

Subject Files Regarding Organization  
Structure and Responsibilities  
C/ORG/130/1/3 - Kabongo

05/04/1963 - 06/07/1963

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES S-0730

BOX 11

FILE 6

ACC. DAG 13/1.6.10



org 130/11<sup>3</sup> Kabongo.

ONUC KAMINA

GIVEA 31 POSTNA FROM GILPIN AND GRIGG . YOUR 897 AND  
905 . PRIMO PROJECT FOR REHABILITATION KABONGO PREPARED BY  
KUITENBROUWER AND APPROVED BY YOU SUBMITTED. WILL KEEP YOU  
INFORMED. THREE COPIES OF PROJECT SENT TO YOU. SECUNDO  
REGARDING TRANSFER COTTON SEEDS FROM KAPANGA TO KABONGO  
UNDERSTAND FROM KUITENBROUWER ONLY ASSISTANCE NEEDED FROM  
ONUC REGARDS TRANSPORTATION SEEDS. ACQUISITION AND DISTRIBUTION  
IN HANDS OF SOCIETE IUNCE AND COTONGO. PLEASE CLARIFY WHETHER  
YOU REQUEST AUTHORIZATION TO USE MILITARY VEHICLES FOR TRANSPORT  
SEEDS FROM KAPANGA TO KABONGO TERTIO RECOMMENDATIONS YOUR  
APRIL KABONGO MISSION REGARDING IMPORT LICENSE FIVE MILLION  
FC FOR MR SPYSSCHAERT UNDER STUDY BY MONETARY COUNCIL AND  
DIRECTOR BUREAU ECONOMIC COORDINATION ASKED TO EXPEDITE ACTION

*recd Gilpin*

ms Social Affairs  
Chanc Tel.x50

J.Kuitenbrouwer  
E.C. Grigg  
A. Gilpin  
2 September 1963



B.P. 1509  
LEOPOLDVILLE  
République du Congo

WT. AB/jm  
Your ref: CIV.OPS./1145/63  
ORG 130/1/3 Kamina

2 September 1963

To : Mr A. C. Gilpin, Acting Chief, Civilian Operations  
From : Dr A. Bellerive, Senior WHO Representative  
Subject : HOSPITAL AT KABONGO

Reference is made to your memorandum of 30 August on the above subject. I do not think it advisable to reactivate the hospital at Kabongo if the Dutch Team is going to be repatriated early next year. After the withdrawal of the Dutch Team we might not be in a position to send new doctors to this hospital. Our policy is to maintain services in hospitals where we have already placed WHO and ONUC doctors, but not to open new posts at this stage.

ACTION

17 Giepin 232



cc. to Postma

ORG 120/1/3 K6.

CIV.OPS/1146/63

Le 30 août 1963

A: Monsieur A. Barakat, Directeur, Bureau de Coordination économique

De: James R. Brooks, Chef adjoint des Opérations civiles

Sujet: Relèvement de Kabongo

En avril de l'année en cours, une étude fut entreprise en vue d'exécuter un programme intégré de reconstruction de la ville de Kabongo, laquelle avait été abandonnée pendant deux ans environ par ses habitants. Une mission composée de techniciens de l'OMS, FAO, UNESCO et UIT, sous la direction de M. J. Postma, Administrateur de la Base de Kamina, se rendit dans la région et émit un rapport ainsi que des recommandations sur les dispositions que pourraient prendre les diverses institutions spécialisées pour le relèvement de Kabongo et de la région avoisinante.

Une des recommandations pour assurer la fourniture de marchandises essentielles telles que les denrées alimentaires, fut formulée par un marchand de la place, M. Spysschaert. Il souligna les possibilités de commerce réciproque entre la région de Kabongo et les autres centres du Congo. Il indiqua la richesse en main-d'œuvre de la région, son sol fertile, son climat favorable, sa possibilité de développement considérable. Il suggéra de vendre à la population locale les produits de consommation nécessaires pour lui permettre de préparer les produits locaux à la vente extérieure. Pour mettre en train cette entreprise, M. Spysschaert proposa un quota d'importation de F.C. 5 millions par mois.

Le rapport de la mission précitée recommande que la demande de M. Spysschaert soit accordée et que l'intervention du Chef des Opérations civiles soit invitée par la mission.

Le câble en annexe de M. Postma fait mention de cette recommandation et demande des renseignements sur sa mise à exécution. Du fait de la politique du Conseil monétaire de conclure des conventions avec des compagnies ou individus pour ce genre d'entreprise, je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir étudier cette recommandation et de prendre les mesures que vous considérerez valables.

c.c. Mr. Gilpin ✓  
Mr. Grigg  
Mr. D'Astuges

nm  
JRB 732



4  
31885

4 copies

DRG 130/1/3 + K6

UU LEOGSSKAW025

UU

FF 4UC75

DE 4UC93 26/28

FM ONUC KAMINA

TO ONUC LEO

BT

UNCLUS

ACTION  
*Mr. Gilpin*

KALEQ CLEAR 897 GILPIN INFO KEITENBROUWER FROM POSTMA. REFERING  
TO MY REPORT ON MISSION TO KABONGO DATED 18 APRIL 63 PAGE 5  
PARA 6. WILL BE GRATEFUL FOR ANY INFORMATION ABOUT REQUEST OF MR  
SPYSCHAERT CONCERNING A MONTHLY IMPORT QUOTA OF 5,000,000  
FRANCS WHICH EYE CONSIDER ESSENTIAL FOR THE REHABILITATION OF  
KABONGO.

BT

CFN KALEO CLEAR 897 18 63 5 6 5,000,000

28/1330Z

NNNN



1. Members of the Mission

Mr. J.P.A. Bonnet - FAO, Leopoldville  
 Mr. J. Ulrich - UIT, Leopoldville  
 Mr. G. Foulonneau - UNESCO, Albertville  
 CWO H. Nordahl - UN Technician, Kamina Base

The mission was headed by Mr. J. Postma, Base Administrator, Kamina Base.

Apart from a visit of Messrs. Bonnet and Postma to the Agricultural Station at Niembo the mission as a whole saw Kabongo only.

2. Recent History of Kabongo

Kabongo, the capital of the territory of Kabongo (90,000 inhabitants), has been deserted by the population from October 1960 until the beginning of this year. The area has been completely destroyed and burned down by Gendarmerie headed by mercenaries. Later the Balubakat Jeunesse added the finishing touch.

As there was no administration in February 1963 we accepted a self-styled District Commissioner of Haut Lomami, Ilunga Anatole, and his staff coming from Albertville as such. As we have repeatedly reported, this administration has organized the beginning of rehabilitation with practically no means. They inspired the industrious population in a very enthusiastic manner. In 1959 the area was a very prosperous one. During that year the following were exported:

Peanuts	...	...	...	1,378 tons
Maize	...	...	...	1,485 tons
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Palm Oil	...	...	...	434 tons
Cotton	...	...	...	4,100 tons
Yams	...	...	...	875 tons

3. Situation at Kabongo

(1) General

On our arrival in January Kabongo was completely overgrown. The new administration from Albertville started to clean the place and succeeded in changing the outlook completely. The roads were improved and are in good condition. The population returned and now numbers 5,000 people. They, and the administration, are very



grateful for the interest that ONUC takes in the restoration of normal life. Furthermore, every piece of material or equipment that could be found in the ruins was collected, carefully sorted and stored. Inventories were made. A wood workshop has been organised with only a few tools which are private property. Most of the buildings are destroyed, but the administration has started to repair some of the most essential buildings. The population is very badly dressed, most of them are in rags though the situation improves gradually. Many of the officials (monitors etc.) have not been paid the salaries for months. There might be the possibility of a general strike in the near future.

(ii) Buildings

As mentioned before, most of the buildings are destroyed, windows and doors broken, roofs leaking, walls of the schools are riddled with big holes. The hospital is in urgent need of repair, the few beds are in use by ANC company that is posted in a part of the hospital; the patients sleep on the floor. All precious instruments and equipment have been pillaged and nothing is left, including medicine. With the exception of a few chairs and tables there is no furniture in Kabongo. Machinery for wood cutting and tools are not available.

(iii) Electricity and Water

As the Kabongo generators have been stolen by the Gendarmerie there is no electricity. Water, not purified, is available.

(iv) Communications, Transport and Postal Services

The railroad communications with Kamina is not used as BCK lacks the necessary coal for this. By the end of June the Langa Bridge will be repaired which means that a railroad communication with Albertville can be operated normally. When the Bukama bridge has been repaired (end of August) BCK will have no more problems with coal and could send regular trains from Kamina to Kabongo. At the moment the MAS Transport Company has two trucks on the road that, however, regularly break down.

There is no local transport. There is no local telephone net. The radio set has been stolen by the Gendarmerie so at the moment there is practically no communication with the outer world. The population has no radio sets and is completely ignorant about what is going on in the country. Postal services are working under very primitive conditions.



(v) Agriculture and Food

Bunga Company has several plantations (for production see para 2) which are neglected and overgrown. However, the roads from the plantations to Kabongo are in good condition. At the moment there is sufficient food as far as the local cultivation can provide it. It is not sure whether at the end of the dry season sufficient food will still be available.

(vi) Commerce

There is some commerce on a very small scale. Only very essential items are available. A merchant (Mr. A. Spysschaert) visited Kabongo two months ago and will go there once more in the near future.

(vii) Schools

As we mentioned before there is no furniture for the schools; an exception is the Protestant Mission School. The walls are riddled with big holes, the monitors have not been paid for a long time.

(viii) Medical Care

There is practically no medical care for the population of 5,000. The hospital is only an empty shell.

4. Rehabilitation

(i) General

The political situation in Kabongo is very stable. The population (100% Balubakat), after having been persecuted and tortured by the Gendarmerie, has returned. The relations between the ANC and the population create no major difficulties. The population is relatively industrious and well led. The administration is a positive influence. The area is potentially rich (see para 2). Once the communications are normal again Kabongo will be the centre between Albertville and Kamina and the area west of Lac Upemba. Once prosperity has returned to the area and provided that security is maintained, Kabongo will be an example of rehabilitation for the whole district of Haut Lomami and their success might inspire the remaining areas of Middle Katanga. One of the essentials is that the monitors and other officials should be paid.



(ii) Buildings

See appendix 1 (Report by CWO H. Nordahl)

(iii) Electricity and Water

One of the possibilities of repairing the electricity is the tracing of the stolen generator. However, it is doubtful that we would be successful and, if so, the generator might not be repairable. If one could be made available from other sources a detailed list of all the necessary electrical material could be made by one of our technicians. The water purification will be studied by one of our technicians and this problem could be handled locally with help from the Base.

(iv) Communications, Transport and Postal Services

Radio sets urgently need installation. 12 telephones are needed for local use with switchboard and cables (see letter from Mr. J. Ulrich to Mr. M.S. Quijano-Caballero dated 26 April 1963 reference number 4.2.). As, according to UNCLAS CIV KAM 27 of 8 May no vehicles are available for Kabongo we have contacted Bunge Company and urged them to apply for import licence as suggested to obtain the vehicles from Rhodesia. Railroad communications will improve after the repair of the Langa bridge (end June) and of the Bukema bridge (end August). Some minor bridges in the area also need repair but we are under the impression that this could be done by the Kabongo "Travaux Publique", as soon as they have received the necessary machinery and material. Radio sets for the population could be imported by merchants (see para 4(v)). As far as the postal services are concerned we refer to the letter from Mr. J. Ulrich to Mr. Ahmed dated 23 April 1963.

(v) Agriculture and Food

Reference is made to the report of the Technical Mission from Mr. J.P.A. Bonnet dated 20 April 1963, and his letter of 30 April 1963 to the Minister of Agriculture. I agree with the conclusion drawn by Mr. Bonnet, on the other hand we succeeded in getting the Bunge Company interested again in this area and they will start at the beginning of the rainy season to plant 100 hectares of cotton (seeds to come from Kapanga). Moreover, 5 persons of the Niembo Agricultural Station will be put on the Kamina payroll to clean it up. Bunge Company is planning to purchase all remaining cotton available in the area.

Transport is the key problem.

As far as the food situation is concerned we should be prepared to supply food at the end of the dry season when necessary (see Mr. Bonnet's report).



(vi) Commerce

Commercial relations will be one of the main essentials for the restoration of prosperity and for the liberation of the people from isolation. This would mean that the products cultivated in the area would be sold and that with the money earned essential goods and some luxuries could be bought. A courageous and reliable merchant at Kaminaville, Mr. A. Spysschaert, who visited Kabongo two months ago is willing to reopen commercial relations with Kabongo. To this end he requests a monthly import quota of 5,000,000 francs (see attached letter from Mr. Spysschaert dated 3 May 1963). A strongly recommend that this request should be granted and I ask your intervention in this.

(vii) Schools

We refer to Mr. Foulonneau's report of 20 April 1963 about the technical mission to Kabongo. In para IIA it is proposed that the wood for the school furniture should be provided by me. This wood could be ordered from Kafakumba whenever the necessary funds should be made available, as in the past. On the other hand, I received information that there is wood available at Niembo and that is produced by the local population. Again, the payment of the monitors is of primary importance.

(viii) Medical Care

Before 1960 the hospital was run by the Roman Catholic Mission. For technical reasons it is not yet possible to restore the old situation. However, the present circumstances are untenable and an insult to the precepts of modern hygiene and civilisation. We therefore recommend that this situation should be brought to the attention of WHO immediately and strong action should be taken.

5. Conclusion

The Kabongo population and their administration have a moral right to assistance from the United Nations as they have shown initiative, courage and industry, while at the same time being completely isolated. If we could succeed in contributing to the rehabilitation of this area, where our assistance is greatly appreciated, goodwill to the United Nations would be engendered.



CIV.OPS./1145/63  
ORG 130/1/3 Kamina

→ ORG 130/1/3 Kabongo  
~~ORG 130/1/3 Kamina~~  
ADM 510/7

30 August, 1963

To: Dr. A. Bellerive, Senior WHO Representative  
From: A. C. Gilpin, Acting Chief, Civilian Operations  
Subject: Hospital at Kabongo

... I attach copy of a memorandum dated 27 August from Mr. Postma to Mr. Seward in which he suggests that the abandoned hospital at Kabongo might be reactivated by the Dutch Red Cross team when they move out of the hospital in Leopoldville.

I would appreciate your comments on Mr. Postma's proposal.

cc: Mr. Carey Seward  
Mr. Postma



4 copies

ORG 130/1/3 KAB

31885

ACTION

CIVILIAN MILITARY

**ROUTINE**

ACTION

1963 AUG 28

PM

1963 AUG 28 PM 2:53  
4UC93  
N. G. 76.

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AUG 28 1963

RECEIVED

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DO 4UC93 26/28

FM ONUC KAMINA

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TO:	<i>Mr. Gilpin</i>
1	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Completed
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<input type="checkbox"/>	No Action Required
INITIALS	

KALEO CLEAR 897 GILPIN INFO KEITENBROUWER FROM POSTMA. REFERING TO MY REPORT ON MISSION TO KABONGO DATED 18 APRIL 63 PAGE 5 PARA 6. WILL BE GRATEFUL FOR ANY INFORMATION ABOUT REQUEST OF MR SPYSSCHAERT CONCERNING A MONTHLY IMPORT QUOTA OF 5,000,000 FRANCS WHICH EYE CONSIDER ESSENTIAL FOR THE REHABILITATION OF KABONGO.

BT

CFN KALEO CLEAR 897 18 63 5 6 5,000,000

28/1330Z



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ORs 120/1/3 Kamina  
KAB

COPY Giffen 738

File No. 952 1963

Kamina 27 August 1963.

TO: Mr. C. Seward, Chief Administrative Officer, Leopoldville.  
FROM: J. Postma, Base Administrator, Kamina  
SUBJECT: Medical care in the Kabongo Area

Kabongo is situated about 200 kms north east of Kamina Base and is the capital of the Kabongo territory in which there are now approximately 100,000 inhabitants. It was deserted by the population from October 60 until the beginning of this year, when the people returned.

The area was very badly damaged with buildings burned down. Upon our arrival in January 1963 Kabongo town was completely overgrown. The new Administration from Albertville started to clean the place and succeeded in changing the whole outlook. Roads were repaired and are now in a good condition. Population returned and at the moment there are about 7,000 people in the town.

Further, all peices of material or equipment that could be found in the ruins, were collected, carefully sorted and stored. An inventory was undertaken and a wood-work shop has been installed with minimum of tools, which are private property.

The Administration which works very systematically, started repairing of the most essential buildings, on the other hand many officials have not received their salaries for months.

Kabongo was visited by some experts of FAO, UIT, Unesco and a UN Technician of the Base, headed by the Base Administrator on April 63, in order to study possibilities of rehabilitation and the possible help that could be given. In the first half of August, Mr. Kuitenbrouwer, Representative of the Community Development Plan made some practical proposals which will be laid down in a report.



The Administration and the population have shown a lot of enthusiasm, initiative, capability and good organisation in their work and surely deserve to be helped. They are very grateful for the interest ONUC takes in their reinstallation to normal life.

A major thing which is lacking, is the medical care. There is none whatsoever. There is one hospital building in Kabongo with a capacity of approximately beds with no material, beds, blankets, sheets and medicines, etc. with the exception of an old Belgian stock which is rather useless. There is a congolese staff who perform their duties as well as they can without materials. Windows are broken and there is no electricity, only water is available.

During my last visit in Leopoldville, I was informed that personnel of the Dutch Red Cross Hospital who have contracts until the beginning of January 64, could be available to leave earlier.

I would suggest that part of this team could be sent to Kabongo for the remaining months. Comparatively the cost would not be very high as all the material that is necessary to reactivate the Kabongo Hospital is available with the Red Cross Team in Leo. As the salaries of the personnel might have to be paid anyhow until January, an effective small organisation could be drafted for Kabongo and the congolese personnel presently working at this hospital could continue their work in the medical care of the place.

If this could be done it would mean practical help from the side of the UN and it would create a lot of good will in the extensive area of Kabongo.

cc: Mr. A.C. Gilpin, Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations. Leo.



CIV.OPS./643/63  
ORG 150/1/3 KABONGO

2 July, 1963

To: Mr. E. C. Grigg, Senior Community Development Consultant  
From: A. C. Gilpin, Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations  
Subject: Rehabilitation of Kabongo

Please refer to your memorandum of 17 June.

I am glad to know that you feel that Kabongo would be a suitable place for a community development project, and I am in full agreement with your suggestions. I would envisage the measures suggested in my note of 29 May being carried out concurrently with such a project.

I understand that it is your intention to include a project for Kabongo in the proposals which you will submit to the Government.

cc: Mr. Postma (with encls.)



JUN 19 1963

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION  
IN THE CONGO

TO: *Gilpin*  
1 .....  
2 .....  
3 .....  
☐ - Action Completed  
☐ - Acknowledged  
☐ - No Action Required  
INITIALS .....

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

*ORA 130/1/3 Kabongo*

17 June 1963

TO : Mr. A. Gilpin, Deputy Chief of Civilian Operations  
FROM : Ernest C. Griggs, Senior Community Development Consultant  
SUBJECT : Rehabilitation of Kabongo

I apologize for taking so long to reply to your note of 29 May regarding the above subject. Before commenting, I wanted to discuss the matter with the FAO representative and with our own people; hence the delay.

On the basis of the information submitted, it is my feeling that your suggestion for coordinated action on a modest scale by various branches of Civilian Operations is well taken.

In addition to the items you list, I hope we can include some community development assistance. I understand that the people in this area are particularly industrious and would be willing to work on projects for improvement of their own circumstances. I, therefore, feel that we could consider voluntary work on repairing and maintaining some of the secondary roads, and such things as distribution of seeds, help with small tools, use of skilled workers from the Kamina Base to lead the work of repairing some of the buildings with the assistance of the population. In order to take this action, however, I believe that we must assign one of our staff (present or to be acquired) for a period of time in the area to work out satisfactory projects. Accordingly, I suggest for the moment that we attempt to carry out your suggestions bearing in mind that, concurrent with these steps, we will attempt to assign a community development person to facilitate the work and, more particularly, to develop projects in which the population will provide voluntary effort.



0 R 9 130/1/3 Kabongo

29 May, 1963

To: Mr. E. C. Grigg, Senior Community Development Consultant  
From: A. C. Gilpin, Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations  
Subject: Rehabilitation of Kabongo

... I attach copy of a memorandum which I recently addressed to  
Mr. Ahmed, regarding possible steps which we might take to assist in  
... the rehabilitation of Kabongo. I also attach copies of the related  
reports by the experts who visited Kabongo last month.

As you will see, I suggested that this question might be  
discussed at a meeting of the Consultative Group. However, I shall  
be grateful if you will first take a look at these reports and con-  
sider whether it might be possible for us to support local initiative  
in Kabongo, in the same way as we did recently in Albertville.



# ROUTING SLIP

TO

Mr. Ahmed

214

*Gilpin*

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

DATE

25/5/63

FROM

M.H.Dorsinville



ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION  
IN THE CONGO

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

ORR 1301/3 (Kabongo)

Kamina Base 17 May, 1963.

To : Mr. Dorsinville, Officer in Charge, ONUC HQ,  
Leopoldville  
From : J. Postma, Civil Affairs Officer, Kamina Base  
Subject : Report on mission to Kabongo on 18 April 1963

Attached please find copy of a report (without enclosures)  
on the mission to Kabongo on the 18 April 1963.



REPORT ON MISSION TO KABONGO ON 18 APRIL 1963

1. Members of the Mission

Mr. J.P.A. Bonnet - FAO, Leopoldville  
Mr. J. Ulrich - UIT, Leopoldville  
Mr. G. Poulonneau - UNESCO, Albertville  
CWO H. Nordahl - UN Technician, Kamina Base

The mission was headed by Mr. J. Postma, Base Administrator, Kamina Base.

Apart from a visit of Messrs. Bonnet and Postma to the Agricultural Station at Nlembu the mission as a whole saw Kabongo only.

2. Recent History of Kabongo

Kabongo, the capital of the territory of Kabongo (90,000 inhabitants), has been deserted by the population from October 1960 until the beginning of this year. The area has been completely destroyed and burned down by Gendarmerie headed by mercenaries. Later the Balubakat Jeunesse added the finishing touch.

As there was no administration in February 1963 we accepted a self-styled District Commissioner of Haut Lemani, Ilunga Anatole, and his staff coming from Albertville as such. As we have repeatedly reported, this administration has organized the beginning of rehabilitation with practically no means. They inspired the industrious population in a very enthusiastic manner. In 1959 the area was a very prosperous one. During that year the following were exported:

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3. Situation at Kabongo

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On our arrival in January Kabongo was completely overgrown. The new administration from Albertville started to clean the place and succeeded in changing the outlook completely. The roads were improved and are in good condition. The population returned and now numbers 5,000 people. They, and the administration, are very



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(iii) Buildings

As mentioned before, most of the buildings are destroyed, windows and doors broken, roofs leaking, walls of the schools are riddled with big holes. The hospital is in urgent need of repair, the few beds are in use by ANG company that is posted in a part of the hospital; the patients sleep on the floor. All precious instruments and equipment have been pillaged and nothing is left, including medicine. With the exception of a few chairs and tables there is no furniture in Kabongo. Machinery for wood cutting and tools are not available.

(iii) Electricity and Water

As the Kabongo generators have been stolen by the Gendarmerie there is no electricity. Water, not purified, is available.

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The railroad communications with Kamina is not used as BCK lacks the necessary coal for this. By the end of June the Laha bridge will be repaired which means that a railroad communication with Albertville can be operated normally. When the Bukuma bridge has been repaired (end of August) BCK will have no more problems with coal and could send regular trains from Kamina to Kabongo. At the moment the MAS Transport Company has two trucks on the road that, however, regularly break down.

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As we mentioned before there is no furniture for the schools; an exception is the Protestant Mission School. The walls are riddled with big holes, the monitors have not been paid for a long time.

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4. Rehabilitation

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The political situation in Kabongo is very stable. The population (100% Balubakat), after having been persecuted and tortured by the Gendarmerie, has returned. The relations between the ANC and the population create no major difficulties. The population is relatively industrious and well led. The administration is a positive influence. The area is potentially rich (see para 2). Once the communications are normal again Kabongo will be the centre between Albertville and Kamina and the area west of Lac Upemba. Once prosperity has returned to the area and provided that security is maintained, Kabongo will be an example of rehabilitation for the whole district of Haut Lomami and their success might inspire the remaining areas of Middle Katanga. One of the essentials is that the monitors and other officials should be paid.



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See appendix 1 (Report by CWO H. Nordahl)

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Radio sets urgently need installation. 12 telephones are needed for local use with switchboard and cables (see letter from Mr. J. Ulrich to Mr. H.S. Quijano-Caballero dated 26 April 1963 reference number 4.2.). As, according to UNCLAS CIV KAM 27 of 8 May no vehicles are available for Kabongo we have contacted Bunge Company and urged them to apply for import licence as suggested to obtain the vehicles from Rhodesia. Railroad communications will improve after the repair of the Langa bridge (end June) and of the Bukama bridge (end August). Some minor bridges in the area also need repair but we are under the impression that this could be done by the Kabongo "Travaux Publique", as soon as they have received the necessary machinery and material. Radio sets for the population could be imported by merchants (see para 4(v)). As far as the postal services are concerned we refer to the letter from Mr. J. Ulrich to Mr. Ahmed dated 23 April 1963.

(v) Agriculture and Food

Reference is made to the report of the Technical Mission from Mr. J.P.A. Bonnet dated 20 April 1963, and his letter of 30 April 1963 to the Minister of Agriculture. I agree with the conclusion drawn by Mr. Bonnet, on the other hand we succeeded in getting the Bunge Company interested again in this area and they will start at the beginning of the rainy season to plant 100 hectare of cotton (seeds to come from Kapanga). Moreover, 5 persons of the Niombo Agricultural Station will be put on the Kamina payroll to clean it up. Bunge Company is planning to purchase all remaining cotton available in the area.

Transport is the key problem.

As far as the food situation is concerned we should be prepared to supply food at the end of the dry season when necessary (see Mr. Bonnet's report).



(vi) Commerce

Commercial relations will be one of the main essentials for the restoration of prosperity and for the liberation of the people from isolation. This would mean that the products cultivated in the area would be sold and that with the money earned essential goods and some luxuries could be bought. A courageous and reliable merchant at Kaminaville, Mr. A. Spysschaert, who visited Kabongo two months ago is willing to reopen commercial relations with Kabongo. To this end he requests a monthly import quota of 5,000,000 francs (see attached letter from Mr. Spysschaert dated 3 May 1963). A strongly recommend that this request should be granted and I ask your intervention in this.

(vii) Schools

We refer to Mr. Foulonnesu's report of 20 April 1963 about the technical mission to Kabongo. In para IIA it is proposed that the wood for the school furniture should be provided by me. This wood could be ordered from Kafakumba whenever the necessary funds should be made available, as in the past. On the other hand, I received information that there is wood available at Niembo and that is produced by the local population. Again, the payment of the monitors is of primary importance.

(viii) Medical Care

Before 1960 the hospital was run by the Roman Catholic Mission. For technical reasons it is not yet possible to restore the old situation. However, the present circumstances are untenable and an insult to the precepts of modern hygiene and civilisation. We therefore recommend that this situation should be brought to the attention of WHO immediately and strong action should be taken.

5. Conclusion

The Kabongo population and their administration have a moral right to assistance from the United Nations as they have shown initiative, courage and industry, while at the same time being completely isolated. If we could succeed in contributing to the rehabilitation of this area, where our assistance is greatly appreciated, goodwill to the United Nations would be engendered.



CivOps. 1173/63

6 September 1963

To : Mr. M.D. Chaturvedi  
Chief, FAO Mission

From : James R. Brooks  
Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations

Subject : Cotton Seed for Kabongo

I am sending you for whatever assistance you can provide a copy of a cable received from Mr. Postma concerning the provision of cotton seed for the project for the rehabilitation of Kabongo.

It may be possible that the Minister of Agriculture of the Central Government could advise the agricultural department in Elisabethville of the urgency of this matter and instruct the sale by Bunge of this cotton seed. It might also be proper for him to point out that Katanga is no longer a separate country and that it is improper to speak of exports with regard to this transaction.

c.c. Mr. Grigg



OR6 120 1/13 KAB

ROUTINE

1963 SEP -5 AM 7:18  
O.N.U.C.

SEP 5 1963

ACTION

VV LE0014KAM003

UU

FF 4UC75

32495

DE 4UC93 003 05/0600Z

FM ONUC KAMINA

TO ONUC LEO

BT

TO: Mr. Gilpin  
1  
2  
3  
☐ - Action Completed  
☐ - Acknowledged  
☐ - No Action Required  
INITIALS

RECEIVED  
1963 SEP -5 AM 7:15

*Cross*  
*(C)*

UNCLAS KALEO CLEAR 915 GILPIN GRIGG FROM <sup>P</sup>HOSTMA. REUR DIVKA-31  
PARA SECUNDO. HAD MEETING WITH BUNGE REPRESENTATIVE IN KAMINAVILLE,  
WHO INFORMED ME THAT AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT ELISABETHVILLE IS  
NOT WILLING TO GRANT AUTHORIZATION FOR EXPORT OF COTTON SEEDS IN  
A QUANTITY REQUESTED TO KABONGO. HOWEVER BUNGE WILL CONTINUE  
EFFORTS AND REQUEST TRANSFER OF TEN TONS ONLY. WE WILL KEEP YOU  
INFORMED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS. WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE THAT FAO  
EXPERT BONNET SENDS US COTTON SEED.

CFN ~~KALEO CLEAR 915~~ ~~DIVKA-31~~

BT



INCOMING TELEGRAM DELIVERED TO			
S.R.S.G.	C.C.O.	L.L.C.	
CIV.OPS.	G.P.A.	MAILOPS.	
C.A.O.	P.L.O.	P.X.	
C.F.A.		F.A.O.	
C.P.O.		I.T.U.	
C.F.O.		W.M.O.	
C.O.O.		WELFARE	
C.R.			

NNNN

*Copy sent to Mr. Grigg.*

*May*  
*5/18/63*



ONUG KAMINA

CIVKA 31 POSTHA FROM GILPIN AND GRIGG. YOUR 897 AND 905. PRIMO PROJECT FOR REHABILITATION KABONGO PREPARED BY KUITENBROUWER AND APPROVED BY YOU SUBMITTED. WILL KEEP YOU INFORMED. THREE COPIES OF PROJECT SENT TO YOU. SECUNDO REGARDING TRANSFER COTTON SEEDS FROM KAPANCA TO KABONGO UNDERSTAND FROM KUITENBROUWER ONLY ASSISTANCE NEEDED FROM ONUG REGARDS TRANSPORTATION SEEDS. ACQUISITION AND DISTRIBUTION IN HANDS OF SOCIETE HINGE AND COTONGO. PLEASE CLARIFY WHETHER YOU REQUEST AUTHORIZATION TO USE MILITARY VEHICLES FOR TRANSPORT SEEDS FROM KAPANCA TO KABONGO TERTIO RECOMMENDATIONS YOUR APRIL KABONGO MISSION REGARDING IMPORT LICENSE FIVE MILLION FC FOR MR SPYSSCHAKET UNDER STUDY BY MONETARY COUNCIL AND DIRECTOR BUREAU ECONOMIC COORDINATION ASKED TO EXPEDITE ACTION

ms Social Affairs  
Chanic Tel. x50

J. Kuitenbrouwer  
E.C. Grigg  
A. Gilpin  
2 September 1963



1963 SEP -5 AM 7:18  
O.N.U.C.

VV LEO014KA1003

UU

RECEIVED

1963 SEP -5 AM 7:15

FF 4UC75

32495

DE 4UC93 003 05/0600Z

FM ONUC KAMINA

TO ONUC LEO

BT

UNCLAS KALEO CLEAR 915 GILPIN GRIGG FROM HOSTMA. REUR DIVKA-31  
PARA SECUNDO. HAD MEETING WITH BUNGE REPRESENTATIVE IN KAMINAVILLE,  
WHO INFORMED ME THAT AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT ELISABETHVILLE IS  
NOT WILLING TO GRANT AUTHORIZATION FOR EXPORT OF COTTON SEEDS IN  
A QUANTITY REQUESTED TO KABONGO. HOWEVER BUNGE WILL CONTINUE  
EFFORTS AND REQUEST TRANSFER OF TEN TONS ONLY. WE WILL KEEP YOU  
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EXPERT BONNET SENDS US COTTON SEED.

CFN KALEO CLEAR 915 DIVKA-31

BT



NNNN



ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION  
IN THE CONGO

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

*ORE 130/1/3 Kabongo*  
Kamina Base

14 May 1963

*ny*  
To : Mr. S.H. Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations, ONUC,  
Leopoldville  
From : J. Postma, Base Administrator, Kamina Base  
Subject : Visit to Kabongo on 18 April, 1963

I enclose herewith a report on the mission to Kabongo  
on 18 April, 1963, together with two enclosures as follows:

Report on Inspection of buildings and Workshops in  
Kabongo by CWO H. Nordahl

Letter from Mr. Spysschaert to Mr. Postma

MAY 15 1963

ACTION

TO:	<i>Mr. giles</i>
1	
2	
3	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Action Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action needed
<input type="checkbox"/>	No Action Required
MAY 15 1963 <i>ny</i>	

*Enclosures  
with  
Report Office,  
R.220.*



Registry - File

Comm. Dev.





BOITE POSTALE 7248  
LEOPOLDVILLE  
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
CABLE ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

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Kabongo by CWO H. Nordahl

Letter from Mr. Spysschaert to Mr. Postma



## REPORT ON MISSION TO KABONGO ON 18 APRIL 1963

### 1. Members of the Mission

Mr. J.P.A. Bonnet - FAO, Leopoldville  
Mr. J. Ulrich - UIT, Leopoldville  
Mr. G. Foulonnand - UNESCO, Albertville  
CWO M. Nordahl - UN Technician, Kamina Base

The mission was headed by Mr. J. Postma, Base Administrator, Kamina Base.

Apart from a visit of Messrs. Bonnet and Postma to the Agricultural Station at Niembo the mission as a whole saw Kabongo only.

### 2. Recent History of Kabongo

Kabongo, the capital of the territory of Kabongo (90,000 inhabitants), has been deserted by the population from October 1960 until the beginning of this year. The area has been completely destroyed and burned down by Gendarmerie headed by mercenaries. Later the Balubakat Jeunesse added the finishing touch.

As there was no administration in February 1963 we accepted a self-styled District Commissioner of Haut Lomami, Ilunga Anstole, and his staff coming from Albertville as such. As we have repeatedly reported, this administration has organized the beginning of rehabilitation with practically no means. They inspired the industrious population in a very enthusiastic manner. In 1959 the area was a very prosperous one. During that year the following were exported:

Peanuts	...	...	...	1,378 tons
Maize	...	...	...	1,485 tons
Manioc	...	...	...	66,375 tons
Palm Oil	...	...	...	434 tons
Cotton	...	...	...	4,100 tons
Yams	...	...	...	875 tons

### 3. Situation at Kabongo

#### (1) General

On our arrival in January Kabongo was completely overgrown. The new administration from Albertville started to clean the place and succeeded in changing the outlook completely. The roads were improved and are in good condition. The population returned and now numbers 5,000 people. They, and the administration, are very



grateful for the interest that ONUC takes in the restoration of normal life. Furthermore, every piece of material or equipment that could be found in the ruins was collected, carefully sorted and stored. Inventories were made. A wood workshop has been organised with only a few tools which are private property. Most of the buildings are destroyed, but the administration has started to repair some of the most essential buildings. The population is very badly dressed, most of them are in rags though the situation improves gradually. Many of the officials (monitors etc.) have not been paid the salaries for months. There might be the possibility of a general strike in the near future.

(ii) Buildings

As mentioned before, most of the buildings are destroyed, windows and doors broken, roofs leaking, walls of the schools are riddled with big holes. The hospital is in urgent need of repair, the few beds are in use by ANC company that is posted in a part of the hospital; the patients sleep on the floor. All precious instruments and equipment have been pillaged and nothing is left, including medicine. With the exception of a few chairs and tables there is no furniture in Kabongo. Machinery for wood cutting and tools are not available.

(iii) Electricity and Water

As the Kabongo generators have been stolen by the Gendarmerie there is no electricity. Water, not purified, is available.

(iv) Communications, Transport and Postal Services

The railroad communications with Kamina is not used as BCK lacks the necessary coal for this. By the end of June the Lebga bridge will be repaired which means that a railroad communication with Albertville can be operated normally. When the Bukama bridge has been repaired (end of August) BCK will have no more problems with coal and could send regular trains from Kamina to Kabongo. At the moment the MAS Transport Company has two trucks on the road that, however, regularly break down.

There is no local transport. There is no local telephone net. The radio set has been stolen by the Gendarmerie so at the moment there is practically no communication with the outer world. The population has no radio sets and is completely ignorant about what is going on in the country. Postal services are working under very primitive conditions.



(v) Agriculture and Food

Bunge Company has several plantations (for production see para 3) which are neglected and overgrown. However, the roads from the plantations to Kabongo are in good condition. At the moment there is sufficient food as far as the local cultivation can provide it. It is not sure whether at the end of the dry season sufficient food will still be available.

(vi) Commerce

There is some commerce on a very small scale. Only very essential items are available. A merchant (Mr. A. Snysschaert) visited Kabongo two months ago and will go there once more in the near future.

(vii) Schools

As we mentioned before there is no furniture for the schools; an exception is the Protestant Mission School. The walls are riddled with big holes, the monitors have not been paid for a long time.

(viii) Medical Care

There is practically no medical care for the population of 15,000. The hospital is only an empty shell.

4. Rehabilitation

(i) General

The political situation in Kabongo is very stable. The population (100% Balubakat), after having been persecuted and tortured by the Gendarmerie, has returned. The relations between the ANC and the population create no major difficulties. The population is relatively industrious and well led. The administration is a positive influence. The area is potentially rich (see para 2). Once the communications are normal again Kabongo will be the centre between Albertville and Kinshasa and the area west of Lac Upemba. Once prosperity has returned to the area and provided that security is maintained, Kabongo will be an example of rehabilitation for the whole district of Haut Lomami and their success might inspire the remaining areas of Middle Katanga. One of the essentials is that the monitors and other officials should be paid.



(iii) Railways

See Appendix I (Report by JNO H. Nordahl)

(iii) Electricity and Water

One of the possibilities of repairing the electricity is the buying of the stolen generator. However, it is doubtful that we would be successful and, if so, the generator might not be repairable. If one could be made available from other sources a detailed list of all the necessary electrical material could be made by one of our technicians. The water purification will be studied by one of our technicians and this problem could be handled locally with help from the Navy.

(iv) Communications, Transport and Postal Services

Radio sets urgently need installation. 12 telephones are needed for local use with switchboard and cables (see letter from Mr. J. Ulrich to Mr. M.S. Quijano-Caballero dated 28 April 1963 reference number 4.2.). As, according to UNOLAS CIV KAM 27 of 8 May no vehicles are available for Kabongo we have contacted Bunge Company and urged them to apply for import licence as suggested to obtain the vehicles from Madagascar. Railroad communications will improve after the repair of the Lange bridge (end June) and of the Bakama bridge (end August). Some minor bridges in the area also need repair but we are under the impression that this could be done by the Kabongo "Travaux Publique", as soon as they have received the necessary machinery and material. Radio sets for the population could be imported by merchants (see para 4(v)). As far as the postal services are concerned we refer to the letter from Mr. J. Ulrich to Mr. Ahmed dated 23 April 1963.

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reference is made to the report of the Technical Mission from Mr. J.P.A. Bonnet dated 20 April 1963, and his letter of 30 April 1963 to the Minister of Agriculture. I agree with the conclusion drawn by Mr. Bonnet, on the other hand we succeeded in getting the Bunge Company interested again in this area and they will start at the beginning of the rainy season to plant 100 hectares of cotton (seeds to come from Kapanga). Moreover, 5 persons of the Niembo Agricultural Station will be put on the Kamina payroll to clean it up. Bunge Company is planning to purchase all remaining cotton available in the area.

Transport is the key problem.

As far as the food situation is concerned we should be prepared to supply food at the end of the dry season when necessary (see Mr. Bonnet's report).



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Commercial relations will be one of the main essentials for the restoration of prosperity and for the liberation of the people from isolation. This would mean that the products cultivated in the area would be sold and that with the money earned essential goods and some luxuries could be bought. A courageous and reliable merchant at Laminaville, Mr. A. Spysschaert, who visited Kabongo two months ago is willing to reopen commercial relations with Kabongo. In this end he requests a monthly import quota of 5,000,000 francs (see attached letter from Mr. Spysschaert dated 3 May 1963). I strongly recommend that this request should be granted and I ask your intervention in this.

(vii) Schools

We refer to Mr. Youlonneau's report of 20 April 1963 about the technical mission to Kabongo. In para IIA it is proposed that the wood for the school furniture should be provided by us. This wood could be ordered from Kafakumba whenever the necessary funds should be made available, as in the past. On the other hand, I received information that there is wood available at Niembo and that is produced by the local population. Again, the payment of the monitors is of primary importance.

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Before 1960 the hospital was run by the Roman Catholic Mission. For technical reasons it is not yet possible to restore the old situation. However, the present circumstances are untenable and an insult to the precepts of modern hygiene and civilisation. We therefore recommend that this situation should be brought to the attention of WHO immediately and strong action should be taken.

3. Conclusion

The Kabongo population and their administration have a moral right to assistance from the United Nations as they have shown initiative, courage and industry, while at the same time being completely isolated. If we could succeed in contributing to the rehabilitation of this area, where our assistance is greatly appreciated, goodwill to the United Nations would be engendered.





BOITE POSTALE 7248  
LEOPOLDVILLE  
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
CABLE ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

Kamina Base April 24 1963

To : Mr J. Postma, Base Administrator Kamina Base  
From : CWO H. Nordahl, UN Technical Team Kamina Base

Subject : Report on Inspection of buildings and workshops in Kabongo.

Following occurrence was observed on the inspection of buildings and workshops April the 18 in Kabongo.

For the most part was the glass in the windows and doors broken, roofs leaking and some buildings complet destroyed.

The hospital is in a very urgent need to be repaired since the roofs are leaking and none glass in the windows and doors. The entire building should be painted both inside and outside.

Beyond attached lists are below mentioned machinery, material and tools suggested to be send for Kabongo:

- 2. Concrete mixing machine with portable diesel engine. (Volume 0.75 cu)
- 1. Circular saw (size 24") with portable diesel engine.
- 1. Charging set for 6 V. and 12 V battery's with diesel engine.

- 100. cubic feet 1" x 6" Lumber.
- 50. " " 2" x 6" " "
- 200. square m. Window glass.
- 100. kg glaziers putty.
- 500. kg White emulsion paint.

Tools for plumbing and accessory parts accordingly to attached list.

Sincere

H. Nordahl  
Cwo



list on plumbers tools and accessory parts.

1. Screw plate with threading attachment, sizes  $1/2"$ ,  $3/4"$  and  $1"$ .
1. Autogenous welding with autogenous cutting torch, gas tube, oxygen gas and acetylen gas.
200. welding bar.
- welding torch.
- Welding burner.
100. metre  $1"$ ,  $3/4"$  pipe line, and  $1/2"$ .
- 25 joint of tube.  $1"$  and  $3/4"$ . T. form. +  $1/2"$
- 25 " " "  $1"$  "  $3/4"$ . 90 degree angle. +  $1/2"$
2. Spanner wrench.
10. Drain trap for washing basin.
25. kg mastik.
10. filter for duck.
25. water tap for sizes  $1"$ ,  $3/4"$ , and  $1/2"$ .
10. metre cleaning wire.
5. exhauster av rubber for clening of ~~sink~~ stopps in WC.







LE COMITE CHRP DE T.P.  
MALIN EN CHER CHAMP DE LA SURVEILLANCE  
NOMME D'APRES T.P. Kabongo



Poule	
Pierre	à feux
Pierre	d'huile
Coupe	verre

Meche de bois et de fer  
Tourne-vis  
Tenaille  
Tourne-gauche  
Fichier verre  
Vin et Colle

JOHN J. HARRIS, JR.

17-4-63

11/12/1911

1944 : 7-11

1000

\_\_\_\_\_



A. SPENCER  
P.O. Box 35  
KINSHASA.

To Mr. PORTER  
U.N.D. Administrator  
KINSHASA.

Mr,

The possibilities of reviving the Territory of Kabongo economically.

After I accepted, what I considered as a special and important mission, to go and sell goods to the population of Kabongo, I had the opportunity to learn and appreciate the vastness of the enterprise.

When I promised you full cooperation, inasmuch it is my power, as to help to rebuild this part of the country economically, I believe it my duty, to bring your attention to the following facts.

The possibilities of bilateral trade are tremendous. What is most important, I understand the population and the administration are WILLING to start working, to start producing again. This, not only constitutes a promise for the future and prosperity, from economical point of view, it constitutes equally an important promise for peace and tranquillity.

On a previous occasion, I had already the opportunity to communicate to you the production of the Territory of Kabongo, during the year 1955:

peanuts	1,375 Tons
soya	1,455 Tons
maize (maison)	66,375 Tons
palmoil	434 Tons
palmitate	+ 900 Tons ( this was not a normal production, it should have been ( 434 x 8 ) : 11 = 309 Tons )
cotton	2,100 Tons
native potatoes	875 Tons

I realize very well that this production has been obtained by a certain coercion, coercion, if you like. But, on the other hand, it illustrates clearly, the vast potential of the population of this Territory, rich in manpower ( appr. 90,000 inhabitants ) a fertile soil and a good climate.

Up to now, I have only mentioned existing crops. But new products can be started. The region of Kinko situated for growing tobacco. Tobacco has to be imported at the moment, in great quantities to keep the tobacco plant running in Elisabethville. ( Tobacco ) The plant in Jadotville has closed down, due to lack of prime material ( Finiture. )

The population of Kabongo have already started growing rice on a small scale.

If I undertake to buy the products from the population of Kabongo, and in return, to sell them the goods they need and crave for, the first is inseparable from these conditions, I know, I put on myself a tremendous task. But it is most necessary to do something about it, and it is still more necessary to do it now. The dry season is there, we MUST make use of it.

I take nothing for granted, because I know and realize that nobody can fulfill this task all by himself. I need the help of collaborators. I can find them. But most of all, I will need the help of the United Nations.

Last year, Kabongo imported palmoil from Malaya ( and cotton from Brazil ) at the price of Frs. 15,30 ( C.I.F. Elisabethville. ) This year palmoil has been imported from Angola, at Frs. 22,- ( C.I.F. Malila. )

These imports cost hard currency. I honestly believe, that with the proper propaganda, the Territory of Kabongo, covered with thousands of acres of natural palm-trees, can produce " this year " roughly 1,000 Tons of palm-oil and 725 Tons of palmitate. ( palm nuts. )

Economically: I believe it is worth trying.

Physiologically: Here is a means to bring back peace and contentment to the population.

www/xxx



The only thing to do is to encourage them properly.

We know that in the hinterland, people are just about naked. We know also that, if they have enough maize and mato to feed them, they need meat and fish-products. But these products are unavailable, or at unsustainable prices, which amounts to the same.

Here is, where I need the help of the United Nations.

To stimulate the inhabitants of Kabongo in their work, in their effort to produce, it is absolutely necessary to sell them the goods they want and need, at a reasonable price, because their own export-products (palm-oil, pits, cotton, peanuts) can only be paid at world market prices. Inflationary prices are totally excluded on account of world competition.

To obtain these goods at a normal price, there is only one way "to import directly myself". To import myself, I request the help of the United Nations to provide me with the necessary hard currency, available where it is needed.

I know very well that I could (and that I should) apply to the Central Government, but in so doing, we will waste a full year. Before my application gets through, if ever it does, and before I start receiving my first shipment of merchandise, six months will have gone, and the rainy season will be there again.

I have spoken to Mr. MUMBA HANNA PROSPER, President of North Kivu. He recommends me to the Central Government for an import quota of 5 million francs monthly. This will be sufficient to start, but it is a minimum.

I shall, of course, not neglect to make use of this recommendation, but as I explained before, there is not enough time to wait the decisions and approval by the Central Government. We have to start now, if we don't want to waste a whole year.

Before I finish, I wish to make you attentive upon another point. I mean "ignorance." You are well aware of the dangers of this point. It is a universal phenomenon, more so with underdeveloped people, or with Africans. Do you realize that for the whole of the Kabongo Territory, not counting the National Army, I have seen only ONE transistor radio, other radios being unobtainable for lack of electrical source. I believe it is a duty, to counteract subversion, to provide them with some sane information, through radio programs, the only means available to them.

To resume, I believe the people of Kabongo, being quite willing to work and produce, deserve some help. To help them, to encourage and stimulate them in their efforts, it is only honest and common sense as well, to provide them with decent living conditions and at decent cost.

Civil war, I'm afraid is much more expensive and to the benefit of nobody.

Kinshasa, the 2nd of May 1963.

A. Spynhacht



OPERATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS OPERATION  
IN THE CONGO

91188  
CIV/OPS 174 /63

ACG/et

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

16 May 1963

*Mr. Gilpin  
may we discuss  
24/5*

To: Mr. S. Habib Ahmed  
Chief of Civilian Operations

From: A.C. Gilpin  
Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations

Subject: Rehabilitation of Kabongo

Please refer to the attached report, dated 18 April, from Mr. Postma on the recent mission to Kabongo, together with reports by the building, agricultural, educational and postal experts who took part in the mission.

I believe that this is a case, like the Albertville floods, where co-ordinated action on a modest scale by various branches of Civilian Operations could promote an effective local initiative for rehabilitating Kabongo and the surrounding area.

I have in mind action on the following lines:

- Buildings: including hospital and schools; examine possibilities of emergency public works programme.
- Transportation: support any application for licences to import trucks for collecting crops and distributing seeds.
- Communications: install telephones and provide some radio sets.
- Consumer goods: support applications for import licences by merchants ready to re-open business in Kabongo.
- Education: act on the proposals of the UNESCO expert especially in regard to school supplies and material for constructing furniture.
- Medical: WHO examine possibilities of emergency action, e.g., opening of dispensary pending repairs to hospital.
- Electricity: assist in obtaining generator.

../

Food: ensure that merchants in Elisabethville send supplies (title II) to Kabongo as and when needed.

Arrears of pay: make representations to provincial government of North Katanga to take urgent action.

Insofar as funds are necessary to meet specific needs mentioned above, I would suggest that we could justifiably allocate some money from famine relief funds.

This might perhaps be discussed at a meeting of the Consultative Group.

*decision*



01-01

TERRITORY OF KABONGO (KATANGA)

Report of Technical Mission - Agriculture

The members of the Mission, proceeding from Léopoldville, arrived at Kamina Base on Tuesday, 16 April 1963. The following morning, Mr Postma, Administrator of the Base, held a meeting in his office, during which he gave the members of the Mission a general description of the situation. Immediately afterwards, the Mission, accompanied by Mr Postma, paid a visit to Kamina (ville) to meet the local Authorities.

I had a long conversation with Mr VAN CROMBIE (Belgian) who, until October 1960, held the post of "Agronome Adjoint Principal" in the Territory of Kabongo, and, since that time, has been the "Agronome de District", Kamina, of the Tshombe Administration.

Mr Van Crombie states that all forms of agricultural activity, not directly connected with mere subsistence, ceased towards the end of 1960. This applies in particular to the Southern part of the Territory in which the village of Kabongo is situated, including a cotton ginning factory owned by the "Cotanga" Company at Sohe, near Kitenge.

On Thursday, 18 April, the Mission proceeded to Kabongo in two helicopters. Mr Postma was the leader of the party. The mode of travel gave me a good opportunity of examining the terrain we were traversing for signs of rural activities.

The town of Kabongo was abandoned by its population in 1960 and, hence, the countryside was dotted with small groups of four or five huts. I observed several fields of cassava and maize. Near some larger agglomerations there were small plantations of coffee. These are, of course, of longer standing.

In Kabongo, I questioned the "Agronome de Territoire" on the situation and the prospects.

Food has been produced throughout the disturbed period and this, supplemented by game meat, has saved the people from starvation. There is no immediate need for emergency food supplies. However, this year's crops have been harvested and

it is doubtful whether the yield will last until the next harvest. In my opinion, it will not, and this should be borne in mind by the Authorities. The population of the Territory numbers approximately 90,000.

There was wholesale destruction and, hence, everything has to be started from scratch, down to office equipment such as pencils, paper, etc. There are very few tools. All the buildings have been ransacked and some totally destroyed.

From Kabongo, Mr Postma and I proceeded to NIEMBO, an Agricultural Station belonging to the State. The population was obviously very pleased to see us.

This station is of particular importance for the production of seed and must be re-activated. I was also given to understand that there was a "paysannat" attached to it, with about 150 families settled. Some of these have returned to their lands and are beginning to clear away the brush with such tools as they may have. There is an "agronome" and two assistants. They appear to be quite willing, but salaries have not been paid for a long time.

All the buildings here, as at Kabongo, have been ransacked.

Conclusion. At Kabongo, the political situation is very fluid. No one seems to know who is the "Authority", Albertville or Elisabethville. No salaries are being paid by either Province. Therefore, it is impossible at the moment to launch a large food production campaign.

I suggest that UN carry out a distribution of seed under the supervision of the Administrator of Kamina Base, before next September. Tools are also needed. I am in possession of the figures of requirements in both seed and tools.

Finally, and most important, there are absolutely no means of transportation whatsoever, and the roads have deteriorated considerably.

J.A.A. Bonett  
Rural Institutions Officer  
FAG/ONUC

20 April 1961

cc. Mr Chaturvedi  
Mr Ahmed  
Mr Brooks  
Mr Gilpin  
Mr Twilight

Mr Postma, Kamina  
Mr Chaleb  
Mr Ulrich  
Mr Fombrun  
Mr Poulonneau,  
UNESCO, Albertville



REPORT ON MISSION TO KABONGO ON 18 APRIL 1963

1. Members of the Mission

Mr. J.P.A. Bonnet - FAO, Leopoldville  
 Mr. J. Ulrich - UIT, Leopoldville  
 Mr. G. Foulonneau - UNESCO, Albertville  
 CWO H. Nordahl - UN Technician, Kamina Base

The mission was headed by Mr. J. Postma, Base Administrator, Kamina Base.

Apart from a visit of Messrs. Bonnet and Postma to the Agricultural Station at Niembo the mission as a whole saw Kabongo only.

2. Recent History of Kabongo

Kabongo, the capital of the territory of Kabongo (90,000 inhabitants), has been deserted by the population from October 1960 until the beginning of this year. The area has been completely destroyed and burned down by Gendarmerie headed by mercenaries. Later the Balubakat Jeunesse added the finishing touch.

As there was no administration in February 1963 we accepted a self-styled District Commissioner of Haut Lomami, Ilunga Anatole, and his staff coming from Albertville as such. As we have repeatedly reported, this administration has organised the beginning of rehabilitation with practically no means. They inspired the industrious population in a very enthusiastic manner. In 1959 the area was a very prosperous one. During that year the following were exported:

Peanuts	...	...	...	1,378 tons
Maize	...	...	...	1,485 tons
Manioc	...	...	...	66,375 tons
Palm Oil	...	...	...	434 tons
Cotton	...	...	...	4,100 tons
Yams	...	...	...	875 tons

3. Situation at Kabongo

(i) General

On our arrival in January Kabongo was completely overgrown. The new administration from Albertville started to clean the place and succeeded in changing the outlook completely. The roads were improved and are in good condition. The population returned and now numbers 5,000 people. They, and the administration, are very



grateful for the interest that ONUC takes in the restoration of normal life. Furthermore, every piece of material or equipment that could be found in the ruins was collected, carefully sorted and stored. Inventories were made. A wood workshop has been organised with only a few tools which are private property. Most of the buildings are destroyed, but the administration has started to repair some of the most essential buildings. The population is very badly dressed, most of them are in rags though the situation improves gradually. Many of the officials (monitors etc.) have not been paid the salaries for months. There might be the possibility of a general strike in the near future.

(ii) Buildings

As mentioned before, most of the buildings are destroyed, windows and doors broken, roofs leaking, walls of the schools are riddled with big holes. The hospital is in urgent need of repair, the few beds are in use by ANC company that is posted in a part of the hospital; the patients sleep on the floor. All precious instruments and equipment have been pillaged and nothing is left, including medicine. With the exception of a few chairs and tables there is no furniture in Kabongo. Machinery for wood cutting and tools are not available.

(iii) Electricity and Water

As the Kabongo generators have been stolen by the Gendarmerie there is no electricity. Water, not purified, is available.

(iv) Communications, Transport and Postal Services

The railroad communications with Kamina is not used as BCK lacks the necessary coal for this. By the end of June the Lahga bridge will be repaired which means that a railroad communication with Albertville can be operated normally. When the Bukama bridge has been repaired (end of August) BCK will have no more problems with coal and could send regular trains from Kamina to Kabongo. At the moment the MAS Transport Company has two trucks on the road that, however, regularly break down.

There is no local transport. There is no local telephone net. The radio set has been stolen by the Gendarmerie so at the moment there is practically no communication with the outer world. The population has no radio sets and is completely ignorant about what is going on in the country. Postal services are working under very primitive conditions.



(v) Agriculture and Food

Bunge Company has several plantations (for production see para 2) which are neglected and overgrown. However, the roads from the plantations to Kabongo are in good condition. At the moment there is sufficient food as far as the local cultivation can provide it. It is not sure whether at the end of the dry season sufficient food will still be available.

(vi) Commerce

There is some commerce on a very small scale. Only very essential items are available. A merchant (Mr. A. Spysschaert) visited Kabongo two months ago and will go there once more in the near future.

(vii) Schools

As we mentioned before there is no furniture for the schools; an exception is the Protestant Mission School. The walls are riddled with big holes, the monitors have not been paid for a long time.

(viii) Medical Care

There is practically no medical care for the population of 95,000. The hospital is only an empty shell.

4. Rehabilitation

(i) General

The political situation in Kabongo is very stable. The population (100% Balubakat), after having been persecuted and tortured by the Gendarmerie, has returned. The relations between the ANC and the population create no major difficulties. The population is relatively industrious and well led. The administration is a positive influence. The area is potentially rich (see para 2). Once the communications are normal again, Kabongo will be the centre between Albertville and Kamina and the area west of Lac Upemba. Once prosperity has returned to the area and provided that security is maintained, Kabongo will be an example of rehabilitation for the whole district of Haut Lomami and their success might inspire the remaining areas of Middle Katanga. One of the essentials is that the monitors and other officials should be paid.



(ii) Buildings

See appendix i (Report by CWO H. Nordahl)

(iii) Electricity and Water

One of the possibilities of repairing the electricity is the tracing of the stolen generator. However, it is doubtful that we would be successful and, if so, the generator might not be repairable. If one could be made available from other sources a detailed list of all the necessary electrical material could be made by one of our technicians. The water purification will be studied by one of our technicians and this problem could be handled locally with help from the Base.

(iv) Communications, Transport and Postal Services

Radio sets urgently need installation. 12 telephones are needed for local use with switchboard and cables (see letter from Mr. J. Ulrich to Mr. M.S. Quijano-Caballero dated 26 April 1963 reference number 4.2.). As, according to UNCLAS CIV KAM 27 of 8 May no vehicles are available for Kabongo we have contacted Bunge Company and urged them to apply for import licence as suggested to obtain the vehicles from Rhodesia. Railroad communications will improve after the repair of the Langa bridge (end June) and of the Bukama bridge (end August). Some minor bridges in the area also need repair but we are under the impression that this could be done by the Kabongo "Travaux Publique", as soon as they have received the necessary machinery and material. Radio sets for the population could be imported by merchants (see para 4(v)). As far as the postal services are concerned we refer to the letter from Mr. J. Ulrich to Mr. Ahmed dated 23 April 1963.

(v) Agriculture and Food

Reference is made to the report of the Technical Mission from Mr. J.P.A. Bonnet dated 20 April 1963, and his letter of 30 April 1963 to the Minister of Agriculture. I agree with the conclusion drawn by Mr. Bonnet, on the other hand we succeeded in getting the Bunge Company interested again in this area and they will start at the beginning of the rainy season to plant 100 hectare of cotton (seeds to come from Kapanga). Moreover, 5 persons of the Niembo Agricultural Station will be put on the Kamina payroll to clean it up. Bunge Company is planning to purchase all remaining cotton available in the area.

Transport is the key problem.

As far as the food situation is concerned we should be prepared to supply food at the end of the dry season when necessary (see Mr. Bonnet's report).



(vi) Commerce

Commercial relations will be one of the main essentials for the restoration of prosperity and for the liberation of the people from isolation. This would mean that the products cultivated in the area would be sold and that with the money earned essential goods and some luxuries could be bought. A courageous and reliable merchant at Kaminaville, Mr. A. Spysschaert, who visited Kabongo two months ago is willing to ~~re~~open commercial relations with Kabongo. To this end he requests a monthly import quota of 5,000,000 francs (see attached letter from Mr. Spysschaert dated 3 May 1963). A strongly recommend that this request should be granted and I ask your intervention in this.

(vii) Schools

We refer to Mr. Foulonneau's report of 20 April 1963 about the technical mission to Kabongo. In para IIA it is proposed that the wood for the school furniture should be provided by me. This wood could be ordered from Kafakumba whenever the necessary funds should be made available, as in the past. On the other hand, I received information that there is wood available at Niembo and that is produced by the local population. Again, the payment of the monitors is of primary importance.

(viii) Medical Care

Before 1960 the hospital was run by the Roman Catholic Mission. For technical reasons it is not yet possible to restore the old situation. However, the present circumstances are untenable and an insult to the precepts of modern hygiene and civilisation. We therefore recommend that this situation should be brought to the attention of WHO immediately and strong action should be taken.

5. Conclusion

The Kabongo population and their administration have a moral right to assistance from the United Nations as they have shown initiative, courage and industry, while at the same time being completely isolated. If we could succeed in contributing to the rehabilitation of this area, where our assistance is greatly appreciated, goodwill to the United Nations would be engendered.



A. SPYSSCHAERT  
P.O.Box 55  
K A M I N A.

To Mr. POSTMA  
U.N.O. Administrator  
K A M I N A.

Sir,

The possibilities of reopening the Territory of Kabongo, commercially.

After I accepted, what I considered as a special and important mission, to go and sell goods to the population of Kabongo, I had the opportunity to learn and appreciate the vastness of the enterprise.

Where I promised you full cooperation, inasmuch it is my power, as to help to rebuild this part of the country economically, I believe it my duty, to bring your attention to the following facts.

The possibilities of bilateral trade are tremendous. What is most important, I understand the population and the administration are WILLING to start working, to start producing again. This, not only constitutes a promise for the future and prosperity, from economical point of view, it constitutes equally an important promise for peace and tranquillity.

On a previous occasion, I had already the opportunity to communicate to you the production of the Territory of Kabongo, during the year 1959:

peanuts	1.378 Tons	
maïs	1.485 Tons	
manioc(cassava)	66.375 Tons	
palmoil	434 Tons	
palmpits	+ 900 Tons	( this was not a normal production, it should have
coton	4.100 Tons	been ( 434 x 8 ) : 11 = 309 Tons)
native potatoes	875 Tons	

I realize very well that this production has been obtained by a certain compulsion, coercion, if you like. But, on the other hand, it illustrates clearly, the vast potential of the population of this Territory, rich in manpower ( appr.90.000 inhabitants ) a fertile soil and a good climate.

Up to now, I have only mentioned existing crops. But new products can be started. The region of Niembositué is situated for growing tobacco. Tobacco has to be imported at the moment, in great quantities to keep the tobacco plant running in Elisabethville. ( Tabacongo ) The plant in Jadotville has closed down, due to lack of prime material ( Finistère.)

The population of Kabongo have already started growing rice on a small scale.

If I undertake to buy the products from the population of Kabongo, and in return, to sell them the goods they need and crave for, the first is inseparable from these conditions, I know, I put on myself a tremendous task. But it is most necessary to do something about it, and it is still more necessary to do it now. The dry season is there, we MUST make use of it.

I take nothing for granted, because I know and realize that nobody can fulfill this task all by himself. I need the help of collaborators. I can find them. But most of all, I will need the help of the United Nations.

Last year, Katanga imported palmoil from Malay ( and coton from Bresil ) at the price of Frs. 16,30 ( C.I.F. Elisabethville.) This year palmoil has been imported from Angola, at Frs. 22,- (C.I.F. Eville.)

These imports cost hard currency. I honestly believe, that with the proper propaganda, the Territory of Kabongo, covered with thousands of acres of natural palmtrees, can produce " this year " roughly 1.000 Tons of palm-oil and 725 Tons of palmpits. (palm nuts.)

Economically: I believe it is worth trying.

Psychologically: Here is a means to bring back peace and contentment to the population.

.../...



.../...

The only thing to do is to encourage them properly.

We know that in the hinterland, people are just about naked. We know also that, if they have enough manioc and maize to feed them, they need meat and fish-products. But these products are unavailable, or at unattainable prices, which amounts to the same.

Here is, where I need the help of the United Nations.

To stimulate the inhabitants of Kabongo in their work, in their effort to produce, it is absolutely necessary to sell them the goods they want and need, at a reasonable price, because their own export-products ( palmoil, pits, coton, peanuts) can only be paid at world market prices. Inflationary prices are totally excluded on account of world competition.

To obtain these goods at a normal price, there is only one way: " to import directly myself ". To import myself, I request the help of the United Nations to provide me with the necessary hard currency, available where it is needed.

I know very well that I could ( and that I should ) apply to the Central Government, but in so doing, we will waste a full year. Before my application gets through, if ever it does, and before I start receiving my first shipment of merchandise, six months will have gone, and the rainy season will be there again.

I have spoken to Mr. MUAMBA ILUNGA PROSPER, President of North Katanga. He recommends me to the Central Government for an import quota of 5 million francs monthly. This will be sufficient to start, but it is a minimum.

I shall, of course, not neglect to make use of this recommendation, but as I explained before, there is not enough time to wait the decisions and approval by the Central Government. We have to start now, if we don't want to waste a whole year.

Before I finish, I wish to make you attentive upon another point.

I mean " ignorance." You are well aware of the dangers of this point. It is a universal phenomenon, more so with underdeveloped people, so with Africans. Do you realize that for the whole of the Kabongo Territory, not counting the National Army, I have seen only ONE transistor radio, other radios being unexistent for lack of electrical source. I believe it is a duty, to combat subversion, to provide them with some sane information, through radio programs, the only means available to them.

To resume, I believe the people of Kabongo, being quite willing to work and produce, deserve some help. To help them, to encourage and stimulate them in their efforts, it is only honest and common sense as well, to provide them with decent living conditions and at decent cost.

Civil war, I'm afraid is much more expensive and to the benefit of nobody.

Kamina, the 3rd of May 1963.



A. Spysschaert





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

Kamina Base April 24 1963

To : Mr J. Postma, Base Administrator Kamina Base  
From : CWO H. Nordahl, UN Technical Team Kamina Base

Subject : Report on Inspection of buildings and workshops in Kabongo.

Following occurrence was observed on the inspection of buildings and workshops April the 18 in Kabongo.

For the most part was the glass in the windows and doors broken, roofs leaking and some buildings complet destroyed.

The hospital is in a very urgent need to be repaired since the roofs are leaking and none glass in the windows and doors. The entire building should be painted both inside and outside.

Beyond attached lists are below mentioned machinery, material and tools suggested to be send for Kabongo:

- 2. Concrete mixing machine with portable diesel engine. (Volume 0,75 cub m).
- 1. Circular saw (size 24") with portable diesel engine.
- 1. Charging set for 6 V. and 12 V batterys with diesel engine.

- 100. cubic feet 1" x 6" Lumber.
- 50. " " 2" x 6" " "
- 200. square m. Window glass.
- 100. kg glaziers putty.
- 500. kg White emulsion paint.

Tools for plumbing and accessory parts accordingly to attached list.

Sincere

H. Nordahl

Cwo



List on plumbers tools and accessory parts.

1. Screw plate with threading attachment, sizes 1/2" , 3/4" and 1".
1. Autogenos velding with autogenos cutting torch, gas tube, oxygen gas and acetylen gas.
200. welding bar.
- Welding torch.
- Welding burner.
100. metre 1", 3/4" pipe line. and 1/2".
- 25 joint of tube. 1" and 3/4 ". T. forms. + 1/2"
- 25 " " " 1" " 3/4 ". 90 degrees angle.+ 1/2"
2. Spanner wrench.
10. Drain trap for washing basin.
25. kg mastik.
10. filter for duch.
25. water tap for sizes 1", 3/4", and 1/2".
10. metre clenaning wire.
5. exhauster av rubber for clening of ~~stpp~~ stopps in WC.



MB/N  
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
PROVINCE DU NORD-KATANGA.  
DISTRICT DU HAUT-LOMANI  
TERRITOIRE DE KABONGO.

Kabongo 17/4/1963

Objet: Demande Fournitures  
en Matériel.

N° 06 /MB /C M T/TP/63

Monsieur le Délégué

A mon nom personnel et au nom de  
tous les chefs des services des T.P. Batiment civil et Mécanisation  
de Territoire de Kabongo .

Je vous présente nos trois listes  
marquées les nombres de toutes les outillages que nous avons besoins  
et qui nous sommes encore comme difficulté dans notre service des T.P.

En vous remerciant d'avance de  
ce que vous pourrez et bien faire .

Daignez agréer Monsieur le Délégué  
l'assurance de nos parfaites considérations.

MUNGANZA Salomon Joseph.

Chef de la Menuiserie  
de et à

KA BONGO.

VU ET APPROUVE PAR

LE CONTRE MAITRE CHEF  
CHARGE DE LA SURVEILLANCE  
DES T.P.

Le Chef de GARAGE SECONDAIRE  
de Kabongo.

MOTOKI Philippe

MULONDA B. EZEKAYA





EZ / P.M.-  
 REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
 PROVINCE DU NORD-KATANGA  
 DISTRICT DU HAUT-LOMANI  
 TERRITOIRE DE KABONGO  
 SECTION T.P./B.C.

LISTES DES OUTILLAGES.-

DE NOMINATION	+	QUANTITE	DE NOMINATION	+	QUANTITE
1/ Truelle de wagon	!	50	38/ Brosse à cheval	!	250
2/ Petite truelle	!	50	39/ Chaîne d'arpentage	!	5
3/ Cordeau (bobine)	!	20	40/ Clés Anglaise	!	20
4/ Niveau d'eau métallique	!	25	41/ Tournevis	!	500
5/ Niveau d'eau (bois)	!	25	42/ Charnier	!	1000
6/ Fil à plomb	!	10	43/ Vis de menuiserie	!	1000
7/ Equerre	!	10	44/ Vis de tôles	!	500 Kgs!
8/ Truelle à rejointoyer	!	50	45/ Machaon 1/2 pouce 3/4"	!	
9/ Truelle platresse	!	40	1" pour plombier	!	800
10/ Planchette à ciment	!	50	46/ Machaon coude pouce	!	800
11/ Pelle	!	800	47/ Blaction 1/2" - 3/4"	!	800
12/ Pioche	!	600	48/ Coude 1/2"	!	800
13/ Brouette	!	200	49/ Lave-toi	!	50
14/ Sac Ciment	!	250 T.	50/ Baignoir	!	50
15/ Fer à béton de 6 à 12mm	!	-	51/ Lampe souder	!	5
16/ Seau	!	250	52/ Filière complète	!	4
17/ Chaux	!	250 T.	53/ Scie passe-partout	!	10
18/ Broyeur à meuler	!	2	54/ Râpe	!	50
19/ Robine de ficelle	!	20	55/ Affiloire	!	100
20/ Marteau pour tailler le moellon	!	60	56/ Arrosoire	!	50
21/ Petite marteau pour wagon	!	60	57/ Chignole	!	20
22/ Table vibrant	!	2	58/ Hache <b>MECHE</b>	!	1 boîte!
23/ Moule en blocs	!	8	59/ Cisaille	!	50/
24/ Auge	!	50	60/ Cognée	!	50
25/ Poulie	!	5	61/ Lame ruban	!	50
26/ Pics	!	100	62/ Scie à métaux	!	10
27/ Echafaudage	!	8	63/ Baramine	!	100
28/ Décamètre	!	50	64/ Arrache clous	!	5
29/ Echelles à fer	!	5	65/ Tenaille	!	25
30/ Rateau	!	200	66/ Fourche à foin et à bêche	!	10
31/ Bêche	!	400			
32/ Houe	!	600			
33/ Hache	!	600			
34/ Peinture toute sorte des couleurs	!	-			
35/ Pinceau	!	100			
36/ Etau	!	6			
37/ Balayette	!	50			

LE CONTRE CHIEF DE T.P.

MAITRE EN CHIEF CHARGE DE LA SURVEILLANCE

EZVAYE Bwana-Nadi

T.P. Kabongo



MZA/J./SI.-  
 REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
 PROVINCE DU NORD-KATANGA  
 DISTRICT DU HAUT-LOI AMI  
 TERRITOIRE DE KANONGO  
 SERVICES T.P.  
 SECTION DES BOIS.

Pour ou trois séries complètes  
 des outillages, et chacune de ces séries doit comporter de toutes  
 les outillages ci-dessous

LISTE DES OUTILS . . . . . BOIS.

Rabot Varlope	Scie St Joseph
Rabot à main	Petite Scie à main
Rabot Cintré	Scie à Dot
Rabot à Bouvettier	Scie à Onglet
Rabot Métallique	Scie à Chantourner
Guillaume	Scie à Râteaux
Racloire	Scie Orientable en tout sens
Metre	Lime à Pois
Equerre	Lime Plat
Crayon	Lime en Rond
Compa	Lime Triangulaire
Vilebrequin	Moule
Trille à percer	Pierre à feux
Fraise pour tête de vis	Pierre d'huile
Forese	Coupe verre
Serre-joint	Mèche de bois et de fer
Valet d'établie	Tourne-vis
Pince	Tenaille
Marteau	Tourne-gauche
Clous	Papier verre
Pedane et Ciseaux	Vis et Colle

Fournitures Diverses

Charnière à Piano; Serrures; Verroux; Ménottes; Triplex; et vitre

MUSAZA SAUMON JOSEPH  
 Chef de la Menuiserie

*Handwritten signature*  
 17-4-63



MO/T/PT-

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO  
PROVINCE DE NORD-KIVU  
DISTRICT DE KAT-INDAMI  
LE MINISTRE TERRITORIAL

POUR T.P.M., nous avons besoin des  
outillages, carburants, lubrifiants et des pièces de rechange.

COURS PARQUE	DENOMINATION	QUANTITE
2780	1 Essence	50 ltrs.
55	1 L'huile S.A.E. 30	25 ltrs de 19 l.
0660	1 Carburateur modèle 59	2
0660	1 Pompe à essence modèle 59	2
0660	1 Vis-platine droite	4
2790	1 Jeux des clés soudées	5
2790	1 Jeux des clés plates	5
2790	1 Jeux des clés à douilles	5
2791	1 Patte à soudée	10 boîtes
2791	1 Patte à rodée 1er, 2er cal.	10 boîtes
2791	1 Acide pour (batterie)	40 litres
2790	1 Roue parallèle	2
2790	1 LAMES DE SCIERS	10 boîtes
2790	1 VENTUSE POUR RODAGE	
	des gouppages	2
2790	1 Arrache poulie	2
2790	1 Arrache moyen	2
2790	1 Jauge d'épaisseur	2
2790	1 Pince universelle	2
2790	1 Brosse métallique	2

T.P.M.  
LECHEF GARAGE  
MOTO PHILIPPE





M. J. G. J. J.  
01-01

TERRITORY OF KABONGO (KATANGA)

Report of Technical Mission - Agriculture

The members of the Mission, proceeding from Léopoldville, arrived at Kamina Base on Tuesday, 16 April 1963. The following morning, Mr Postma, Administrator of the Base, held a meeting in his office, during which he gave the members of the Mission a general description of the situation. Immediately afterwards, the Mission, accompanied by Mr Postma, paid a visit to Kamina (ville) to meet the local Authorities.

I had a long conversation with Mr VAN CROMPHAUT (Belgian) who, until October 1960, held the post of "Agronome Adjoint Principal" in the Territory of Kabongo, and, since that time, has been the "Agronome de District", Kamina, of the Tshombe Administration.

Mr Van Cromphaut states that all forms of agricultural activity, not directly connected with mere subsistence, ceased towards the end of 1960. This applies in particular to the Southern part of the Territory in which the village of Kabongo is situated, including a cotton ginning factory owned by the "Cotanga" Company at Sohe, near Kitenge.

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Food has been produced throughout the disturbed period and this, supplemented by game meat, has saved the people from starvation. There is no immediate need for emergency food supplies. However, this year's crops have been harvested and



it is doubtful whether the yield will last until the next harvest. In my opinion, it will not, and this should be borne in mind by the Authorities. The population of the Territory numbers approximately 90,000.

There was wholesale destruction and, hence, everything has to be started from scratch, down to office equipment such as pencils, paper, etc. There are very few tools. All the buildings have been ransacked and some totally destroyed.

From Kabongo, Mr Postma and I proceeded to NIEMBO, an Agricultural Station belonging to the State. The population was obviously very pleased to see us.

This station is of particular importance for the production of seed and must be re-activated. I was also given to understand that there was a "paysannat" attached to it, with about 180 families settled. Some of these have returned to their lands and are beginning to clear away the brush with such tools as they may have. There is an "agronome" and two assistants. They appear to be quite willing, but salaries have not been paid for a long time.

All the buildings here, as at Kabongo, have been ransacked.

Conclusion. At Kabongo, the political situation is very fluid. No one seems to know who is the "Authority", Albertville or Elisabethville. No salaries are being paid by either Province. Therefore, it is impossible at the moment to launch a large food production campaign.

I suggest that UN carry out a distribution of seed under the supervision of the Administrator of Kamina Base, before next September. Tools are also needed. I am in possession of the figures of requirements in both seed and tools.

Finally, and most important, there are absolutely no means of transportation whatsoever, and the roads have deteriorated considerably.

*J.P.A. Bonett*

J.P.A. Bonett  
Rural Institutions Officer  
FAO/ONUC

20 April 1963

cc. Mr Chaturvedi  
Mr Ahmed  
Mr Brooks  
Mr Gilpin ✓  
Mr Twilight

Mr Postma, Kamina  
Mr Galeb  
Mr Ulrich  
Mr Pombrun  
Mr Foulonneau,  
UNESCO, Albertville



MISSION UNESCO

au  
CONGO



Monsieur FOULONNEAU Gilbert, Expert Unesco au Nord-Katanga

Monsieur HABIB Ahmed, Chef des Opérations Civiles- Léopoldville-

✓ Monsieur GILPIN, Adjoint au Chef des Opérations Civiles Léopoldville

Monsieur POSTMA, Administrateur de la Base de Kamina

Monsieur GHALEB, Chef des Affaires Civiles - Albertville

Monsieur TERENCE, Chef de la Mission Unesco - Léopoldville

Monsieur KITANTA, Ministre de l'Education Nationale - Albertville

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