

(1202/61)



BRITISH EMBASSY,

B.P. 8049,

LEOPOLDVILLE.

September 28, 1961.

A-2295

Monsieur Poujoulat,

The Governor of Uganda has been informed by the U.S. Consul at Kampala that five C.124 aircraft will carry Indian troops for the United Nations from New Delhi to Leopoldville through Entebbe between September 29 and October 2.

The Governor assumes that since the aircraft are due to arrive at Entebbe at night for stops of only six hours' duration there will be no special accommodation required for the troops.

The Governor foresees no difficulties in this particular instance. He has, however, requested this Embassy to bring to your attention the fact that, on account of reconstruction work being undertaken on the main runway at Entebbe, only 8,975 feet will be available from October 2 until further notice and that parking space will be limited from that date. The reconstruction work will continue until May 1962 and further physical restrictions will become necessary before the end of 1961 which may prevent the operation of certain types of aircraft.

The Governor requests that all countries which may wish to use the airport at Entebbe in connection with U.N. operations in the Congo should be notified of the circumstances described in the previous paragraph. I should be grateful if you would make arrangements accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

J. E. Powell-Jones //

(J.E. Powell-Jones)

Monsieur J. Poujoulat,
Personal Assistant to Dr. Linner,
U.N.O.C.,
Leopoldville.

*It has now been decided that these
planes will fly via Nairobi and
not Entebbe. Sine
29/9*



File

British Embassy,

Leopoldville.

September 27, 1961

Jean Monsieur Poujoulat,

--- I enclose as arranged a message from M. Fournier at Ndola to Dr. Linner about the proposed visit to Leopoldville of the Board of Enquiry which is investigating the accident to the Secretary-General's aircraft.

I enclose additional copies for distribution to Mr. Peche and Air Commodore Morrison.

Yours sincerely,
John Powell Jones

(J. E. Powell-Jones)

Monsieur J. Poujoulat,
United Nations Organisation
in the Congo,
Leopoldville.

Dr. Linner ONUC Leopoldville. Repeat Peché ICAO,
UN Air Commander, Leopoldville and ICAO Montreal for
information.

Members and observers aircraft accident Board of
Inquiry intend visit Leopoldville second October to obtain
information on departure, initial stages of flight and
other related matters DC6 Sedby. Board Chairman Colonel
M.C.H. Barber DCA Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be grateful
for all possible assistance to facilitate this part of the
inquiry. If possible, consider advisable party travel
Ndola Leopoldville via U.N. transport. Suggest Peché
arrange necessary clearance with local authorities. Request
assurance U.N. protection or temporary UN status for non-UN
personnel while in Congo territory. Please arrange hotel
accommodation. Group will consist of Rhodesian officials
Barber, J. Blanchard Simi, M. Madders, Swedish Civairreps A.
Landing, L. Lindman, Transairreps S. Bersson, B. Virving and
self. Please acknowledge and advise soonest. Fournier c/o
Airport Manager Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

UKREL Salisbury.

*Peché taking care of
this after discussion
with him on 27.10
at 1700.*



BRITISH EMBASSY
LEOPOLDVILLE

September 26, 1961

Dear Dr Linner &

--- You may care to have the enclosed copies of
statements by the Foreign Secretary and the
Lord Privy Seal concerning British policy in the
Congo.

Yours sincerely,
H. M. Ambassador

(H. M. Ambassador)

Dr. S. Linner,
Officer-in-Charge,
United Nations Organisation
in the Congo,
Leopoldville.



BULLETIN BRITANNIQUE

**Diffusé par la Service de
Presse et d'Information**

**Ambassade Britannique,
B.P.8049, Leopoldville.**

**Ambassade Britannique,
B.P.178, Brazzaville.**

Le 22 septembre 1961.

N° 6.

LA POLITIQUE BRITANNIQUE AU CONGO.

La déclaration suivante faite à New-York par Lord Home, Ministre britannique des Affaires Etrangères, a été publiée à Londres le 22 septembre :

" Je désire faire la déclaration suivante concernant la politique
" britannique au Congo. Le gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne a
" constamment soutenu la politique des Nations-Unies au Congo,
" telle qu'elle fut déterminée par les diverses résolutions de
" l'Assemblée Générale et du Conseil de Sécurité. Le témoignage
" concret de cet appui est constitué par l'aide substantielle -
" tant financière que matérielle - accordée par le gouvernement
" britannique pour les opérations des Forces des Nations-Unies
" au Congo. Nous avons appuyé totalement l'effort déployé par
" les Nations-Unies pour fonder un Etat congolais unifié. Dans
" cet Etat, le Katanga devrait être incorporé d'une façon telle
" qu'il puisse pleinement remplir sa mission. A notre avis cepen-
" dant, pour être durable, cette unité doit se faire par des
" moyens constitutionnels et pacifiques et non par l'intimidation
" ou la violence. Les différends intérieurs du Congo doivent
" être réglés par les Congolais eux-mêmes. Nous fûmes donc profon-
" dément troublés quand des combats se déclenchèrent récemment au
" Katanga. Nous avons donc immédiatement répondu au Secrétaire -
" Général quand il nous demanda de l'aider à organiser une réunion
" à Ndola. Nous espérons que le cessez-le-feu, qui vient d'être
" établi, ouvrira la voie vers la réconciliation politique inté-
" rieure et permettra un rapide rétablissement d'un climat pacifi-
" que et prospère, dégagé de toutes influences extérieures. Le
" gouvernement britannique continuera à accorder son appui total
" aux Nations-Unies dans leur effort pour atteindre ce but. "

A la suite de la publication de cette déclaration, le porte-parole du Foreign Office à Londres a donné les réponses suivantes aux questions qui lui furent posées:

Interrogé quant au fait de savoir si le gouvernement britannique estimait que les Nations-Unies avaient outrepassé leur mandat en ce qui concerne les opérations au Katanga, le porte-parole déclara qu'il était vain de revenir sur le passé. Le but visé par la déclaration de Lord Home était de réfuter certaines rumeurs absurdemment irresponsables concernant les actions et la politique de la Grande-Bretagne au Katanga.

A la question de savoir si le gouvernement britannique acceptait la responsabilité des actes de Sir Roy Welensky, qui fournit des approvisionnements, des munitions, etc.... aux Forces katangaises, le porte-parole démentit la teneur de la question. Le gouvernement rhodésien a fourni des vivres etc... à la frontière pour les réfugiés, accomplissant ainsi un acte humain. Il avait aussi envoyé des forces militaires à la frontière du Katanga, ce qui semblait une précaution raisonnable pour pallier la menace d'une guerre civile. D'après les renseignements en notre possession, telle fut la

limite des actions de la Rhodésie. Le gouvernement britannique était bien entendu responsable de la politique étrangère de la Rhodésie.

Interrogé sur le point de savoir si le gouvernement britannique appuyait le retrait rapide des mercenaires du Katanga, le porte-parole déclara que le gouvernement soutenait totalement la résolution des Nations-Unies du 21 février, dans laquelle ce point était inclus et qu'il avait pris toutes les dispositions possibles pour retirer les mercenaires de nationalité britannique.

Pressenti quant au retard apporté à la délivrance des autorisations pour le passage des avions de chasse éthiopiens, le porte-parole répondit que la première requête tendant à obtenir la permission de survoler le territoire britannique et de faire le plein de carburant à Entebbe avait été reçue le 16 septembre à Léopoldville et à New-York, requête qui fut suivie d'une lettre du Secrétaire-Général reçue à Londres le 17 septembre. La décision d'autoriser ledit survol et le réapprovisionnement en carburant fut prise le 17 septembre dans l'après-midi et communiquée à New-York au début de la matinée du 18/9. Le porte-parole ajouta que ceci ne semble pas constituer un délai anormal d'après les normes d'aucun gouvernement. D'autre part, pour des raisons principalement d'ordre technique, le départ des avions d'Ethiopie fut retardé de plusieurs jours après que l'autorisation de survol eut été accordée.

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NOUVELLES DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE

**Diffusé par la Service de
Presse et d'Information**

**Ambassade Britannique
B.P. 8049, Léopoldville**

**Ambassade Britannique
B.P.178, Brazzaville**

Le 25 septembre 1961.

N° 40.

Vendredi soir, 22 septembre, le Lord du Sceau Privé, M. Edward Heath, a prononcé un discours à Bexley (Kent), localité de sa circonscription. Nous publions ci-après un passage de sa déclaration, qui a trait au Congo :

" Tous, nous accueillons chaleureusement l'annonce du cessez-le-feu au Katanga. Celui-ci ouvre une voie nouvelle pour un travail constructif de réconciliation au Congo. C'est la seule façon d'aboutir à une paix réelle et de poser des fondations solides pour un règlement durable du problème congolais. Le gouvernement britannique a toujours estimé que tel devait être le but des Nations-Unies au Congo. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement britannique a accordé un appui total aux Nations-Unies pour l'application des résolutions adoptées par l'Assemblée et le Conseil de Sécurité. Telle a été sa politique constante.

" Nous avons toujours cru en l'unité du Congo, dans les limites de ses frontières actuelles, permettant à l'ensemble de la population congolaise de jouir de l'indépendance dans un climat pacifique. Nous n'avons jamais cessé de reconnaître M. Kasavubu comme Président de tout le territoire de la République du Congo. Nous avons appuyé la formation d'un gouvernement central élu constitutionnellement et libre de toute ingérence, quelle que soit son origine. Nous avons accueilli avec satisfaction le retour à un régime parlementaire et la formation d'un gouvernement central sous la direction compétente de M. Cyrille Adoula.

" L'arrangement que M. Adoula a pu conclure avec le régime de Stanleyville est un exemple de la réconciliation pour laquelle, depuis si longtemps, nous insistons auprès des différentes tendances du Congo. Nous avons toujours espéré une réconciliation entre le gouvernement central et le gouvernement provincial du Katanga.

" Le gouvernement britannique n'a jamais soutenu la sécession du Katanga et ne la favorise pas davantage à l'heure actuelle. Nous n'avons jamais encouragé M. Tshombé à poursuivre une telle politique. En fait, l'influence que nous pouvons exercer sur M. Tshombé a toujours été utilisée dans le sens d'une réconciliation avec le gouvernement central congolais. Nous estimons que le Congo ne peut devenir un état stable et économiquement viable sans la participation du Katanga. L'avenir du Katanga doit évoluer avec celui du reste du pays, au développement duquel il peut contribuer dans une si large mesure. De plus, je pense que la majorité de ceux qui ont des engagements commerciaux et industriels dans ce territoire partagent mon point de vue pour des raisons de saine économie. Telle est notre position à l'égard du Congo et de ses problèmes.

" Notre pays a été l'une des rares nations à apporter une pleine contribution aux frais de l'opération des Nations-Unies au Congo.

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" En fait, la Grande-Bretagne a payé beaucoup plus que sa part.
 " Nous n'avons jamais été contactés en vue de fournir des forces
 " militaires mais plusieurs contingents des forces des Nations -
 " Unies ont été mis à la disposition de l'Organisation par des
 " membres du Commonwealth. Nous avons été heureux de pouvoir ai-
 " der ces troupes en fournissant, quand cela s'avérait nécessai-
 " re, des avions de la Royal Air Force pour leur transport au
 " Congo. Nous avons coopéré avec les Nations-Unies, en essayant
 " d'obtenir le retrait des mercenaires étrangers. Nous avons re-
 " tiré ou annulé les passeports des ressortissants britanniques
 " ayant servi dans l'armée de M. Tshombé et nos représentants ont
 " fait tout leur possible pour les convaincre de quitter le pays.
 " De tout ceci, il ressort clairement qu'il n'a jamais été ques-
 " tion pour le Royaume-Uni de faire obstruction à l'action des
 " Nations-Unies au Congo. Nous leur avons accordé un soutien to-
 " tal parce que nous estimons que nos objectifs, parmi lesquels
 " figure l'inclusion pacifique du Katanga dans un Congo uni,
 " sont identiques à ceux des Nations-Unies.

" Les buts poursuivis par les Nations-Unies figurent dans les
 " résolutions adoptées de temps à autre par le Conseil de Sécuri-
 " té et par l'Assemblée. Certains paragraphes de ces résolutions
 " conditionnent la manière dont les opérations des Nations-Unies
 " doivent être menées. La résolution votée par le Conseil de Sécu-
 " rité, en date du 9 août 1960, et aux termes de laquelle les
 " Forces des Nations-Unies devaient entrer au Katanga si l'on dé-
 " sirait que les résolutions précédentes soient pleinement appli-
 " quées, stipulait : " Les Forces des Nations-Unies au Congo ne
 " prendront aucune position, n'interviendront en aucune façon ou
 " ne seront utilisées en aucune manière pour influencer l'issue
 " d'un quelconque conflit interne, constitutionnel ou autre.
 " Ceci est de la plus haute importance . "

" La résolution du 21 février, qui exigeait entr'autres l'expulsion
 " des mercenaires et conseillers politiques étrangers du Congo,
 " comportait, dans son préambule, un paragraphe disant : " Nous
 " sommes convaincus que la solution du problème repose entre les
 " mains des Congolais eux-mêmes, en-dehors de toute intervention
 " extérieure et qu'il ne peut y avoir de solution sans concilia-
 " tion." Ce paragraphe poursuivait comme suit : " De plus, nous
 " sommes convaincus que le fait d'imposer une solution quelcon-
 " que - incluant la formation d'un gouvernement - ne reposant
 " pas sur une réconciliation sincère, loin d'apporter une amélio-
 " ration, augmenterait - au contraire - dans une large mesure le
 " danger d'un conflit interne au Congo et constituerait une mena-
 " ce pour la paix et la sécurité dans le monde ".

" La même résolution insistait pour " que les Nations-Unies pren-
 " nent immédiatement toutes les mesures propres à prévenir une
 " guerre civile au Congo et négocier un cessez-le-feu, mettant fin
 " à toutes les opérations militaires, aux manifestations de violen-
 " ce et qu'elles aient, au besoin mais en dernier ressort, recours
 " ./.

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" aux armes.

" Lors du débat du Conseil de Sécurité, le délégué britannique,
" en acceptant les termes " le recours aux armes au besoin mais
" en dernier ressort ", stipula clairement qu'il entendait par
" là qu'il ne serait pas question d'employer la force pour appli-
" quer la résolution avant d'avoir tenté de le faire par la négo-
" ciation, la conciliation et autres mesures pacifiques.

" C'est parce que nous avons attaché une telle importance à ces
" paragraphes de résolutions que les événements du 13 septembre
" nous ont à ce point surpris. Il y eut une multitude de questions
" tendant à savoir ce qui se passait. La pensée que les Forces des
" Nations-Unies combattaient des Congolais au Katanga nous remplit
" de consternation. Plusieurs rapports contradictoires concernant
" le but de leur action furent publiés par les porte-parole des
" Nations-Unies. Si le but poursuivi était de réaliser une action
" de police pour l'expulsion des mercenaires - ce qui avait été
" autorisé par la résolution du 21 février -, l'opération menée
" était compréhensible. Mais l'explication officielle de l'action
" donne une impression totalement différente. Il en ressort qu'il
" semble avoir été fait usage de la force pour mettre un terme à
" l'existence du gouvernement provincial du Katanga. Si cela s'a-
" vérerait exact, nous estimons que les Nations-Unies auraient ou -
" trepassé leur mandat. Nous nous sommes immédiatement renseignés
" afin de savoir quel but les Forces des Nations-Unies poursui -
" vaient en agissant de la sorte. En tant que membre de l'Organi-
" sation et du Conseil de Sécurité, nous étions parfaitement en
" droit d'agir ainsi. Etant donné les circonstances, c'était même
" notre devoir.

" Le 7 septembre, c'est-à-dire quelques jours avant que ces évé -
" nements ne se produisent, le Premier Ministre avait décidé d'en-
" voyer Lord Lansdowne au Congo pour établir un rapport objectif
" de la situation. Cette décision fut accueillie favorablement,
" tant par M. Adoula que par M. Hammarskjöld. C'est le 16 septem-
" bre, à Léopoldville, que nous avons reçu de ce dernier une ex -
" plication autoritaire des intentions des Nations-Unies. Selon
" M. Hammarskjöld, les Nations-Unies avaient envisagé une action
" limitée contre les fonctionnaires étrangers de la Sûreté. Ensui-
" te cependant, les combats prirent une envergure que les Nations-
" Unies n'avaient certainement pas souhaitée ni prévue.

" Au moment de cet entretien, les parties opposées dans le conflit
" parlaient d'un cessez-le-feu. M. Hammarskjöld demanda à Lord
" Lansdowne de l'aider à organiser une réunion avec M. Tshombé, à
" Ndola, à la frontière de la Rhodésie du Nord, cet endroit lui
" semblant le plus approprié. C'est ainsi que le Secrétaire Général
" en personne entreprit, une fois de plus, une mission de réconcili-
" ation. Hélas, elle se termina en tragédie.

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"Une enquête concernant l'accident d'aviation de M. Hammarskjöld
"est menée par des experts désignés par le gouvernement fédéral,
"parmi lesquels des représentants du gouvernement suédois, de
"l'Organisation Internationale de l'Aviation Civile, des proprié-
"taires de l'appareil et de l'Association Internationale des pilo-
"tes aériens. Le Premier Ministre de la Fédération a annoncé que,
"lorsque l'enquête préliminaire sera terminée, une enquête publique
"sera menée et les Nations-Unies, le gouvernement suédois et le
"gouvernement britannique seront invités à y envoyer des experts-
"assesseurs. Le rapport, qui sera établi à l'issue de celle-ci, sera
"transmis aux Nations-Unies pour être communiqué aux pays membres.
"Entretiens, cependant, des accusations scandaleuses ont été for-
"mulées concernant les circonstances de la mort du Secrétaire-Géné-
"ral. Il est, en effet, absolument impensable que le gouvernement
"britannique puisse d'une façon ou l'autre être rendu responsable
"de cet accident et je démens avec la plus extrême énergie des
"accusations aussi extravagantes.

"J'aimerais insister de la façon la plus formelle sur le fait que
"l'initiative d'une rencontre avec M. Tshombé émane de M. Hammar-
"skjöld. C'est lui qui proposa Ndola comme lieu de rencontre et
"naturellement le gouvernement britannique et celui de la Fédéra-
"tion firent tout leur possible pour fournir un maximum de facilités
"en vue de cette réunion. Il s'agissait d'une rencontre décisive
"que tous nous souhaitions.

"Nous devons maintenant nous tourner vers l'avenir.

"Il apparaît que M. Khiari, adjoint du représentant des Nations -
"Unies au Congo et M. Tshombé se sont mis d'accord à Ndola sur les
"conditions d'un cessez-le-feu. Par expérience, nous savons qu'il
"existe un risque que, par suite de l'insuffisance des moyens de
"communications et d'autres difficultés, le cessez-le-feu ne sera
"pas immédiatement et totalement appliqué. Le gouvernement britan-
"nique insiste pour que tous les intéressés manifestent fermeté et
"patience pour respecter le cessez-le-feu. J'ai la conviction que,
"maintenant qu'un cessez-le-feu a été établi, le pas suivant con-
"siste à obtenir que M. Tshombé entre en pourparlers avec M. Adoula,
"afin d'établir des relations entre le Katanga et le gouvernement
"central, dans le cadre de la constitution congolaise.

"M. Adoula a fait preuve de beaucoup d'habileté en réalisant l'uni-
"té d'une grande partie du Congo. Je lui demande maintenant de fai-
"re usage de ces mêmes dons pour créer un climat de confiance et
"amener le gouvernement central et le gouvernement provincial du Ka-
"tanga à se réconcilier. Le gouvernement britannique a signalé à
"M. Tshombé qu'il n'a soutenu et ne soutiendra aucune politique de
"sécession. Nous l'avons encouragé, par tous les moyens en notre
"possession, à entamer des pourparlers avec le Premier Ministre du
"gouvernement central. Le gouvernement britannique a saisi et sai-

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" ra toutes les occasions pour convaincre fermement M. Tshombé
" de ce point de vue.

" En même temps, nous sommes heureux de voir la déclaration de
" M. Khiari, qui stipule que les relations futures entre le
" Katanga et le gouvernement central congolais devront être me-
" nées par les Congolais eux-mêmes, les Nations-Unies restant res -
" ponsables de l'application des résolutions des Nations-Unies.
" Cette opinion concorde totalement avec les vues du gouvernement
" britannique... Aucune solution ne peut être imposée. Mais nous
" espérons que les Nations-Unies joueront un rôle actif pour amener
" le gouvernement central et le gouvernement provincial du Katanga
" à se réconcilier par des moyens pacifiques. Il est urgent de pren-
" dre toutes les dispositions voulues pour atteindre ce but. Un ac-
" cord de cessez-le-feu a été conclu mais une tension subsiste.
" Il n'y a pas de temps à perdre.

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BRITISH EMBASSY
LEOPOLDVILLE

(1018/61)

September 22, 1961

Dear Dr Linner. &

--- You may care to have the enclosed statement issued by the Rhodesian Government today concerning the arrangements for the official enquiry into the accident to the Secretary-General's aircraft.

Yours sincerely,
J. M. H. Riche

(H. M. Ambassador)

Dr. S. Linner,
Officer-in-Charge,
United Nations Organisation
in the Congo,
Leopoldville.

STATEMENT BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act the following persons have been appointed to carry out an inquiry into the cause of the accident in which Mr. D. Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation and other persons lost their lives, and to report their findings to the Federal Minister of Transport. Lt. Col. M. C. H. Barber, D.F.C., Federal Director of Civil Aviation. J. Blanchard Sims, Senior Operations Officer, Federal Department of Civil Aviation. M. Madders, Chief Inspector of Aircraft, Federal Department of Civil Aviation, Wing Commander E. Evans, Air Adviser and Senior Air Liaison Officer, British High Commission in the Federation.

In terms of Annex 13 to the International Civil Aviation Organisation Convention, the State of registry of the aircraft (in this case Sweden) is entitled to appoint an accredited representative (with advisers) to be present at the inquiry. This right has been exercised by the Swedish Government which has appointed Mr. M. Landin, Senior Officer, Royal Board of Civil Aviation, Accidents Investigation and Operation Branch, Stockholm, and three advisers for the purpose. These officials are already in Ndola and are participating in the inquiry.

Representatives of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, Montreal, of the owners of the aircraft, and of the International Airlines Pilots Association, are also at Ndola and every facility has been afforded to them to enable them to participate effectively in the inquiry.

In addition, Squadron Leader Stephens of the Royal Air Force, and pathologist with an international reputation in the field of aircraft accident investigations, has been flown out from England to examine the bodies of those killed in the crash.

This initial inquiry, which has been in progress since the day on which the accident occurred, is essential in order to ensure that all the available technical evidence bearing on the

/accident

accident is collected and evaluated at the earliest possible moment.

The Federal Aviation Act, however, also provides that, where it appears to the Minister of Transport that it is expedient to hold a public enquiry into the causes and circumstances of an accident he may appoint a commissioner or commissioners for that purpose.

In view of the circumstances surrounding the accident and its major international significances, the Minister of Transport has decided to exercise his powers in this respect and it is the Federal Government's intention to appoint commissioners for the holding of a public enquiry without delay.

It is not possible at this stage to announce the names of the commissioners who will be so appointed, but it can be stated that the Federal Government proposes to invite the United Nations Organisation and the Swedish Government to nominate expert assessors to assist in the enquiry. A similar invitation will be sent to the British Government in respect of the nomination of an expert from the Accidents Investigation Branch of the Ministry of Aviation.

When the findings of the public enquiry are made known, it is the Federal Government's intention to send copies of the report to the United Nations Organisation, in order that it can be circulated to Member States.

Mr Cox Mr



82

With the compliments of
HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
AMBASSADOR

LEOPOLDVILLE
CONGO REPUBLIC

September 21, 1961



BRITISH EMBASSY
LEOPOLDVILLE

Message received from President Tshombe, with a request
that it be transmitted to the United Nations in
Leopoldville

"Despite the cease fire convention the U.N. forces proceeded this morning at 9 a.m. in Albertville to make many arrests of civilians including medical doctors of the government. The U.N. has continued unlawfully property of persons by plundering in many private houses. The U.N. bombarded the native centre with many casualties, the offices of the native centre completely plundered after removed. The Indian soldiers continue destruction of houses and have raped women.

Signed Tshombe"



With the compliments of
HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
AMBASSADOR

Dr. S. Linner,
United Nations Special Representative.

LEOPOLDVILLE
CONGO REPUBLIC

September 18, 1961

File
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President Tshombe has asked that following message should be passed to the representative of the U.N. in Leopoldville.

Begins.

The President presents his compliments to the Representative of the U.N. in Leopoldville and informs him that before leaving Elisabethville he ordered a cease fire which was immediately broken by a new attack by Indians and U.N. troops against Katanga gendarmes at Albertville Airport. Two Katanga gendarmes were arrested. Fire was opened with automatic weapons against the commander of the Katanga gendarmerie and his jeep was completely destroyed. Three mortar shells were fired into the heart of Albertville. The strategic points in the town were immediately occupied by the United Nations.

2. A Katanga lieutenant was yesterday attacked near the Tunnel in Elisabethville while he was alone and unarmed in a jeep. From Elisabethville U.N. reinforcements were sent to Jadotville where they were, however, immediately repulsed by Katanga troops.

3. In accordance with the last message of the U.N. Secretary General, President Tshombe has been waiting since September 17 to meet Mr. Hammarskjold at Ndola or Kitwe to put a complete stop to this state of affairs. Ends.

sent to N.Y.
by Telex
18. IX. 61





Ndola

BRITISH EMBASSY
LEOPOLDVILLE

(1018/61)

8

September 18, 1961

File

Dear Dr Linner,

The following message from the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom has been transmitted to the United Nations Secretariat at New York:-

"My Government are most concerned to hear that the aircraft which was carrying the Secretary-General to Ndola is missing. We are making arrangements for all available British aircraft to join in the search."

Yours sincerely
D.M.H. Riches
(D. M. H. Riches)

Dr. S. Linner,
Officer-in-Charge,
United Nations Organisation
in the Congo,
Leopoldville.

17 September 1961

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

With reference to our discussion of today concerning the overflight and fuel stops of Ethiopian jet trainer fighters in Kenya and Uganda, I wish, in accordance with your desire, to inform you as follows:

1. Since the afternoon of 14 September, a Fuga Magister jet fighter made a total of about 15 raids on Elisabethville city and airport, Kamina and Jadotville. During these raids, the Fuga Magister fighter bombed and strafed UN troops, machine gunned the control tower and labourers on the airfield, threw bombs on objects inside the Elisabethville city limits such as the refugee camp, the Lido Hotel and the residence of the UN representative, and attacked airplanes both in the air and on the ground, destroying two DC-4 owned by commercial companies and hitting several other planes, including a DC-3 evacuating casualties. These attacks had as a direct result, as far as could be ascertained so far from as yet incomplete reports, at least 3 fatal casualties to Congolese civilians. In addition about 20 civilians were injured in the strafing and bombing raids, and the transport of supplies as well as the evacuation of wounded or civilian refugees became too risky for both crews and passengers to permit their continuance.

2. In response to my urgent request to several governments likely to be able to supply to ONUC jet fighter planes for the purpose of preventing the continuation of these indiscriminate attacks by the Fuga Magister plane, the Government of Ethiopia speedily offered to make available 3 jet trainer fighters which were ready for dispatch to Kamina on 17 September 1961.

3. As the sole reason for bringing in these 3 planes is the need to neutralize the activities of the Fuga Magister jet fighter, activities which represent a grave danger to human lives and which have been directed in a way which clearly goes beyond any defensible purpose, you will appreciate that the 3 planes will not be used for any other military ends. Accordingly, I have given specific instructions to the UN Command that these Ethiopian jet trainer fighters are to be used exclusively for protection and action against the Fuga Magister and not in any other manner.

His Excellency Mr. D.M.H. Riches
British Ambassador
Leopoldville

Sincerely,

Dag Hammarskjöld
Secretary-General

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry
No.

Top Secret.
Secret.
Confidential.
Restricted.
Open.

Draft.

EV-449

Telegram via U.N. channels to
Mr. Dunnett, British Consul, Elisabethville,
from Mr. Riches, British Ambassador in
Leopoldville.

U.N. HAVE A REPORT THAT M. TSHOMBE MAY
BE AT H.M. CONSULATE.

PLEASE INFORM MR. O'BRIEN AND MYSELF
WHETHER THIS IS CORRECT.

IF M. TSHOMBE SHOULD BE AT THE CONSULATE
YOU SHOULD DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ARRANGE
A MEETING BETWEEN HIM AND MR. O'BRIEN IN
ORDER TO BRING ABOUT A CEASE-FIRE.





142/61

72

BRITISH EMBASSY
B. P. 8049
Leopoldville, Congo Republic

June 7, 1961.

Dear John

Thank you for all that you personally, and your Organisation, did for the Countess de Panat (Van Hoegaerden) in Goma and while she was here. She left without difficulty for Usumbura early this morning, en route for Entebbe and Kampala. I understand from Colonel Nixon that arrangements had been completed for her luggage, her car, possibly her dog, and a draft lease on her house, all to be sent via her former husband in Bukavu to join her in Usumbura. Could I therefore also please take this opportunity to ask you to pass on to the Malayan forces officially the thanks which I (on her behalf also) have already given to the Colonel?

There are two points of tidying-up left. I enclose 2,000 francs in cash; could it please be passed through your channels to Goma, to pay the house servants the cash that apparently she feels is due to them? Also, she has given me a note of her remaining claim against the United Nations, which according to her account amounts to Frs. 7,950 in all. For my record, can you please ask the appropriate Claims Department to arrange to let me know eventually what settlement, if any, is agreed with her?

Yours sincerely
F. Sedgwick-Jell

(F. Sedgwick-Jell)

J. Kelly, Esq.,
Personal Assistant to
the Special Representative,
UNITED NATIONS.

A-1283
N.Y. 3632
A-1435

British Embassy,
Leopoldville.

(9091/61)

June 3, 1961

Dear Dr. Linner

We discussed yesterday your letter of May 29 informing me that U.N. facilities could no longer be made available for transmitting messages between the Embassy and H.M. Consul in Stanleyville. I should like to ask that this decision be reconsidered and permission given for the continued use of these facilities. It is not, I fear, the case that "normal communications" have been restored between Stanleyville and Leopoldville. There is still censorship in operation in Stanleyville which effectively prevents any correspondence being done through the ordinary postal services. There is also a ban, intermittently applied, on all printed material, including newspapers. You may remember that on the 27th of May you told me that you regarded the appointment of a British Consul in Stanleyville as being of very considerable value to the U.N., an opinion which I quoted to London in connexion with Foreign Office consideration of a replacement for Alexander when he leaves in July. A Consul, however, would have greatly diminished value if he had not free and reliable communication with this Embassy at all times. We have a considerable number of British missionaries in the province.

As there is only one other career Consul (French) in Stanleyville, it does not seem likely that the privilege of using U.N. channels for communication with Leopoldville need cause apprehension that the U.N. will receive other and possibly embarrassing requests for similar services. If indeed you ever did, the position could then be reviewed.

I hope therefore you will see your way to seek new instructions on this matter.

*Yours sincerely
Ian Scott*

(I. D. Scott)

Dr. S. Linner,
Officer in Charge of the
United Nations Mission in the Congo,
Leopoldville.

10 June 1

Dr. S. LINNER

J.D.R. KELLY

Economic Mission from Kivu to Uganda

1. The United Kingdom Embassy has, on instructions from London, made representations to ONUC on the following matter :
2. On 12 May, the Governor of Uganda received a cable from Mr. Fitzgerald proposing that a trade mission from Kivu accompanied by ONUC representatives should visit Uganda.
3. On 16 May, the Governor received a second cable from Mr. Fitzgerald, giving the names of members of the mission and stating that they would arrive in Entebbe the following day, 17 May.
4. On 17 May, the trade mission arrived, including Mr. Cuperus of ONUC, Mr. Mussa, and other members of the Kivu Provincial Government. However, in addition, Mr. Bisukiro, Minister of Foreign Trade in the Gizenga Government also arrived along with an Adviser, Mr. Lassiry and an Assistant, Mr. Kabale and two Belgian advisers, Mr. Van Der Poit and Mr. Pattoire. The meeting took place with the Uganda Government but Mr. Bisukiro did not participate, having for unknown reasons gone to Kampala.
5. Her Majesty's Government is not in relationship with the Gizenga "Government" and feels that it, as well as the Governor of Uganda, were placed in an embarrassing position by having to deal with representatives of the Gizenga "Government". The Governor was informed of the names of the delegation only on 16 May, too late for him to take any action.

6. H.M.G. welcome discussions with ONUC, and have no objection to dealing with the Kivu Provincial Government. However, they, and the Governor of Uganda would not have agreed to enter into discussions with the Gizenga "Government" had they known in advance of the presence in the mission of representatives of that "Government".

7. The U.K. Embassy decided to make the representation to ONUC on the basis of a verbal representation from the Counsellor, Mr. Powell Jones, to myself, but hope that the incident will not be repeated.

30 May 1961

Dear Mr. Micuta,

I have sent ^{you} to-day separately, by pouch,
a parcel from the British Embassy in Leopoldville for
delivery to Mr. Alexander in Stanleyville.

With best regards,

Yours,

J.D.R.KELLY

Assistant to the Special Repre-
sentative

Mr. W. MICUTA
ONUC Civilian Officer
Stanleyville

RECU DE L'ONU un pli adressé à M. His Excellency, Mr. I.D. Scott
British Ambassador, Leopoldville

D. Scott.

Léopoldville, le 29 mai

à 4 heures

CONFIDENTIAL

29 May 1961

Excellency,

You will recall that in December of last year, when telecommunications and mail services between Leopoldville and Stanleyville became irregular and insecure, we had agreed that, as an exceptional emergency measure and for humanitarian reasons, UN facilities could be made available for transmitting messages between your Embassy and the British Consulate in Stanleyville.

I have now been instructed to inform you that, in the light of the re-establishment of normal communications facilities between Leopoldville and Stanleyville, such an exception from the regulations governing the use of UN pouch and telecommunications facilities could no longer be considered as justified.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sture Linner
Officer in Charge of the
United Nations Mission in the Congo

His Excellency
Mr. I.D. Scott
British Ambassador
Leopoldville

ROUTING SLIP

TO .

Mr J. Kelly,

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

the three cases
are delivered to
Office 1C New Ctl
ADJTL by Wed
morning they will
be taken
Suggest they be
addressed C/o
Mr Tackner & latter be
informed

DATE

FROM

5/61

J J Casely.



BRITISH EMBASSY,
LEOPOLDVILLE,

(9071/61)

May 18, 1961.

Dear John

SV-338

I believe that Dick Langridge mentioned to you the request we have had from Ian Alexander, H.M. Consul in Stanleyville, for a supply of liquor for official functions in connexion with his representative duties in Stanleyville.

As you know H.M. representatives each year give an official party in honour of the Queens birthday. Alexander is planning to give such a party in Stanleyville on June 8 and has asked to be supplied with two cases of whisky and one case of gin for this purpose. We have the liquor available; but there is no means of getting it to Alexander except through U.N. channels.* I would be very grateful therefore if you could be so good as to allow the transport of the three cases by one of the U.N. planes going to Stanleyville. As time is rather short, Langridge will telephone you early next week to ask whether you can meet this request; and will get in touch with whoever you suggest to make the detailed arrangements.

Yours sincerely,
John Powell Jones
(J.E. Powell-Jones)

Mr. John Kelly,
Assistant to the Special Representative,
Building Royal,
Leopoldville.

* Sabena
refuses to accept
freight for Stanleyville

8 May 1961

Dear Mr. Tickner,

I enclose herewith a letter for Mr. Alexander and I would appreciate if it could be pass on to him.

Yours sincerely,

J.D.R. Kelly
Assistant to the Special Representative

Mr. F.J. Tickner
Chief ONUC Civilian Officer
Stanleyville

British Embassy,
Leopoldville.

May 3, 1961

(1611/61)

Jean John,

LV-119

I shall be very grateful if you can arrange for the following message to be conveyed to Mr. Moyes of the Westcott Mission, Lusambo:-

"From the information available here I think that you would be well advised to withdraw without delay with all the other members of the Westcott Mission to Luluabourg, at least for the time being.

A message from the Home Representative to you stating that he felt strongly that all of your people at Lusambo and Inkongo should leave without delay was relayed to you in a letter from Mr. Scott, who is now in London, but may not have got through."

I have reported to the Foreign Office that I am sending this message through the U.N. I shall be very grateful if you would be so good as to keep me informed of any developments.

Yours very faithfully
John Powell-Jones
(J. E. Powell-Jones)

Mr. John Kelly,
U.N.O.C.,
Leopoldville.



25/1/61

BRITISH EMBASSY

CONSULAR SECTION

B.P.8049, LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo Republic

March 27, 1961

Dear John

We spoke about the British missionaries Mr. and Mrs. L. Waller, from Kole, who were the subject of Gilpin's telegram to you from Luluabourg No. 426-A of March 23 (a copy of which reached us today).

I have telegraphed Usumbura to tell them to expect the Wallers to arrive without passports; and the Consulate will then issue to them the necessary documentation to get them as far as Kenya.

As they will enter Ruanda-Urundi ~~initially~~ without any travel document, I would suggest that instruction to Gilpin could be sent from you, telling him to issue a certificate in lieu of travel documents, saying

- (a) that the British Embassy, Leopoldville have been informed of the travel plans
- (b) that the British Consulate, Usumbua have also been informed and will be prepared to issue documents.

Yours sincerely
Ramin Teh

(F.Sedgwick-Jell)
H.M.Consul

J.Kelly, Esq.,
Office of the Special
Representative of the Secretary-General,
O.N.U.C.,
Leopoldville.

P.A.
British Embassy,
Leopoldville.

(10111/61)

April 15, 1961

My dear Mekki

Earlier this week I told you that I would be forwarding a full account by the staff of the British American Tobacco Company who were arrested in Stanleyville on April 8 of what occurred between the time of their arrest and their departure for Leopoldville on April 11.

Owing to lack of clerical facilities it unfortunately proved impossible to produce this report before the party left for the United Kingdom to-day. I understand, however, that the substance of what occurred in Stanleyville, as reported by me to my Government following the account given to me by Mr. Ashurst, the senior member of the party, on his arrival in Leopoldville, has been conveyed in substance to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the United Kingdom representative in New York and will be available to you. I shall send you a copy of the full report when I receive it from England.

I consider that the U.N. representatives in Stanleyville failed in their duty in not intervening more urgently and more effectively to rescue these British subjects from the dangerous situation in which they were placed on the night of April 8 - 9. I also take strong exception to the party being refused admittance to the U.N. building when they eventually reached it on the morning of April 9 and being kept standing outside in the street, where they were surrounded by a hostile crowd. I have also to protest against the action of the assistant U.N. representative in Stanleyville, Mr. Mitçuta, in accusing the group of British subjects when in the U.N. building and in the presence of U.N. staff and Congolese officials of being "cowards and traitors" because they had expressed a wish to leave Stanleyville. Such conduct must call in question the fitness of this official to continue in his present position and I would ask that an apology be obtained from him.

Yours sincerely
Ian Scott

(I. D. Scott)

H. E. Mr. Mekki Abbas,
Special Representative of the Secretary-General
of the United Nations Organisation
in the Congo,
Leopoldville.



NOTE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE : ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

NOTE FOR THE FILE

On Wednesday 12 April 1961 at approximately 1900 hrs, I received two telephone calls, one from Mr. Lambroschini of the French Embassy, the other from Mr. Langridge ^{of the British Embassy}. Both were about the arrest on the same day at approximately 15.30 hrs of one British subject and two Belgian nationals, Messrs. Lejeune and De Villiers. These three persons, I was told, were surveying a site near the Sanga power plant in Leopoldville for the purpose of drawing up an insurance contract, when a group of ANC mistook them for spies and arrested them.

Mr. Lambroschini and Mr. Langridge both asked for the UN to use its good offices for the release of those persons.

On the following morning, at 9.00 hrs, I got in touch with Mr. Adoula, who promised that he would take remedial action. Two hours later, Mr. Adoula sent me a note stating "le nécessaire est fait auprès du Quartier Général en faveur des trois Européens arrêtés à Sanga".

14 April 1961

JPM
JEAN-PIERRE MARTIN

9/16/64

April 6, 1961

Dear John,

Thank you for your letter of March 28 enclosing a telegram from Luluabourg.

The trouble which you have taken over the British missionaries in the Kasai province is much appreciated and we are very grateful for the help of the United Nations in this matter.

As I told you on the telephone, we also have received an encouraging report from Mr. Moyes at Lusambo.

Yours sincerely,
John Powell-Jones
(J.E. Powell-Jones)
First Secretary

Mr. John KELLY,
ONUC,
LE ROYAL,
LEOPOLDVILLE

28 March 1961

Dear John,

Further to my letter of 25 March,
I enclose a copy of cable 454-A from Luluabourg
concerning the missionaries in Kasai.

Yours sincerely,

J. Kelly,
Assistant to the Special Representative.

Mr. J.E. Powell-Jones
First Secretary and Consul
British Embassy
9 Avenue Beernaert
4e Etage Edifice du Crédit congolais
BP 8049
Léopoldville

8.50
24/3.1

Telegram

SV - 280
SV - 282

IMMEDIATE

to Mr. Alexander, British Consul Stanleyville.
From British Ambassador Leopoldville.

I do not consider that you should accept
expulsion, if you can avoid it, on Gbenye's word
alone. You should seek interviews with Gisenga
and Manzikala and try to gain time. If
authorities insist on expulsion you should ask for
a communication in writing.

SCOTT.

1/11

CODE
CIV-338

MESSAGE FROM MR. ALEXANDER TO AMBASSADOR SCOTT

I was summoned this morning to Gbenye, Minister of the Interior in the so-called Central Government here. With me were the Honorary Consuls for the Netherlands and West Germany. Gbenye recalled Gizenga's letter about the appointment of Ambassadors to Stanleyville and said that as he (Gbenye) could no longer deal with Consuls we must leave the Congo (not only Orientale Province) if Ambassadors were not sent immediately by our respective countries. He added that when he arrived at Leopoldville - and that would be soon - all those Ambassadors who had declined to come to Stanleyville would have to leave the Congo with their staffs and would then have to apply to a Congolese commission for re-admission to the country, and the commission, he emphasized, would take a long time to reach a decision. Gbenye said that Honorary Consuls who had invested money in Orientale Province and were working here could continue their work, but they must immediately cease all consular activities. When we asked what delay he would grant for our departure Gbenye said we should leave on the first available aeroplane for Leopoldville to consult with our respective Embassies, returning with our replies a few days later. We therefore intend to leave on the first Air Congo service, probably on Saturday. When asked about diplomatic privilege for our archives Gbenye said that so far from granting this he would institute a special search of all our papers and effects. Please pass substance of this to French, German and Netherlands Embassies.

Stanleyville, 23 March 1961

25 March 1961

Dear John,

434-H
Further to our conversation of 25 March,
I enclose a copy of the cable from Luluabourg. In
reply I have suggested that they send a patrol for
the missionaries as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

J. Kelly
Assistant to the Special Representative

Mr. J.E. Powell-Jones
First Secretary and Consul
British Embassy
9 Avenue Beernaert
4e Etage Edifice du Crédit Congolais
BP 8049
Leopoldville

4/2
CIV-266

MESSAGE FROM Mr. HONNORAT TO AMBASSADOR CHARPENTIER

Copy British Ambassador

"1. A LA SUITE DE VOS RECENTES INSTRUCTIONS J'AI PU OBTENIR HIER AUDIENCE DE MANZIKALA LEQUEL PRETENDAIT N'ETRE PAS AU COURANT DE LA LETTRE QUE NOUS AVAIT ADRESSE LE "GOUVERNEMENT CENTRAL". MANZIKALA N'A PAS SEMBLE COMPRENDRE AU DEBUT LE BUT DE CETTE VISITE QUE J'AVAIS POURTANT FAITE PREPARER DANS LE SENS INDIQUE PAR SON CHEF DE CABINET ET UN DE SES ATTACHES. IL A D'ABORD JUGE SANS UTILITE L'ENTRETIEN ET A ACCEPTE EN FIN DE MATINEE DE ME RECEVOIR AVEC ALEXANDER. NOUS LUI AVONS EXPLIQUE QUE C'ETAIT SEULEMENT AUPRES DE SON GOUVERNEMENT QUE NOUS ETIONS HABILITES ET UNIQUEMENT POUR UNE TACHE D'ORDRE ADMINISTRATIF ET CONSULAIRE A L'EXCLUSION DE TOUTE PREOCCUPATION POLITIQUE. NOUS AVONS FAIT RESSORTIR QUE PLUSIEURS FOIS AU COURS DE L'HISTOIRE DIPLOMATIQUE CETTE SITUATION S'ETAIT DEJA PRODUITE ET QUE L'OEUVRE AINSI ACCOMPLIE S'ETAIT TOUJOURS SOLDEE A L'AVANTAGE DES 2 PARTIES. APRES AVOIR ARGUE QUE CETTE AFFAIRE N'ETAIT PAS DE SON RESSORT MAIS DE CELUI DU "GOUVERNEMENT CENTRAL" MANZIKALA A FINI PAR DIRE "QU'IL ALLAIT VOIR". AUCUNE MESURE N'A ENCORE ETE PRISE A NOTRE RENCONTRE. JE VOUS SERAIS RECONNAISSANT DE COMMUNIQUER CE PARAGRAPHE A MONSIEUR SCOTT.

2. J'AI DE NOUVEAU PARLE DU SORT DE CHAMPAGNE DUFOUR ELVIRE JACMAIN AU GENERAL MACEOIN. JE SOUHAITE QUE CETTE AFFAIRE SOIT REGLEE DANS LES PLUS BREFS DELAIS. ELLE DEVIENT INHUMAINE. JE NE VOIS PLUS COMMENT ABOUTIR AVEC MES SEULS MOYENS.

3. JE VOUS SERAIS RECONNAISSANT D'INFORMER LA SUPERIEURE DES MISSIONNAIRES FRANCISCAINES DE MARIE QUE LES SOEURS DE BASOKO ONT ETE RAMENEES A STANLEYVILLE MERCREDI SOIR PAR UNE PATROUILLE ETHIOPIENNE DE L'ONU QUE A EU A RESOUDRE DE GRAVES DIFFICULTES LORS DE SON PASSAGE A ISANGI. LE COMPORTEMENT DES AUTORITES CONGOLAISES A ISANGI EST TEL QUE J'EPROUVE LES PLUS VIVES INQUIETUDES POUR LES EUROPEENS DE CETTE REGION, EN PARTICULIER POUR 5 AGENTS DE LA LOMAMI. IL N'EST PAS POSSIBLE A CE SUJET DE SAVOIR SI LE GENERAL LUNDULA QUI A PROMIS SON INTERVENTION A FAIT LE NECESSAIRE".

STANLEYVILLE, 4 Mars 1961
cc: A mbassador SCOTT

MESSAGE FROM ALEXANDER AND HONNORAT FOR
AMBASSADORS SCOTT (AND CHARPENTIER.)

"Monsieur le Consul,

J'ai l'honneur de vous notifier, par la présente, que vous êtes tenu d'entrer en contact avec l'Ambassadeur de la Grande-Bretagne (~~France~~) à Léopoldville en vue de transférer l'Ambassade dans la capitale provisoire de la République du Congo, en l'occurrence à Stanleyville, et ce endeans les 6 jours à dater de la réception de la présente. Dépassé ce délai imparti, je ne verrai plus l'utilité de vous garder sur le territoire de la République du Congo, puisque le Gouvernement ne traite pas avec les consulats.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Consul, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée. "

Léopoldville, le 1er Mars 1961

Message pour les Consuls d'Allemagne Fédérale,
de France,
des Pays-Bas et
du Royaume-Uni.

SV-218

Vous ne devez pas répondre à la lettre qui vous a été adressée par M. GIZENGA. Vous demanderez audience au Président du Gouvernement Provincial et vous lui direz que vous êtes chargé uniquement de la protection des biens et des personnes et que, par conséquent, vous n'avez affaire qu'aux autorités de la Province et aux autorités locales.

Vous exprimerez le souhait que M. MANZIKALA continue comme par le passé à faciliter votre tâche de protection./.

MESSAGE FROM Mr. ALEXANDER TO AMBASSADOR SCOTT

- 27/2/61

CIV-240

"United Nations Commander in Paulis reports all heart of Africa missionaries at Ibambi and other centres are safe and well and that they intend to stay in their missions. I yesterday saw Dr. Carrington of Baptist Missionary Society who reported all their members also safe and well. Yesterday I also saw Mr. Larsen of unevangelized fields mission who reports that his members too are safe and in good health."

11 February 1961

Dear Mr. Scott,

I have pleasure in sending you herewith a message we have received from Mr. Alexander in Stanleyville.

Yours faithfully,

J. KELLY

His Excellency
Mr. Ian Scott,
British Ambassador,
Leopoldville

CIV-181

MESSAGE FROM MR. ALEXANDER TO AMBASSADOR SCOTT

The situation is still tense but quiet on the surface as previously described. Disorder has hitherto been avoided and all European population are so far safe. I have been in contact with all UK British and advised them to stay at home, while Americans in Stanleyville are also safe. Normal telephone and telegraph communications are likely to remain cut until the proclaimed three days of mourning are over and I shall maintain close contact with United Nations in asking them to ensure that their situation reports are passed on to you.

Stanleyville
14 February 1961

26 January 1

Ambassador I. D. Scott

F. C. Nwokedi

CIV-79

We have received the following message from our representative in Stanleyville:

"Alexander has requested that the following be transmitted by Mr. Scott to London:

'The British American Tobacco Company, 7 Millbank, London, SW1, for Mr. Ashurst. Received your message from Leo on Wednesday through Alexander, British Consul. We are in close contact with Alexander and acting on his advice. Proposal about evacuation is out of the question at the moment and as isolated group. We are still in daily telephone contact with PREMET and will try to keep contact with BAT through him. Nowers Hunter is remaining in Leo till we judge it is reasonably safe in Stanleyville. All the staff are safe and on compound, except McWilliam, who is in town flat. Best wishes. ' "

Reçu de l'ONU une lettre adressée à

~~Monsieur~~ UK Embassy
Leopoldville

Léopoldville,

Le _____ 1960.

Dunika Scott
for I.D. Scott.

13 December 1960

The following message was received this morning from Stanleyville:

" LIPSCOMB, UNILEVER REPRESENTATIVE FROM ELIZABETA, RELEASED WILL PROBABLY COME TO LEO WITH LEADBITTER TOMORROW TUESDAY. PLEASE INFORM GRIFFITH UNILEVER."

UK CONSUL LEADBITTER"