CONGO

I have to submit the following report relevant to the incident which occurred at Camp Leopold II - UNOC Sde Lee - (Ghana Sde) Officers Mess on the 15th Sept 60, where several attempts were made on the life of Mr. Lumumba the Prime Minister of the Republic of Congo, after having sought protection of the Ghana Sde, under UNO diplomatic immunity.

On the 15th Sept 60, at about 0700 hrs whilst proceeding to my office, I noticed that the ANC were falling in on parade at their main parade ground. This appeared to me to be a bit unusual, although such a parade was held the day before, after the announcement by Col. Mobutu, Chief of Staff, ANC that he had taken over the reins of government.

At about 0800 - 0830 hrs, Mr. Lumumba, suddenly appeared in the HQ Officers Mess with General Lundula, and his ADC. I noticed that Mr. Lumumba was alone and had no escorts, although a Ghana Police bodyguard had been provided to him. I personally went to the mess and inquired from the general, why the P.M. had so suddenly appeared without his personal bodyguard and escort.

I was made to understand that the P.M. Mr. Lumumba had got away from his official residence during the night 14/15 and had slept in the house of General Lundula at Camp Leopold II and had attempted to address the ANC on parade that morning without success.

The P.M. had therefore repaired to the HQ Mess and would be talking to all available officers of the ANC. I informed General Lundula that it was not good for the P.M. to move about without his bodyguard provided by the Ghana Sde.

At about 1000 hrs I saw many of the ANC officers were congregating at the Officers Mess and I got the impression that all was well. A few of the ANC soldiers also appeared and the gathering started to take shape. The ANC soldiers were not armed, but were pouring in in increasing numbers. I then saw two Grey Hounds - (armoured cars) pass through the Camp, and disappeared through the western exit of the Camp.

At about 1100 hrs the crowd of ANC soldiers became excited and hostile and started to shout. An attempt was made by ANC officers to quieten them down but without success.

At about 1130 - 1200 hrs, Capt Denton came to my office and informed me that Mr. Lumumba's life was being threatened and the P.M. had asked for Ghana Sde protection immediately. I asked Captain Denton where the P.M. was, and he replied, 'in the Officers Mess.'

I there upon went to the Officers Mess where I found Mr. Lumumba in one of the small rooms belonging to the Mess servants. He was terribly frightened and could hardly speak. Through my interpreter, I questioned him why he had left his bodyguard, and asked him to confirm if he wanted my full protection of his life, and furthermore if he realised that it would mean complete UNO diplomatic immunity. Mr. Lumumba, told me to act quickly as his life was in danger and told me he wanted protection from my Sde.

I told him that I would order troops to the mess area immediately and meanwhile I would inform UNO HQ of his request.

I ordered two platoons of the 1st Ghana Regt. to the mess and they took positions inside and outside the building.

Furthermore, I gave orders for his security, to the effect that his life must be protected at all cost. I informed UNO HQ, and they ordered that his life must be protected at all cost also.

After having taken the necessary security precautions in and around the building, I inspected all rooms and selected a more suitable one for the P.M. to wait in. Meanwhile I brought some drinks and offered him a meal from the mess.

At about 1330 hrs Mr. Lumumba expressed the desire that he would like to go to his official residence if I could provide him with the escort and full protection. I laid on the escort, and he preferred to ride with me in my own Camd vehicle. I would like to mention that throughout these incidents Col Mobutu was present with Mr. Lumumba. There were the Indian and Moroccan Officers.

As I was getting ready and arranging the escort, one ANC soldier dashed up to the stair case armed with a loaded sten machine carbine - I immediately chased him and disarmed him before he could reach the top end of the staircase. After this incident, I attempted to take Mr. Lumumba out of the building under escort but as my Camd vehicle came into position right in front of the main doorway, all the ANC troops seized upon me and some man-handled me. Ofcourse my troops moved in very quickly but I stopped them from using force.

Col Mobutu came down and tried to order his troops to behave but they became more excited and demanded the life of the P.M. I would like to emphasize here, that the ANC troops were the Salva tribes and unarmed, although about 50 armed men were loitering in the vicinity.

I told Mr. Lumumba to wait in the room until I was sure I could escort him to his official residence in safety. He did not agree at first and attempted to go out, but soon returned to the room, when he had seen from the steps what awaited him outside.

During the interia, I decided to make a quick recon of the area and exits to Camp Leopold II. On my recon, I discovered that all the exits and the surrounding fences of Camp Leopold had been heavily ambushed by ANC troops totally more than 250 strong, armed with Rifles, Machine Guns, Armoured Cars and Anti Tank Guns.

Realising this, I formed a conclusive opinion that the ANC are really after Mr. Lumumba's life. I therefore decided not to move him immediately but under the cloak of darkness.

On return to the Mess, I learnt that another attempt had been made on the life of Mr. Lumumba, but had been foiled by my troops. I therefore called for more re-inforcements and finally increased the protection parties to two Coy's strength including the Ghana Police.

I tried to disperse the crowd, but was not successful, and therefore agreed to take one ANC Saluba Tribune to Mr. Kaseyaba so that he could order them to disperse. The Saluba agreed that they would disperse peacefully, and allow Mr. Lumumba to go home if they received the word from Mr. Kaseyaba.

With the representative of the ANC Saluba Tribe I went to UNO HQ and requested Mr. Doyal to assist in this mission because Mr. Lumumba's life was in great danger.

Mr. Doyal and Brig Richie immediately left their jobs and took us to see Mr. Kaseyaba. We had audience with him which lasted for over 15 mins. He instructed that he did not send Mr. Lumumba to Camp Lee and therefore could not intervene. Finally after several persuasions from UNO representative Mr. Doyal, he agreed to inform his tribesmen to desist from any violence after consultation with his ministers and Col Mubutu.

We left Mr. Kaseyaba and came to Mr. Lumumba at the Mess. I was then told that while I was away two more attempts were made at Mr. Lumumba's life. Firstly one ANC armed with a Grenade charged through the cordon and attempted to throw the Grenade but was unassisted by my troops. The second instance, occurred when Mr. Lumumba agreed to interview a couple of ANC Saluba demonstrators, not realizing that one of them was having a pistol hidden under his shirt. This attempt nearly succeeded only to be foiled after a serious struggle between the Ghana Guard in the room, one of whom sustained an injury to his forearm.

Mr. Doyal and Brig Richie of the UNO and myself spoke at length to Mr. Lumumba, pointing out to him the situation outside and assured him of our protection. However, when the Ghana Ambassador - Mr. Djin-ah-ah arrived Mr. Lumumba told him that he had not asked for UNO or Ghana Army's protection and had wanted to go to his official residence in the afternoon, but had been detained by me. Mr. Djin immediately believed this and started to criticize my actions. Mr. Doyal intervened and expressed surprise at Mr. Djin's criticism of purely military matters and tactics and pointed out to him that he Mr. Doyal could never have criticized such noble action of the Ghana side under such circumstances. Mr. Djin became ashamed and left.

I told Mr. Lumumba that I was surprised that he had told my Ambassador that he had not requested my protection and would therefore withdraw my troops forthwith. Mr. Lumumba broke into tears and requested Mr. Doyal to order me not to.

After a while I decided to make a deal with some Ghana troops and vehicles so as to take Mr. Lumumba away. Meanwhile more reinforcements of Col Mubutu arrived and re-inforced the Ghana troops.

At about 1935 hrs, arrangements were made and a Gendarmerie covered jeep was placed at the main entrance, and Mr. Lumumba under a heavy guard by Ghana troops and Gendarmes was brought down and taken away in the jeep. Ofcourse Mr. Lumumba was attacked and manhandled despite the protection and his shirt was torn to tatters.

The jeep was fired at by the ambush but it was too late as they concentrated on the decoy Ghana vehicle.

Mr. Lumumba arrived in his official residence at about 1945 hrs.

It is of interest to know that while Mr. Lumumba was being protected at the Officers Mess, and had access to the telephone, he made a call to his Ministry of Defence and ordered troops to be flown from Stanleyville to Leopoldville to attack his opponents. He indicated that he had captured Col Mobutu and had imprisoned him together with all his satellites.

C/POL 210 Gen

28 August 1960

Dear Mr. McKenzie-Wood,

I attach a copy of a message received from the Ethiopian Brigade in Stanleyville, concerning the injuries received by the crew of the C-124 and by the personnel of the Canadian Signals unit in the disturbances on 27 August.

Yours sincerely,

Ralph J. Bunche
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General

Mr. McKenzie Wood
Chargé d'Affaires
Canadian Embassy
Leopoldville

4/Pol 210
MOST URGENT

ONUC LEO

200

281510 TO CHIEF OF STAFF FROM ETH BDE COMMANDER STAN STOP MEDICAL
REPORT FOLLOWS CAPTAIN ALBERT L MOTT SERIAL NO 44732A STOP MULTIPLE
LACERATIONS SCALP AND FACE CMA CONTUSIONS AND ABRASIONS OF BACK CMA
POSSIBLE FRACTURE OF ELEVEN RIBS CONDITION FAIR STOP TECH SERGEANT
FREDERICK W KISER 14323562 MULTIPLE LACERATIONS OF SCALP FRACTURE OF
LEFT OCCIPITAL BONE BRUISE LEFT EYE NO REPEAT NO SIGNS OF INTRA CEREBRAL
HEMORRHAGE BRUISES ABRASIONS OF BACK LACERATIONS RIGHT INDEX FINGER
CONDITION FAIR STOP CANADIAN SIG ALBERT BONE SH 206705 LACERATION OVER
RIGHT EYE RIGHT EYE BRUISED ABRASIONS AND CONTUSIONS FACE BACK LEFT HIP
AND GROIN CEREBRAL CONTUSION CONDITION FAIR STOP STAFF SGT BRICE E BOSSA
AF 15281541 MULTIPLE LACERATIONS SCALP CONTUSIONS AND ABRASIONS FACE
BACK ARMS CONDITION GOOD STOP FIRST LIEUTENANT ARMAND HELZENBERG AO
3066533 ~~XX~~ LACERATIONS SCALP
CONTUSIONS AND ABRASIONS OF BACK AND LEGS POSSIBLE FRACTURE RIGHT WRIST
CONDITION GOOD STOP FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM SHAW 57696A MULTIPLE
LACERATIONS SCALP CONTUSIONS ABRASIONS BACK HANDS FACE CONDITION GOOD
STOP CAND CORPORAL GLENDON GAVEL SF 13974 CONTUSIONS ABRASIONS FACE HEAD
CHEST POSSIBLE FRACTURE LOWER RIBS CONDITION GOOD STOP FIRST LIEUTENANT
HENRY GERALD AU 3037809 BRUISES BACK AND FACE CONDITION GOOD STOP TECH
SGT KENNETH E BENNETT AF 13318185 MULTIPLE LACERATIONS SCALP ABRASIONS
FACE BACK AND LEFT EYE CONDITION GOOD STOP FIRST LIEUTENANT KENNETH E
STIEKKERS AO 3034787 ABRASIONS CONTUSIONS FACE BACK AND HANDS POSSIBLE
FRACTURE OF RIGHT ~~WING~~ RING FINGER CONDITION GOOD SIGNED MAJOR YOHANNES
WARNEH MD ETH IMPERIAL ARMY FULL STOP ONUC



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

Léopoldville, le 27 août 1960.

RAPPORT SUR VOYAGE A LIBENGE
du 15 au 18 août 1960.

BUT DU VOYAGE : A la demande du Colonel Helgesen, Chef du Service Logistique, pour accompagner la Mission formée du Major T. Helgesen, Officier Logistique au Quartier Général, Capitaine Selchau-Mark, du Service Opérations du Quartier Général et Monsieur Duque, du Service Financier O.N.U.C., et rendre compte :

- a) de la situation actuelle de l'approvisionnement du détachement libérien installé à Libenge.
- b) des possibilités locales d'approvisionnement.
- c) de la situation générale du District de l'Oubangui au point de vue possibilités d'approvisionnement du nouveau contingent R.A.U. appelé à remplacer le détachement libérien.
- d) des moyens les plus rationnels d'approvisionner ce District, ainsi que celui de la Mongala (Lisala - Bumba) qui seront confiés aux nouvelles unités.
- e) rendre compte de la situation P.O.L. possibilités, transport (location véhicules), facilités administratives (banques - bureaux O.N.U.C. - matériel de bureau).

1^{re}) SITUATION ACTUELLE :

L'unité libérienne dont le Quartier Général est établi à Libenge disposait, au 16 août 1960, à 18.00 heures de :

- 66 sacs de riz reçus de Léopoldville par avion.
- 8 caisses de Corned Beef reçues de Léopoldville le 15 août.
- 94 soupes sèches reçues de Léopoldville le 15 août.

.../

- 94 laits condensés reçus de Léopoldville le 15 août.
- 410 caisses de 6 x 1 ration.

L'Officier Logistique estime ses besoins couverts pour 7 jours.

Viande : Achètent occasionnellement des bêtes sur pied.

2°) POSSIBILITES LOCALES :

Stocks pratiquement épuisés. Des mesures doivent être prises d'urgence pour assurer la constitution d'un stock des différents articles repris à la liste des rations-types et prendre les mesures nécessaires en vue d'utiliser les possibilités locales d'approvisionnement du District : viande - riz - café - huile de palme.

3°) SITUATION GENERALE :

Libenge étant complètement excentré, la seule façon d'obtenir une image détaillée de tout le pays était une prise de contact directe avec le Chef-Lieu de District, Gemena, d'où rayonnent toutes les voies de communication avec les Chefs-Lieux de territoires et même le District de la Mongala (Lisala).

Me suis rendu le 16 août à Gemena, accompagné de Monsieur Duque, celui-ci pouvant ainsi faire connaissance du Directeur de la Banque du Congo et, appelé à séjourner en permanence dans ce secteur, être présenté aux hommes d'affaires du pays que je connais et avec qui il sera appelé à traiter. Location voiture : 7 francs le km. roulé. Distance Libenge/Gemena : 200 km. Traversée de la Lua à mi-chemin (Boyase) sur bac à pirogues. Durée du voyage : 3 heures par suite du mauvais temps (saison des pluies) qui rendait la route glissante et en certains endroits peu praticable (derniers 20 km. avant Gemena notamment).

4°) APPROVISIONNEMENT :

- a) Les seules possibilités locales en produits naturels sont : riz - café - huile de palme - viande de boeuf, le tout à volonté. Ces quatre articles doivent donc être exclus des envois du Service d'Intendance.

.../

b) Les produits de la République du Congo non disponibles localement sont :

Légumes : provenance Kivu via Stanleyville,
(choux - carottes) acheminement : bateau jusque Lisala, puis
camion.
Pommes de terre : idem.

Approvisionnement possible toutes les semaines à partir de septembre, par Otraco. Exécution par firme Dumont à Butembo (fournisseur troupes Stanleyville - Léopoldville).

Eau gazeuse : si nécessaire, doit être envoyée de Stanleyville ou de Léopoldville. (L'eau locale n'est pas potable - doit être filtrée ou stérilisée).

c) Produits importés : Stocks pratiquement inexistants en surplus des besoins de la population. Voir cependant composition du stock Interfina à Businga. Il m'a été dit que ce stock inventorié était de 8 millions mais que suite à l'absence de tout gérant responsable, les scellés ont été apposés par les soins de l'Administration. La liste de l'inventaire pourrait être obtenue auprès de Monsieur l'Administrateur de Gemena. Un nouveau gérant est attendu incessamment. La Direction Interfina Léo m'a promis de me faire obtenir l'inventaire des marchandises susceptibles de nous intéresser.

Ces produits doivent être acheminés, soit par avion de Léopoldville (urgence, comme farine, par exemple, et pommes de terre), soit par Otraco.

- 1) De Léopoldville à Batanga (14 km. de Libenge) via Coquilhatville, pour produits non périssables destinés à Libenge - Bozene - Bosobolo : Départ toutes les trois semaines : 7/9 - 28/9... de Coquilhatville.
- 2) De Léopoldville à Akula et Businga, via Coquilhatville : approvisionnement de Budjale - Gemena - Businga - Banzyville : Départ tous les 14 jours de Coquilhatville.
- 3) De Léopoldville à Lisala et Bumba - courrier de Stanleyville : Départ chaque semaine à partir de septembre.

5°) P.O.L. MAINTENANCE - TRANSPORT :

La situation des stocks est normale et le contingent D.N.U.C. ne rencontrera pas de difficultés de ce côté (voir détail ci-après). La principale firme disposant d'un matériel roulant important est la Sotranscongo, Filiale de Cotonco, qui assure un service courrier régulier au départ de Gemena dans tout le District. Son siège est à Gemena - Agence Mobiloil.

.../

P.O.L. Stocks :

- a) Libenge : Citerne de 10.000 litres essence - stock environ 3.000 litres - station-service équipée - possibilité utiliser services de Monsieur Cogis, mécanicien privé, pour réparations importantes.

Situation au 31/7 :

Essence	: 80 x 200 litres	= 16.000 litres
Mazout	: 50 x 200 litres	= 10.000 litres
Kérosène	: 50 x 200 litres	= 10.000 litres
SAE 20 en fûts de 200 litres		= 1.396 litres
SAE 30 en fûts de 200 litres		= 840 litres
SAE 40 en fûts de 200 litres		= 1.155 litres
SAE 50 en fûts de 200 litres		= 492 litres
SAE 90 en fûts de 200 litres		= 790 litres
SAE 140		= 125 litres
Delvac S.230	: 3 x 55 gallons	
Huile de freins	: 76 litres	
Graisse M.P.	: 2 x 35 lbs.	
Mobilgrease M.P.	: 3 x 5 lbs.	
Delvac Oil S.130	: 3 x 5 gallons	
SAE 20	: 30 x 1 gallon	
30	: 22 x 1 gallon	
40	: 24 x 1 gallon	
50	: 17 x 1 gallon	
90	: 24 x 1 gallon	
140	: 41 x 1 gallon	
20	: 17 x 1/4 gallon	
30	: 71 x 1/4 gallon	
40	: 72 x 1/4 gallon	
Mobiloil Special	: 53 x 1/4 gallon	
"	: 9 x 1 gallon	
"	TT : 4 x 2 litres.	

L'Agent Sotranscongo à Libenge, Monsieur Van de Cauter, n'a reçu aucune instructions au sujet du contrat Mobiloil. Doit être approvisionné en coupons. Il annonce l'arrivée dans 8/10 jours, par Otraco, de 100 x 200 litres, d'essence, 15 x 200 litres de mazout et 25 x 200 litres de kérosène.

Monsieur Cogis dispose d'une voiture Ford qu'il peut mettre à la disposition de l'O.N.U., sans chauffeur, pour déplacements à Libenge seulement, pour 200 francs par jour, essence, assurance et entretien à sa charge.

Ils dispose également d'un camion 4 tonnes et d'un pick-up de 1.500 kg.

Tarif camion 4 T. = 12 francs le km.

Tarif pick-up = 7 francs le km.

Chauffeur : lui-même - Voir plus loin.

.../

- b) Gemena : Direction Sotranscongo. Vu : Directeur, Monsieur Renier
Sous-Directeur, Monsieur Cauwert.

Agent Mobiloil. N'a pas reçu d'informations de Léopoldville quant au contrat.

- 1) P.O.L. : Essence : 175 x 200 litres = 35.000 litres.
(au 31/7) Gasoil : 200 x 200 litres = 40.000 litres.
Kérosène : nul.
Lubrifiants : très suffisant.
+ Citerne de 10.000 litres.

- 2) Maintenance : Station Sotranscongo équipée, sous contrôle d'un mécanicien européen, assure l'entretien de toute la flotte.

Sedec Motors : 1 agent européen du Service Administratif de Sedec Motors a été envoyé sur place pour faire rapport sur la situation. Magasin et atelier fermés, mais équipés.

- 3) Matériel : En dehors des possibilités offertes par des particuliers, la Sotranscongo dispose de :

- 12 tracteurs de 10 tonnes, Ford, avec semi-remorque, stationnés à Businga et pouvant rayonner dans tout le District Oubangui, sauf à Libenge (passage de la Lua à Boyase impossible). Ils ne peuvent également atteindre Lisala (même motif : bac de Businga).
- 40 camions de 4 tonnes fermés avec tôles (équipement spécial pour le transport de coton), sauf 4 qui sont équipés pour le transport de bétail. 4 camions sont stationnés à Libenge, 20 à Gemena, 10 à Businga, 6 à Lisala.
- 6 cars courriers à 14 sièges et l'espace pour 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ à 2 tonnes de fret, assurant un service hebdomadaire dans la région (voir horaire en annexe).
- 6 voitures taxis stationnées à raison de 4 à Gemena, 1 à Libenge et 1 à Lisala.

Tout ce matériel est disponible, sauf les cars courriers.

- En cours de route, entre Léopoldville et Businga : 2 bus à 40 sièges Ford Bluebird.

Conditions de location :

- par camion de 4 tonnes : 13,- fr. le km. roulé.
- par tracteur 10 tonnes sur routes praticables : 25,- fr. le km. roulé.
- par taxi, avec chauffeur congolais : 8,- fr. le km.

Ces prix sont fixes, en prenant comme base les prix actuels des carburants, lubrifiants, pneumatiques, etc...

.../

Trois observations à ce sujet :

- a) Bien que le tarif obtenu soit inférieur de 3,40 fr. au tarif habituel de Sotranscongo, il faut noter que les transporteurs privés proposent 12,- fr. le km. Le prix de 13,- fr. doit donc être discuté lors d'un arrangement éventuel.
- b) Un certain nombre de véhicules devraient être loués à forfait par mois, suivant les besoins demandés par le Service Logistique des Troupes de cette région. Les prix, pour ces véhicules, pourraient être basés sur ceux obtenus à Léopoldville, majorés de 10 à 15%.
- c) De toutes façons, ces prix doivent être revus en fonction d'une location sans essence, sans lubrifiants et chauffeur.
- c) Businga : Approvisionné par bateau-citerne. Sotranscongo dispose de deux tanks de 250.000 litres, qui contenaient encore au 31/7 : 318.000 litres.
 - mazout : 772 fûts de 200 litres = 154.400 litres
 - kérosène : 252 fûts de 200 litres = 50.400 litres
 - lubrifiants : stocks suffisants.

Station-service équipée, sous la surveillance d'un mécanicien européen.

- d) Bozène : Petit stock P.O.L. pour dépannage seulement.

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x x

Un point intéressant à noter pour l'approvisionnement au départ de Léopoldville, par bateau jusqu'à Akula ou Businga : Sotranscongo a été agréé par le Comité des Transporteurs et peut dès lors bénéficier du Régime du Trafic Commun. Ce régime a l'avantage de n'utiliser qu'un seul document de transport avec taxation de bout en bout pour un envoi de Léopoldville à Gemena, par exemple, bien que la marchandise voyage par Otraco jusqu'à Akula, subit des manipulations à Akula et voyage d'Akula à Gemena par les camions Sotranscongo.

x
x x

6°) AVANTAGES OFFERTS PAR GEMENA POUR L'ETABLISSEMENT DE L'ETAT-MAJOR DES TROUPES DU SECTEUR, CONSIDERES DU POINT DE VUE INTENDANCE.

- a) Situation centrale par rapport à tous les centres du District de l'Oubangui, et d'un accès plus facile et plus rapide pour les centres de la Mongala (Businga, Lisala et Bumba).

.../

Gemena = Libenge via Bomutu : $143 + 40 = 183$ km.
 Bosobolo via Bomutu : $143 + 150 = 293$ km.
 Banzyville via Businga : $157 + 124 = 281$ km.
 Bozene : 90 km.
 Kungu via Bozene : $90 + 28 = 118$ km.
 Budjala via Bombakobo : $25 + 48 + 10 = 83$ km.
 Akula via Budjala : $83 + 73 = 156$ km.
 Businga : 157 km.
 Lisala via Businga : $157 + 210 = 367$ km.
 Bumba via Businga-Lisala : $367 + 156 = 523$ km.

- b) Chef-Lieu de District, d'où présence d'une autorité administrative de la région.
- c) Banques : Banque du Congo - Directeur : Monsieur Lecomte.
 Crédit Congolais.
- d) Hôpital : avec médecin européen : Docteur Bemelmans.
 - ancien hôpital en activité.
 - nouvel hôpital : gros-oeuvre terminé - pas installé.
- e) Logement des Troupes : Le contingent libérien (65 hommes) occupe les locaux de l'Internat, bâtiment moderne bien équipé. Comme il est vraisemblable que cet internat ne fonctionnera pas avant longtemps, l'établissement peut servir de logement au nouveau contingent.
- 32 chambres dans deux ailes = 64 chambres à 2 lits = 128 hommes, plus deux grandes salles de jeux pouvant contenir une cinquantaine d'hommes.
- En tout état de cause, il existe une salle de cinéma de 250 sièges (35 m. x 16 m.) qui peut recevoir les hommes et qui a l'avantage de faire partie du complexe hôtelier dont il est question ci-après.
- f) Logement E.M. et Bureaux O.N.U.C. : Il m'a paru intéressant de demander au locataire actuel du seul hôtel de Gemena, "La Bonne Auberge", des propositions de reprise de son bail jusqu'à l'échéance, soit le 31 mai 1962. J'ai reçu une documentation complète sur tout l'inventaire de l'établissement, ainsi qu'une copie du bail, documentation que je tiens à la disposition des services intéressés. En gros, cet hôtel complètement équipé comprend :
- sous-sol arrière :
 - 2 appartements, salle de bains, W.C.
 - 1 buanderie + douche, W.C.
 - 3 caves.
 - rez-de-chaussée avant :
 - salle de restaurant - bar
 - annexe pour frigos, etc...
 - terrasse et guinguette + annexe, W.C., toilettes.

.../

- rez-de-chaussée arrière :
 - 1 salle de billard
 - 1 chambre à coucher
 - 1 salle de bains
 - 1 terrasse + W.C.
 - 1er étage avant :
 - terrasse
 - 3 chambres + 1 salle de bains
 - 1 couloir
 - 1er étage arrière :
 - 3 chambres
 - 1 terrasse couverte
 - 3 salles de bains + 2 W.C.
 - 2ème étage avant :
 - 3 chambres
 - 1 couloir
 - 2ème étage arrière :
 - 3 chambres
 - 1 terrasse avec annexes (1 douche + 1 W.C.).
 - plus pavillon de 5 chambres avec douche individuelle (chaude/froide) et W.C.
- soit, au total, 20 chambres équipées avec draps, linge, etc...
- dans la cuisine : 1 chambre froide appartenant au locataire, mais dont on pourrait avoir l'utilisation ou qu'on pourrait acheter.
 - une salle de cinéma de 16 m. x 35 m. qu'il serait possible d'utiliser comme :
 - logement soldats
 - ou cinéma
 - ou P.X.

Loyer : 55.000 francs par mois, ramené temporairement à 40.000 francs par suite des circonstances.

Nous pourrions obtenir ces mêmes conditions et le ménage Joumard, qui est locataire, accepterait pour un forfait de 15.000 francs par mois de s'occuper, comme il devait le faire maintenant, de tout le service de l'hôtel, du restaurant, du bar et de la cuisine. Cette formule me paraît recommandable si l'on tient compte particulièrement des qualités de ces personnes connues de notre firme depuis plusieurs années.

A titre indicatif, il m'a été signalé que le coût des frais d'eau/électricité était de l'ordre de 15.000 francs pour deux mois.

g) Boulangerie : 2 boulangers sont installés, mais les stocks de farine sont

.../

pratiquement nuls. Il faudrait qu'un stock de réserve d'un mois maximum (difficultés de conservation) soit constitué en attendant que les stocks du circuit commercial soient reconstitués. Ai rencontré l'un des boulangers, Monsieur Tedesco. Son prix serait de 18 francs le kilo, mais des rabais de 20% devraient être obtenus en fonction des quantités. Il faut en tous cas mettre les deux boulangers en concurrence.

- h) Magasin stock : Sotranscongo est disposée à mettre gratuitement à notre disposition un hangar fermé de 15 m. x 10 m. - hauteur 4 m. et, si nécessaire, pourrait nous en procurer un deuxième.
- i) Viande : L'élevage de la Cotierco à Mpaka (100 km. de Libenge - 200 km. de Gemena) dispose actuellement d'un cheptel de 14.600 bêtes. Directeur : Monsieur Gaspard.

L'élevage dispose, jusqu'à fin décembre 1960, de :

- 1) boeuf 1ère qualité - 370 kg.)
génisse 1ère qualité - 320 kg.) 700 à 800 bêtes.
- 2) bétail de 2ème qualité (vaches déclassées) : 100 à 150 bêtes.

Suivant l'échelle des rations, les besoins pour un bataillon de 800 hommes seraient de 6 à 7 kg. par homme et par mois, soit 5 à 6 tonnes par mois. Le rendement moyen étant de 50%, cela représenterait, pour les quatre derniers mois, de 20 à 25 tonnes, soit environ 150 boeufs.

J'ai obtenu le prix de 16 francs pour les bêtes de première qualité et celui de 10 francs pour les bêtes de seconde qualité.

Compte tenu des besoins actuels, nous pourrions obtenir 40 bêtes de deuxième qualité sur les 100 à 150 disponibles.

Transport : Ces bêtes pourraient être acheminées :

- 1) vers Libenge : pour les besoins de Libenge, par pick-up 1.500 kg. (4 bêtes par pick-up), pour le prix de 1.400 francs, soit environ 1 franc par kilo. La viande reviendrait donc à Libenge à 34 francs. A déduire : récupération des abats et, peut-être, de la peau.
- 2) vers Gemena : Sotranscongo dispose d'un kraal à Gemena et pourrait donc y centraliser les bêtes d'un mois pour les centres de Gemena, Kungu, Budjala, Businga et Banzyville.

Il peut être fait usage des services d'un boucher local, Monsieur Borrey, mais comme les Égyptiens demandent vraisemblablement que l'abattage soit fait par leurs propres soins, je suggère que le bétail soit livré vivant au Service d'Intendance, abattu par les soins de celui-ci et distribué dans les différents centres repris ci-dessus, de nuit de préférence (fraîcheur). Les distances entre les divers postes et Gemena le permettent. Sotranscongo disposant du matériel roulant et faisant déjà à l'heure actuelle des transports similaires, aucun problème du côté viande ne peut subsister.

.../

A souligner que Boto, situé au N.O. de Kungu, dispose d'un kraal permettant la conservation du bétail en bonne conservation du bétail en bonne condition.

Les postes de Bozene et Kungu pourraient donc également être ravitaillés selon la même formule, au lieu d'utiliser le transport au départ de Gemena.

Les prévisions de production de l'élevage pour 1961 sont de 1.400 à 1.500 bêtes de première qualité, plus 300 à 400 réformes. En 1962, plus de 2.000 première qualité et 300 à 400 réformes.

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A côté de l'élevage de la Cotonco, il y a l'élevage de la Lola, qui est une station expérimentale de l'Etat, dirigée actuellement par un infirmier-vétérinaire. D'après les renseignements recueillis, il y aurait environ 3.000 têtes. Le temps m'a manqué pour me rendre sur place mais, de toutes façons, l'infirmier-vétérinaire n'est pas habilité pour discuter prix et, par conséquent, cette question devrait être étudiée par les soins du Procurement ou Finance Officier qui sera délégué localement, avec l'Administration (Commissaire du District de Gemena ou Administrateur Territorial de Libenge).

Je mentionne pour mémoire le centre d'élevage de Bubanda, appartenant aux H.C.B. (Compagnie Africaine d'Elevage "C.A.E.") et situé au N.O. de Mpaka. Il n'y a aucune disponibilité. Tout le bétail (5.000 têtes au total) est destiné à l'alimentation de la main d'oeuvre des H.C.B.

x
x x

Pour illustrer le cadre de l'économie de la région Oubangui/Mongala, je crois utile de donner ci-après un aperçu des productions localisées, ainsi que le nom des principales firmes installées.

Commençons à Libenge, en direction de Bosobolo, Banzyville, Businga, Bumba, Lisala, Budjale, Kungu et Gemena, et nous avons :

Libenge : Station de cotonnerie de la Cotonco.

Molenge : Plantations Limp et Pollet (café et huile).

Lola : Elevage de la Lola.

.../

Mpaka : Elevage de la Cotonco.

Bubanda : Cotonnerie de la Cotonco et Elevage H.C.B.

Pandu (Extrême Nord, sur l'Oubangui) : Cotonnerie de la Cotonco.

Dula : Cotonnerie de la Cotonco.

Banzville : Poste territorial seulement. Aucune activité marquante.

Businga : Chef-Lieu de Territoire du District de la Mongala.

Cotonco : Centre le plus important des Huileries du Congo. Dis-
posent d'huile comestible non raffinée, la raffinerie la plus
proche étant à Aketi.

Abumombazi : Cotonnerie de la Cotonco.

Busumodjebo : Plantation Van de Kerckhove.

Bobola (Nord de Lisala) : Banguala Cultuur Maatschappij (Bamboli). Planta-
tions d'hévéa, de café et de cacao.

Lisala : Chef-Lieu de District de la Mongala.

Installations Sotranscongo.

Rizerie Leiteo.

Bumba : Chef-Lieu de Territoire.

Magasins Interfina, Sedec, Beltexco.

Binga (sur la Mongala, à l'Est d'Akulu) : S.C.C. (Société de Cultures au
Congo), groupe H.C.B. avec intérêts belges (Ministre Godding).

Gwaka (près d'Akulu) : Importantes plantations H.C.B. - 25.000 hectares
(4.000 ha. de plantation d'hévéa (la plus grande de la Cuvette
Centrale) - 750 ha. de cacao - 550 ha. de café). Directeur :
Monsieur Minty - 15 agents européens - 14.000 travailleurs.

Kuma : Siège de la Sedec. Exploitation commerciale des intérêts H.C.B.
dans la région. Normalement, stock important de produits alimen-
taires.

Région de Budjalo : Plusieurs usines de palmes.

Sicobil. Très importante rizerie, probablement la plus importan-
te de la région. Deux rizeries plus une usine. Production an-
nuelle : environ 800 tonnes de riz usiné.

Entre Kungu et Budjalo, à Kawa : est installé Monsieur Christensen qui est
le seul torréfacteur de café de la région et dont le contact est
important parce qu'il permet l'approvisionnement en café des
troupes "on the spot".

Gele : Cotonnerie de la Cotonco.

Makengi : Secli. Importante huilerie moderne. Valeur : 12 à 15.000.000 fr.

.../

Niazoko : Important colon de la région : Monsieur Vecray. Huile, café, cacao.

Makuzi : Comuele. Jeunes plantations de café et de palmiers.

Boto : Socobom. Caoutchouc, café.

Bozene : Un colon, Monsieur Foulon, qui peut rendre service pour l'approvisionnement en viande et en huile de palme. Elevage peu important.

Aux environs de Kala, sur l'Oubangui, au Sud de Libenge : la Compagnie de Libenge, groupe Banque Lambert et Theki. A noter que le tronçon de la route Libenge/Mavuya est très mauvais.

Gemena : Siège de la Cotonco. Directeur Général : Monsieur De Belder.

x
x x

En résumé, il est possible de se procurer localement du café (Christensen), de l'huile de palme (Interfina, Sedec ...), du riz (Sotranscongo ...), de la viande (Cotonco).

L'approvisionnement par le fleuve peut être assuré jusqu'à Libenge pour la région de Libenge, jusqu'à Akula pour Gemena, jusqu'à Businga pour Businga (ligne de la Mongala), pour Lisala et Bumba, par la ligne de Stanleyville.

Je recommande de constituer, à Gemena, un stock d'un mois minimum, compte tenu des horaires et de l'irrégularité actuelle des services Otraco.

Hubert
A. HUBERT,
Service Intendance,
O.N.U.C.

AH/GdL.
Annexes.

C O P I E

Société de Transport et de
Commerce au Congo Belge.

Gemena, le 17 août 1960.

SOTRANSCONGO.

OFFRE DE SERVICES.

TRANSPORTS : par camions de 4 tonnes, au prix de fr 13,- le km. roulé.
par tracteurs de 10 tonnes (sur routes praticables) au prix
de fr 25,- le km. roulé.

Ces prix sont fixés en prenant comme base les prix actuels des carburants, lubrifiants, pneumatiques, etc... Ils peuvent être modifiés si le prix des éléments intervenant dans le prix de revient était modifié.

VIVRES :

Riz ex Cotonco Businga. Prix départ Businga : fr 6,25 le kilo non emballé - disponible actuellement environ 10 tonnes.

Café moulu et torréfié en cartons de 15 kg. contenant des paquets de 250 grammes ou de 100 grammes à fr 17,- le kilo. Disponible environ 150 cartons. Approvisionnement régulier.

Café Robusta première qu lité (torréfié non moulu - le kilo : fr 65,-
Café Mélange première qu lité (torréfié non moulu - le kilo : fr 75,-
Disponible environ 300 kilos.

Thé du Kivu en sachets de 25 grammes au prix de fr 1,60 le sachet. Disponible environ 100 kilos.

Lait Omela :

condensé sucré en ferdeau de 2x120 boîtes de 2 3/4 oz.	fr 565,-
en poudre entier en cartons de 6x5 lbs.	fr 835,-
en poudre entier en cartons de 24x1/2 lbs.	fr 455,-
éaporé en cartons de 96 boîtes	fr 420,-

stocks importants de tous ces laits.

.../

Cigarettes Albert bleues	le carton de 10.000 cigarettes.	fr 3.450,-
Sucre cristallisé en fardeau de 20 paquets de 1/2 kg.		fr 145,- le fardeau.
Sucre cristallisé en sac de 40 kg.	le kilo	fr 11,50

x
x x

C O P I E

SOTRANSCONGO.

Gemena, le 29 mars 1960.

AVIS AU PUBLIC - N° 1/60.

Horaire de Transports Hebdomadaires de Voyageurs
et du Courrier Postal en **Vigueur** à Partir du 3
Avril 1960.

Km.	Localités	Jours	Heures		Km.	Localités	Jours	Heures	
			Arr.	Dép.				Arr.	Dép.
1/ 0	Gemena	Jeudi	-	8.00	3/ 0	Gemena	Jeudi	-	7.00
73	Karawa	Jeudi	10.00	10.15	95	Bozene Etat	Jeudi	11.00	11.30
157	Businga	Jeudi	13.00	-	238	Libenge	Jeudi	18.30	-
0	Businga	Mercredi	-	9.00	0	Libenge	Lundi	-	7.00
84	Karawa	Mercredi	11.45	12.00	143	Bozene Etat	Lundi	14.00	14.30
157	Gemena	Mercredi	14.00	-	238	Gemena	Lundi	18.30	-
2/ 0	Gemena	Vendredi	-	7.00	4/ 0	Libenge	Vendredi	-	7.00
95	Bozene Etat	Vendredi	11.00	11.30	190	Bosobolo	Vendredi	13.00	13.15
128	Kungu	Vendredi	12.15	12.30	326	Molegbe	Vendredi	18.00	-
197	Budjale	Vendredi	15.45	-	0	Molegbe	Samedi	-	6.00
0	Budjale	Samedi	-	6.15	38	Banzzyville	Samedi	7.00	7.15
60	Kuma	Samedi	8.30	8.45	200	Businga	Samedi	13.00	-
113	Mombangi	Samedi	11.45	12.00	0	Businga	Dimanche	-	7.00
129	Binga	Samedi	12.30	12.45	210	Lisala	Dimanche	16.00	-
259	Lisala	Samedi	17.15	-					
0	Lisala	Mercredi	-	7.00	0	Lisala	Mardi	-	7.00
130	Binga	Mercredi	11.30	11.45	210	Businga	Mardi	16.00	-
146	Mombangi	Mercredi	12.15	12.30	0	Businga	Vendredi	-	6.30
199	Kuma	Mercredi	15.30	16.45	162	Banzzyville	Vendredi	12.00	12.30
259	Budjale	Mercredi	18.00	-	259	Bosobolo	Vendredi	18.00	-
0	Budjale	Jeudi	-	6.15	0	Bosobolo	Samedi	-	8.00
69	Kungu	Jeudi	9.30	9.45	191	Libenge	Samedi	14.00	-
102	Bozene Etat	Jeudi	10.30	11.45					
197	Gemena								

Important : Dans les postes ttes de ligne, le courrier sera chargé la veille du départ
des véhicules. Dans les postes intermédiaires, les sacs postaux doivent
être fermés et prêts une heure avant le départ prévu des cars-courriers.

COPIE D'UN TELEGRAMME ENVOYE DE LIBENGE AU
CHIEF LOGISTIC OFFICER HQ ONUC LEO.

Libenge out of stocks all pertinent kinds of supplies stock. Baker can supply bread if flour provided -stop- To supplement C rations for first period it is suggested two tons flour be flown in soonest -stop- Also potatoes should be flown in soonest -stop- Part of team leaves today for Gemena to check possibilities obtaining supplies locally -stop- Existing stock C rations six in one at Libenge as per 161800 is 412 plus other commodities mainly rice on stock to cater Liberia contingent seven days -stop- Mobiloil agent Libenge Sotranscongo advised us following stock CLN petrol 20.000 liters dieseloil 10.000 liters kerosine 10.000 liters plus sufficient lubricants -stop- Sofar local agent has not been briefed on deliveries to ONUC by central Mobiloil -stop- please send by air sufficient port coupons.

x
x x

C/Pd 210

✓

REPORT ON BANNINGVILLE

Sous/Lieutenant Soumah Abou. A very competent young officer, obviously well in control and much liked and admired locally. The town was completely empty when he arrived on 29 July, the people having fled from Belgian paras into the bush. 3 Force Publique were killed and 6 wounded in Belgian attack on Force Publique camp. Town now functioning normally except that no Europeans have yet returned. The one European whom they do not want to see back is the head of the branch of the Kasai Company who is thought to have summoned the paras. The Guinea Company is 128 men, all in Banningville, except for a detachment at Mabenga.

We visited the Administrator, Pierre Mbinga, whose principal worry is tribal strife at Bogota, Fatundu and Mpo. At Fatundu 60 houses were burnt and 2 people killed 2 days ago, and the Guinea Commander personally intervened. The Administrator asked for more UN troops so that posts could be established in these areas. Gen. Rikhye suggested that the Force Publique might do this duty, but the Commander of the local Force Publique said he only had 48 men.

The Administrator also asks for :

- 3 doctors (there are none, but there is a hospital)
- 1 motor mechanic
- Civil Administrators
- Road Engineers

S/Lt. Soumah Abou asked for :

- a vedette to visit his post at Mbenga
- 3 trucks
- 1 jeep
- Money to buy rations locally
- Meat to be sent from Leo
- Camp beds
- Communications (now using civil TSF)
- Postal arrangements

Note: The tribes fighting are :

- Bayanzi - Bambala
- Baboma - Bayanzi
- Barakaba - Bateke

General Point

Can we not get the Armée Nationale (Force Publique) out in posts to deal with tribal strife? It would give them something to do, they have the experience and it is their job anyway.

10 August 1960

C/Pol 210 ✓

REPORT ON GEMENA

Saw Captain commanding Liberian Company, local administrator (Congolese) who is working closely with Belgian administrator. They jointly complained of disorders caused by the arbitrary measures taken against Europeans by the Liberians. Congolese administrator said that Liberians kept listening to rumours from Force Publique and villagers paying off old scores instead of consulting him, who knew the real situation. He has personally intervened to stop Liberians expelling Europeans and taking arms from Europeans, who need them to shoot game for food etc. In particular at Songo the Liberians have arrested the Belgian douanier, apparently because he was unable to persuade the French Congo officials on the other side of the river to let them land, and the administrator ^(Congolese) asks us to order his release.

The Liberians appear to be very anti-European, whereas the population of Gemena, which is running normally, are not so at all and do not want the Belgians to go.

We explained to the Liberian officer that now that the Belgian soldiers have gone, he should cooperate with and protect Congolese and Europeans alike, and do everything to keep normal life going on. More briefing of Liberian battalion is required.

Liberians happy and do not need anything except post and radios.

10 August 1960

c/pd 210 Dr Burch ✓

FROM Capt J. Strand, ONUC (Norwegian Army)

R E P O R T

Subject: Attempt by Congolese customs officials to bring away diplomatic mail

Interrogated: Lt. Hellberg (Swedish Btn)

A SABENA A/c came in to the airfield from ELISABETHVILLE.

Capt. YANGSSON and I went down to the plane to find out what kind of cargo and passengers it had.

Capt. YANGSSON went into the a/c together with customs official (congolese) and service-men. There was post for Brussels. I went back to the office (movement control).

After approx. 20 minutes, the officer-in-charge of SABENA crew came into the movement control room. He had some bags outside MC and told us to take care of them and ran out of the office.

I took a closer look at the bags (total 8 large and 2 small) and saw that it was diplomatic mail. I tried to find out why we had got this mail and got hold of the SABENA officer.

He explained that it was diplomatic mail from Brussels from the French embassy in Elisabethville. Here in Léopoldville we had no manifest for this mail; therefore the Congolese customs officer unloaded the mail and intended to examine it. For this reason the SABENA officer took the mail to movement control. I phoned Maj. Johnson the operations officer of the Swedish Bn. when I got this explanation. Maj. Johnson explains:

SABENA wanted the 2 small mail bags to go to Brazzaville as soon as possible. I reported to operations in HQ. ONUC and the decision was taken that we should do nothing, but that higher authority should take action.

A SABENA officer : J. ASTAES explained: Mr KUBORN A., a SABENA officer with ONU Movement Control was in charge last night. The mail was from the Belgian embassy in Léopoldville. When the mail was in the A/c, the Congolese customs officer tried to open it and see what was in it. The French embassy takes care of our interests now and we shall try to get the mail over to BRAZZAVILLE if we cannot get it on the SABENA a/c tonight.

The undersigned examined the mail. It was 8 big and 2 small bags.
Stamp: MISSION DIPLOMATIQUE, BELGISCHE DIPLOMATISCHE ZENDING
à Léopoldville te Leopoldstad.
Adress: Ministère des affaires étrangères.

The bags had inscription:

Courrier diplomatique,

Ministère des affaires étrangères et du Commerce extérieure

I tried to get hold of the Congolese Custom officer, but in vain.

The Canadian captain YANGSSON was off duty.

Léopoldville, 10th August 1960

J. Strand
Capt

c/Pol 210

UNOC

090915 LT Aug

Movement Control - NGJILI

Last night 10 bags of diplomatic mail from French Embassy Elisabethville arrived NGJILI addressed to Brussels. Congolese tried to seize mail but it was taken to movement control office where it is now held. Belgian (Sabena) has requested release of two small bags which they claimed were very important and urgent and which they wished to take to the French Embassy in Brazzaville. All 10 bags still at Movement control office NGJILI.

Received by
[signature]
ap

Copy to
Mr. Wipulant
C.O.S.
Op. 10.

bags will leave by Sabena plane
at 2 a.m. eleven.

ONUC HQ In - - ~~30~~ 0740 - - - - - 2

Serial number - - ~~45~~ -

Original : C - M 1

Copy: C 1 ✓ :

M 9 : 146 :

49

PRIORITY

01/230 A AUG

PERHCO IEO

PERHCO


Unclass (.)

UN Secretariat Hotel Royale ✓

3 Ghana R

BDE/IEO/142A (.)

Instructions have been passed to Military in Camp IEO regarding necessity for permit
undersigned HUBRU - CTU to be produced before any article can be removed from
former Belgian occupied house in Camp IEO (.) Request Civil administration issues
similar orders and lays down signatories for similar type permit to be produced by
any person wishing to remove articles from civilian houses outside camp IEO


Ant. Wapner ne
Major

Tele: LEO 8172 Ext 235

c/P 210 ✓
The UN Forces
HQ UNOC Bde
LEOPOLDVILLE
C O N G O

Subj: Discipline Officers
UNO Forces

BDE/LEO/278/A(PS)

Aug 60

Supreme Commander
UNO Forces CONGO
HQ UNO
LEOPOLDVILLE

Ref interview Supreme Commander Gen VON HORN
and acting Brigade Commander - UNOC Bde LEO, Colonel
ANKRAH on 25th Aug 60.

I forward herewith a copy of report made by
2/Lt GRIFFITHS who was accused by Colonel MOBUTU of
the Armee Nationale Congolaise for insolence.

From the report it could be realised that
Colonel MOBUTU did not attempt to comply with
conditions laid down for entry into the Airport, and
any such attitude may result in misunderstanding.

Brig
Comd, UNOC Bde LEO
(J. M. ANKRAH)

/ COPY /

To: Commander Officer
2 Ghana R

FROM: 2/Lt R. GRIFFITHS
D Coy, 2 Ghana R

REPORT ON INCIDENT AT NJILI AIRPORT
25 AUG 60

On the morning of 25th Aug 60, 2/Lt Cockburn and myself were on duty at the airport gate when a jeep containing four Congolese soldiers who were armed, followed by an ANC truck containing two soldiers, arrived.

The Ghanaian sentries let them through but they were stopped just inside the gate by 2/Lt Cockburn who asked me to find out what was going on.

The driver of the lorry said they were bringing food to some Congolese soldiers who were waiting at the airport to fly to Luluaborg.

I asked the driver of the jeep why he was accompanying the food truck and could get no coherent reply.

At this point I saw a Congolese Colonel approaching. I went to meet him, saluted, (a salute he neglected to return) and respectfully asked him whether the jeep escort were enplaning for Luluaborg in which case they could pass, and that if not they could not continue.

The Colonel shouted that he was not interested in what I was explaining and that I had no right to stop his troops, and that all he wanted to know was whether they could pass or not.

I again told him that if the soldiers escorting the truck were getting a plane they could do so, but if not they could not enter carrying arms.

He refused to say whether they were getting a plane or not. He said it was none of my business, that he was continually being humbugged by the Ghana Army, particularly by the White officers, who are apparently the cause of the whole of the present situation in the Congo.

He then informed me that Congo was independent and that all British Officers were imperialists who thought that they were in a British Colony.

He went on to say that we were here to help the Congolese Army and implied that we should therefore take orders from him. He went on in similar vein for some time.

Throughout the whole affair he was arrogant, ill-mannered, blustering, often incoherent and quite ludicrous.

Realizing that the situation might get out of hand and that it was not worth causing an international incident, I allowed his vehicles to continue.

Col MOBUTU seemed quite annoyed.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd) (R. GRIFFITHS)

UNUC
Leopoldville

✓
C/Pol 2105
1 August 1960

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: General Von Horn, Supreme Commander, UNUC
FROM: John A. Oliver, Chief Administrative Officer
SUBJECT: Report on situation in Luluabourg, Stanleyville
and Coquilhatville Areas

.....

1. I am sending you herewith 3 copies of a report submitted by Mr. Boyay on the civilian and military mission sent to the above-mentioned cities on 29-30 July 1960.
2. With regard to the information concerning military problems, such as operations and intelligence, it goes without saying that there is no question of the civilian staff interfering with purely military operations. However, taking into account the emergency and the difficult communications, I believe that this information will also be of interest for the military staff concerned.

cc. Dr. Bunche (2) ✓
Chief, COS (2)
Chief, OPS
Chief, Logistics (2)

c/Pd2105

31 July 1960

To : Mr. John A. Oliver, Chief CAO

From : A. Boray

Subject : Your order of mission to Luluabourg, Stanleyville
and Coquilhatville areas.

....

I am sending you herewith a report on the mission made
on 29 and 30 July to the contingents located in the above-
mentioned cities.

A. Boray

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE 1.

URGENT

31 July 1960

Mission to : Tunisian contingent (Luluabourg)
Ethiopian contingent (Stanleyville)
Moroccan contingent (Coquilhatville)

(29 - 30 July 1960)

Participants :

United Nations

Mr. Bovay
Mr. Baumgarten (Communications)
Mr. Sameh (Finance)
Mr. Hubert (Procurement)

Military Staff

Lt.Col. Helgesen, Chief
Logistics
Maj. C.G. Hunt, Logistics
Fl./Lt. King

Purpose of mission

1. To investigate the best ways to ensure immediate and efficient support from ONUC Hq. for operating troops in matters related to Logistics, Procurement and Supplies, Finance, Radio Communications, Air Transport, and specifically :
2. To organise logistic support,
3. To organise immediate local procurement,
4. To provide UN funds for local procurement and pay of troops,
5. To organise Radio Telecommunications between ONUC Hq. and contingents,
6. To investigate air transport,
7. To give and explain instructions received from United Nations Headquarters regarding the procurement, receipt, storage, issuance and safeguarding of United Nations and contingent equipment and supplies,
8. To report to ONUC Hq. on above or on any other important matters, including operations, intelligence, and AQ branch.

Enclosures : reports on situation in Luluabourg, Stanleyville and Coquilhatville areas.

LULUABOURGSummary of situation and important actions taken by mission

Contingent : 2149 Tunisian troops (Commander : Colonel Lasmar)

A. GENERAL SITUATION as at 29.7.60 (described by Col. Lasmar)

1. The situation is considered as extremely serious. Col. Lasmar says he has received urgent and alarming reports from his outposts, describing numerous tribal battles involving killing and atrocities in areas partially covered by his contingent located in a radius up to 300 km. from Luluabourg. The most serious battles are taking place in Tshikapi about 250 km. West of Luluabourg between the LULUAS and BATSHOK tribes. There is a serious risk that these battles might spread to other areas. To stop these battles Col. Lasmar has requested additional aircraft, troops and rations (see enclosed copy of cable to Dr. Bunche and Supreme Commander. This request has been immediately accepted by Headquarters and aircraft, troops and supplies were sent to Luluabourg the 30 and 31 July 1960.

B. OPERATIONS2. Communications :

- a) constant on-the-spot inspections by contingent Commander who uses a rented private aircraft;
- b) local cables and telephone.

3. Order of Battle : given to Major Hunt.4. Conditions of roads in all occupied areas : very bad. Transport of troops and supplies are slow and inadequate from operational point of view (up to 18-24 hours from Luluabourg to outposts).5. Rail transport : in operation up to and from Port Francqui. Minor incidents.6. River transport from Leopoldville to Port Francqui : no precise information but seems to present no major problem.C. LOCAL PROCUREMENT FOR TROOPS7. Availability of foodstuffs and storage :

- a) up to now suppliers were very reluctant to indicate stocks on hand and to release large quantities; however following the interview

ANNEX I - cont.

tion of the mission. procurement of very much needed foodstuffs, at reasonable prices, started immediately.

b) military rations (without pork if possible) are needed most urgently by troops in outposts. As at 29 July, they had only one day's ration.

c) supplies in cold and dry storage in Luluabourg are being urgently inventoried by Tunisian quartermaster and local suppliers (see also enclosed first report).

d) all large suppliers are disorganised by the departure of almost all their top level staff;

e) replenishment of stocks may present some difficulties;

f) special care should be taken to avoid procurement which could have adverse repercussions on the availability of food to the local population;

g) supply situation is to be considered as serious and it will be followed closely by Logistics and Procurement.

8. Vehicles : Contingent uses vehicles from Force Publique and private sources.

9. FOL :

a) satisfactory supply so far;

b) stocks and replenishment being investigated.

10. Radio Communications : Liaison with Leopoldville will be established within 3-4 days.

11. Aircraft :

a) Col. Lasmar uses small private aircraft for inspections;

b) Contingent received support 30-31 July for urgent actions.

12. Billeting, Dry Storage : Former Belgian army camp provides very adequate facilities.

13. Laundry, haircutting, clothing : services being organised.

D. INTELLIGENCE

14. Force Publique : 3000 troops have been disarmed by Tunisian contingent.

15. Belgian Forces : One company at airport. No indication on their date of departure.

ANNEX I - Cont.16. Population :

a) in Luluaibourg, risks of clashes between tribes Balubas and Luluas; incidents took place between them particularly at night; hundreds of Balubas are leaving the city by trucks and rail in the direction of Bakwanga (south). Of 1000 Europeans who were living in the city before the troubles, there remain now about 100; some of these are planning to leave.

b) tribal battles are taking place in several areas, in particular in the Tshikapi area.

c) the relations between the population and the contingent are good.

17. AQ BRANCH

17. Logistics back-up : being organised at full speed.

18. Finance : FrC. 1 500.000.- given by UN Finance Officer to Col. Lasmar for local procurement and indemnity for troops.

ENCLOSURE

Detailed report on local procurement in Luluabourg.

ANNEX IISTANLEYVILLESummary of situation and important actions taken by mission

Contingent : 1800 Ethiopian troops.

Seen : Lt.Col. GIZAU, COS, Ethiopian Forces, M. Dufour, UN staff member (P4) in charge of local procurement.

A. GENERAL SITUATION

In Stanleyville, the situation is relatively quiet but tense; there are still some incidents between the Force Publique and Belgian civilians, but no grave consequences. In a camp there are 2000 armed men of the Force Publique. In Bonia, where several serious incidents took place several days ago, there is a platoon of the Belgian army. The relations of the contingent with the population are friendly.

B. OPERATIONSC. Communications :

a) constant on-the-spot inspections by commander who uses Sabena aircraft;

b) Ethiopian-owned radio-communications with and between outposts, with Leo and Addis Ababa.

4. Order of Battle : given to Major Hunt.

4. Conditions of roads : poor to satisfactory.

LOCAL PROCUREMENT FOR TROOPSFoodstuffs and supplies :

a) available locally (stocks and cold and dry storage being inventoried) but C rations (appreciated by troops) needed.

b) UN administrative machinery for procurement being organised; has taken dynamic start.

6. Vehicles

30 vehicles being rented locally; no immediate major transport problems.

POL

Obtained from Shell, no immediate problems.

8. Radio-communications : as indicated under 2.
9. Aircraft : Contingent uses Sabena DC 3 and DC 4 plus small private aircraft for inspections.
10. Billeting : no problem.
11. Laundry, haircutting and clothing : being organised.

C. INTELLIGENCE

See A.

D. AQ BRANCH

12. Logistics back-up : being organised.
13. Finance : a UN staff member is assigned permanently to contingent Hqs

ENCLOSURE

Detailed report on local procurement in Stanleyville.

ANNEX IIICOQUILHATVILLESummary of situation and important actions taken by mission

Contingent : 117 Moroccan troops in Coquilhatville
31 Moroccan troops in Buende

Seen : Capt. BOUGRENE, Company Commander, and officers.

A. GENERAL SITUATION

1. The situation is described by Capt. Bougrene as serious, with possible troubles among the population on the 31 July and following days. The Capt. says that violent troubles are to be expected if about 7000 of now unemployed people do not receive shortly their July salary. There are rumours that no salary will be paid and there is an evidence of animosity of part of the population against their own leaders. The general situation is aggravated by the recent arrival in Coquilhatville of an armed section from the Force Publique. In the local Coquilhatville camp (Leopold II) there are 350 disarmed men of the Force Publique but the main cause of apprehension is that there are 1150 armed men of the Force Publique in IRUBU (100 km. S-W of Coquilhatville), in a former Belgian army camp. Belgian officers left the camp three days ago and there is a certain agitation mainly due to the nomination of new Congolese officers. This force has at its disposal two boats (capacity : 150 men each) which could be used for transport to Coquilhatville. So far, relations between the contingent and population / Force Publique are good. The Moroccan contingent is occupying the strategic points of the city and the main installations and buildings (Airport, Provincial Govt. Building, Radio Station; Post Office, Bank, Water Supply, etc.). The commander feels that if serious troubles take place he would not have enough men to cope with the situation.

B. OPERATIONS

2. Communications : by radio between Leopoldville and Coquilhatville and between units occupying key posts in Coquilhatville (Moroccan-owned equipment).

ANNEX III - cont.

3. Disposition of Moroccan troops in Coquilhatville : they occupy key positions in the area (see A.1 above).
4. Reinforcements of troops : In view of the situation, Capt. Bougrene requests reinforcements to be sent to Buende, where he has only 31 men. He suggests that 120 additional men and 10 jeeps be sent to this area. By the time these reinforcements have arrived, and according to the latest developments, he may have to keep some of them in Coquilhatville.

C. LOCAL PROCUREMENT FOR TROOPS5. Foodstuffs :

- a) Hot meals supplied to contingent by Provincial Government against payment;
- b) Contingent has 4 days C rations (they will only be used in case of necessity);
- c) local procurement being organised.

6. Vehicles : Company uses 2 jeeps, 2 pick-ups, 3 trucks and 2 armoured cars, all released to the contingent by the Belgian troops. Capt. Bougrene will give more information about the origin of these vehicles, their nomenclature and state. One private car has been placed at the disposal of Capt. Bougrene by the Provincial Govt.

7. POL

- a) POL for cars is available locally; stocks are being inventoried;
- b) considerable aviation POL at airport.

8. Billeting : Organised; no immediate problem.

D. INTELLIGENCE9. Force Publique

- a) Coquilhatville Camp Léo II
350 men disarmed,
1st section, armed, just arrived from BIKORO, requested by Provincial President.

ANNEX III - cont.

- b) Camp IREBU : (100 km. SW from Coquilhatville) :
 1150 men, well armed, (including automatic weapons and food). They have two boats with a capacity of 150 each. These men were under the command of Belgian officers a few days ago. Since the latter have left, there is a certain agitation which started with the nomination of Congolese officers. Capt. Bougrene considers that there is a possibility that this force would leave their camp and create trouble.

10. Belgian troops :

- a) Last contingent left 30 July by two C 119s;
 b) one C 119 coming from Libenge stopped shortly at airport 30 July at 1630 hrs. On request from Moroccan officer, the Belgian soldiers left their arms in the aircraft.

11. Local population :

- a) friendly with Moroccan troops;
 b) insist that remaining Belgian civilian should not leave the city (they are about 100 against 2000 before the troubles);
 c) is extremely concerned with payment of salaries at the end of the month. Serious possibility of troubles by 7500 unemployed men against their own leaders.

E. AQ BRANCH

12. Logistics back-up : being organised.
 13. Finance : FrC. 250.000.- given to Capt. Bougrene for local payment and troop indemnity.
 14. Radio communications : Exist between key points in Coquilhatville and from P.C. to General Kittani in Leopoldville.
 15. Aircraft facilities : None. Capt. Bougrene requests a small plane for communications, particularly for missions to Boende (1 day's trip by road and boat).
-