

JECT FILE
Summary of major EVENTS
WEEKLY Reports - Dissemination of Information

06/01/1964 - 26/05/1964

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MIL INFO 741
HQ ONUC
LEOPOLDVILLE

26 MAY 64

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is:
 - a. Summary of Major Events, Report No. 140, Copy No. 1
 - b. A newspaper article entitled "Revolutionary activities in the Congo", an analysis by INBEL News Agency - Annex "A".
2. The Summary of Major Events is produced by the Military Information Branch for the sole purpose of keeping military officers informed on major events in the CONGO which might have a bearing on military operations and/or decisions.
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COPY NO 1

HEADQUARTERS ONUC

MIL INFO 741

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

LEOPOLDVILLE

REPORT NO 140

26 MAY 64

GENERAL

1. Acts of sabotage in LEOPOLDVILLE reported to have been directed by CML, were revealed, only when it was learned that Mr. ADOULA had cancelled his semi-official visit to GREECE.

Speculating on the probable reasons why Mr. ADOULA did not show up in ATHENS L'Etoile of 14 May referred to recent plots. It stated that efforts to burn PETROCONGO and other petrol societies in LEOPOLDVILLE had been discovered in time. Then it referred to attempts made in the previous days to disrupt all electricity and water supplies to the Capital when plastic bombs, used for the first time in the CONGO, were employed, in vain, to cut three of the City's most important electricity pylons. These were in the LEO II and LEMBA areas and one was considerably damaged. Investigations carried out at LEMBA revealed that the bombing was the work of amateurs. It is reported that unexploded bombs when examined proved to have Russian made detonators and Egyptian fuses. A UN lighter is also reported to have been found at the scene.

On 22 May bombs exploded at two city churches. The Church of Christ the King in DENDALE and the Cathedral of St. Peter. At the former one person was seriously injured and at the latter two were injured and houses in the vicinity were damaged.

On the same evening a bomb exploded at RIFFLAND railway station at MATETE and damaged the railway line for a distance of 100 kms.

Many people have been arrested in connection with these attacks and at least one European is said to be in prison charged in connection with them.

2. Mr. ADOULA arrived in ITALY on Saturday 8 May where he was to be the guest of the Italian Government from 11 May to 13 May. On Sunday, in PISA, he laid a wreath to the memory of Italian airmen who were brutally murdered at KINDU in December 1961 and in FLORENCE, visited an industrial plant which is to supply equipment for an oil refinery being built at MOANDA.

According to La Libre Belgique, ITALY now imports 140 million Belgian Francs worth of copper from CONGO each year and also imports almost 40% of Congolese coffee and 13% of Congo's vegetable oils.

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There are considerable Italian investments in the CONGO and many Italian agricultural technicians work here under an agricultural assistance agreement which was recently signed. Because of all this the signing of a commercial agreement which was the highlight of Mr. ADJOLA's visit was of considerable importance.

This agreement concerns the export by ITALY of goods necessary for development of the CONGO and the Italian Government will afford 2 million dollars credit to the CONGO to purchase these.

A group of ITALIAN banks will afford 5 million dollars credit to CONGO to purchase ITALIAN consumer goods.

Another agreement was also signed during Mr. ADJOLA's visit. This was an agreement under which the ITALIANS will provide technicians and material to permit the formation of a CONGOLESE military air force.

Mr. ADJOLA and his party were expected in ATHENS on 14 May when their ITALIAN tour had ended. There they were to pay a semi-official visit and the President of the GREEK Council and the CONGOLESE Communications Minister ILUNGA who was already in GREECE awaited Mr. ADJOLA's party at ATHENS Airport. However, the CONGOLESE President failed to appear and amidst speculation as to the reason for his non appearance it was learned that he had returned to Northern ITALY. From there he returned to CONGO on 15 May, and on the following day in LEOPOLDVILLE he made a declaration to the press giving details of the agreements reached and praising the cordial atmosphere of his visit which he said was the culmination of ITALIAN/CONGOLESE relations during the past four years.

He also announced that as a result of an agreement with the large TURIN firm of FIAT a school for the training of young mechanics will shortly be opened in LEOPOLDVILLE.

3. American Aid to the CONGO was again in the news last week when AID (Agency for International Development) announced an increase in the sum available to buy tyres. The increase brought the total sum available under the AID Programme for the purchase of tyres up to 1.35 million dollars.

It was at the same time announced that condition governing imports under this programme are to be relaxed and less capital will in future be required by those who seek authorization to import under the scheme.

4. A Referendum Committee was set up by decree of the President as announced in the local press on 9 May.

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This Committee will assist the government in preparing and organising the referendum and will be under the presidency of Interior Minister KABOTI. It is composed of:-

Messrs. BO BALILO	- Trade Unionist
BANDUO	- Minister for Justice
MATABISI	- Secretary of Youth Movement
MUDIAYI	
MULANGI	
SIWA	- Trade Unionist
YUMBU-LEMBU	- ABAKO Deputy

The Committee met on 13 May.

On 18 May the members were received by Mr. ADOULA and he expressed his satisfaction with the manner in which they had got down to work and with the schedule which they had drawn up. They had decided to organise the referendum through regional committees set up in each of the ancient provinces. It was later announced that 6 members of the committee would tour the provinces immediately in order to set up these committees.

On 22 May it was announced that the referendum would take place from 20 to 23 June. Voting would continue for a few days to insure that people would not be prevented from voting because of lack of transport or because of inclement weather.

All males over 21 will vote and in 1960 this meant an eligible electorate of 3 millions approx. It is not clear if this figure will have changed or not.

5. BELGIAN Military Aid, as approved by United Nations, has recently been stepped up. The proposed plan allowing for 200 Belgian Officers to work with ANC, principally as instructors in military schools, will be in full swing before the end of this year. This month 20 of these officers will arrive in the CONGO to add to 70 officers and non-commissioned officers already assisting at ANC HQ in LEOPOLDVILLE at ANC Unit HQ.

Le Progrès of 16 May states that Gen MOBUTU when in BRUSSELS obtained agreement on further military assistance and as a result 100 airmen including ground technicians, all volunteers, will arrive from BELGIUM to work with ANC. They will operate troop carrying aircraft. The

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article states that since the CONGO cannot supply crews for the transport planes and helicopters which the UNITED STATES will shortly supply, BELGIUM has decided to offer, with ITALY, this form of technical assistance.

In BELGIAN Military Schools there are at present more than 300 Congolese and since 1960, 500 Congolese have passed through these schools.

6. Gen MOBUTU has decided to extend his stay in EUROPE and left BELGIUM for BERN on 19 May.

While in BELGIUM he visited various military schools and was received by the Royal African Circle to whom he outlined the history, the achievements, and the needs of ANC.

The Royal Institute for International Relations invited him to give a conference on 5 May. This conference was attended by members of the diplomatic corps, people of the political world and by Belgian military leaders.

Gen MOBUTU began by describing ANC as a "new instrument for national unity". He deplored that stories got abroad disparaging ANC and traced its history since the mutiny of 1960 stating that discipline has been progressively established.

He said that the CONGO had forced the hand of ONU when demanding bilateral military aid from six countries four of whom had accepted, BELGIUM, ISRAEL, ITALY and U.S.A.

When referring to the departure of ONU troops at the end of June he said there were those in ONU who feared that ANC would not be able to maintain order and hoped that an African force would succeed "Les Casques Bleus". "We have no need of them" he said. He said there will be difficulties but ANC will be well able to manage if given the means of transport. There would be no problem if ANC got only half of the equipment given by various nations to ONU. It is painful he said to compare the luxurious equipment of ONU with the poverty of ANC.

Answering questions on the bases in KAMINA and KITONA he said the former would contain the advanced driving school and the Garrison of the 8th Brigade the latter will be a large centre for instruction.

With reference to military training abroad he spoke of those already mentioned who are training in BELGIUM and referred to another 600 probationers who are there, bringing the total undergoing military training in BELGIUM up to a figure of 939.

There are 235 in training in ISRAEL, ten in USA, 12 trainee pilots in ITALY and 2 cadets at SANDHURST in ENGLAND.

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7. Mr. ALBERT KALONJI is reported to be in BRAZZAVILLE. He arrived there on 8 May for a meeting with CNL and Mr. TSHOMBE. But Mr. TSHOMBE did not attend however he sent his blessing and a cheque for \$5,000.

8. Departure of UN troops. Following on the departure of the 22nd SWEDISH INF GP, 294 of whom had left on 14 May, the airlift of 2nd IRISH INF GP began and the move was completed on 25 May when a total of 329 had been flown out.

The first plane carrying troops of the ETHIOPIAN Contingent left EVILLE for ADDIS ABABA on 25 May carrying 6 passengers and 31 thousand pounds of baggage.

LEOPOLDVILLE

9. Mr. DELVAUX, Minister for Public Works, has returned to LEOPOLDVILLE from BRUSSELS.

Mr. NGVULU, Labour Minister, is in WASHINGTON, U.S.A. where he laid a wreath on the grave of President KENNEDY.

10. On 10 May at the headquarters of OTRACO (Office d'Exploitation des Transports au Congo) the opening was announced of a training centre for naval diesel mechanics.

The President of OTRACO thanked Mr. OSORIO-TAFALL for the aid given by ONU to this undertaking which will cater for 63 trainees.

11. Mr. SIWA, General Secrétaire of FGTK (General Federation of Congolese Workers) and a member of the newly formed Referendum Committee has called for an Amnesty so that elections may be held. He says that a pardon for TSHOMBE and GIZENGA would contribute much to the spirit of appeasement and would thus tend to insure peaceful elections.

12. As a security precaution, following on the bomb attacks, mentioned in para one, curfew was imposed in LEOPOLDVILLE on 23 May and will continue until further notice, between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. The curfew applies to UN personnel except military personnel in uniform and civilian personnel on official duty. All ferry communication between BRAZZAVILLE and LEOPOLDVILLE has been suspended for the same reason.

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KWILU AND KASAI

13. Soon after General MOBUTU's departure for EUROPE the ANC officer in Charge in KIKWIT, the HQ of the KWILU Operation, Major TOUMBOI departed for JADOTVILLE on leave, without permission. The CO of 20 Bn Major DEMOLE was recalled to LENT IDVILLE to be questioned regarding the disappearance of 30 odd vehicles which he had taken over from KUC at KAMINA. The Groupement Commander Lt Col BOSANGO was ordered to take over by General LUNDULA but refuses to take orders from anyone but General MOBUTU.

During the resultant confusion ANC activity was at a stand-still and discipline among the troops was seriously impaired, some deserting and some flatly refusing to obey orders.

Finally on 15 May Major ZIIBA who had been OC in THYSVILLE arrived in KWILU to take charge of the operation.

However by then the MULELISTS had regained the initiative, 1st and 2nd Coys of 3 CDO Bn having been surrounded at BANGI by some 400 partisans on 13 May.

IDIOFA was attacked by several groups of partisans on 16 May and more than 100 houses were burned. ANC counter-attacked and killed 30 MULELISTS. Following this activity many of the local population have again fled into the bush.

Three bridges on the KIKWIT - IDIOFA road at PLO-PLO River (GD 196050) at BWALENGE (GD 194051) and KIMPATU IKU (GD 193051) have all again been destroyed by the partisans.

ANC ammunition supplies are said to be critical and on 18 May two UN aircraft were urgently despatched to KIKWIT with 13,000 lbs of assorted ammunition from UN sources.

ANC have now resumed operations.

3rd Coy CDO Bn now at KIKWIT will move to BANGI where the position of the two Coys which were surrounded there is no longer serious. One of these the 1st Coy CDO Bn will take over in GUNGU from the 3rd KWILU Coy which moves to KAKABOLA. The other, the 2nd Coy CDO Bn will return to KIKWIT.

HQ 20 ANC Bn has moved from KIKWIT to POMONGO (GD 192050).

1 Coy 20 Bn now at MUEBE (GD 189050)

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2 Coy 2 Bn has moved to IDIOPA and is expected to move South to BANDA (GD 19654).

3rd Coy 2 Bn now at KANGA (GD 192049) will move to YASA MIWONU.

On 19 May partisans attempted to burn GUNGU hospital but were scattered by ANC.

During recent activities new light has been thrown on the organisation of partisan groups. Documents found on dead MULELISTS reveal that they are organised in groups of probably 40 to 60 men. Each section has a military chief and a political commissary. Reference has been found to sections numbered:-

171, 250, 732 and 850

but it is not known what sequence may be followed in numbering sections.

In KWANGO Province it is reported that partisans have forced the inhabitants of the South East, rich, cattle farming strip running from KWILOU to the ANGOLAN border to join their movement. A local Gendarmerie Coy has been dispatched to the area.

14. In LULUABOURG the paper "Le Baisseur" has been suspended.

15. Operation "STAYPUT". Capt VON BAYER resumed command of operation and up to date 47,330 lbs of supplies have been carried for ANC and 43,450 lbs for Red Cross and 52 wounded ANC and 96 refugees have been carried.

KIVU

16. Here again details of the rebel organisation have recently come to light. They are organised into 8 groups corresponding to 8 areas within the UVIRA district. Each group has a "Major" in charge. These men seem to have been sergeants of the old Belgian Force Publique and so have some military training and standing. There is also a political commissary or "President" in each group. These groups are subdivided into sections corresponding to villages where again there are military leaders.

Because of communication difficulties orders are very simple and operations are scheduled for set dates each month (e.g. 1st and 15th) and section leaders are responsible for having their section in the area on the date in question.

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The area where these MULELISTS are most active is limited to the district mainly along the road KAMANYOLA to UVIRA and West of this axis in the mountainous regions.

Here they attack the local population, and loot shops and they have blocked the bridge over the KILIDA River.

140 prisoners were taken by UNC in this area in April and they revealed that they had been in training since December last, in a camp set up in this mountainous region. They were recruited with the promise that each would become a minister and they would be invulnerable provided they took strong medicine (DAWA) and wore a small cap with the inscription "LIBERATI N ARMY PIERRE MULELE".

They also revealed that their task was to spread terror by killing and plundering and thus to overthrow all legal authority and so prepare the way to power for SAUMIALOT, KASHAMURU, GBENYE, BOCHIELEY-DAVIDSON and others.

Although mainly equipped only with primitive weapons they are also in possession of some rifles and revolvers; weapons having been taken from ANC by partisans on many occasions during the past month when these soldiers were simply fraternising with the MULELISTS.

Ammunition is supplied in sufficient quantities from USUMBURA to MARANDURA's headquarters at ND LERA. Vaccine is also supplied "to make his men immune". Meetings are regularly held in USUMBURA between MULELISTS and agents of RED CHINA who supply money.

Early in May Italian missionaries were maltreated at KATOB0. About the same time groups of MULELISTS were seen on the STANLEYVILLE Road about 60 kms from BUKAVU.

On the night 15 to 16 May UVIRA was attacked and taken by the partisans. This was in accordance with information which the rebels made no effort to conceal. From 10 May it was being freely said that they would attack on 15 May. They are reported to have set up their own administration there under the direct leadership of MARANDURA (a provincial councillor) and his son. About 600 partisans are said to be in control and three CHINESE AGENTS are reported to be active in the town. Road blocks have been put up north and south of the town and are manned by rifle equipped rebels. Bridges at KAMANYOLA (GD 290028) and LUBERTZI (GD 291030) were blocked but that at KAMANYOLA has now been cleared.

The 1st Coy of 8 ANC Bn which guarded the town was disarmed, the 30 and 25 men escaping to USUMBURA where they are held by the BURUNDI authorities. Reports give the numbers of ANC killed as about 30.

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Reports indicate that the area around FIZI is also in the hands of the partisans. There is no news of the reinforced GD platoon there since 15 May.

The ANC troops at LEMERA (c.f. Report No. 139) were twice withdrawn without notice and the mission has been unguarded since 22 May. On that occasion the departing troops were ambushed by Jeunesse at LUVUNGI. 8 were seriously wounded and brought to JUKAVU. 25 are still missing. At present two ANC Coys 1 from 18 GDO Bn and 1 from 5 Bn are at LUVUNGI but are afraid to move against Jeunesse whom they believe to be invulnerable.

L'Etoile of 22 May reports that the rebels in KIVU are directed by the EAST CONGO Section of CNL. This section takes the form of a shadow government and the different appointments are:-

SOUMIALOT	- President and National Defence
RAMAZANI	- Foreign Affairs and Commerce
RUSAGARA	- Interior
AMISI	- Finance
KASONGO	- Information (cousin of P. LUMUMBA)
SAIDI	- Public Works and Communications
BWINDA	- Social Affairs and Education

These members are affiliated with political parties principally MNC-L, PSA-G, UFPC (Union of Popular Congolese Forces).

The same paper quotes from a press conference given by SOUMIALOT in USUMBURA.

CNL he states has only one aim to bring peace to the country, raise the economy and re-establish respect for democracy, justice and personal security. He stated that CNL must not be confused with the MULELIST movement in KIVU although both have similar aims and are nationalistic.

He said CNL has support from the principal Congolese parties MNC-L, PSA-G, UFPC Parti National du Convention du peuple, Union Democratique Africaine BALUBAKAT.

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17. An UN METER aircraft when flying a recce mission over LUVUINGI was hit by a bullet which caused immediate loss of oil pressure and the pilot had to make a forced landing. This, he did on the main road 3 kms North of LUVUINGI. Trees sheared the wings off the plane and tore out the engine. Although the plane is considered a total wreck the six passengers and crew were unhurt and got safely back to BUKAVU.

18. Mr. ANANY, Minister for Defence in the Central Government went to BUKAVU to examine and report on the situation. He is reported in La Libre Belgique of 13 May as appealing to CNL to give up their sabotage. He asked them to examine their consciences and to return home and prepare for the second legislature in a national spirit of reconciliation. He guaranteed them freedom of expression. Their grievances will be examined as reconciliation is desired for the good of the Congolese people.

He said if it was left to him, relations would long ago have been broken with BURUNDI and also with CONGO BRAZZAVILLE, as it is the agents of CNL installed in USUMBURA who are causing the troubles in KIVU.

19. In MANIEMA Province MUREGA Jeunesse are reported to have terrorised all the area of FANGI. Having committed "inhuman and odious" acts at MAYO mission they pillaged and expelled the BAKUSU traders from KARUTCHA (KINGOMBE-KALIMA).

They erected road barriers and demanded taxes from all who passed and beat those who were not of their own tribe.

Mr. MAVUZI, Commissaire Général Extraordinaire of the Province sent military patrols to the area and L'Etoile of 13 May reports that all barriers have been removed and those responsible for the terrorism arrested.

EQUATEUR AND RIENTALE

Nothing to Report

KATANGA

20. La Semaine, the paper which succeeded L'Essor du Katanga, has also been suppressed. This was done by order of the Central Government Information Minister.

21. Le Progrès of 14 May carries an article on M.P.A. (Popular African Movement) the political party led by Mr. EVARISTE KIMBA one-time Foreign Minister in TSHIMBE's government. This article refers to slogans of the party which promise that the Katangan Flag will fly again. It is believed that the aim of this party is another Katangan secession.

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22. One million Congolese Francs are reported to be missing from the Finance Ministry of KATANGA ORIENTAL. An inquiry has been instituted and already a number of people have been arrested.

23. Mr. SENDWE, President of North Katanga, came to LEOPOLDVILLE to seek aid for those who have been affected by the ALBERTVILLE inundations where rising waters in Lake Tanganyika are again causing great damage. He also protests to the Central Government against the policy of the LOMAMI Government regarding the contested area at KONGOLO. He claims that this Government is trying to set up an administration in KONGOLO.

24. Mr. BULUNDWE, Provincial President of KATANGA ORIENTALE left on 15 May for a tour of FRANCE, ITALY and ISRAEL.

25. It was earlier announced that the postponed elections for appointment to Communes of ELIZABETHVILLE and JADOTVILLE would be held on Sunday, 17 May. Here 375 candidates are contesting 140 seats.

However it has now been decided, by the Provincial Government to again postpone the elections for another week because preparatory work was not completed.

26. Col BOBOSO has appealed again to Ex Gendarmes. This time he asks them to present themselves for recruitment to ANC.

27. The Government Commission set up to enquire into, and report on, the causes of the recent industrial strike in KATANGA has concluded its findings, having visited ELIZABETHVILLE - JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI and having conferred with government and trade union officials and representatives of Union Miniere.

It reports that the strike was a result of the loss of purchasing power of money in the area and recommends that the Central Government, the Provincial Government and the enterprises concerned should work together with the aim of increasing the purchasing power of money by reducing the price of goods.

28. Banditry. A number of bandits who were arrested on the EVILLE - KASUMBALESA road, proved to have no connection with ex KATANGAN GENDARMES.

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ANNEX "A"
MIL INFO 741
LEOPOLDVILLE

26 MAY 64

COPY NO. 1

AN ANALYSIS BY INBEL AGENCY OF
REVOLUTIONARY PROSPECTS IN THE CONGO

(EXTRACT FROM LA LIBRE BELGIQUE OF MONDAY, 11 MAY 1964)

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN THE CONGO

Will Communist China try to create more centres of subversion?

During the last weeks several plots have been discovered and nipped in the bud in Leopoldville. According to the government authorities, they all originate from the subversive activities of the "Comité National de Libération - National Liberation Committee" (CNL) installed in Brazzaville. A fortnight ago a subversive movement was quelled in Coquilhatville in the Cuvette Central Province. Documents proving CNL intervention were captured from 17 persons arrested in a round-up. The Mulelist revolution in KWILU is continuing, less bitterly it is true, and new subversive movements have been reported more recently in the FIZI and UVIRA areas of KIVU.

Finally, there has been much talk regarding the arrival in Brazzaville and Usumbura of diplomats from PEKIN who are alleged to be helping the subversive movements of the CNL. Six CHINESE diplomats have arrived in Brazzaville to replace those from TAIPEI and have settled in an African part of the town. There was a rumour that they were going to place a 60 KW transmitter at the disposal of the Congolese "revolutionaries", but this is false.

Exaggerated fears

For all these reasons one might think that the CNL will henceforth be Mr. ADOULA's number one problem.

Some diplomats in Leopoldville are convinced of this and display apprehension that, however, seems to be exaggerated. For his part, the Congolese Prime Minister has chosen this moment to make a new journey to Europe. He is the official guest of the Italian Government. Coming after his voyage to PARIS, during which important FRANCO-CONGOLESE decisions were taken, this visit to ITALY seems to indicate that Mr. ADOULA is convinced that his government runs no serious immediate risk and that it can in any case take effective counter-measures.

For the first time since independence there has been, for some months, a new factor in the Congolese political scene - revolutionary action. Before this the CONGO had experienced a series of illegal and even violent movements taking the form of virulent political opposition or secessionist tendencies. Today, a group of politicians, surrounded by militants and some deserters from the army, has decided, if the CNL's communiques and leaflets are to be believed, to overthrow the Leopoldville regime by revolution, a revolution launched and directed from a foreign capital. This is a new phenomenon for the CONGO, and it would be interesting to know the movement's programme, facilities and potential.

Psychological action and guerilla warfare

The CNL includes a certain number of politicians from the MNCL who are now cut off from the official committee of this party, presided over by Mr. ANTOINE KIWEWA, and also some members of GIZENGA's PSA and of the Parti National de la Convention du Peuple. In spite of numerous declarations, it is difficult to discern the CNL's doctrine and programme, which it seems may be summed up as seizing power in Leopoldville.

Besides these politicians there are in the CNL a certain number of Congolese students or trainees who have completed or are completing a period of residence in the countries of the Eastern bloc and CHINA. These young people are of great value to the CNL, for one may be justified in thinking that several of them have become familiar with psychological action and sabotage missions. The CNL emissaries arrested at COQUILLIATVILLE had not only money and propaganda material, but also detailed instruction manuals for guerilla warfare. It is now certain that they intended to incite the local ANC detachments to revolt and not merely create a movement of discontent among the population. That is also a new factor.

The Revolutionaries' trump cards

In spite of the schism within its ranks and the absence of perfect understanding between the extremists (Bocheley-Davidson and Yunbu) and the group of Mr. Christophe Gbenye, former president of the CNL who is practically stripped of all power, the CNL can be said to hold two important trump cards. The first is in the internal situation of the CONGO, the second in the external aid that the Committee might receive.

Since independence there have been innumerable ethnic antagonisms in the CONGO. The CNL tries to find among its ranks persons able to focus and channel popular discontent in given areas. This explains the revolt of the Bapende and the Bambunda in KWILU. And also, no doubt, the incidents in KIVU. Actions of this type might develop with greater or less chances of success in the LAC LEOPOLD II area, in the territory of the former Province of KASAI, IN KIVU and MANIEMA, and even in the HAUT CONGO.

It is obviously difficult to put an accurate figure on the assistance given to the CNL by certain foreign countries. Generally speaking, it seems to be very limited, but if it should be consolidated or increased it might become a worrying problem for Leopoldville. So far, the chief assistance of this kind seems to have been the hospitality offered to the exiles by the Brazzaville Government. Subsidies also seem to have been granted, and the studies of CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE have several times been placed at the disposal of the CNL "Propagandists".

Other African countries have doubtless also supported the CNL, but, it is believed, on a modest scale. It is considered in Leopoldville that this situation might, however, change after the Embassy of the People's Republic of China is installed in BRAZZAVILLE. In government circles it is believed that PEKIN has agreed to train a large number of CONGOLESE, who might later become excellent agitators for the CNL in the CONGO. The assistance of the People's Republic of China to the CNL will probably be mentioned at the next P.A.F.M.E.C.S.A. conference.

Dispersion of the forces hostile to Mr. ADOULA

In the present circumstances, political circles in Leopoldville consider it out of the question for the CNL to be able to overthrow Mr. ADOULA's regime by a revolution conceived and executed on a national scale. National sentiment, which is not yet greatly developed among the Congolese population - a fact that hampers the government's activity - is also a serious handicap to any revolutionary movement.

The worst eventuality, it is believed in Leopoldville, is that the CNL might increase the number of the maquis bands and the centres of subversion, but these would have to be very numerous for the regime and the army to be worn down and for so chaotic a situation to be created that the government would be overthrown. The Congolese authorities have given attention to this problem and a powerful and fast-moving intervention force will doubtless be created thanks to the American equipment which is expected to arrive in the CONGO shortly.

In the social sector, the CNL might attempt to exploit the discontent prevailing among the workers in the large urban centres. But this problem is also receiving the attention of the government, which is very anxious, it is reported, to avoid another open clash with the trade unions.

It thus appears, in present conditions, that the revolutionary forces constitute a threat, but that the danger is limited. The government seems to be able to reply immediately to any initiative of the CNL, provided that the "exile government in BRAZZAVILLE" does not suddenly receive massive foreign support. Finally, it is not considered as out

of the question in Leopoldville that there might be a compromise with a large number of the members of the CNL, who are thought to be tempted to return to the Congolese capital now that the Mouvement National Congolais has a new national and official committee.

EDITORIAL NOTE

This analysis of revolutionary prospects in the Congo confirms the existence of a rather disturbing situation in spite of the improvement in economic prospects that has recently been stressed. It might be, in fact, that the departure of the United Nations forces at the end of June would encourage Communist China to step up its revolutionary action. The departure of the UN forces means much more than a weakening of the country's potential for the repression of disorder (in fact, the UN forces have for long time not intervened in regional disturbances); it is also a sign of the UN's anxiety to withdraw from the "hornets' nest of the Congo" and perhaps not to return, even if serious unrest should recur.

It is almost certain that if there were a new crisis of general disorder and anarchy the Congo would return to the situation of the end of 1960, when there was a clash of tribal forces and foreign influences. The ADOULA regime is the only rampart against such a development and counts on the ANC to stifle any disturbances that might occur in various areas.

The Chinese theoreticians seem moreover to be attempting to set up communist cells in the ANC, which is an obstacle in their path.

It was the Congolese army that checkmated the rebellion organized in KWILU. In KIVU it succeeded in quelling a similar movement. But the situation in these two areas remains difficult and new outbreaks of terrorism are possible. The situation in KASAI remains confused and further tribal disturbances are foreseen there.

Finally, brigandage is developing in KATANGA. The increase in prices caused strong popular discontent. Units of KATANGESE gendarmes are still holding the bush of KATANGA and ANGOLA, and large numbers of soldiers - as General MOBUTU recalled - are being held down to meet a possible threat from this direction. It can be seen that the Congolese army is faced with a many-sided and difficult task.

(no) 13/5

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MIL INFO 741
HQ ONUC
LEOPOLDVILLE

4 May 64

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is Summary of Major Events, Report No. 139, Copy No. 1
2. This document is produced by the Military Information Branch for the sole purpose of keeping military officers informed on major events in the CONGO which might have a bearing on military operations and/or decisions.
3. This is a secret document and will NOT be reproduced in whole or in part unless approval has been obtained from this HQ.

G. Streiffert

(G. STREIFFERT)
Lt Col

Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

REPORT NO 139

COPY NO

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

4 May 64

GENERAL

1. The Constitutional Commission. The conflict between the Government of Mr. ADOULA and the Constitutional Commission led by Mr. ILEO came to an end when Mr. ADOULA met a representative committee of the commission during the week end 18/19 April. The committee included Mr. BOMBOKO, Minister of Justice, and the Trade Union leader BOBOLIKO. The outcome of their 2½ hour meeting was that Mr. ADOULA promised that the planned constitution would be presented to the people for referendum exactly as prepared by the Commission and without any change being made by the Government.

Mr. ADOULA is also reported to have stated that he will ask the Constitutional Commission to form a committee to organise the referendum.

On 24 April, during a press conference given by him in PARIS, Mr. ADOULA stated that the referendum on the Constitution would take place before the end of June. This is a departure from the terms of the Presidential Ordinance of September 1963 which states that the referendum should take place within one month of the date on which the planned Constitution was deposited. This took place on 18 April. Mr. ADOULA said that the general elections would take place within nine months of the referendum or before the end of March 1965.

Between June '64 and election time, the country will be governed by a Provisional Government selected by Mr. KASA-VUBU who will re-assume the Presidency on approval of the Constitution by the people.

2. A third attempted coup. On Monday, 20th April, Mr. OSCAR NGOMA, the administrator of National SURETE, revealed at a press conference that there had been another attempted coup against the State. This he said was the third such attempt directed from BRAZZAVILLE by the Comité National de Libération. He referred to this plot as being one of the most serious and stated that it could have provoked much trouble. Fortunately, he continued, the leader MAPANDA was captured and under interrogation he denounced many of his friends and admitted that he worked for the CNL. He (MAPANDA) was prepared for a military operation on the night of Sunday to Monday 19/20 April during which all Congolese Authorities including Mr. KAMITATU were to be eliminated.

It was revealed that he had a staff of 15 people, each of whom directed at least 200 of the BAPENDE, BABUNDA, BAYANZI and BAMBALA tribes (all tribes within the KWILU Province) all of whom were installed in the Capital. Rifles were to be distributed on Saturday night 18 April

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and the rebels were to seize the following buildings among others:-

PETROCONGO
MAKALA Prison
NDOLO Prison
SABENA

and other strong points.

MAPANDA's assistant CAMILLE MBIOMBI and their staff were also arrested and all are held at the Paracommando Camp.

3. U THANT at a press conference on 21 April stated that while UN would continue to give all possible civilian technical aid to the CONGO after the pull out of troops at the end of June, the extent of this assistance would depend on resources but he voiced his uneasiness about these saying that contributions for which he had asked were not forthcoming.

4. The Congolese Government policy of establishing trade agreements in Eastern Europe was advanced during the last fortnight when Mr. YAV, Minister for External Commerce, at present in Europe, signed agreements with BULGARIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA and POLAND. These agreements arranged for the export of consumer goods and machinery to CONGO and the purchase from the CONGO of nuts, oils and minerals particularly zino.

5. Visits Abroad. Mr. ADOULA took advantage of his visit to FRANCE to discuss cultural cooperation with the FRENCH Premier Mr. POMPIDOU. This visit which lasted from 21 to 25 April was made to mark a new PARIS-LEOPOLDVILLE air link by the FRENCH Air Company UTA. During the visit Mr. ADOULA was the guest of the FRENCH Government for four days.

With Mr. ADOULA in PARIS were Mr. ILUNGA, Minister of Transport and Mr. BOLAMBA, Minister of Information.

Mr. DELVAUX, Minister for Public Works, is in BELGIUM for 15 days from 21 April to examine communication equipment which will be presented to the Congolese Government.

Mr. COLIN, Education Minister, has returned from his visit to FRANCE.

Mr. YAV, External Commerce Minister, remained on in Europe after the International Commerce and Development Conference which he attended in GENEVA in March. A delegation of the Ministry for Middle Classes and Social Development is at present in ITALY.

6. Mr. YANG CHI-TSENG the Chinese Economic Affairs Minister paid a visit to CONGO.

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7. An article in a British paper the Sunday Chronicle of 12 April stated that there are 16 members of the LEOPOLDVILLE Parliament actively operating in the BRAZZAVILLE Comité National de Libération.

8. General MOBUTU's visit to BRITAIN ended on 30 April and he flew to BELGIUM where he will stay until 15 May. While in BRITAIN he is reported to have asked for military aid in the form of trucks and land-rovers.

9. American Aid. During the week a cargo of 750 tons of caustic soda for use in the chemical industry principally for soap making arrived in the CONGO. This is the first consignment of aid from AMERICA under a recent aid programme.

On 28 April another AMERICAN Aid Agreement was signed by Mr. ADOULA and Mr. GODLEY the American Ambassador to CONGO. Under this plan the CONGO will receive 11.2 million dollars worth of foodstuffs, 7.8 million dollars worth of tobacco and transport charges up to 1.9 million dollars will be paid by AMERICA. This is a total aid bill of 20.9 million dollars.

A further 6 million dollars worth of trucks are to be imported under the American Aid Programme. It was announced in L'Etoile that 1,600 trucks would be imported under this seventh "Authorisation to Purchase".

10. FRANCE is expected to pay, in the near future an ex gratia payment to the United Nations. Although this is not mentioned it is expected to be approximately equivalent to her outstanding balance due to UN for the Congo Operation.

11. Political, economic and social ties and diplomatic relations are to be established between CONGO and CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (c.f. under EQUATEUR).

12. Mr. DORSINVILLE left LEOPOLDVILLE for NEW YORK at the end of April. Mr. OSORIO-TAFALL will act in his place.

LEOPOLDVILLE

13. The MNC-L Congress opened in LEOPOLDVILLE on 25 April. After stormy opening sessions the Congress got down to constructive work and on Monday, 27 April, Senator KIWEWA was elected Party President. He was previously party secretary and was Secretary of State for Commerce in LUMUMBA's Government. He is a native of KIKWIT of the BAMBALA tribe.

Mr. ADOULA sent a telegram to the Congress stating that he had taken a keen interest in their work and was glad to see that this

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party was now prepared to take positive action and he welcomed their opposition in his democratic government.

14. ANTHONY LUCAS of the New York Times reports that Mr. HOLDEN ROBERTO has admitted to his organisation, the ANGOLAN rebel group headed by VIRATE DA CRUZ, a group strongly linked with CHINESE COMMUNISM. He had previously refused to allow this group into his organisation and this recent action is regarded as another stage in his swing from right to left.

As reported earlier Mr. ROBERTO HOLDEN had agreed to send a military mission to PEKING and had stated his willingness to accept aid from the COMMUNISTS. Now with the ANGOLAN rebel campaign going badly his followers are demanding that he implement these decisions. He may have been forced, by these followers to receive DA CRUZ into his organisation. According to reports DA CRUZ is capable of taking over the leadership of GRAE and will yet present a threat to Mr. HOLDEN's leadership.

15. Mr. BULUNDWE arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE on 22 April to discuss the Strike Crisis in KATANGA (c.f. under KATANGA) with Central Government leaders. On 24 April Le Progrès reported a meeting he had with Mr. NGUVULU, Labour Minister, and Mr. BAMBA, Finance Minister. These two Ministers under the Presidency of Mr. MASUNGU, Vice Prime Minister, had previously, together with specialists in social and economic problems, considered the question of salary increases. They had decided that salaries should not be increased. This decision was conveyed to Mr. BULUNDWE by the Labour and Finance Ministers.

Mr. BULUNDWE took advantage of his stay in the Capital to call on Mr. COLIN, Education Minister and they discussed various problems relating to education in KATANGA.

He visited the headquarters of GRAE, the ANGOLAN Government in exile and was also warmly welcomed when he visited the LEOPOLDVILLE headquarters of the General Workers League of ANGOLA.

He was received by Mr. ADOULA.

16. The Ex-President of the Provincial Assembly in LAC LEO II. Mr. ZANGABIE, has ousted Mr. KOU MORIKA as Provincial President there, and in KWANGO a new Provincial President, Mr. KAVUNZU, has been elected. However, there is still some confusion as to the legality of these new appointments.

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KWILU AND KASAI

17. The ANC operation referred to in Report No. 138 continues. The two companies of 3 CDO Bn operating South of the KIKWIT - IDIOFA axis are now at BANGI (GD 194075). The Company of 20 ANC Bn last reported at MAYOKO returned via LEVERVILLE to KIKWIT and is now being dispatched to relieve Company of the same Bn which was operating North of the KIKWIT - IDIOFA road. This Company had moved through KANGA (GD 192049) to YASA-MIWUNU (GD 193048) when on 27 April KANGA was attacked by partisans, the Company Commander and three ANC soldiers were killed. The Company moved back to IMPINI (GD 192049). The reason given for relieving this Company is that its morale is very low following on its Commander's death.

The Company which was to operate North of the KIKWIT - IDIOFA axis, moved through KALANGANDA to TSHENE (GD 195044) and is still located there.

The 3rd CDO Coy remains in KIKWIT and undertakes only short patrols outside this area. No clashes with partisans are reported by this Coy.

MWILAMBONGO (GD 198049) and BANDA (GD 196054) having been located as partisan strongholds have been repeatedly attacked with machine guns and rockets by FAC.

The execution of the ANC operation has been very slow and while the partisans appear to have left the KIKWIT - IDIOFA - GUNGU triangle they still occupy the eastern part of KWILU where no ANC operations have taken place and the threat presented by their activity cannot be said to have diminished.

18. La Libre Belgique reports that 1,450 inhabitants have returned to IDIOFA where in February it claims there remained only 100 of the previous population of 7,000 people. It states that ANC are re-establishing cooperation between the people and the authorities in the area.

19. Operation "CORNELIUS" ended on 19 April when SWEDISH patrols at KATENDE and KAPAMBWE were withdrawn. More than 3,500 people returned to their villages as a result of the operation.

20. Operation "STAYPUT" continues. By 1 May approximately 28 thousand lbs of supplies had been carried for ANC and 45 thousand for Red Cross. 32 wounded ANC and 95 refugees had been evacuated.

21. A total of 88 ARs of 22 SWEDISH Inf Group were transported from LULUABOURG via LEOPOLDVILLE to CYPRUS on 30 April by Canadian Yukon aircraft.

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22. On 17 April 52 SENEGALESE traders were brought under ANC guard from LULUABOURG to LEOPOLDVILLE where they are held on charges of illegal traffic in minerals.

23. In LOMAMI Province five ministers are reported to have been dismissed from the Provincial Government.

24. A Special Notice has appeared in all local papers announcing that nobody without special permission of the Minister of Mines may enter or leave the Province of SUD KASAI.

KIVU

25. On 16 April a band of "LUMUMBIST" Jeunesse attacked the Police Commissariat at BAGIRA in the outskirts of BUKAVU. They are reported to have put the police to flight and there procured six rifles. They went their way killing and wounding. ANC took action and a doctor reported 82 casualties.

Col MULANGA, OC 3rd Groupement STANLEYVILLE arrived on 17th from STANLEYVILLE and took command of the operation. He imposed curfew in BUKAVU.

The uprising was directed by SOUMALIOT's branch of CNL (c.f. previous reports) against Provincial Government authority and foreigners were not molested. The position in BUKAVU has since been tense with clashes taking place mainly at night.

These Jeunesse are referred to and refer to themselves as MULELISTS thus emphasising the clear connection with the KWILU uprising and the directors of both in BRAZZAVILLE.

On 16 April LEMERA Mission was reported to be surrounded by Jeunesse. A platoon of ANC arrived there on 16 April for the protection of the mission. South of the mission along the road BUKAVU - UVIRA large numbers of Jeunesse are located. One report said there were 3,000 Jeunesse in the area. Serious clashes with casualties on both sides are reported to have taken place here. Col MULAMBA and OC 7 ANC Bn (BUKAVU) Maj YOSSA were ambushed and captured in this area North of UVIRA but escaped and are back in BUKAVU.

Because ANC assessed the situation as serious it was at first decided to airlift 18 CDO Bn from STANLEYVILLE to BUKAVU but up to 1 May only 40 AR had arrived in BUKAVU. Then the decision to airlift this Bn was cancelled and it has now been decided to airlift the 8 Bn from KAMINA to BUKAVU. The airlift is scheduled to begin on 4 May.

The position in the BUKAVU area while tense is now reported to be calm.

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EQUATEUR

26. There has been a reshuffle in the Provincial Assembly of COUVETTE CENTRALE and Mr. LONKEWE has taken over as Assembly President. Four other members have been dismissed.

27. The President of UBANGI Province has returned to GEMENA from LEOPOLDVILLE, where he personally procured medicines and vehicles which were sorely needed in the Province.

28. The Central African Republic sent a note to the LEOPOLDVILLE Government protesting against aggressive acts and stating that two Central African citizens had been killed two more missing and two wounded when they were attacked while fishing from sandbanks in the UBANGUI river.

Mr. IDZUMBUR, CONGO's UN Representative, visited the Central African Republic and discussed these border problems and as a result of his visit better relations are expected to develop. He announced that plans for diplomatic agreement were prepared and would be submitted for approval by the LEOPOLDVILLE Government on his return here.

ORIENTALE

29. There are reports of misappropriation of public funds by the STANLEYVILLE authorities. Thirty million Congolese francs are said to be involved.

Mr. MABOTTI arrived there on 28 April to examine the position as a result of charges brought by the Provincial Assembly against the Provincial President ISOMBUMA and the Provincial Interior Minister KOKONYANGE. The situation is confusing with reports of CNL influence in the Provincial Government.

It was further reported that there was a split between ISOMBUMA and the Third Groupement Commander Lt Col MULAMBA concerning the suppression by the former of political parties in the Province.

30. Mr. ADOULA went to STANLEYVILLE on 2 May and later continued on to BUNIA in KIBALI ITURI where he spent some days.

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KATANGA

31. On 17 April 1,500 UMHK workers staged a sudden strike in JADOTVILLE and by Monday 20 April they were joined by all industrial workers in the area except those at the LUBUMBASHI works in E'VILLE who did not join the strike until 1400 hrs on 21 April.

The Secretary General of UMHK was quoted as saying that a total of 18,000 workers were on strike in his organisation.

The reason given for the strike was social. The workers demanded more pay. The industrialists were unable to grant this because of a Central Government decree which forbade the granting of increased wages in an effort to maintain stable prices. UMHK is said to have offered to supplement workers wages with cheap food but this was not acceptable.

However the wildcat nature of the strike seemed to indicate political direction and many reasons were put forward for the strike besides the stated reason.

Mr. EVERISTE KIMBA, leader of MPA (African Popular Movement) the opposition in LUALABA was accused of inciting the strikers and was arrested, charged with distributing leaflets and sent to E'VILLE.

The Comité National de Libération was said to be linked with the strike and it was also said that the strike was being directed by Europeans.

The ANC took immediate strong and effective action. In KOLWEZI they erected barriers in the six native cities. They obtained lists of names of shift workers at the UM plant. They removed all pickets.

Col BOBOSO told President DIUR that he was taking all responsibility relating to labour troubles on direction from LEOPOLDVILLE. Though this may have offended the Provincial President it assured the quick shock action which the situation needed. ANC addressed the people through loudspeakers stating that those who did not return to work would be confined to their homes and would have light and water cut off. ANC read out lists of shifts and when workers reported they were immediately marched to their work. In this way the strike was broken and in KOLWEZI workers returned on 22 April. Thirty alleged ringleaders were held by ANC pending trial. The remainder of strikers except in KAMBOVE, where there were no ANC, returned to work on 23 April and then those in KAMBOVE followed suit.

President BULUNDWE during his stay in the Capital was informed of the Government's decision re increase in wages (c.f. under LEO).

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The breaking of the strike without undue brutality is a credit to the prompt action and disciplined behaviour of ANC in the area.

32. The KATANGAN paper La Voix du KATANGA has been proscribed.

33. Mr. ADOULA speaking in PARIS during his recent visit said that Mr. TSHOMBE's return depends solely on himself and he said that just like all Congolese citizens he has every right to participate in the political life of his country.

34. In North KATANGA, Mr. MABOTI, Central Government Interior Minister, presided over negotiations between the two groups in the Provincial Government. Mr. SENDWE's and KABANGE NUMBI's. After four days of negotiations it was agreed to reverse the recent Provincial Government election and Mr. SENDWE was reinstated as Provincial President with Mr. KABANGE NUMBI as Vice President.

35. On 1 May five vehicles which had left before the UN patrol from E'VILLE to KASUMBALESA were fired on without effect by bandits.

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18 APR 64

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G. Streljffert
(G. STRELJFFERT)
Lt Col
Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

REPORT NO 138

COPY NO

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LEOPOLDVILLE

18 Apr 64

GENERAL

1. The work of the Constitutional Commission ended on 10 April, three calendar months after it had opened and a week before its mandate had expired.

Mr. KASA-VUBU, presided at a solemn closing secession and a parade of ANC and UN troops with certain civilian organisations participating took place in LULUABOURG to mark the occasion.

The Congolese press has praised the work of the members of the Commission for their diligence and devotion to the task which they have so promptly completed. Le Courrier d'Afrique, however, asks if it is now a practical possibility to carry out the terms of the Presidential Ordinance of 29 September, 1963, Article 5 of which stipulates that the Constitution must be submitted to a referendum within a month of its presentation.

How a referendum may be held, particularly in troubled areas must give pause to those in authority.

The most recent points discussed by the Commission relative to Parliament were:

- (1) Deputies to be elected by direct suffrage requiring 100,000 votes.
- (2) Six senators to be elected per province one of whom will be a customary chief. These will be elected by the Provincial Assembly.
- (3) Ex national presidents will become life senators.
- (4) Women will be given the franchise. They will not vote in the forthcoming national elections because of the administrative and organisational difficulties that their voting would involve, but in future women will vote.
- (5) The division between Provincial and National Governments responsibility and authority is defined.

Among other things the Provincial Government will be responsible for police, communications, public finance and teaching within its province.

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Mr. ILEO, who presided at the Commission, summarised the new Constitution when announcing its final plenary secession.

He divided the planned Constitution into 4 parts.

- (1) The preamble which proclaims attachment to the rights of man and mindful of responsibilities before God and the State declares respect for the Constitution.
- (2) General provisions concerning the State and the Citizen:- This declares the sovereignty and composition of the State which is to be democratic and social.

Concerning the citizen, his equality before the law is established.

- (3) The Institutions of the Republic:- These are made up of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial authorities.
- (4) Transitory provisions:- These are necessary to facilitate the institutions of the State to function normally during a preliminary "settling down" period.

Mr. ILEO thanked the delegates for the hard work and called on the people to help to make the new Constitution work.

Speculations on an imminent Government re-shuffle are rife in the Capital. This seems quite likely as it is felt that the present authorities are anxious to comply with the spirit of the newly planned constitution as soon as possible. This provides for 15 ministers as against the present number of 26. Some ministers must go and the re-shuffle is expected before the actual constitution is voted on.

ABAKO, Mr. KASA-VUBU's party, has announced that it is not opposed to a re-shuffle of the government but that its participation will depend on consultations with other important political parties relating to the choice of new ministers etc.

The communiqué states that the legislative and provincial elections will more than likely not take place before 30 June. It lists the following problems which must be overcome before elections can be held.

- (a) Referendums must take place in the Contested Areas
- (b) State of Emergency where it exists must be lifted
- (c) Existing troubles must be overcome
- (d) The Referendum on the Constitution must be organised
- (e) A census must be taken, with the elections in mind.

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A radio announcement by Mr. ADOULA that the findings of the Constitutional Commission would be examined by the Government before submission to referendum was followed quickly by a press conference given by Mr. ILEO (President of the Commission) demanding that the planned constitution be submitted only to the people for approval. Mr. ADOULA replied to the press that the Governments did not intend to waive its rights in this matter. Their right to submit the constitutional plan to the people in their own terms was announced before the work of the commission began. Mr. ADOULA complained in the press of 16 April that although the Constitutional Commission had ended on 10 April the Government had not yet received the draft and he could not therefore even comment on the result of the Commission's deliberations. On the following day Mr. ILEO announced that the draft had been submitted to Mr. KASA-VUBU on 15 April. This seems to indicate at least some lack of liaison between the President and Prime Minister.

2. A plot to assassinate the President, the Premier and other Government leaders which was discovered at Eastertime was put down.

It is believed that the plot was organised by the BRAZZAVILLE Committee and THOMAS MUKWIDI, an ex P.S.A. GIZENGA deputy from KWILU and ALBERT KAMPOMBA, a cousin of PIERRE MULELE, came over from BRAZZAVILLE to direct it. They are said to have distributed funds and instructions to about 5 politicians. The instructions included a list of eight political figures who were to be executed.

The plot was broken up when an army officer pretended to join the conspirators only to arrest them. The two leaders from BRAZZAVILLE escaped back across the river but ten or twelve conspirators said to include one member of parliament and several soldiers were arrested. It was officially denied that there were soldiers among those arrested.

3. The New York Times News Service reports bad relations which it claims exist between UN and Congolese officials. It states that Western Diplomats are deeply concerned because they consider that it seriously hampers co-ordination between the UN and the Congolese Government.

4. Mr. OSORIO-TAFALL who has assumed, in addition to his duties as Chief of Civilian Personnel ONUC, the position of Resident Congo Representative of the Office of Technical Assistance, held a press conference on 9 April to announce plans for UN technical assistance to CONGO in 1964.

This year \$17,000,000 will be spent on technical assistance and the sum for 1965 will probably be similar.

The technical assistance programme includes consultative services and Mr. OSORIO-TAFALL pointed out that some 200 doctors and sanitary assistants, 800 secondary teachers, 50 lawyers and 80 meteorological and aeronautical officials are already in the service here.

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Three projects already in hand this year are (a) aid to the National Pedagogic Institute (b) aid to the National Mining School and (c) aid to the National Building and Public Works Institute.

5. General MOBUTU's visit to LONDON at the invitation of the British Government will take place from 19th to 30th April. His programme is not yet made public but it is presumed that he will talk with military leaders and visit military installations. It has also been rumoured that the true reason for his going to Britain is to receive medical treatment.

6. Mr. TSHOMBE's visit to LONDON terminated on 14 April, as he could not obtain an extension of his visa.

When he arrived in England on 7 April he was given VIP treatment at LONDON Airport.

At a press conference he refused to answer questions about his future plans except to say that he wished to return to the CONGO where his people needed him. This he said would require the complete implementation of the U THANT plan for reintegration of KATANGA especially its amnesty clause. On the subject of his visit, he said that it is a purely private one.

On 8 April, Mr. TSHOMBE told a meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Institute of Race Relations that ethnic rivalry prevents the formation of a united front in the CONGO. This allows outside interference and prevents internal development.

He said the U THANT plan was the last effort to restore law and order to the CONGO. He said that this plan in fact became law when agreed to by KATANGA, when signed by the Central Government and when its loyal execution was guaranteed by BELGIUM, BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES. He said this plan had not been implemented as regards, the amnesty, broad autonomy for provinces or a new federal constitution and reconciliation. He said that because it had failed those in authority thought they could shelve it.

He said that in CONGO the rule of law seems to have been abandoned since July 14th last and trickery raised to the level of a principle of Government. Parliament is prevented from functioning and he claimed that there are plans to dissolve it when conditions are favourable to the present authorities, for the holding of elections.

Mr. TSHOMBE claims that reconciliation can only be made through Parliament. A new Constitution must be brought in with a provincial regrouping and a new electoral law.

7. Mr. AVRIL HARRIMAN, American Secretary of State for Political Affairs, on his return from his recent African tour recommended to the United States President that a programme of military assistance to the CONGO be established. The main purpose of this proposed programme is to

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increase the mobility of the ANC. He states that ANC's greatest need is aircraft and vehicles to allow the force to counteract trouble wherever it might arise. He regarded this factor as very important to national economic stability.

He referred to elements in BRAZZAVILLE who could stir up difficulties in the CONGO and regards with suspicion CHINESE, RUSSIAN and CZECHOSLOVAKIAN Embassies in BRAZZAVILLE.

Mr. GANAO, Foreign Minister of CONGO BRAZZA referred to this speech at a press conference and said that while relations between the two CONGOS were not what they should be, the position was not bad and he deplored Mr. HARRIMAN's statement that CONGO BRAZZAVILLE constituted a threat to CONGO LEO.

8. CONGO ratified an agreement with the Association of the European Economic Community and the African States. It is the sixth African State to become associated with EEC in this way.

9. The Common Market Community has given 270,000,000 Belgian Francs in aid to the CONGO. The money is to be used to buy tyres and spare parts for vehicles from the six countries of the Common Market area.

10. Mr. ADOULA will go to PARIS from 20 April to 25 April. The occasion will be the opening of a Paris-Leopoldville air link.

11. The French Government has purchased one of LEOPOLDVILLE's largest hotels, the Stanley Hotel, to be converted into embassy offices and apartments for embassy personnel.

12. Mr. COLIN, Central Government Minister for Education, is in PARIS. At a meeting which he attended there with UNESCO officials it was announced that Mr. TERENCE, one time Chief of the UNESCO Mission in LEOPOLDVILLE, would recommend to his Organisation's Executive the sending of 250 more teachers to the CONGO. These to be in addition to the 800 already working here. It was announced at the same meeting that a UNESCO expert is being sent to CONGO for a month to study the financing of higher education here.

13. Mr. MUAMBA, President of Fédération Général de Travail Congolais, FGTK, at the conference of Free Trade Unions in ADDIS ABABA, stated that a uniting of all Trade Unions in the CONGO could be expected very shortly.

14. A new political party to be called Parti Socialist Congolais which aims to achieve its ends through "decolonisation" and "demonopolisation" of the national economy has set up a cooperative CONAPROCO (Co-operative Nationale du PROLETARIAT CONGO) to carry out the task. Mr. TOKO-DI-MALUELA has been appointed President and Mr. MAVUNGA Secretary.

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LEOPOLDVILLE

15. Rev GRENFELL, the BRITISH Baptist Missionary who caters for ANGOLAN refugees at his Mission KIBENTELE 20 miles from the ANGOLAN border claims that 13,000 refugees have come into CONGO from ANGOLA in the past five weeks. He now estimates that there are 300,000 ANGOLAN refugees in the CONGO. Mr. ROBERTO HOLDEN, President of the ANGOLAN Government in exile, puts the figure at 560,000.

However, according to reliable documentation and information, the true figure seems to be some 200,000 including those in the border areas as well as those in LEOPOLDVILLE.

Mr. GRENFELL said that he has asked the United States Government for food for these refugees but could not get it. Officials of AID (American Agency for International Development) said that some food was being made available through American religious groups.

Mr. GRENFELL said that last year refugees entered the CONGO at the rate of 300 per month. He attributes the present influx to stepped up attacks by the PORTUGUESE Army against ANGOLAN rebels. These attacks he said were designed to flush out ANGOLANS who had been hiding in the bush in areas where ANGOLAN rebel forces were operating. He said that the PORTUGUESE had surrounded an area in northern ANGOLA and were bombing and dropping paratroops on suspected hideouts and this drove these refugees into the CONGO.

KWILU

16. Summary of General Situation. It is estimated that there are two to three thousand organised "trained and instructed" active partisans in KWILU area.

There are also some six to eight thousand who are "influenced by and loyal" to MULELE. They occasionally take part in the various partisan operations, probably in some cases they are forced to do so. Generally they are used as labour for the disruption of communications.

As well as these active or semi-active supporters of the partisan cause, it has many political supporters and sympathisers estimated to number from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand. In KIKWIT it is believed that at least 50% of the population sympathise with MULELE, or more particularly with GIZENGA whose cause MULELE supports in order to win over those outside his own BABUNDA tribe. These sympathisers while supporting MULELE's political aim do not always agree with the method used by his partisans.

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MULELISTS are armed with primitive weapons. No foreign equipment has been discovered in the area. Training in guerilla tactics (Chinese Communist) is evident and it is reported that MULELIST training camps in CONGO BRAZZA one at GAMBOMA and one at IMPFONDO (opposite BOMONGO in CONGO LEO) are in operation. It is said that many have left these camps because of the deplorable conditions obtaining there.

Supply of food to the partisans seems not to present any problem as manioc which was planted up to the end of 1963 is plentiful everywhere. Moreover, cattle stations in the area have provided them with "free" food to date.

Apart from the areas mentioned where there are large concentrations of MULELISTS sporadic activity has been reported in South of Province Lac Leopold II.

Partisan losses have been high, some 900 confirmed killed at IDIOFA and 500 at GUNGU. The estimated total of partisans killed is between two thousand and two thousand five hundred.

The ANC force opposed to the partisans in KWILU numbers 2,400 men consisting mainly of 20 Bn and 3 CDO Bn. Their operations have been progressing slowly so far and have been confined to the roads where they have been occupied for the most part in repairing bridges and raising road-blocks. The local inhabitants far from always supporting these forces of order have reason to dread them.

Coordinated mopping up of the interior where the Jeunesse are located has not so far taken place on a large scale and this has resulted in dissatisfaction and impatience among some LEOPOLDVILLE politicians although Mr. ANANY, Minister for Defence, has stated that "KWILU is not a battlefield where ANC meet an enemy but on the contrary ANC's mission is to bring peace and stability to the area and to assure respect for persons and property".

General MOBUTU's "psychological warfare" plan of dropping leaflets warning that those who failed to return to their villages by 17 March would be pursued as MULELISTS by ANC was a complete failure.

At the end of January the KWILU situation was considered to be explosive and was expected to spread. Partisans had then a timetable listing imminent dates for the capture of KIKWIT, IDIOFA and GUNGU. These plans have failed and their losses have obviously been greater than expected (especially since they were told that they were invulnerable). This must certainly have a demoralising effect.

Where the partisan activity is directed from is not known. No HQ has been located. Local leaders have not been identified and it is uncertain to what extent MULELE influences the moves being carried out. MULELE's liaison with ONL in BRAZZAVILLE is taken for granted.

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The situation in KWILU is not likely to change for many months if present ANC strength remains within the province. While not effecting a definite solution, ANC will deny, by their presence, the freedom required by the partisans for their operations.

Partisans may continue to carry out local attacks and destroy communications without ever realising their aim of controlling the Province and eventually the activity on both sides may "fizzle out".

Should the partisans be supplied with arms their activities would increase but it is unlikely that they could receive foreign aid to such an extent that the general situation would be changed. Only successful outbreaks in other parts of CONGO, requiring troops from KWILU, seem to offer a chance for the MULELISTS to regain the initiative.

Recent Operations.

ANC planned and partially instituted operations designed to clear North of the KIKWIT - IDIOFA road and West and East of the IDIOFA - GUNGU axis and also the banks of the Kwilu River as far as BANNINGVILLE. This was to commence on 8 April and 3 Coys of 20 Bn and 2 Coys of 3 CDO Bn were to be employed. It was planned that one of the 20 Bn Coys would clear the environs of the KIKWIT - GUNGU road.

The 2 Coys designated to clear the area South of KIKWIT - IDIOFA axis are engaged in their task and no opposition is reported.

The Coy which was to clear the axis KIKWIT - GUNGU went Northwards instead and is at MAYOKO (GD 190044) and is unable to cross the River KAMTSHA. This Coy reports 100 partisans killed while their own casualties are only two wounded.

No other ANC movements are reported.

GUNGU was attacked by partisans on 10 and 11 April. The attack was repulsed by ANC and 10 partisans were reported killed.

Available reports indicate that no large groups of partisans remain within the KIKWIT - IDIOFA - GUNGU triangle and that they have withdrawn Eastwards probably following ANC movements in the area. The area North of the KIKWIT - IDIOFA road, North of IDIOFA and South East of IDIOFA in the KILEMBE (GD 199057) area are confirmed by air recce to be "thickly infested" areas. These partisans are no longer afraid of aircraft and fire on them constantly.

In LAC LEOPOLD II sporadic MULELIST activity is reported. On 14 April the Commandant of the forces of CNL, Ex Major MALUNGUI, one time O.C. 4 ANC Bn and collaborator with Col PAKASSA, together with an ex adjutant and two others were seized at INONGO. Sixty handgrenades and important documents were found with the group. Previously a MOSCOW trained partisan was captured in the KUTU area. On 11 Apr the area South

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of BONGIMBA (GD 201034) was attacked. Local ANC unit counter attacked and as a result some villages were burnt. For the first time, road blocks are reported in the area, the road South of BUTANGA (GD 202035) being dug up and blocked by felled trees.

At SANZU, in MUKOSO area, in the FESHI region, MULELISTS "helped themselves" to about 300 cattle from the cattle station there.

17. Operation "CORNELIUS" continues to be successful. About 30 UN personnel are engaged and are stationed in the area of KATENDE Mission (GD 230054). More than 2,000 people are now reported to have returned to their villages.

18. BINYANGA who was released from jail on instructions of Mr. ILEO's secretary has been re imprisoned. Those of the BAKWA LUNTA who have returned to their villages are against his return and this together with his fear of rough treatment from ANC are said to make him happy about his return to prison.

19. SANKURU. Again changes are reported in the composition of the Provincial Government. In the presence of Mr. MABOTI, Minister of Interior and Mr. DIOMI, Commissaire Général Extraordinaire, the Provincial Assembly confirmed Mr. SUMBU's Government in office.

EQUATEUR

20. Mr. NZONDOMYO, President of UBANGI is visiting LEOPOLDVILLE. He desires to have a definite date fixed for voting on the future of the contested areas bordering his Province.

ORIENTALE

21. The SUDANESE border problem continues and again on 8 April an official government note was delivered to the SUDANESE Ambassador in LEOPOLDVILLE deploring the deaths of CONGOLESE citizens and warning that strong action would be taken by CONGO to defend her rights.

An article in Le Courrier d'Afrique describing the background to the influx of SUDANESE refugees referred to the civil disturbances in SUDAN as a "Holy War of Islam" and stated that an all out effort is being made to convert the people of SUDAN by force to the Islamic religion.

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KIVU

22. Reports from the FIZI area reveal that the partisan threat in the area is less grave than was thought. There are no armed MULELISTS on the isthmus bordering BURTON BAY on Lake Tanganyka. Some partisans are reported further South at KIBWANGA.

ANC in the area have been reinforced and the situation is in hand. Apart from the further issue of CNL propaganda stating that "the big day" is set for April the situation in FIZI is calm.

La Libre Belgique of 1 April states that the Provincial Government of KIVU Central has checked the infiltration of CNL. National Deputy MUTCHUNGU who was reported to have been the rebel director South of FIZI was arrested and transferred via BUKAVU to LEOPOLDVILLE. Six armed soldiers were arrested with him.

Two MULELIST agents were arrested in USUMBURA when seeking SOUMIALOT there. They were carrying arms and letters and the USUMBURA authorities handed them over to the CONGOLESE authorities.

The North KIVU Government denies any association with CNL.

23. When Mr. ADOULA went to BUKAVU on 8 April to lay the foundation stone of a national mining institute there he referred to CNL infiltration in the area and said energetic measures would be taken to safeguard the country. When asked about the reunification of KIVU Province he said that the Central Government is ready to accede to the desires and legitimate aspirations of the population, and thus reunification of KIVU is a matter for themselves to decide.

KATANGA

24. ABC, the union, recently announced, of ATCAR Balubakat and Conakat seems to have been short lived as ATCAR did not participate in a ceremony in JADOTVILLE to mark the union.

25. Mr. KABANGE NUMBI, the new President of North KATANGA, claims that his Parti Progressiste Congolais is a national political party as against Balubakat from which it sprang and which is merely a tribal association.

He states that his government abides by the general pardon (presumably of the U THANT plan) and states that TSHOMBE can return to North KATANGA whenever he wishes.

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Le Courrier d'Afrique carried an article explaining that Mr. KABENGE NUMBI's Government is illegal. Now Mr. MABOTI has stated in LEOPOLDVILLE that Mr. SENDWE is still North KATANGAN President. It appears that there is to be a repeat of the confusion obtaining in SANKURU here.

Mr. SAPINDJI, Minister of Works, Social Affairs and Youth in LUALABA states that nobody in KATANGA would oppose TSHOMBE's return. He said TSHOMBE will yet play his role with the great leaders.

26. In an interview published in Essor du Katanga, Mr. TSHOMBE announced his hope of returning as soon as possible to take part in the general elections.

27. Col BOBOZO and Lt Col BEINDE-DELIMA, the Portuguese Commander in the TEXEIRA do SOUZA area of ANGOLA held a meeting to discuss the position of Ex Gendarmes in ANGOLA.

28. Le Progrès of 7 April reports that three Greek traders on the E'Villo/Kasonga road were attacked by armed bandits referred to as ex Katangan gendarmes. They fired on the vehicle of one who refused to pay ransom. The other two were robbed.

29. ONUC is again participating in patrols from E'VILLE to the RHODESIAN border.

30. La Libre Belgique which among many other papers referred to the failure of the leaflet dropping campaign, recently carried out in an effort to entice ex Katangan Gendarmes to return to normal life, reported that on 2 April Col. BOBOZO launched an appeal to the ex gendarmes that they in the interests of the country desist and not invite trouble.

31. Political unrest is reported from LUALABA Province where Mr. DIUR, the Provincial President is accused of autocratic behaviour, especially directed at MPA (Mouvement Populaire Africain) Mr. EVARISTE KIMBA's party.

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MIL INFO 741
HQ ONUC
LEOPOLDVILLE

1 APR 64

Full 9/4

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is Summary of Major Events, Report No. 137, Copy No. 1
2. This document is produced by the Military Information Branch for the sole purpose of keeping military officers informed on major events in the CONGO which might have a bearing on military operations and/or decisions.
3. This is a secret document and will NOT be reproduced in whole or in part unless approval has been obtained from this HQ.

G. Streljffert
(G. STRELJFFERT)
Lt Col
Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

REPORT NO 137

COPY NO

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

1 Apr 64

GENERAL

1. The Constitutional Commission continues its work in LULUABURG and with three weeks of its 100 days allotted term still to run it, looks as if it will have its work completed on time.

It has during the past ten days examined details relative to the franchise, the composition and duration of parliament and while details as to the number of deputies in both houses and as to the age of intending senators, was resubmitted for reconsideration to the Committee concerned, many recommendations have been forwarded for Central Government approval.

There will be two houses in parliament a Chamber of Deputies and of Senators. To elect one must be 18 years, to be a deputy 25 years.

There will be two sessions of parliament per year, each of three months duration. Details of quorums etc have been fixed.

French is to be the official language.

The President must submit laws for approval of both houses and they can only be passed after they have been so approved.

2. Belgian-Congo Agreement. Mr. Paul-Henri SPAAK, Belgian Foreign Minister, finally made his oft cancelled trip to LEOPOLDVILLE. He arrived here on 16 March and after four days of discussion, the four year old financial dispute between the two countries was settled and the groundwork was laid for a new period of co-operation between Belgium and Congo. Many observers believe that this agreement will mark an increase in Belgium's role in the Congo.

The agreement was jointly announced by Mr. ADOULA and Mr. SPAAK at a press conference in Mr. ADOULA's house on 20 March. Nine points of agreement were announced.

- (1) The question of the public debt of the old Congo Belge was settled by "arbitrary division".
- (2) The "National Portfolio" which meant the shares previously held by the Belgian Government in such companies as Union Minière is to be handed over as soon as possible to the Congolese Government.

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- (3) The method of payment of a commercial credit concession of one billion BF's is specified.
- (4) The Ministers agreed on the method of application of a 180 million BF's credit to be used in the development of the cotton industry.
- (5) The Ministers hoped that these decisions would encourage further economic relations.
- (6) Questions relative to technical assistance were discussed and a solution is to be found as soon as possible. It will be remembered that a commission was recently set up to decide on the number of Belgians required under this scheme and to decide on their payment. It is expected that Belgium will pay half their salary in hard currency and Congo the other half in Congolese Francs.
- (7) The Belgian Government will assist the Congo Government to build an international centre in LEOPOLDVILLE.
- (8) It was decided to re-examine without delay the Air Congo - Sabena Air Agreement.
- (9) Other financial and economic problems will be examined in the same cordial spirit.

Mr. SPAAK on his return to BRUSSELS held a press conference on 21 March and gave some more details of the agreements reached. He distinguished between three types of debt involved and also referred to indemnification for damage or loss suffered by Belgians as a result of the events of 1960. He stated that from the Belgian Government's viewpoint the two most important aspects of the agreement were (a) the settlement of the non-guaranteed debt and (b) the compensation of Belgians who had suffered loss.

Distinguishing between the three debts he said they were:-

- (1) Internal Debts.
- (2) External Debts guaranteed by the Belgian Government.
- (3) External Debts not guaranteed by the Belgian Government.

Responsibility for the Internal Debts is assumed by the Congolese Government and that for the guaranteed External Debt is assumed by the Belgian Government. The question of the non-guaranteed debt presented the greatest bone of contention. This debt amounting to 11,896 billion Belgian Francs is due mostly to Belgians and represents family savings formerly invested in Congolese projects which collapsed since 1959.

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It has now been decided to convert this debt into a united loan at 3.5% interest per annum reclaimable in forty years. To guarantee the payments of interest and reimbursements, a joint Congo-Belgian Committee will receive 300 millions BF's per annum from the Congo Government and 210 million from the Belgian Government.

As to the National Portfolio of accounts, these are to be handed over as far as is possible to the Congolese Government. There remains the difficulty that some titles to accounts are not held by the Belgian Government but by certain societies. This question has yet to be settled.

In a separate accord on 20 March the military bases at KANINA and KITONA and the naval base at BANANA were handed over to the Congolese authorities.

UN claims 560 million Belgian Francs for the upkeep of these bases since they took over and Belgium claims 250 million for food and materials handed over to UN with the bases. This is a matter for settlement between UN and Belgium and does not concern the new occupants of the bases.

The talks were held in a very cordial atmosphere and Mr. SPAAK was accorded a warm welcome everywhere he went in LEOPOLDVILLE. On his return to BRUSSELS, Mr. SPAAK commented on the warmth of his reception, the efficient and friendly manner in which the talks were conducted and on the competent and practical way in which Mr. ADOULA presided.

La Libre Belgique of 1 April 64 referred to a letter addressed to Mr. SPAAK and signed by BOCHLEY-DAVIDSON and YUMBU, accusing Mr. SPAAK of interfering in the interior affairs of the Congo and of supporting Mr. ADOULA's treason. It particularly attacked the sending of 200 Military advisers to the Congo. In conclusion it states that Belgians and their property in the Congo are "enemies of the State".

The Egyptian paper Al Gunhurriya accuses Belgium of wanting to regain control in the Congo by sending 150 soldiers to replace the Israelites. This conspiracy is, it states, not only directed at the Congolese people but at the liberators of ANGOLA, NORTHERN RHODESIA and SOUTH AFRICA and it calls on the Organisation for African Unity and the Organisation for Afro-Asian Solidarity to intervene energetically, to prevent Belgian influence.

3. An article in the New York Times of March 23rd carries the heading UN's FISCAL FLIGHT.

This article outlines a U.S. and British compromise plan to assist in collecting arrears due to the World Organisation.

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However, the article written by Thomas J. HAMILTON points out that even if the plan is accepted it will not relieve the UN from its desperate financial position which makes it necessary to withdraw the Congo Force.

The concern regarding the cost of getting the Congo Force home is reflected in the prevalent rumour in New York that MOSCOW who for so long has objected to UN in the Congo would now be willing to pay the cost of taking it out.

4. The President of the Republic promulgated the laws regarding the Budget for 1964 on 20 March. The plan for a balanced budget with expenditure of 34.3 Billion Cfs and receipts of 34.3 has been outlined in previous reports. The official communiqué published in L'Etoile of 22 March pointed out that the balancing of the budget will depend on the stabilisation of prices and that the Government is resolved to make every effort to ensure that inflation is curbed and that as a result, the plan for the balanced budget will succeed.

5. A CZECHOSLOVAKIAN Delegation headed by the Czechoslovakian Director General of African Affairs, Mr. JAROSLOV SVOBODA, arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE on 11 March and from 12 to 14 March held a series of discussions with the External Trade Secretary-General of the LEOPOLDVILLE Government. They discussed trade agreements and technical cooperation. Plans for agreement were drawn up. Mr. YAV, Congolese Minister for External Trade, who is attending the International Commerce and Development Conference in GENEVA, will go from there to PRAGUE where the agreements are to be signed.

6. Mr. TSHOMBE's effort to obtain a Visa to visit BRITAIN may yet succeed. Some observers consider this to be another TSHOMBE overture to the Central Government for an opportunity to re-enter Congolese politics. His visit to LONDON would coincide with that of General MOBUTU and it has recently been reported that Mr. NENDAKA is already there. General MOBUTU is expected to visit LONDON from 19 April to 30 April.

Observers believe that an offer from Mr. TSHOMBE guaranteeing peace in KATANGA might be so welcome in LEOPOLDVILLE that the Central Government would make some concessions to the ex-president of KATANGA.

7. Mr. A. HARRIMAN, American Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs, arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE on 25 March for a five-day visit. He came to observe the progress being made since independence. His visit which is stated to have been made at the behest of President JOHNSON is part of an African tour. However, observers regard his visit to the CONGO, now when plans are in hand for the withdrawal of UN forces here, as having a special significance.

On Tuesday, 31 March, he held a press conference at the American Embassy at which he stated that it appeared to him that after the end of

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June the Republic of Congo would have to face two dangers (a) communist aggression (b) the threat of Mr. TSHOMBE's mercenaries who are already training in ANGOLA.

He warned that the communists make use of every weakness.

He spoke of the progress made in political stability, in economy and in agriculture.

He said that he had met General MOBUTU and the ANC staff and now has a good knowledge of ANC communications, aerial and road transport requirements.

He commented on the recent Belgian-Congolese agreement stating that it held great promise for the future.

In response to questions he said that it was not intended to send an American Military Mission to the Congo but only to send technicians to train Congolese soldiers in the use of modern American equipment.

8. Colonel CASSART, a retired Belgian Colonel and ex commander of a parachute regiment, who had spent ten months of a year's sentence in a Congolese prison for crimes against the Congolese State, has been released. It is reported that Mr. SPAAK intervened on his behalf and obtained his release. He was accused of selling aircraft and war equipment to KATANGA.

Claiming that selling aircraft is his profession, he declared that he will continue to do so. He met Mr. TSHOMBE when in MADRID, where he left the plane conveying him to BRUSSELS.

While in prison in LEOPOLDVILLE, he claims to have met many ministers and state deputies who are also held there.

9. The Comité National de Libération in BRAZZAVILLE is reported to be again further divided and according to Le Progrès of 31 March there are now five different groups or comités operating from the Capital of the ex-French colony.

The principal one is still that headed by BOCHELEY-DAVIDSON with those headed by GBENYE, LUBAYA and MUKWIDI and a KALONJIST group making up the total five separate Comités de Libération.

This article reports that JAUQUES OMONOMBE and KAMBA (both originally from KASAI) have gone to EUROPE to contact TSHOMBE.

It is said that some members of the BRAZZAVILLE Government are pressing for a better relationship with LEOPOLDVILLE and that they do not approve of the presence of these Comités on BRAZZAVILLE soil.

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10. Mr. COLIN, Education Minister of the Central Government has returned from ABIDJAN, Capital of the IVORY COAST where there was a Conference of Education Ministers. This Conference accorded full status to STANLEYVILLE University.

LEOPOLDVILLE

11. Communal elections have already taken place in KONGO CENTRAL at MATADI, THYSVILLE and BOMA.

The local press reports that these elections were carried out in an orderly manner and that results were satisfactory. It is further claimed that these elections augur well for general elections in the near future.

12. New laws appertaining to social security are at present muted. The Chef d'Etat at the request of the Government is expected to sign ordinances in the near future which will increase pensions etc. This is designed to offset the recent cost of living increases.

13. A commission of both students and professors sat on 15 March to examine the problems that gave rise to the recent strike and their report is expected early in April.

KWILU and KASAI

14. Mr. ALBERT MILTON, Commissaire Général Extraordinaire of KWILU held a conference of all Chieftains and notables of the Province. As a result of this the Chieftains agreed to use their influence to try and entice members of MULELIST groups to desist from their activities.

One of these Chieftains was later killed while travelling through an area known to be infested by MULELISTS. An inquiry was to be held.

15. Leaflets were dropped by ANC in the KWILU Area calling on the people to return to their villages before 17 March. These stated that what is past is forgotten and invited the people to accept this opportunity to return to a peaceful life. It is understood that those who did not return to normal life by 17 March will be regarded as if they were MULELISTS and will be treated by the ANC accordingly.

16. Mr. MILTON and Col TSHINIAMA (President of the KIKWIT Court Martial) recently visited IDIOFA, GUNGU, DIBAYA-LUBWE and MANGAI. They report that there is no life now in GUNGU except in that part held by the ANC. DIBAYA-LUBWE they report as deserted but state that MANGAI has the air of an important commercial centre.

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17. The Bishop of IDIOFI, Mgr. TOUSSAINT stated when leaving BRUSSELS to return to the CONGO that he hoped to re-open his nine missions North of IDIOFI within two months. IPATU and MUNGAI are already re-opened.

18. Airlift of 20 ANC Bn from KAMINA to KIKWIT was completed on 28 March and the total strength of ANC engaged in operations in KWILU Province is now 2,400 all ranks.

During the period under review no big co-ordinated ANC action against the MULELISTS has taken place. Units are mainly engaged in short range patrols within a limited area of the towns in which they are stationed with the object of keeping the immediate vicinity free of rebel formations.

The partisans continue to destroy roads principally South of KIKWIT and West of GUNGU.

19. Indications are that the MULELIST movement has spread across the KASAI River Northwards into LAC LEOPOLD II Province. The airstrip at BONGIMPA (GD 201034) was attacked by about 25 partisans on 21 and 22 March. These partisans had no firearms and the attack was repulsed, no casualties being reported.

The Mission at KOLONKEMA (GD 203041) is reported to have been destroyed. Missionaries are said to have escaped before the attack. Recce by UN Otter aircraft reports groups of partisans at the scene.

Roads and bridges in the area, however, are intact.

20. On the request of the LOMAMI Government, the UN Adm Officer in LULUABOURG, a WHO doctor with a UN patrol from the XXII SWEDISH Infantry Group left LULUABOURG on 19 March for KATENDE Mission (GD 230054). An ANC patrol and officials of LOMAMI Government have joined in this operation which has been named "Operation CORNELIUS".

The purpose of the operation is to persuade the local population in the area to come out of the bush and return to their homes, and to encourage them to do so, food will be distributed. The patrol carried 15 tons of foodstuffs.

The people of this area around DIMBELENGE are the BAKWA LUNTA, a minority tribe in the otherwise BASONGE populated Province of LOMAMI. They are followers of BINYANGA and as reported in Report 131, they are living in the bush since his arrest and imprisonment in December last.

Recent investigation reveals that the general state of affairs in the area is deplorable. A very large number of villages are partly burned down and everything has a ghastly appearance.

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BINYANGA as well as being tribal Chieftain is the leader of a religious sect. He is in fact regarded by his followers as a God and has as his Chief priest LUKUSU VALINTIN. He seems to maintain contact with his people through KPUTA (former police commissioner) and MUTSEHINA DANIEL. His adviser and director (Report No. 131) TSHIMULU ARMAND is still at large in LEOPOLDVILLE.

According to WHO experts in LULUABOURG, BRUNO BINYANGA suffers more or less from paranoia. He has forbidden his followers to work on Tuesdays, Saturdays and Sundays as well as on Mondays which are market days. The 1st, 15th and 30th of each month are also holidays. They may not eat black goats, black chickens, certain herbs in the forest or elephant meat. This area is thickly inhabited by elephants and elephant meat was previously an important part of the peoples' diet. Now the people are starving having been forbidden to eat what is available and they fear both ANC and BINYANGA Jeunesse and so do not return to their villages.

The SWEDISH element engaged in "Operation CORNELIUS" makes daily local patrols in the KATENDE Area distributing food and urging the people to return to their villages. Sick people are attended to by the Swedish Medical Orderlies. Serious cases are brought to the WHO doctor who operates at the Mission. This has met with considerable success and already about 800 have returned to their homes.

A SWEDISH patrol from LULUABOURG on 25/26 March brought 18 tons of foodstuffs to the Catholic Mission, North of NASHALA (GD 228050). This former administrative post is completely gutted and the population which in 1959 was reckoned at 12,700 is living in the bush for the past three months.

21. SANKURU. The position of the Provincial Government here has been the subject of recent comment in Reports No. 134 and 135. Now it is reported that the Provincial President and Vice-President who held these positions, before the recently lifted State of Emergency was introduced, are to be re-instated. Mr. SUMBU PAUL who holds the office of Provincial President is to take his place in the Provincial Cabinet. The previous President, Mr. DIAMASUMBU and Vice-President ABBE NDJADI have been in LEOPOLDVILLE for some time and are only now expected to be allowed return to their Province. Their recall appears to be a popular move although apparently against the advice of the Commissaire Général Extraordinaire Mr. DIOMI. While the appointing of the President and Vice-President in these circumstances, without an election, is somewhat unorthodox, it may be the best solution for this particular problem.

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EQUATEUR

22. Report No. 136 referred to the appointment of Mr. DEBATTY, a magistrate, who will enquire into the cause of the riots which occurred in LISALA last January. Now it is announced that Mr. BOLIKANGA, President of FUNA, (Parti de l'Unité Africaine) who appear to have been responsible for the bloodshed has now engaged Maître CROQUEZ, a PARIS lawyer of international reputation, to act on FUNA's behalf. Maître CROQUEZ who in 1959 defended Mr. KASA-VUBU has arrived in LISALA.

ORIENTALE

23. This Province is again the scene of violence as a result of SUDANESE infringements of CONGO's border rights. Religious discrimination in SUDAN where the Christian minority are fleeing from oppression has resulted in many refugees arriving in ORIENTALE. The figure is said to be in the region of 4,000 and for some time has presented a problem both for religious societies and for local government authorities. These refugees are referred to as SUDANESE "Hoirs" which emphasises that as well as the religious question there is also a racial background to the SUDANESE troubles.

Le Progrès of 31 March reports that SUDANESE troops searching for refugees on 20 March last sacked the village of KAMWA in the region of ABA, East of FARADJE, where 30 people were killed.

The ABA Gendarme platoon put the SUDANESE to flight taking eight prisoners who are being sent to LEOPOLDVILLE.

Col MULAMBA, OC of 2nd Groupement of ANC has arrived at the scene and reinforcements of ANC are being sent to the border area. 6 ANC Bn are being moved from WATSA towards the SUDANESE border.

The SUDAN accuses CONGO of allowing SUDANESE rebels to use bases on CONGOLESE soil. Diplomatic notes have passed between the two Governments.

Similar incidents took place in December 1962.

KIVU

24. Many reports indicate that the branch of CNL which was set-up by BOCHLEY-DAVIDSON and KASHAMURU in USUMBURA with SOUMIALOT in charge is very active and its agents appear to have infiltrated much of

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the ancient Province of KIVU, i.e. North KIVU, KIVU CENTRAL and MANIEMA.

According to L'Etoile, the BURUNDI Government received these members of CNL with open arms. They ipso facto encourage the formation of a Congolese Government in exile while maintaining relations in LEOPOLDVILLE.

This branch of CNL is reported to be supplied with money from both MOSCOW and PEKING. Modern arms are being trans-shipped over Lake Tanganyika to an isthmus in BURTON Bay in the territory of NIZI where MUNCHUNGU, a local Chieftain and a prominent worker for CNL, has established an arms depot and training camp and where several papers report there are about 300 armed "MULELISTS".

25. Propaganda tracts are constantly being distributed all over MANIEMA Province and especially in KABAMBARE and KASONGO.

26. The local Catholic Bishop in MANIEMA recently met Mr. MAVUSI, Commissaire Général Extraordinaire of MANIEMA to express alarm at "MULELIST" movements in the Province. He was assured that everything possible was being done to maintain order in the area.

KATANGA

27. Ex-Gendarmes training in ANGOLA continue to cause concern both for the Congolese Central Government and for UN Headquarters in New York.

U THANT in a speech to the Security Council stated that he had it on good authority that a large number of ex-gendarmes are grouped in ANGOLA. He stated that 400 had left their jobs in JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI in order to join those in ANGOLA.

The report on this in Le Progrès continues that now about 1,800 have left for ANGOLA and that many of them are in training at Villa LUZO and TEXERIA da SOUSA.

The PORTUGUESE Delegation to United Nations states that no CONGOLESE have crossed the ANGOLAN border and the PORTUGUESE authorities deny that these ex-gendarmes are grouped on ANGOLAN territory.

In a HAMMERSKJOLD Commemoration Day lecture at Columbia University, Mr. BUNCHE also referred to the "Regroupment of TSHOMBE's army and its mercenary officers along the frontier between ANGOLA and CONGO".

Mr. TSHOMBE denied any association with any army in a statement from MADRID stating that he had not recruited anybody and that U THANT is creating a problem that does not exist.

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28. The North KATANGAI Government of Mr. SENDWE has been replaced by that of Mr. KABANGE NUMBI FORTUNATE.

Mr. KABANGE NUMBI is the President of the Parti PROGRESSISTE CONGOLAISE, the party which emerged from the recent BALUBAKAT Congress where Mr. SENDWE had tried every ruse to prevent the party from ousting him. Finally, when Mr. KABANGE NUMBI was elected President of Debates, SENDWE had tried to ruin the Congress and Mr. KABANGE NUMBI had broken away and formed the new party which seems to have the support of the majority of the old BALUBAKAT Party.

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MIL INFO 741
HQ ONUC
LEOPOLDVILLE

16 MAR 64

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is Summary of Major Events, Report No. 136, Copy No. _____
2. This document is produced by the Military Information Branch for the sole purpose of keeping military officers informed on major events in the CONGO which might have a bearing on military operations and/or decisions.
3. This is a secret document and will NOT be reproduced in whole or in part unless approval has been obtained from this HQ.

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

REPORT NO 136

COPY NO

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

16 MAR 64

GENERAL

1. The Constitutional Commission. Official reports from the seat of the Commission at LULUABOURG are sporadic and very often give only minimum information on the proceedings. However L'Etoile of 13 Mar reports that the Commission has adopted a semi-presidential regime and gives many details as to the proposed functions of the President of the Republic. Reference was previously made in Report No. 132 to a planned "presidential regime" which was to be submitted to the Commission by Mr. BOMBOKO, Minister for Justice in the Central Government and a prominent member of the BINZA Group. It now appears that the regime adopted by the Commission is in fact the regime proposed in this plan and therefore can be considered to have the support of influential members of the present administration.

The proposed regime will separate the legislative and executive powers and the President will be the chief executive.

He will represent the Republic.

He will ensure that laws are enforced.

He will decide on and direct State Politics.

He will nominate a Prime Minister and Ministers to be responsible for the Government Programme which he will outline.

His term of office will be five years. It will commence six months after the opening of Parliament and will expire six months after the close of that Parliament.

The President is eligible for re-election only once in immediate succession.

He will be elected by a body of electors composed of members of Parliament, members of Provincial assemblies and delegates from the City of LEOPOLDVILLE.

He will be supreme Chief of the Army and will nominate the Commander in Chief and other high ranking officers.

He will nominate judges and high civil servants.

He will confer orders and decorations.

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KWILU AND KASAI

15. ANC continue to control towns and are repairing and maintaining the principal roads. Mr. MOBUTU announced to journalists on 4 Mar that he expected the operation against the MULELISTS to be satisfactorily concluded in two to three weeks.

Mr. ANANY, Central Government Defence Minister, visited KIKWIT on 11 Mar in order to examine personally the position there.

On his return he declared his satisfaction with ANC operations in the area. In order to clarify the purpose of the ANC operation, not only to the nation but to the world he stated that KWILU is not a battlefield where ANC meet an enemy but on the contrary, ANC's mission is to bring peace and stability to the area and to assure respect for persons and property.

On 7 Mar, MULELISTS attacked the Catholic Mission at KIKWIT which is on the East of the KWILU River and which was guarded by only two sections of ANC. One sister was wounded and one badly beaten before ANC were able to intervene. There are now two platoons at the mission.

However, on 8 Mar, parties of MULELISTS were again observed digging up the road IDIOFA to KIKWIT as soon as ANC had passed. The Coy that had the job of moving on TANGO - GOMENA returned to KIKWIT on 8 Mar reporting its task completed.

On 8 Mar, one Coy of 3 CDO Bn left KIKWIT on road to IDIOFA to relieve the company which had arrived in IDIOFA. Progress was slow because of increased MULELIST activity in the area but on 11 Mar both this company and the company coming from IDIOFA reached the bridge at LASHIM (GD 193051) which had again been completely destroyed by partisans. A pontoon bridge was erected and the crossing of the river by both companies was effected.

On 12 Mar, GUNGU was attacked from three different directions. All attacks were repelled and 81 MULELISTS were killed. Only casualty in ANC ranks was one man slightly wounded. About 40 muzzle-loaders were captured from the partisans.

On 7 Mar, Operation "STRAWBERRY" came to an end. During the operation 28 trips were carried out by Otter from KIKWIT to supply IDIOFA and GUNGU with provisions and Red Cross equipment and 229 refugees were evacuated on return trips. Four helicopter trips were carried out to bring two dead and five wounded and about ten teachers and missionaries from MANGUNKIKA (GD 188054). Another nine trips were made to supply rations to ANC and to evacuate wounded ANC soldiers.

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On 7 Mar, UN Operation "STAYPUT" was begun. Its aim is to evacuate in an emergency personnel of UNESCO, Red Cross and other organisations as well as to provide logistical support to ANC and to transport Red Cross supplies. One Otter and three helicopters are stationed in KIKWIT under Capt VON BAYER for the execution of this operation.

16. It is reported that 20 ANC Bn is to be flown from KAMINA to KIKWIT within the next few days.

17. PIERRE MULELE is reported to have been recently seen in the area of KIMBANDU, West of LIKAMBA, about 100 kms South of KIKWIT.

18. North of IDIOFA at LABA Mission, the rebels have established a strong-point. They have dug up all approaches to the mission and it appears as if this is the Headquarters of MULELE in the area.

19. Police in KWILU arrested 20 of the 500 MULELISTS who on 5 Mar attacked KIKANDJI (50 kms North of KIKWIT). They had captured 39 during the previous week.

Sixty-eight MULELISTS were captured in the FESHI area and are imprisoned at KENGGE.

20. La Dernière Heure of 6 Mar reports that the red flag has been accepted as a symbol by the MULELISTS. It states that now in IDIOFA there are only 200 of its population of 7,000.

EQUATEUR

21. Mr. DEBATTY, a magistrate, has arrived in LISALA to conduct an inquiry into the events which took place there during the third week in January.

At that time riots broke out when a conference organised by PUNA was proscribed and 15 people were killed and twelve injured. Mr. BOLIKANGO, the leader of PUNA, was forced to leave the Province and has since repeatedly claimed that members of his party were being victimised and that many of them were being wrongly imprisoned in MOYEN CONGO.

Recent reports indicate that the Comité National de Libération in BRAZZAVILLE might endeavour to stir up trouble in the area.

This enquiry organised by the Central Government, however late it may be, by putting an end to injustices if they exist, could do much to prevent serious trouble in the area.

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ORIENTALE

22. The President of the Republic, Mr. KASA-VUBU, accompanied by Mr. MABOTI, Minister of the Interior in the Central Government, are at present on an official tour of the Province of ULELE. On their way to PAULIS, the Capital of ULELE, they paid a visit to STANLEYVILLE where they were accorded a warm welcome.

23. It is reported that many SUDANESE refugees arriving in the Province of ULELE are providing a logistics problem for both local administration and for missionary groups in the area.

KIVU

24. The Vice-President of the Republic, Mr. KASENGO, and officials of the Interior Ministry of the Central Government, during the second week in March met the local chieftains of MANIEMA Province at KINDU. The Chiefs had previously complained of arbitrary arrests made by the Commissaire Général Extraordinaire throughout the Province.

25. Now that neighbouring SANKURU has had its Provincial Government restored, a meeting of local chieftains and Central Government Authority might indicate the Government's anxiety to normalise the administration in the Province particularly when general elections are being organised.

KATANGA

26. In report No. 135 the meeting of all political parties called for by Mr. BULUNDWE in KATANGA ORIENTALE was referred to. Mr. BULUNDWE extended an invitation to participate to all parties in the three Provinces of KATANGA.

The meeting began at JADOTVILLE on 9 Mar. It was presided over by Mr. YAV (CONAKAT) Minister for External Commerce in the Central Government and was attended by all three Provincial Presidents Mr. DIUR (LUALABA) Mr. SENDWE (N. KATANGA) and Mr. BULUNDWE (KATANGA ORIENTALE).

MPA (Mouvement de l'Union Populaire Africain) retired from the conference on the first day stating that certain conditions which they had laid down were not being respected.

Le Progrès of 12 Mar reported that the Congress of Political Parties of KATANGA, as it had come to be called, was involved in setting up sub-committees to examine (a) political and judicial (b) economic (c) administrative effects of a union of all parties in KATANGA.

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Mr. YAV pointed out that a reunification of KATANGA could be obtained by a clear vote by the three provincial assemblies involved. The reunification of KATANGA seemed to be the main topic for discussion.

Then on 13 Mar it was announced that ATCAR (Association of TSHOKWE in CONGO, ANGOLA and RHODESIA) BALUBAKAT and CONAKAT had united as an KATANGAN party to be known as ABC. Already it is reported propaganda is being distributed saying that this union is synonymous with the reunification of KATANGA.

It is reported that Mr. TSHOMBE sent a message to this Congress encouraging them in their efforts to unite KATANGAN political parties and expressing his regret at not being able to attend. He stated that certain "manoeuvres" prevented him from attending.

27. Mr. ADOULA on his return from NORTHERN RHODESIA spent some hours at ELIZABETHVILLE and there announced that he had directed the Monetary Council to supply 40,000,000 Congolese Francs to the KATANGAN Governments in order to purchase flour from NORTHERN RHODESIA. He said that NORTHERN RHODESIA had guaranteed to supply this commodity.

This would also seem to indicate an easing in the monetary difficulties between the two countries as it is unlikely that such a sum would be converted for payment in hard currency at this time.

28. The Belgian paper La Dernière Heure of 4 Mar reports that three influential Belgians in E'VILLE, a local farmer Mr. ROUSSEAU, a hotel director Mr. POTISZSZAK and a butcher Mr. BAUDSON have all been arrested. They are, according to the report, being held in a military prison in ELIZABETHVILLE. It claims that no reason has been given for their arrest.

29. Le Courrier d'Afrique of 13 Mar refers to rumours which it states are ripe in ELIZABETHVILLE concerning the regrouping of Ex-Gends on the ANGOLAN border and refers to TEXEIRA de SOUZA in ANGOLA just West of DILOLO as being the main centre for this regrouping. It states that workers are leaving jobs and disappearing every day, presumably to join these bands.

30. ONUC in cooperation with ANC took part in an operation to drop leaflets throughout KATANGA calling on ex-gendarmes to register at a UN post before 31 March. It was decided to give food to those who would register and hand up any arms which they might possess.

31. A Central Government delegation has just carried out a check of finances in NORTH KATANGA. They report that Mr. SENDWE was most cooperative and that he thanked the Central Government for their interest and assistance.

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MIL INFO 741
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6 MAR 64

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Dissemination of Information

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(G. STREIJFFERT)
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Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

REPORT NO 135

COPY NO

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

6 MAR 64

GENERAL

1. The Constitutional Commission. The articles proposed by the Political and Administrative sub-committee concerning local government in the Provinces have been adopted by the Commission. The principal institutions in the Provinces will be the Provincial Government and the Provincial Assembly. The Provincial Government will consist of a Governor and a maximum of six members. The title "Provincial Governor" has been adopted in preference to "Provincial President" in order to distinguish clearly between this appointment and that of the President of the Republic. The Provincial Governor and his cabinet can make laws for the Province, direct provincial services and national services existing within the Province, within limits to be laid down in the Constitution. The Commission completed 50 of its allotted 100 days on 1 Mar.

2. The United States is to provide 6½ million dollars in aid to the Congolese Government in order to encourage the production of consumer goods in the Republic and to assist the import of vehicle parts.

3. Under an AID (Association for International Development) programme the Congolese Police Force is to receive 538,000 dollars. This is to be spent on vehicles, radio equipment and uniforms. Police training is also to be assisted under this programme.

Thirty-seven vehicles, one 100 Watt Short Wave Radio Station for STANLEYVILLE, one for LEOPOLDVILLE and three 30 Watt Stations for ELISABETHVILLE, together with walkie talkie sets as general equipment are some of the details of this AID Plan.

4. Elections to political appointments in the Communes of all the major towns except LEOPOLDVILLE will take place on 22 March. Only male Congolese are eligible to participate in these elections.

5. Mr ADOULA left LEO for TUNIS on 5 Mar "to thank the TUNISIAN Government and people for their continued assistance to the CONGO." It is announced that Mr. ADOULA will also visit GUINEA in March.

6. The hardening of copper prices on the world market has made investment in this metal attractive. However the fact that Union Minière have been unable to pay dividends to foreign investors for the past three years has prevented much needed foreign investment in this Company. According to The Economist, the Central Government's expressed view is that the Republic's balance of payments position does not allow of currency transfers for payment of dividends.

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7. The New York Times of 24 Feb reports that France is known to have told her ex colonies that no concerted action was expected from them when she recognised PEKING and advised them to act with extreme caution. However, CONGO BRAZZAVILLE immediately recognised RED CHINA.

8. Col PAKASSA has been awarded one month's imprisonment in PARIS for using a false passport. The ITALIAN Government's case for his extradition to ITALY to stand trial for his part in the massacre of ITALIAN airmen at STANLEYVILLE in 1961 was dismissed by a FRENCH court. However, a decision on a case for his extradition to the CONGO has been deferred until this week.

9. A BELGIAN revue REMARQUES CONGOLAISES ET AFRICAINES has been banned in the CONGO.

10. The Comité National de Libération has announced that BOCHLEY-DAVIDSON has ousted GEBENYE as president of their rebel government in exile.

11. Le Courrier D'Afrique reported that five soldiers were executed on 24 Feb for their part in a military revolt and an attempt on the life of General MOBUTU.

12. An unconfirmed report in Le Progrès of 27 Feb states that at ETENA, in the IFONDO area of CONGO BRAZZAVILLE, opposite UBANGI Province, COMMUNIST CHINESE have set up a training camp for MULELISTS.

13. The BELGIAN paper Le Peuple of 25 Feb states that it is understood in LEOPOLDVILLE that Mr. SPAAK will make his long awaited visit to LEOPOLDVILLE in mid March.

14. La Dernière Heure of 24 Feb together with other European papers stated that Mr. TSHOMBE would be recalled to KATANGA by the Central Government. This seems to have been first muted in an article entitled L'Afrique des Putsch which appeared in La Libre Belgique of 21 Feb. However, La Libre Belgique of 26 Feb points out that the Congolese Government denies this.

15. Mr. MABOTI, Interior Minister of Central Government, states that Mr. NENDAKA left the CONGO on 18 Jan on a plane for ROME. He had received leave of absence from his superiors in order to obtain specialist treatment for his health.

16. The Congolese Parliament which according to LA LOI FONDAMENTALE should open on the first Monday in March has again been suspended. Mr. KASA-VUBU, it is reported, found it prudent to prolong the adjournment while the Constitutional Commission sits. It will be remembered that Parliament was first suspended because of failure to agree on questions pertaining to a Constitution, and in the circumstances a continuance of the suspension could only have been expected.

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LEOPOLDVILLE

17. The new American Ambassador to the CONGO arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE on 27 Feb. He is Mr. McMURTRIE GODLEY and he previously served here as joint Chief of Mission under Mr. GULLION.

18. The Chef D'Etat, the Premier and many Government officials made on 26 Feb an official visit to the oil wells being drilled by SOCOREP at LINDU near MOANDA. It was on 26 Sept last that the foundation stone of an oil refinery was laid at KINLAO in the same area. It is now revealed that \$3,000,000 have been spent on the oil drilling so far and a quantity of oil has been found.

19. In what appears to be an effort to round up the leaders of P.D.C., the party accused of supporting MULELE, Mr. DIAKA BERNADINE and Mr. KATSHUNGU were arrested last week in LEOPOLDVILLE. These arrests coincided with arrests of P.D.C. members in KIKWIT. Mr. DIAKA was accused of being Chief of Staff of the MULELIST Organisation in LEOPOLDVILLE by Mr. KAMITATU in his recent article. (Annex 'A' to Report No. 134). He was STANLEYVILLE Ambassador in PEKING and Chief of Defence Council under LUMUMBA. Mr. KATSHUNGU was a previous P.S.A. Deputy for GUNGU.

KWILU AND KASAI

20. ANC maintain control of all principal towns and are repairing roads. MULELISTS have handed themselves up at IDIOFA and at GUNGU. Food shortage in the Province is imminent and although aid has been sent (the Catholic Relief Service despatched 200 tons of meal, milk and oil to KIKWIT) the problem of distribution remains (roads destroyed, bridges blown, barges sunk).

21. On request of ANC and International Red Cross to carry equipment and supplies from KIKWIT to IDIOFA and GUNGU and to carry wounded from IDIOFA and GUNGU to KIKWIT, HQ ONUC agreed to station two Otter airplanes and one helicopter under command of Capt VON BAYER (SWEDEN) at KIKWIT to carry out the operation to be known as Operation "STRAWBERRY" starting on 18 Feb.

On 20 Feb recce carried out during Operation "STRAWBERRY" revealed that most villages on axis IDIOFA - KIKWIT were deserted and burned out and the main road blocked by at least 200 road-blocks. Five truck loads of ANC from KIKWIT directed towards IDIOFA were stuck 5 kms from KIKWIT. MULELISTS were said to be closing in on KIKWIT from the South. Operation "STRAWBERRY" continued successfully with only one Otter operating.

On 22 Feb, about 60 MULELISTS attacked MANGUNGIKA Catholic Mission near KAFUMBA (GD 188054) and two BELGIAN UNESCO teachers were

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killed and five priests wounded. On the following day the evacuation of the mission by UN helicopter was made possible by the speedy arrival of ANC. On 24 Feb, it was reported that while ANC mopping up operation was progressing all efforts were being made to maintain friendly relations with the local population but villages reported to be siding with the partisans were being mercilessly burned. MULELIST partisans were seen digging up the KIKWIT to GUNGU road. With the improvement of IDIOFA airfield ANC DC-3 took over the task of carrying supplies to IDIOFA. ONUC Otter continues to operate between KIKWIT and GUNGU.

On 26 Feb, ONUC helicopter visited KIKANDJI Mission where local BANZAMBANE tribe armed with bows, arrows and muzzle loaders had repulsed a MULELIST attack. They reported approximately 20 villages infested by MULELISTS to the east of the mission.

On 27 Feb, ANC began their operation against the MULELIST Jeunesse. Their objects were (1) to clear the road KIKWIT to IDIOFA, (2) to drive eastward from KIKANDJI towards MULELIST infested villages and then southwards to TANGO - GOMENA (GD 190048) (3) to clear the road northwards from IDIOFA towards DIBAYA LUBUE.

The task of clearing the KIKWIT to IDIOFA road is being carried out by a reinforced Coy of 3 Commando Bn. Their progress is very slow because of destroyed bridges and numerous road-blocks. Bridges are down at LASMIM (GD 193051) BWALENGE (GD 194051) LUSE (GD 194050) and one over River PIOPIA (GD 196050). Air recce has confirmed that ANC have to date reached the West side of the broken bridge at LASMIM roughly half way to IDIOFA.

The task of driving Eastward from KIKANDJI is being undertaken by another company of 3 Commando Bn. After an initial reverse the company has now reached MANGALA (GD 189047) directly North of TANGO - GOMENA.

The road Northwards from IDIOFA is also dug up and blocked. It is being cleared by 2 platoons of 3 Commando Bn. They had reached BANGA - BANGA (GD 196048) about 30 kms North of IDIOFA when one platoon commander was seriously wounded. This incident caused some panic with the result that the forces exact position is not now known.

22. The Bishop of IDIOFA completed a tour of missions in North West of UNITE KASAIENNE and reports that the area is calm and work at the missions BRABAWTA, MWEMBE, MIKOPE and BANGA is normal.

23. ANC and Gens have been very active in manning check points and in patrolling in and around LULUABOURG since the arrests reported in Para 16 of Report No. 134.

24. Mr. LUBAYA, Ex-President of LULUABOURG has sent many letters to friends in the Province. They are reported to have been brought from

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BRAZZA by LUBAYA's brother MPIANA. Efforts to arrest MPIANA have failed but three Europeans of Belgian nationality, two women teachers and a photographer were arrested. These people had quantities of LUBAYA's literature setting out his revolutionary aims, not only in the LULUABOURG, but in the whole CONGO.

25. Since the ferry at CHARLESVILLE, West of LUEBO has been out of service the KASAI River cannot be crossed except by native craft anywhere near this area.

26. The position in SANKURU is confused. L'Etoile announced a new government giving all details. It included the ex-president and vice-president in the Ministries of Works and Mines respectively with Mr. NSUMBU PAUL as President. It appears that this Provincial Government with Mr. NSUMBU as President was appointed, without any form of election, by the Commissaire Général Extraordinaire Mr. DIOMI. This has given rise to several critical articles in the press. It is not clear if it is intended to hold provincial elections in the near future or not.

EQUATEUR

Nothing to report

ORIENTALE

Nothing to report

KIVU

27. "MULELIST activities in the East of CONGO" directed by a branch of the Comité de Libération de BRAZZA which had been set up in BUJUMBURA, capital of BURUNDI were reported in L'Etoile of 24 Feb. This BUJUMBURA branch is said to be run by Mr. SOUMIALOT GASTON. BOCHLEY-DAVIDSON and KASHAMURU were also reported to have been in BUJUMBURA in connection with its operation. CHINESE Communists are said to have been in the area. Recently tracts and documents inciting rebellion and attacking Mr. KASA-VUBU, Mr. ADOULA, Mr. MALAGO (Provincial Governor of KIVU CENTRAL) and Major YOSSA, OC 7th ANC Bn (stationed in BUKAVU) were distributed in the Communes of BUKAVU. These tracts were printed in BRAZZAVILLE.

Mr. M'BAGIRA CASIMIR, a Provincial Minister of KIVU CENTRAL was arrested and sent direct to LEOPOLDVILLE on the orders of the Central Government. He is reported to have had connections with SOUMIALOT GASTON's BUJUMBURA branch of the Comité de Libération.

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La Libre Belgique of 26 Feb reported that a civil servant was arrested in KASONGO (MANIEMA) for distributing tracts signed in BRAZZAVILLE. Mr. VICTOR KASANDA, Vice-President of APIC-KIVU (a trade union) was arrested by the Commissaire Général Extraordinaire of MANIEMA and has been removed to an unknown destination according to L'Etoile of 28 Feb.

KATANGA

28. It is rumoured that all ex-gendarmes have been ordered to report to an unknown destination, in ANGOLA immediately before 1 July.

29. In ELISABETHVILLE, MNC, PDC and BALUBAKAT have announced that they will not participate in the Commune elections to be held on 22 Mar. A reason given for their refusal is that to be eligible for participation has become too difficult. Following on this announcement all political meetings have been temporarily forbidden in KATANGA ORIENTALE by the Provincial President Mr. BULUNDWE. He has called a meeting of all parties on 9 Mar at which he hopes to iron out present difficulties. This restriction makes it almost impossible to prepare for elections on 22 Mar.

30. UN patrol visited FONKURUME on the KOLWEZI - JADOTVILLE road daily and the area is reported to be calm. However, on 27 Feb Belgian civilians were stopped at a road-block manned by 6 to 8 ex-gendarmeries at a point two miles on the KOLWEZI side of the LUALABA River. They returned to the UN force at LUALABA bridge from where a patrol went out and cleared the road-block, the ex-gendarmes having fled into the bush. On 28 Feb two Congolese reported that they saw four uniformed gendarmes armed with bows and arrows in the area of KOLWEZI Airport. A search of the area revealed no trace of these.

31. Paramount Chieftain KASENGO NIEMBO arrived on 26 Feb in ELISABETHVILLE on his way to KAMINA having been released from custody in LEOPOLDVILLE (Report No. 130 refers). Shortly after his arrest (Report No. 131), his cousin NGOYE VALERE was designated to succeed him. It is now felt that KASENGO NIEMBO must return as "an ordinary citizen" and it is reported that local notables will only accept him as such. It is rumoured that in KAMINA, he is held to be the object of a political trick organised by Mr. SENDWE, Provincial President of NORTH KATANGA.

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MIL INFO 741
HQ ONUC
LEOPOLDVILLE

18 FEB 64

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is:

- a. Summary of Major Events, Report No. 134, Copy No. 1
- b. A newspaper article entitled "THE TRUE FACE OF PIERRE MULELE" by Cleophas KAMITATU, Central Government Minister of Planning - Annex "A".

2. The Summary of Major Events is produced by the Military Information Branch for the sole purpose of keeping military officers informed on major events in the CONGO which might have a bearing on military operations and/or decisions.

3. This is a secret document and will NOT be reproduced in whole or in part unless approval has been obtained from this HQ.

G. Streijffert
(G. STREIJFFERT)

Lt Col

Chief of Military Information

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SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

REPORT NO 134

COPY NO.

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

18 FEB 64

GENERAL

1. The Constitutional Commission has completed a third of its allotted one hundred days and reports so far do not indicate that it will be in a position to present a draft constitution on time. Le Progrès of 16 Feb points out that most of the work is still to be done and is critical of the progress being made by the Commission. Le Courrier D'Afrique of 16 Feb reports that the articles dealing with Fundamental Rights have been adopted.
2. Le Courrier D'Afrique carried an article deploring France's recognition of Red China because it claimed that this recognition would help the Chinese campaign in Africa where there are so many countries, including Congo Brazza, which by tradition tend towards French policy. It is feared that BRAZZAVILLE with direct COMMUNIST CHINESE ties could be used as a base to supply arms etc to Jeunesse and other opposition groups in CONGO.
3. The New York Times of 10 Feb refers to recent events in KWILU and states that even should the present unrest turn out to be a coordinated attack against Central Government Authority, the recent political and financial strain on UN would appear to prohibit the continuance of UN Troops in CONGO after 30 June.

The Observer of 9 Feb refers to the KWILU problem as one of the hardest tests so far experienced by the LEOPOLDVILLE Government. It says that the Government appears to be slowly facing up to the task. It explains that simultaneous tensions throughout the CONGO prevent the withdrawal of troops from many areas to be used in KWILU. It claims that since the outbreak in KWILU three mutinies have been tackled by the ANC BAUDOUINVILLE (Mil Info Report No. 131), STANLEYVILLE (Mil Info Report No. 132) and one which it claims took place in LEOPOLDVILLE during the first week in February. It is claimed that 200 soldiers are imprisoned in LEOPOLDVILLE because they rebelled in anticipation of orders to go to KWILU. As there is no knowledge of a decision to send troops from LEOPOLDVILLE nor any evidence as to where these soldiers might be held the veracity of the story must be suspect.
4. The river ferry between BRAZZA and LEO remains closed since the demonstrations referred to in Mil Info Report No. 133. L'Etoile reports that 40 people have been awarded, by a corrective tribunal, periods of imprisonment varying from six months to six years for their part in the demonstration.
5. Le Courrier D'Afrique reports that Mr. YAV, Minister for External

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Commerce, has returned from CAIRO where a trade agreement between EGYPT and CONGO was signed on 13 Feb. Mr. YAV was earlier reported as saying in CAIRO that his country needs long term credit facilities and that among the items which his country hoped to buy were vehicle tyres and transmission parts.

LEOPOLDVILLE

6. A Conference of Provincial Planning Ministers opened in LEOPOLDVILLE on 8 Feb under the chairmanship of Mr. KAMITATU, Minister of Planning and Industrial Development of the Central Government. The object of the conference was to draw up a Five-Year Plan for development in the CONGO. Closed Friday 14th.

7. L'Etoile reports the setting up on 12 Feb of a 14 men commission on transport. The object of the commission is to co-ordinate transport on a national scale, to study and report on transport costs and projects, and to examine such technical problems as standardisation of equipment and acceleration of traffic.

8. The BOLOBO YUMBI affair (Mil Info Report No. 132) appears to have developed into a small provincial war. This area situated to the North West of LAC LEO II is administered by MOYEN CONGO. Le Courrier D'Afrique reports that 200 police from LAC LEO II carried out an attack on the area during which many people were killed. The article states that the President and Finance Minister of MOYEN CONGO who were in BOLOBO at the time have not been heard of since.

9. A delegation from the European Economic Community is studying the problem of rebuilding the BOMA TSHELA Road.

10. The Government of LAC LEO II have deployed Gendarmerie in the OSHWE Area and are taking all precautions in this area where Mulelists have been reported.

KWILU AND KASAI

11. It is understood that three ANC Battalions will participate in extensive mopping up operations to be directed against Jeunesse in KWILU.

12. GUNGU was attacked by Jeunesse on 11 Feb but their attack was repulsed by ANC.

13. On 12 Feb recce flights over the area West of TSHIKAPA reported no trace of Jeunesse and that villages appeared to be deserted.

14. On 14 Feb it was reported that Jeunesse were gathering in the KIKWIT Area and an attack on the town was expected. Le Courrier D'Afrique

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of 17 Feb states that this was a false alarm and that it was not confirmed that Jeunesse were in the area at all. It reports that a small patrol of ANC put a band of Mulelists to flight between GUNGU and IDIOFA after exchanging a few shots. LULUABOURG Gendarmerie are also said to have disorganised a group of Mulelists on the TSHIKAPA-IDIOFA Road.

15. Mr. LWAKABWANGA has forbidden the holding of political meetings in LULUABOURG while the Constitutional Commission is in session.

16. On 14 Feb, twenty five LUBAYA-MULELE partisans with some political and tribal leaders were arrested during a meeting which is reported to have been called to prepare for the overthrowal of the LWAKABWANGA Government in LULUABOURG.

17. ANC Deployment: As per Report No. 133 except that the Coy of 2 ANC Bn which was in LULUABOURG together with one company of Gendarmes from LULUABOURG are moved out to hold MANGAI and DIBAYA LUBUE on the KASAI River directly North of IDIOFA. These Coys have been replaced in LULUABOURG by one Gendarme Coy from COQUILHATVILLE and one Gendarme Coy less one platoon from LUSAMBO. Two Gendarmerie platoons from KABINDA have been moved to DIMBELENGE and Lake MUKAMBA, the BINYANGA trouble spot, where the LUNTU population are still in the bush. (Mil Info Report No. 131). These last two platoons cannot be regarded as a strong enough force to prevent uprisings in this turbulent area.

18. It is reported that the ferry on the SANKURU River at LODI, South of DEKESE is out of action and the position is tense as far North as DEKESE.

19. ANC is very active in TSHIKAPA and is reported doing a good job in neutralising troublemakers but gets no help from an uncooperative Provincial Government. ANC have ten tribal chiefs in custody who have given written and signed statements about local Jeunesse movements in their areas and about their leaders.

20. The SWEDISH INF Group except the rear party of some 50 men are now in LULUABOURG.

21. A message from OTRAGO confirms that river traffic on KASAI River is again open (Mil Info Report No. 133).

22. Reproduced as an Annex to this report is an article written by Mr. KAMITATU, Minister of Planning and Industrial Development of the Central Government and a member of P.S.A. It is entitled "THE TRUE FACE OF MULELE" and gives an account of MULELE's background and modus operandi.

23. 20 Feb has been decided on as the date for the reassembly of the SANKURU Provincial Government and for the return of Mr. DIUMASUMBU and ABBE NDJADI (the former president and vice president) of the province. This marks the end of the State of Emergency in the Province.

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EQUATEUR

Nothing to report

ORIENTAL

24. It is reported that tribal rivalries in the HAUT CONGO Provincial Government have resulted in the dismissal of the STANLEYVILLE Minister of the Interior and of Social Affairs, Mr. BASOKO JOSEPH. Because of these same rivalries an early change of government is expected in the Province.

KIVU

25. Mr. MAVUZI, Commissaire General Extraordinaire of MANIEMA Province, is reported to be in KASONGO where there is unrest amongst the BAKUSU tribe. The cause of the trouble appears to be the provincial border between MANIEMA and LOMAMI which divides the tribal area.

KATANGA

26. As a result of representations made to UN by the several Consuls in ELISABETHVILLE, the UN guarded convoys from E'VILLE to the RHODESIAN border are to be continued. It had been decided to hand over responsibility for these to ANC.

27. As a result of incidents which took place during the recent unrest in KOLWEZI (Mil Info Report No. 133), Civil Police are reported to be hostile to both ANC and Europeans. The ANC is new to the area - it's discipline is said to be questionable. It's CO has adopted a policy of non co-operation with all existing establishments. The Bn's reaction in an emergency is reported impossible to forecast.

28. The civilian population are reported to have lost faith in the LULUABA Provincial Government of Mr. DIUR and are annoyed by the continued presence in KOLWEZI of those UNION MINIERE employees who were involved in the row which resulted in the shooting of Deputy KAJAMA. The presence of UN troops seems to be the only factor likely to prevent widespread unrest.

29. On 12 Feb it was reported that twenty armed bandits attacked FUNGURUME and GUBA on KOLWEZI-JADOTVILLE road and four people were injured. Two of the bandits were captured by local police.

30. An unconfirmed report of 15 Feb states that a police patrol clashed with ten ex-gendarmes at FUNGURUME and one policeman was killed.

S E C R E T

ANNEX "A"
MIL INFO 741
LEOPOLDVILLE

18 FEB 64

COPY NO. 1

TRANSLATION

OF AN ARTICLE WHICH APPEARED IN LE PROGRES OF 12 JAN 64

THE TRUE FACE OF PIERRE MULELE

by Cleophas Kanitatu, Minister of Planning

Trained in the school of Peking, he takes inspiration from the famous tactics of Mao Tse-Tung.

Looting and killing, he practises the scorched-earth policy.

By eliminating the established authorities, he intends to create general chaos, into which he wishes to plunge the entire Congo.

Since September 1963, Kwilu Province has had experience of a maquis organized by Mr. Mulele Pierre, national deputy, former Secretary-General of the Parti Solidaire Africain (African Solidarity Party).

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The maquis, which now passing through its bloodiest period since the commencement of its operations, extends over all the territories of Idiofa and Gungu.

At the beginning it affected Imbongo Sector in Kikwit Territory.

In this document, I wish to make a rapid analysis of the objectives of the maquis, its field of operations, its nature, methods, and relations with foreign forces.

In the last part of the article I shall point out the efforts made by the local authorities to thwart the activity of Mulele as well as the appeals made to national authorities since September 1963 to obtain reinforcements in order to nip Mulele's blood-thirsty organization in the bud.

Before making this analysis I must give some description of the creator of the maquis.

Mulele Pierre, national deputy, former Secretary-General of the

Parti Solidaire Africain, has been known from his youth for his extremism and atheism. When he was only in the fourth modern class at Kinzambi, at the age of 15, Mulele tried to convince his school-fellows that the mystery of a Virgin who gave birth to a Man-God was nonsense and that it was not necessary to believe it. He stated this with such conviction that, when given the choice of professing belief or going away, he preferred to leave the school that he had entered with the intention of becoming a teaching brother.

Later, after his intermediate studies, he went into the army, where he studied how to organize a mutiny. Learning of his intention, his superiors decided to arrest him. He heard of this and deserted the army.

After long adventures he reached Leopoldville, where he succeeded in obtaining employment as clerk in the General Government, as it was then.

Tinged with Red

From 1956 onwards Mulele had excellent relations with the Czech Consul in Leopoldville, Mr. Virius, who gave him some training in communist discipline.

On the formation of the Parti Solidaire Africain, Mulele, who tried to have the communist doctrine adopted by the party, met with opposition from the leaders of the P.S.A. in Kikwit, who refused to rush the party into the communist camp. Therefore, from the very beginning, there were certain contradictory tendencies within the Parti Solidaire Africain.

A man of determination, he did not become discouraged and succeeded in winning over to his cause Mr. Gizenga, who, little in touch with political realities, covered him with his authority as President General.

Mulele concealed his sympathies for the Reds as long as the political situation in the Congo did not allow him to act.

In November 1959 Mulele made a voyage to Guinea accompanied by Mr. Kingotolo and Mr. Kinkie. There he met the notorious (lit accursed) Mme Blouin, an agent of international communism, whose school he entered in spite of the vehement opposition of his two colleagues.

They understood each other so well that he decided to bring her to the Congo with the agreement of Gizenga alone, who had made a journey to the Soviet Union and had returned to the Congo determined to establish the (communist) regime in the country on 30 June 1960.

The influence of Mme Blouin on Mulele and Gizenga is well known.

Dismayed by this influence, I approached the authorities at the time and succeeded in having her expelled from the country. It will also be

remembered that, as soon as independence was proclaimed, Gizenga and Mulele, then Vice Premier and Minister of Education respectively, immediately brought back Mme Blouin and gave her a place in the late Mr. Lumumba's office.

At School in the East

At the time of Lumumba's visit to New York, Mulele considered that Lumumba was taking too much account of the opinion of the Belgians and the other westerners and that it was necessary to seize power. He incited Gizenga to make a putsch and to proclaim himself Prime Minister with the assistance of the communists in order to introduce the Marxist regime in the Congo. This attempt failed.

On the dismissal of the late Patrice Lumumba's Government, Mulele managed to go to Stanleyville, and from there went to the U.A.R. and then to the countries of the Eastern bloc. Finally, he settled for several months in Communist China.

It is idle to speculate on his activities in these countries when one considers the results of his present activity.

After two years in countries with long experience of maquis operations, two years of assiduous training, he was able to play his hand well in the wooded savannahs of Gungu and Idiofa.

An extremist by nature, trained in the school of communist dictatorship, Mulele began his activities with the definite aim of seizing power not in Kwilu but in Leopoldville in order to impose a communist regime on the Congo.

That is the small, slim man who is determined to obtain power by force and who, imbued with Chinese communist doctrine, has not hesitated to organize a maquis in his native region in order to create panic, a void, and disorganization and, on the basis of forced popular support, to extend all this to the other regions of the Congo.

After having described the man, let us now analyse his activities.

Hidden in the Valleys

When the first rumours of a secret organization of Mulele's were heard in September, it was a matter of training camps.

All Congolese circles were astonished to learn that the man who had left the Congo two years ago had been able to re-enter the country unnoticed and to go to his native region to start a subversive movement there. It is worth knowing that beyond all doubt, Mulele returned to the fold thanks to the complicity of certain persons: Foreign Affairs and the President of the Chamber of Representatives, who gave him a certificate on 23 July 1963 allowing him to move freely about the country. We are unfortunately unaware what part was played by officials of the Sureté and the police, who are in charge of immigration.

As soon as he saw that his first training camps had been discovered, Mulele changed his tactics. He decided no longer to assemble his young followers in tents or bivouacs but to train them in hidden places in the valleys, by the banks of the rivers.

His activity, which at first was apparently aimed at organizing a militia trained to fight, immediately changed to apprenticeship in more ignominious methods: killing and destroying. It is mainly by these two means that he exercises violence on any organized body.

For such activities to succeed, it is necessary to obtain the support of the population. This was what decided Mulele to confine his operations at first to regions favourable to him.

Three Regions Affected

This leads me to speak of Mulele's field of operations.

In the first days of September, Mulele's subversive activity was directed at three regions: Lukamba in Gungu territory, Yassa-Lokwa in Idiofa territory, and Inbongo in Kikwit territory. These regions, forming a triangle, are astonishingly suitable for such operations, for all three belong to Mulele's tribe, the Bambundas. For those who are unaware of it, it is worth while pointing out that the Mumbunda is generally reserved and very mistrustful of anything not of his own tribe.

Mulele therefore had a free field for his activity in a region where he has undoubted influence and which, moreover, has always been inward-looking.

He was supported by sector chiefs, village chiefs and headmen who, all Babundas, saw in him the Messiah who had returned after three years' absence. In a short time, from September to November, the movement won over all the Babunda sectors. From that moment it became a force, for it enjoyed popular support. Mulele had thus achieved his first objective: to convince the Babundas that all collaboration with the Provincial or Central Government was treason, because their leaders were imperialists, and that the true government would come only after the revolution in which every Mubunda had to take an active part. Once the revolution had succeeded, the communist comrades would do everything to build a new Congo.

As an intelligent man, Mulele realized that the Babundas alone would not manage to bring about a revolution with pretensions of national scope. As his first partners he decided to take Gizenga's tribe, the Bapendes.

Two Tribes

He easily managed to convince the Bapendes that his revolution intended to establish a regime with Gizenga as the big boss and that opposition to his revolution was equivalent to condemnation of Gizenga. He thus won the total support of the Bapendes, who, recalling their

revolt of 1931-32, seized the opportunity to begin again.

So, from the beginning, Mulele's activity had a fairly definite field of operations: the Babunda and Bapende populations.

While the Babundas are found only in Kwilu, the Bapendes are spread over three provinces: Kwilu, Mukoso Sector in Kwango, and Kitangwa Sector in the Unité Kasaienne. Mulele carried on his activities in these three regions, always taking advantage of the favour of the tribe.

So, at the time of publication, Mulele's activities are being directed at Idiofa, Gungu, Tshikapa, and Feshi, all regions in which there are Babunda or Bapende tribes.

The Terror

As I have mentioned, Mulele was pursuing one definite objective: to seize power by a popular revolution.

With this aim, no doubt foreseeing that training methods would be unsuccessful, he chose a scorched-earth policy.

In each village, all those, chiefs or simple citizens, who refused to obey the orders of the revolution were assassinated. The other inhabitants of the villages were conscripted. The most courageous men joined the ranks of the maquis and the others were given strict instructions never to denounce the activities of Mulele's hordes on pain of death.

The men, and above all the women of the villages were ordered to feed the troops and to give them every information.

In fact, in his desire to ensure total control of the population, Mulele gave orders to destroy any organization that might have any political, moral, or other influence. Every organized body, as it had been organized on the basis of a colonialist regime, was to disappear.

Tragic Balance Sheet

I shall now give some figures to illustrate my statement:

In Gungu Territory, 8 of the 10 sector posts have been completely burned down, industrial centres have been looted, and bridges between Gungu and Idiofa, Kikwit, and Feshi have been destroyed. Missions have been attacked.

In Idiofa, missions have been attacked, sector posts burned down, bridges destroyed, ferryboats cut loose and left to drift or sunk, and industrial centres pillaged.

Mulele's intention to create a void is directed not only towards

the destruction of property and organized bodies, but also against persons.

Public and particularly foreign opinion was incensed when it was announced that three missionaries had been assassinated at Kilenbe.

In Mao's Fashion

We shall draw a parallel between the activities of Mulele's maquis and the Chinese revolution after the war.

As was the case in China, Mulele attacks every foreigner who might place his influence and capabilities on the side of established authority.

The first of such persons with whom he concerns himself are the missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant.

I showed at the beginning of this document that attacks on missionaries fit in well with the plans of an atheist like Mulele.

This is an eye-opener for all who might be inclined to doubt.

Then he attacks people in industry, teachers, and business men, for he sees in them people who might favour Government action.

I would, however, be wrong to believe that Mulele's "youth" attacked only foreigners. They attack any person with any power, however small, coming from the Government.

Many sector chiefs have been assassinated - officials both of the C.I. and of the administration. Headmasters of schools and relatives of our officials have been murdered in the regions occupied by the "youth". In a word, Mulele eliminates every influential person in order to create a complete void of organs and men.

This again is a characteristic feature of the teaching he received in Peking.

Four Centres of Insurrection

While it is true that Mulele played a leading part in the organization of this maquis, owing to his special training in communist or African countries that had employed maquis methods to rid themselves of foreign domination, it is not correct to think that Mulele alone constitutes the staff of the operation.

In its present phase, the operation has four centres:

- 1) Mulele's headquarters, which are mobile, located either in regions now disturbed, or in Oshwe or in the hinterland of Banningville near Mao.

- 2) The staff at Brazzaville, from where the Mukuidis, Yumbus, Lubayas and their henchmen send arms and funds to Kwilu and the other regions of the Congo that will soon also be subjected to their attacks.
- 3) The Leopoldville staff, for which the true responsibility is borne by Diaka Bernardin, Mulele's comrade in Peking, about whom I shall say more later, Lubuma Valentin, who was Gizenga's right-hand man at Stanleyville and who keeps the documents, Kwari Bernard, Shifele Longin, former provincial minister of Kwilu, Akarikow Raphael, Katasa Antoine and Nday Desiré.

The Leopoldville Committee

The Leopoldville Committee maintains close relations with Brazzaville, where Peti-Peti and Mungwa François are responsible for sending arms to Leopoldville.

Although he does not have this title, Mr. Diaka Bernardin is the Chief of Staff for Leopoldville. Mulele's companion in Peking, he was trained in the same school. It can be stated on the most reliable evidence that Mr. Diaka conferred with Mulele at Bulungu in August to draw up the plan of operations. A sly fox, Diaka hastened to make a statement disavowing Mulele, whereas he is in fact one of the master minds of Mulele's maquis.

Diaka has recently stated several times that the Protestant Mission of Vanga, situated in his native sector, would soon be set on fire.

- 4) Finally, there is an operational headquarters near Brabanta, not far from the Lever plantations. This headquarters is directed by Mulundu Louis, a national deputy whose wife comes from Port Francoqui and helped to recruit the assassins who took part in the crimes of Kasai in 1960 and who have already joined the Mulele bands in Idiofa Territory.

During a meeting in Leopoldville in January, Lubuma Valentin stated that Mulele's action was not isolated but that soon other regions of the Congo - in particular the Bas-Congo, Kivu, Stanleyville and North Katanga - would be affected. This leads one to suppose that Mulele is not the only one who has been given maquis training and that others are preparing similar operations in other regions of the Congo.

Automatic Weapons

The first youths, 32 in number, to be arrested by the local gendarmerie in September 1963, on the orders of the Provincial Government of Kwilu, stated that they had just begun training and that they had no weapons.

However, during one of the expeditions led by the Minister of the Interior of Kwilu, Mr. Lukoky Ignace, automatic weapons were captured.

These, moreover, were the weapons with which the rebels fired the first shots at the gendarmerie.

Later, the bands chiefly used percussion-lock rifles, poisoned arrows, machetes, hatches, and lances. Their force lies in the fact that they attack unarmed people and that they operate in groups of 30 to 200 at once with the manifest aim of creating panic.

The code of regulations of the revolution, which was captured in September, gives strict instructions regarding endurance and perseverance.

He has Himself Shot at

The revolt is surrounded with a considerable volume of myths or fairy tales about Mulele, the invulnerable, invisible to his enemies, who can be everywhere at once.

One of the youths arrested tells that, in order to be sure of maintaining the morale of his men always at a high level, Mulele has himself shot at with blank cartridges, which are clearly harmless. All the militant members of his organization imitate him and they finally establish the conclusion that they are invulnerable to the bullets of their enemies.

The bands generally operate at night and have some degree of organization, undoubtedly not very exceptional, but still allowing some control of movement.

By day the youth act as voluntary road-menders, climb trees to see better and immediately inform the maquis. Often they obstruct the roads to ambush people.

Mulele changes his disguise as often as possible: now as a customary chief, now as a wood-cutter, now in the uniform of a policeman, a paracommando or a soldier, and sometimes disguised as a farm worker. His appearance must be well-known before he can be captured.

It is precisely these precautions that give him the reputation of mystery.

The Maquis - A Cause for Anxiety

I have sufficiently proved above that the maquis is "made in China". Mulele, like Diaka, lived in China and there learned all the methods that he has now put into effect. He receives assistance in finance and weapons from Communist China, whose transit port is Brazzaville.

He is also supported by certain African countries whose intentions towards the Congo have scarcely been concealed and who consider that the only Congolese regime they can support is the one that reserves for them all the advantages of the Congo's wealth.

I have shown how Mulele's maquis developed. At the time of writing it has reached disquieting proportions. The Bapendes have fallen in step with the Babundes and are becoming noted for their brutality. They burn, kill, and destroy. In six months they have created the void desired by Mulele, destroying all economic and social life in the region. Not a school, mission, sector post, or industrial centre is in operation. The same applies to Idiofa.

These acts have sown the most widespread panic, not only in the regions occupied, but throughout the province.

Isolate These Centres

In fact, while it is certain that the populations of the other regions of the province, who are the large majority, can denounce acts of brigandage, it is not certain that they will be able to resist the acts of these hordes, which I have proved to be intransigent and bent on destruction.

For this reason it is necessary to cordon off the two territories where the maquis operates, in order to save the rest of the province.

In passing, I point out that the Gungu and Idiofa Territories have a population of 490,000, whereas the total population of the province is 1,500,000.

What has the Government done since the commencement of Mulele's activities?

Some ill-intentioned persons have accused the Provincial Government of having done nothing to stop the movement. Others accuse it of not having taken steps in time to request reinforcements from the Central Government.

Two unfounded accusations

In fact, having been immediately informed of Mulele's presumed presence in the region, the Council of Ministers met on 3 September to decide on steps to be taken.

The gendarmerie commander was immediately informed of these measures. He took the problem very seriously and organized expeditions to the suspected regions. It should be noted that the only gendarmerie company stationed in Kwilu has been living in a state of alert since September.

From that date onwards as often as necessary, information was regularly passed on to the responsible authorities.

Realizing that one company was not sufficient to combat the disease, the President of the Government himself went to Leopoldville in the first half of October. There he met all the responsible people and a working plan was prepared, which provided for several lines of action.

The President of the Government made a tour through the affected regions during December. He spoke to the population, chiefs and all responsible people, declaring that if the population gave its complete collaboration it would no longer be necessary for the forces of order to take precautionary measures. Everywhere he was promised collaboration.

The Attack of 3 January

There was a moment of calm. One might have thought that collaboration was beginning. Quite the reverse. The maquis took advantage of the promises given to make better preparations in the bush and to launch the series of attacks that began on 3 January with the assassination of two policemen on mission.

The Government did everything in its power. The lives of its officials and police were exposed, for they remained in the region without weapons and sometimes without escort.

The Provincial Assembly adopted a resolution promising high rewards to any person bringing in Mulele dead or alive. This resolution was passed on to the Central Government.

However, the first reinforcements did not go to Kikwit until 11 January.

I have mentioned that a post like Idiofa is already completely isolated, since the bridges connecting it to other centres have been destroyed. It will take months to reach Idiofa, because the bridges will first have to be re-built.

The action of the soldiers has been criticized. It is certain that soldiers who have been left without reinforcements to fight a maquis since September must feel overburdened and on edge. It would therefore be absolutely necessary for the Central Government firstly to react energetically to relieve these soldiers, who have been at their posts since September, cut off from the rest of the province and secondly to protect life and property in these regions before drawing a plan of occupation for Idiofa and Gungu.

This is the position of the revolutionary movement instigated by Mulele, a disciple of Gizenga, whose supporters share the responsibility for his crimes and assassinations.

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HQ ONUC
LEOPOLDVILLE

10 FEB 64

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Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is Summary of Major Events, Report No. 133, Copy No. 17
2. This document is produced by the Military Information Branch for the sole purpose of keeping military officers informed on major events in the CONGO which might have a bearing on military operations and/or decisions.
3. This is a secret document and will NOT be reproduced in whole or in part unless approval has been obtained from this HQ.

G. Streijffert
(G. STREIJFFERT)
Lt Col
Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

REPORT NO 133

COPY NO

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

10 FEB 64

GENERAL

1. The Constitutional Commission. Le Progrès of 3 Feb summarised the work of the Commission up to the end of Jan. While the paper states that the work completed so far augurs well for the early and successful completion of the Commission's work, a perusal of the articles debated and adopted so far hardly reveals that the deputies have been over worked during their first 15 days of conference.

Six articles of the Political and Administrative Sub-Committee have been adopted:-

- a. The Congo is a sovereign, indivisible, democratic and social republic existing within the boundaries of 30 Jun 1960. The flag and the motto "JUSTICE, PEACE, WORK" were adopted.
- b. No one may violate the territorial integrity of the Republic.
- c. All authority central or provincial must guard this integrity.
- d. All power comes from the people and is exercised through their representatives or by referendum. It is forbidden to transfer one's vote.
- e. The Republic consists of the city of Leopoldville and the provinces. Each province has a distinct judicial character. Provinces may be divided or joined together only as a result of referendum of the people concerned.
- f. The autonomy of the provinces will be as outlined in the constitution. LEOPOLDVILLE, the Capital will be governed directly by the Central Government.

The Article reports that the Commission will abide by five principles:-

- (1) The accent will be on family life.
- (2) All regions will be considered.
- (3) The peoples right to express their wishes will at all times be considered.

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- (4) Provincial Autonomy will be laid down in a constitutional way.
- (5) The City of LEOPOLDVILLE will be ruled by the Central Government.

While most of the articles are of an elementary nature and could only be expected, the fact that LEOPOLDVILLE is to be outside Provincial Government control seems to give a pointer to what is meant by the "Presidential Regime" muted in last weeks press. It may mean an administration modelled on American lines where in WASHINGTON D.C. a similar position obtains.

2. This weeks local and foreign papers have given considerable coverage to three statements made by Mr. TSHOMBE. These statements are all the more remarkable when considered in the light of his manifesto from MADRID referred to in Mil Info Report No. 132. These several statements reveal Mr. TSHOMBE's anxiety to re-enter Congolese politics, but whereas his manifesto advocating a united Congo appeared to be an attempt to gain an opportunity to contest the forthcoming elections he now appears to have thrown in his lot with the opposition camp. Reference to GIZENGA's imprisonment together with references to the imprisonment of his own ex supporters and reports of his meeting with KALONDJI who is now also living in MADRID, all point towards an attempted uniting of opposition leaders who could control active Jeunesse in KWILU, KASAI and NORTH KATANGA.

His statement published by the Belgian periodical POURQUOI PAS? purported to give details surrounding the death of Mr. LUMUMBA and held the present Congolese rulers to be largely responsible. The paper was seized in Belgium and in a statement to the public by the Belgian Foreign Minister Adjoint the article was deplored and an apology was tendered to the Congolese Government.

The Belgian paper La Dernière Heure of 3 Feb reports that the article was published in Essor du KATANGA without comment. It is felt by political observers that the article will make KASA-VUBU's task more difficult both on the KATANGA question and in relation to the Constitutional Commission.

At a Press Conference given in MADRID on Monday 3 Feb, TSHOMBE said that he intends to reveal messages and letters to support the POURQUOI PAS? article. He referred to ONUC as foreign power and said that the World Organisation would no longer maintain Mr. ADOULA in power. He said he had medical certificates to prove he was poisoned in the Congo and that is why he left it. He then pointed out how many Congolese "leaders" were in jail GIZENGA, KASONGO NIEMBO "emperor of the BALUBAS" and KATANGA NGOT (Mil Info Report 132). He said he believes that the CONGO is about to experience civil war and that the evacuation of Europeans has only begun.

Le Progrès reports that the Congolese Government are anxious to throw full light on the circumstances surrounding LUMUMBA's death and invites Mr. TSHOMBE to return to CONGO and to prove his innocence, if necessary in the law courts.

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The Progrès of 7 Feb reports that TSHOMBE telephoned the paper "La Voix de KATANGA" and declared that he formally denied the article in POURQUOI PAS? and promised to send, to the Congolese Press, the whole of the interview accorded. He said such a play on his words could only be done by someone trying to destroy the unity of the Congolese people and peace in the Congolese Republic.

3. Le Courrier d'Afrique of 4 Feb reports a worsening in relations between BRAZZA and LEOPOLDVILLE in a front page article headed "Will there be open conflict between the two banks of the River".

La Suisse also published an article setting out as reasons for tension between the two CONGOS the fact that BRAZZA will recognise COMMUNIST CHINA (following French recognition) and LEO recognises FORMOSA. It further states that the forthcoming LEO/SPANISH relations are hostilely regarded in BRAZZA.

The event which precipitated the present tension as reported in the Courrier d'Afrique concerned the BRAZZA Island of MBAMU in the River between the two Cities. It reported that an officer and a NCO from LEOPOLDVILLE were patrolling the River looking for escaped military prisoners when they were forced onto MBAMU Island where they were taken prisoner. As a result some ANC went to the Island arrested six people and held them hostage for the release of their chief. A vigorous protestation by BRAZZA Premier against the kidnapping of and acts of cruelty to BRAZZA citizens was rejected by the Congolese Government on 3 Feb. The two soldiers are still held in BRAZZA.

The Ferry between BRAZZAVILLE and LEOPOLDVILLE was closed on 7 Feb when BALARI Jeunesse, followers of deposed President ABBE JULBERT YOULU, demonstrated in BRAZZAVILLE. Order was restored in the evening.

4. Le Progrès of 1 Feb reports that 20 Congolese police officers left LEO on 26 Jan for LAGOS, NIGERIA where they will undergo a 3 months course in practical police work. This is to be the first of a series of courses and is a result of an agreement signed 9 months ago between the two countries.

5. An article in Le Courrier d'Afrique referred to the fact that Mr. BOBOLIKO is in jail. This would appear to be as a result of the U.T.C. delegates action in LULUABOURG on 12 Jan as reported in Para 1 of Mil Info Report No. 131.

6. General MOBUTU visited the KWILU area on 5 Feb.

7. Mr. ADOULA opened a 7 day conference of Provincial Planning Ministers in LEO on Saturday 8 Feb. The object of the conference is to prepare a 5 year development plan for the Republic.

8. Mr. ALBERT KALONDJI now in MADRID has announced that his party will no longer be known as MNC-K but as PANACO. This, he said is in order to prevent the confusion regarding this party which is being deliberately created.

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9. Le Progrès reports trouble among the members of the Comité National de Libération (Outlawed. Now in BRAZZA). BOCHELEY-DAVIDSON is reported to have made off with certain funds.

LEOPOLDVILLE

10. Mr. ADOULA visited the KWILU refugees in LEOPOLDVILLE. He said that by remaining in the CONGO they proved they were here to help the Congolese people and he guaranteed that the Government would put down the rebellion and restore order in KWILU.

11. Eight tons of food and blankets have been despatched by the Red Cross to BOLOBO-YUMBI (Mil Info Report No. 132). Brief reports from the area indicate that the unrest there continues.

KWILU AND KASAI

12. Following on the Report No. 132 a further 11 people were evacuated from the area by UN bringing the total thus evacuated to 106.

On 3 Feb, 3 Swiss Missionaries were evacuated from BALAKA North East of IDIOFA and 8 Congolese nuns were evacuated from KISANDJI. Here one of the helicopters developed an oil leak and had to land, a short distance after take off. It was impossible to repair the machine and the crew and passengers were transferred to another helicopter which managed to take off, after minor exchanges of fire with the converging JEUNESSE.

OP JADDEX One discontinued as of noon 4 Feb. However one OTTER and one helicopter remained in KIKWIT up to 6 Feb to meet unforeseen eventualities.

13. On 2 Feb, GUNGU was attacked by large numbers of JEUNESSE who completely dug up the airfield, during the night and thus rendered it unfit for use. On 3 Feb, 6 cases of ammo were dropped by UN helicopter to ANC garrison at GUNGU.

On 4 Feb, the garrison at TSHATSHI (on LOANGE River) was attacked but the attack was repulsed by ANC platoon. Pl Comdr left TSHATSHI by road for MUKOSA, 20 kms EAST together with one NCO and one private to report to Coy Comdr there. They were ambushed 10 kms EAST of TSHATSHI. Pl Comdr and NCO were killed but Private escaped to the bush. According to L'Etoile, MULELISTS at the same time had reached OSHWE in LAC LEO II. Their vehicles were seen from the air in NORTH of the Province of KWILU where they were concentrating along the River KASAI and are reported to be on both banks. However, it is reported that although the channel markers on the river have been destroyed, the river is again being used by some craft.

14. On 4 Feb, ANC succeeded in sending a platoon by road from KIKWIT to reinforce GUNGU.

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15. On 5 Feb the airlift of the 3rd COMMANDO Bn to KIKWIT was completed.

16. On 5 Feb, Lt Col EBEYA, COS ANC was ambushed when travelling with 8 men from GUNGU to TOTSHI and together with one soldier was killed. The remainder escaped.

17. 2nd ANC Bn are now deployed:-

One Coy at KITANGULA (HQ) with one Pl PULU, one Pl TSHATSHI, one Pl on constant patrol of the area.

Another Coy deployed in NORTH of UNITE KASAIENNE.

Bn HQ and Gen Coy in TSHIKAPA. One Coy remained in LULUABOURG.

PORT FRANÇOIS Gendarmes Coy has one Platoon at BRABANTA and one at PERRY SITE. OC 2nd ANC Bn has been ordered to send troops to this area but lack of transport and other commitments do not at present allow him to do this.

18. On 4 Feb, four French newsmen, believed to be a T.V. team, were arrested in KIKWIT and all their equipment confiscated. After a short delay they were returned to FRANCE and are reported to have arrived safely in PARIS.

19. It is reported in Le Progrès of 6 Feb that KIMBONGO 25 kms from FESHI Mission was evacuated. All but minimum European staff from LEVERVILLE, the Headquarters of the Lever Bros organisation in the CONGO, where 10,000 Congolese are employed and where there are two primary and two secondary schools are being evacuated by three light aircraft. However, Le Progrès of 8 Feb reports that factories, schools and hospital at LEVERVILLE are all working normally.

EQUATEUR

20. Legal action is to be taken against Mr. BOLIKANGO, a National Deputy and President of PUNA (Parti de l'Unité AFRICAINE) for his part in the riots following the proscribed PUNA conference at LISALA, where on 25 Jan battles between demonstrators and soldiers resulted in 15 deaths and 12 people were injured. President EKETEBI has returned to MOYEN CONGO from LEOPOLDVILLE and curfew was imposed in LISALA from 1 Feb to 10 Feb.

ORIENTALE

Nothing to Report

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KIVU

21. There are continued reports of tension among the exiled TUTSIS and the New York Herald Tribune of 5 Feb reports that 3,000 armed TUTSIS are moving on RWANDA from KIVU Province.

KATANGA

22. Mr. JASON SENDWE, President of North KATANGA is disarming the police who mutinied in MANONO (Mil Info Report No. 132). They are to be brought to ALBERTVILLE and there disbanded.

23. At KOLWEZI on 5 Feb, a Provincial Government Deputy KOJANA Eugene was shot dead by a European after a row between employees of Union Minière. The man who fired the shot Albert LISON and another European requested protective custody from UN troops in KOLWEZI but were handed over to the civil police. They were removed to ALBERTVILLE for trial where only LISON is detained.

The incident sparked off anti European feeling and even the local UN Representative was not allowed attend the obsequies of the murdered deputy. Riots broke out in which shop windows and cars were damaged and resulted in six injured Europeans being admitted to hospital. ANC are reported to have very effectively restored order.

24. A new party has emerged from the BALUBAKAT Conference. PARTI PROGRESISTE CONGOLAIS BALUBAKAT (PPCB) with Mr. FORTUNATE KABANGE NUMBE as president.

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LEOPOLDVILLE
1 FEB 64

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Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is:

- a. Summary of Major Events, Report No 132, Copy No. 1
b. Press communiqué on the MULELE affair by the
KWILU delegation - Annex "A".

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2. The Summary of Major Events is produced by the Military Information Branch for the sole purpose of keeping military officers informed on major events in the CONGO which might have a bearing on military operations and/or decisions.
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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

REPORT NO 132

GENERAL

COPY NO 1

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LEOPOLDVILLE

1 FEB 64

1. Le Courrier d'Afrique, of 28 Jan, ran an article on the Constitutional Commission stating that, to date much of the Commission's time has been devoted to debating procedure. This has resulted in an impasse on the question of voting. The Government (Central and Provincial) representatives are in favour of an individual vote but Trade Union and youth movement leaders are adamant that the vote be a delegation one. This matter has now been referred to a sub-committee charged with reconciling the two blocs.

However Mr. ILEO and Mr. LIHAU (Licencié en Droit) have been confirmed in office as president and secretary general respectively. Four sub-committees are also being formed (1) Political and Administrative (2) Judicial (3) Social and Economic (4) Financial.

The question of a deputy in Mr. ILEO's absence was voted on and contrary to the Central Government's recommendations, it was decided that one of the sub-committee presidents would act as deputy and not one of the Central Government representatives.

It is learned that all Central Government representatives have, one after another, left LULUABOURG. This may be connected with long sessions of the Council of Ministers held during Saturday and Sunday 25 and 26 Jan in LEO which were reported to be on the subject of a new plan.

La Libre Belgique of 14 Jan reported that such a new plan would be presented to the Commission by Mr. BOMBOKO, Minister for Justice and a Central Government representative at the Commission. This plan is said to advocate a departure from the advice of an International Commission which up to now was the basis for the planned constitution. The Government are now said to advocate the setting up of a "PRESIDENTIAL REGIME". It is also reported that telegraphic communications with LEO are broken. There is but one telephone line and letters take several days to reach the Capital. Accommodation of deputies leaves much to be desired. Water pressure and electric power regularly fall too low and become inoperative.

2. Le Progrès of 22 Jan ran an editorial on the meaning of Etat d'Exception. It reminded the public that the term derived from "Etat de Siège". It implied the complete neutralization of the Provincial Government in a province, or part thereof and the appointment, by the President of the Republic, of a Commissaire Général Extraordinaire who is given full MILITARY and CIVIL power in the area.

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3. Mr. NYEMBO, Economics Minister, gave a press interview reported in Le Courrier d'Afrique of 22 Jan. He stated that exports from CONGO are slowly rising. Inflation is being controlled. He expressed satisfaction with the national economic growth.

4. The New York Times in a special African Business Review on 27 Jan reports that for the first time since Independence the CONGO may this year come near to balancing her budget and to curbing inflation. The positive move made when the franc was devalued is the major contribution to this "monetary reform". It however also depends on foreign aid and CONGO's economic planners have included in their plans a sum of 50 million dollars American aid. Last year American aid was in excess of this but so far the American administration have given no indication that this sum will be available. Success will also depend to a large extent on the Congolese Government's ability to resist pressures for increases in wages (prices have risen 80% in last 18 months) and increases in public spending.

Last year's 26 billion Congolese Franc budget fell short by 14 billion. This was met by American aid and by printing new money. This year's budget is for 35 to 40 billion but because of devaluation an increase of 24 billion is expected in additional revenue. Advisers say that cuts should be made in 12 billion (one third total budget) which is proposed for education and in the 5 billion proposed for the Army.

It points out that lack of system and bad tax collecting mechanism means big revenue losses. Uncollected corporate taxes alone amount to 4 billion C.F. There is no proper record of companies. Prior to independence companies were registered in Belgium and now those companies that decided to remain Belgian pay practically no tax to the Congolese Government. Fiscal irresponsibility of provincial governments through which 45% of all government expenditure is channelled results in money being used for something other than that for which it was intended. For example, last year teachers had to be paid a second time when it was discovered that original salaries were diverted to other ends. Devaluation will encourage production for export. Although KATANGA copper earned \$200,000,000 foreign currency out of \$360,000,000 the total foreign currency earned, KATANGA has not so far paid its way. More has been spent by the Central Government on KATANGA so far than has been received in copper revenue.

The same review of African business when reporting on CONGO BRAZZAVILLE pointed out that \$12,756,000 worth of industrial diamonds were exported from that country in 1962 the last year for which figures are available. As CONGO BRAZZAVILLE produces no diamonds these stones had all been previously smuggled from CONGO LEOPOLDVILLE. This brisk trade in diamonds from BRAZZAVILLE coincides with a big drop in exports of diamonds from CONGO LEO.

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5. The Belgian newspaper La Dernière Heure of 20 and 21 Jan. published in two parts a statement issued by Mr. TSHOMBE in MADRID. He expressed his hopes for accord among Congolese leaders. He believes that an urgent programme is necessary to this end. The programme should proclaim as its objective the creation of a real independence and the insurance of happiness for the Congolese people. Although he stressed the importance of internal politics he said that the Congolese must not ignore the rest of the World but must contribute to "Universal Humanity" by helping to raise the barriers of injustice. He stated that traditional obedience to tribal laws fitted the African well to take his place in Democracy. He then referred to the need for foreign investment in CONGO and said that it will come if investments are guaranteed.

He advocated national unity with wide powers to be given to "men on the spot" provincial governments.

6. The Spanish Minister of "Commerce Extérieur" His Excellency M.D. Alberto Ullastres CALYO visited LEOPOLDVILLE from 29 to 31 Jan and during his visit it was announced that SPAIN will establish diplomatic relations with the CONGO. He said that SPAIN can supply many of the CONGO's urgent needs - agricultural produce and trucks being the most noteworthy.

7. Union Minière reports that of its total output last year, 270,000 tons copper and 4,300 tons cobalt (23,000 tons per month average) 7,000 tons per month is exported over the Voie Nationale 2,000 per month via ALBERTVILLE and DAR-ES-SALAM. The remaining 14,000 is being transported via LOBITO and BEIRA.

8. Mr. ADOULA received a delegation from the BRAZZAVILLE Government on 27 Jan. The object of the delegation was to strengthen ties between the two CONGOS.

9. It is reported that the trial of Col. CASSART continues before the Appeal Court.

10. 50 Congolese doctors have recently completed their studies in France.

11. Bombs were thrown at two houses where Congolese students were staying in BRUSSELS. Windows were broken and one student was slightly injured in the arm.

LEOPOLDVILLE

12. Three American trade union leaders visited LEOPOLDVILLE as part of an African goodwill tour designed to strengthen union relations throughout the World.

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13. Mr. LITA, Interior Minister of LAC LEO II, is reported in Le Progrès of 20 Jan as stating that the border disputes at BALOBO-YUMBI should be taken up on a national scale by the Central Government. He states that the people there are dissatisfied with the rule of MOYEN CONGO which he states is being maintained by force. He alleges that arrests and even murders add to the very troubled climate in the region and appeals to the Central Government to stop the danger to human life in the area.

Le Progrès of 22 Jan called on the Central Government to set up an Etat d'Exception at BOLOBO, on the CONGO River 170 kms North West of BANNINGVILLE. Mr. BOBANGA, Finance Minister of MOYEN CONGO, accuses the Government of LAC LEO II of being responsible for the unrest. He claims 95% of the people of the area are favourably disposed towards rule by MOYEN CONGO. Le Progrès again reports the position in BOLOBO as grave stating that many inhabitants are hiding in the forests and that many have been killed and wounded.

14. L'Etoile of 27 Jan reports that so far there have only been three deaths in the MATADI typhoid epidemic and congratulates the medical authorities on their handling of the situation. It is reported that there is an outbreak of Sleeping Sickness at various places in SOUTHERN part of the Province of KWANGO.

15. General MOBUTU returned to LEOPOLDVILLE on 31 Jan after an absence from the Capital of 5 weeks spent in UBANGI Province.

KWILU

16. Tension has existed in this province for several months. MULELIST JEUNESSE have been active in the EASTERN parts of the province for some time. People, many of whom belonged to local or provincial administration, have been killed or have disappeared. Bridges have been blown and ferry boats and barges have been sunk. On the recommendation of Mr. ANANY, Minister for Defence, who had personally visited the province the President of the Republic Mr. KASA-VUBU decreed on 20 Jan that KWILU be an Etat d'Exception. The Provincial President Mr. LETA had already introduced curfew, proscribed gatherings of more than 5 people and introduced laissez-passer for travel between sectors in the province.

On 22 Jan a Gendarmerie patrol was ambushed near GUNGU and one soldier killed.

On 23 Jan reports reached this headquarters of attacks on missions. Three priests were reported killed at KILEMBE Catholic Mission 140 kms SOUTH EAST of KIKWIT. Other missions were reported to be in great danger and as a result of requests from various Embassies and

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Religious Societies in LEOPOLDVILLE it was decided on 23 Jan to despatch a rescue team to evacuate missionaries at KANDALE Protestant Mission, 35 kms SOUTH of GUNGU. A rescue team composed of Lt Col MAYER (CANADA) (the UN/ANC Liaison Officer at HQ LEO) SGT LESSARD (CANADA) and one section (10) of 1 Bn NA left early on 24 Jan for TSHIKAPA where Capt VON BAYER (SWEDEN) two helicopters and one OTTER joined the team. Their task was successfully carried out during 24 Jan and 14 missionaries were rescued 9 from KANDALE Protestant Mission and 5 from KANDALE Catholic Mission. The members of the team then returned to their ordinary stations early on 25 Jan.

Following reports that the position in the province was deteriorating and on receipt of further requests from the Embassies in LEOPOLDVILLE it was decided at this HQ on the afternoon of 25 Jan to continue the operation.

The operation became known as JADEX 1. The task given was the rescue of as many missionaries as possible who wished to be rescued. The team was increased to the following total:-

Lt Col MAYER, CAPT VON BAYER, CAPT TREMBLAY (CANADA)

Sgt LESSARD, 1 platoon of 1 Bn NA and 7 Canadian Signallers

5 Helicopters and 2 OTTER Aircraft

COS Brigadier DEXTRAZE carried out a two day inspection tour in the area.

To date (1 Feb) 95 people have been rescued by UN Operation and a further 60 to 80 people by operations organised by various societies and groups. In all about 20 Stations have been evacuated.

Four stations NORTH WEST of KIKWIT have expressed their desire not to be evacuated.

So far 4 missionaries are reported killed; 3 Catholic priests and one American woman. Another priest has not been accounted for.

There were no UN casualties.

If there are no further requests for evacuation from the area and if the JEUNESSE activity does not spread over a wider area it is hoped to bring Operation JADEX 1 to a successful conclusion on 3 or 4 Feb.

The JEUNESSE here now call themselves PARTISANS. Appear to be disciplined and trained. They are armed with bows, arrows, spears and to a very limited degree with rifles and automatic weapons. They have been operating only within KWILU Province but unconfirmed reports say

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that they are also operating in SOUTHERN part of KWANGO Province. As a result of these reports mission stations at KAHEMBA and KAJIJI have been evacuated by mission aircraft. The probable strength of the organised JEUNESSE is 2,000.

There are about 350 ANC concentrated mainly at KIKWIT, IDIOFA and GUNGU. There is one platoon of ANC at PULU and one at TSHATSHI (SOUTH of PULU) both ferry stations on the LOANGE River, the border between KWILU and UNITE KASAIENNE Provinces. At IDIOFA, TSHATSHI and MUNGINDA (half way KIKWIT - GUNGU where the main road crosses the River LUTSHIMA, JEUNESSE have been repulsed with heavy losses by ANC. ANC is now lifting 3 Para-Commando Bn into KIKWIT from JADOTVILLE. 2 Bn ANC (parts) now in LULUABOURG will probably be moved for deployment along the LOANGE River.

A delegation of representatives from the Provincial Government came to LEOPOLDVILLE on 28 Jan to explain conditions in KWILU at a press conference and to solicit Government aid to restore order. Mr. ADOULA prohibited the conference but a statement which they had prepared was distributed among members of the press. A copy is attached to this report marked Annex "A".

EQUATEUR

17. L'Etoile reported that Mr. KASA-VUBU went to GEMENA in UBANGI on 25 Jan to participate in the celebrations for the first anniversary of the inauguration of the province.

18. The Commissaire Général Extraordinaire of BUMBA accused Mr. MICHAEL EBUNDE provincial councillor of MOYEN CONGO and Chief of L'ETIMBIRI of causing unrest particularly in the village of YAMOLELA where he stated 5 were killed and many injured. Mr. EBUNDE denied the charges saying that BUMBA Gendarmerie came to the village to restore order and the people objected to this, attacked the gendarmes and in the ensuing fight one villager was killed.

ORIENTALE

19. On 28 Jan, Gendarmes are said to have mutinied in STANLEYVILLE and demanded the release of Mr. GEORGE GREENFELL, one time Provincial Government President now in jail. 300 youths demonstrated in the streets. The mutiny was put down on the following day 29 Jan by loyal troops and according to Radio BRAZZAVILLE 22 people are now in jail.

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KIVU

20. Support for the continuance of Etat d'Exception in MANIEMA was expressed by four customary chieftans of KAMBAMBARE area who insist that the province must remain an Etat d'Exception until general elections are held. This was reported in Le Progrès of 21 Jan.

21. Mr. MAVUZI, Commissaire Général Extraordinaire of MANIEMA began a tour of his province on 15 Jan.

22. Le Progrès of 24 Jan reported that Mr. MAVUZI had captured a group of GBENYE MNC and they are being held at a military camp.

23. La Libre Belgique reports rising tension among the reported 60,000 TUTSIS in KIVU.

24. The Provincial President of KIVU Central Mr. SIMON MALAGO is reported, in La Libre Belgique of 14 Jan to have changed his cabinet as he accused some members of corruption.

KATANGA

25. Col BOBOSO OC of 4th Groupement ANC reports a police mutiny in MANONO. According to the report 200 police mutinied against their officers because they were not paid for many months. The ANC rapidly restored order and put down the mutiny without shedding blood.

26. The BALUBAKAT CONGRESS. This Congress which had been convened in ALBERTVILLE seemed at first to be doomed to break up before it really began. On 14 Jan Mr. SWENDE, Provincial President of NORTH KATANGA and leader of BALUBAKAT placed Senator KINTENTA under 'House Surveillance' on the pretext that his presence in ALBERTVILLE was a threat to public order. At the same time notices appeared postponing the Congress until March. All attempts to make Mr. SENDWE change his mind failed until the National Vice President Mr. MASANGU arrived on 17 Jan and persuaded Mr. SENDWE to open the Congress on 19 Jan. Le Progrès of 22 Jan foresees the end of Mr. SENDWE's popularity. Mr. KABANGU NAMBI was elected President of Debates. The conference continues in camera.

27. There are conflicting reports about the teachers strike. While L'Etoile of 1 Feb reports that the strike is likely to spread to JADOTVILLE and LAKAFABU where teachers have announced their intention of supporting the striking teachers in E'VILLE, another report has it that the 14 teachers who were relieved of their posts are to be recalled and this report foresees the end of the strike.

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28. According to L'Essor du KATANGA, Grand Chef NGOY of BAHEMBRA and 100 of his followers have been arrested and are in prison in KONGOLO 250 kms WEST NORTH-WEST of ALBERTVILLE. The reason for the arrests is not known. The BAHEMBRA were supporters of TSHOMBE during secession.

29. 20 ANC Bn report the arrest of 30 BALUBA JEUNESSE at KABONDO DIAMBA, EAST of KAMINA. The reason for these arrests is also not known.

KASAI

30. Mr. ANDRE DIUMASUMBU President of the neutralised Provincial Government of SANKURU has been reconciled with his Vice President L'Abbe ATHANESE DJADI. While they both wait in LEOPOLDVILLE for the Central Government to lift the measures which decree SANKURU an Etat d'Exception the Commissaire Général Extraordinaire had called the Provincial Government together. In the absence from the province of the new reconciled leaders Mr. JOSEPH LUHATA took over the leadership of the Government. However, the popularity of the two leaders should allow them to resume office without undue difficulty.

31. Le Courrier d'Afrique of 24 Jan reports 500 cases of typhoid at BALA in LOMAMI.

32. Navigation aids on the KASAI River between BANNINGVILLE and PORT FRANQUI have been blown by MULELE JEUNESSE and the river here is not now navigable. This means goods can only be shipped up river as far as BANNINGVILLE.

33. Tribal troubles are reported from the area of the Voie Nationale bridge on the LUBILASH River.

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ANNEX "A"
MIL INFO 741
LEOPOLDVILLE

1 FEB 64

COPY NO. 1

PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN IN LEOPOLDVILLE ON
JANUARY 28, 1964, BY THE KWILU DELEGATION ON
THE MULELE QUESTION IN THE KWILU

Our aim, in giving this press conference, is to inform clearly and objectively the national and international opinion on the sad events which plunged into mourning, since several months, the Kwilu province.

We are convinced that after our account, the Central Government will realize, in a fuller way, the seriousness of the situation and will not fail to reinforce the strong measures needed to put an end to the rebellion of the Jeunesse in MULELE's pay.

At the start of this conference we feel obligated to pay tribute to the constant efforts made by the Provincial Government and its President in order to fight by the means at their disposal the Mulelist gangs. Everything has been attempted: persuasion, psychological action, call to collaboration; but the population of the two territories concerned - Idiofa and Gungu - could not follow suite.

MULELE's baneful action is conducted by Jeunesse gangs equipped with various arms. The only aim of this action is to create a complete vacuum in the Idiofa and Gungu territories before attacking the other territories. Those bands, after having been trained in the savanas, rush on everything that is organized.

Their action had as first aim the group and village chiefs, some of whom were murdered because they refused to collaborate with MULELE.

The second phase of that action was the destruction of bridges and schools. Many schools have been burned down and the director of the Lukamba school is reported murdered.

Realizing that those actions would call for just measures by the authorities, MULELE prompted his Jeunesse to indulge in simple executions and to attack without restriction everything which is organized.

During the month of December, the President of the Government who had visited the troubled regions had decided to fight against that action only by psychological measures. He had to rely on promises which had been made during his visit. Unfortunately, those statements served only to cheat the authorities. Immediately after the Presidential trip, there was

a new outbreak of troubles:

- Policemen in reconnaissance missions were murdered
- The Jeunesse proceeded to the destruction of industrial, commercial and administrative centres as well as missions; in other words, the instructions were to kill every person who may have some influence in the political, administrative, economic and moral fields.

The Kwilu Province deplures the near-total paralysis of the Idiofa and Gungu territories, where the bridges have been destroyed, ferries sunk, districts put on fire, the chiefs of districts and their collaborators murdered, and the roads completely destroyed to avoid any intervention by the forces of order.

To those already vile actions, the gangs have added the heinous crime of assassination of the missionaries, and attacks on everything which is foreign.

The Provincial Government has already presented its deep sympathy to the families of the bereaved and to the Belgian Government and people.

One can be amazed by the swiftness with which this movement has spread and the cruelty that the gangs show in their acts.

It must be known that, since two years, the maquisard MULELE has learned the revolutionary methods from CHOU-EN-LAI communist China.

The training he received was sufficient to enable him to train, in his turn, gangs subjected to formal orders, because any hesitation is punished by death.

Those groups have to obey strictly to the instructions. Anybody who knows the extremist MULELE realizes that this method conforms in a peculiar way with his character. Since the youth that he gathered are either ill-learned or fanatical, that was enough to impose his law to the Gungu and Idiofa territories.

To ensure the success of his bloody action, MULELE has given the following instructions to his Jeunesse:

- 1) Any person participating to the maquis is invulnerable. If anybody is fallen by bullets, that means that he is a traitor to the regime.

To prove that, Mulele has had himself fired on with blank cartridges. And the poor youth follow him.

- 2) Before every operation, the whole gang is obliged to smoke haschich to get highly excited and act without restraint.
- 3) In front of the enemy nobody must retreat, even if the first ranks fall under "bullets".

The attack must not limit itself to one category of persons.

The Jeunesse attacks individuals as well as families and communities.

The Province deplures the murder of certain parents of officials faithful to the State.

The consequences of that situation will not fail to be very serious. No more crops in 1964; no more schools, missions or teachers.

The economic structure is completely destroyed. The administrative offices of the districts have been burned down. It is obvious that these regions will know a long period of vacuum.

Considering the crimes which have been committed, it is indispensable that the Central Government take all the following measures:

- 1) Evacuate from the Idiofa and Gungu territories all foreign people. Most of the missions and industrial centres being isolated, it will be necessary to evacuate them without delay because the troops stationed there cannot ensure the security of the foreigners.
- 2) Idiofa and Gungu can still be saved if strong and above all very urgent measures are taken by the Central Government. Because the MULELE supporters who have been arrested have stated that the Mulele action not only aims to the Province, but also seeks to spread throughout the Congo in order to bring Mulele to power. Besides, this plan is starting to materialize, since the Mulele gangs have already undertaken a similar action in Feshi, Kahemba and Tshikapa.
- 3) The responsible of that action must receive the punishment that they deserve. But some of them are taking refuge in Leopoldville and are free - that is the case of KATSHUNGA Marc, co-author of the MULELE action, to whom was entrusted the recruiting of the Jeunesse. Others like DIAKA, communist supporter of MULELE, also trained at the school of CHOU-EN-LAI, take advantage of the good faith of the Central authorities, to whom they make statements of collaboration while they work day and night with the assassins installed in Brazzaville in order to bring the downfall of the Central Government.

As long as communists trained to assassination and destruction methods benefit of a certain credit with the Central authorities, the action undertaken by MULELE will spread.

The same as it is necessary to chastise the youth arrested, the same it seems to us all the more important and urgent to purge the city of Leopoldville from the DIAKA clique which by its communiqués, tries to have its subversive actions overlooked.

The Provincial Government of the Kwilu gives all its support to the measures aiming to re-establish, without delay, order and calm in that region of the country, which was so well preserved.

We are convinced that the Central Government will realize more fully the seriousness of the situation in the Kwilu and that it will not fail to take, with the shortest delays, the measures necessary to restore calm and safeguard the other regions of the Province which reprobate the sanguinary action of MULELE.

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MIL INFO 741
HQ ONUC
LEOPOLDVILLE

20 JAN 64

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is Summary of Major Events; Report No. 131; Copy No. 1
2. This document is produced by the Military Information Branch for the sole purpose of keeping military officers informed on major events in the CONGO which might have a bearing on military operations and/or decisions.
3. This is a secret document and will NOT be reproduced in whole or in part unless approval has been obtained from this HQ.

G. Streijffert
(G. STREIJFFERT)
Lt Col

Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

REPORT NO 131

GENERAL

COPY NO 1

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

20 Jan 64

1. The Constitutional Commission. The Constitutional Commission was opened at LULUABOURG by the President Mr. KASA-VUBU on 10 Jan.

L'Etoile of 14 Jan reports that there are some 125 deputies including 4 Gov Ministers (Justice, Interior, Finance, Mines). Together with politicians, civil servants and trade unions are represented as are churches and youth movements. The students organisation refused to participate. It reports that the Commission will be held to its 100 day mandate, in which time its recommendations must be before the Government. The Government reserves the right to present the constitution to the people in its own terms but states that the recommendations of the Commission will be respected.

Difficulties arose in the first regular session:-

- a. Mr. MUNONGO strongly attacked the Commission President Mr. ILEO and refused to recognise him as president. He requested that the question of the presidency be submitted to a vote. After a noisy session Mr. MUNONGO's request was refused.
- b. Mr. BO-BOLIKO representative of UTC held a meeting, without authorisation, on Sunday 12 Jan and spoke against the Constitution, the Central Government and the Provincial Governments.
- c. It is reported that about 800 armed MULELE jeunesse are moving from KIKWIT towards TSHIKAPA collecting numbers on the way. Although reports of this force could be exaggerated they constitute a threat to peace in the province.
- d. Le Courrier d'Afrique of 13 Jan reported that Delegates to the Constitutional Commission were very dissatisfied with conditions obtaining in LULUABOURG, for the following reasons. Communications with the Capital are bad - accommodation is difficult to procure and until the opening session delegates were not supplied with any preparatory briefs or hand outs with which they might have usefully employed themselves.

2. The Prime Minister Mr. C. ADOULA's visit to WEST GERMANY (6 Jan to 10 Jan)
Mr. ADOULA's visit on the invitation of the management of a large GERMAN firm was the result of a series of pacts and agreements which have regulated private investment in REPUBLIC of CONGO and the technicalities involved in the exchange of goods.

When addressing the German African Society on 8 Jan Mr. ADOULA invited WEST GERMAN Economists to study the position in the CONGO with a view to WEST GERMAN investment there. He recalled that his Government had ratified an agreement with BONN on the protection of investments.

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The GERMAN trade unions expressed their desire to take an active part "in the development of the young CONGOLESE nation". One Union "BAU-STEIN-ERDEN" will donate this year a training centre for building workers. This was announced by the Union President when Mr. ADOULA visited the Union Headquarters at FRANKFURT. Another society "NEUE HEIMAT" will send experts to the CONGO to cooperate in the building of workers houses. Mr. EDWARD LEUTZE Economics Minister of BADEN WURTEMBERG said that training of young CONGOLESE there would be encouraged. It was stated that bourses would be provided for young CONGOLESE who wished to study in GERMANY.

During a reception at BONN on 8 Jan Mr. ADOULA said that the ANC are ready to take over from ONUC on the termination of that body's mandate at the end of JUNE.

La Libre Belgique of 13 Jan carried a front page article on Mr. ADOULA's visit to WEST GERMANY and made the point that WEST GERMANY's trade with REPUBLIC of CONGO is now third in volume to BELGIUM and U.S.A. It stated that since 1960 WEST GERMANY has given 195,000,000 Belgian Francs to CONGO by way of technical aid (Medical services, schools and training of a technical nature) and is now giving 390,000,000 Belgian Francs more in the form of gifts and credit to buy GERMAN goods.

This article states that Mr. ADOULA assured WEST GERMANY that the CONGO would not adopt an extreme socialist policy. It pointed out also that Mr. ADOULA's only restriction on GERMAN investment was to limit the transfer of profits from the CONGO. Mr. ADOULA referred to his visit as creating a confidential climate for future relations between the two countries.

3. Belgian Congolese Relations. In L'Etoile of 9 Jan the signing of a pact between BELGIUM and CONGO which would define the position of BELGIANS who give technical assistance to CONGO was reported. Of the 40,000 BELGIANS in the country some 2,000 fall within this category, some 1,200 are teachers and 800 serve in public services with some in the Army. This pact is expected to ease somewhat the strained BELGIAN CONGOLESE relations, and Le Courrier d'Afrique of 8 Jan reports that Mr. SPAAK Belgian Foreign Minister will probably come to LEOPOLDVILLE during the first fortnight in February where the question of these technicians will again be discussed. The question of the numbers required is still being considered by a mixed commission which according to the New York Times of 9 Jan was to commence work on 10 Jan. According to the same article BELGIUM is to pay half the technicians pay in hard currency and CONGO will pay the remainder in Congolese Francs. If Mr. SPAAK comes in February the question of a debt of 83 milliard Congolese Francs claimed by REPUBLIC of CONGO as being due by BELGIUM, and the real reason for strained BELGIAN CONGOLESE relations, must also be discussed.

4. The New York Times of 4 Jan reported on an interview given in LEO by HOLDEN ROBERTO head of the ANGOLAN Government in exile. Although previously recognised as a moderate with pro Western leanings he is now reported as being firmly decided to accept a Communist Chinese offer of "whatever he needs in arms and money". He is reported as stating that he finds the West hypocritical in supplying arms to PORTUGAL to be used to kill ANGOLANS, and that he recognises that a radical change is necessary to make headway in his struggle.

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He claims that he has 10,000 fighters under his command. Reference was again made to this offer from COMMUNIST CHINA in L'Etoile of 9 Jan and Mr. HOLDEN ROBERTO is reported as saying that while he is considering the offer that he will not depart from policy of non-alignment.

The New York Times of 8 Jan reported that the Acting Congolese Foreign Minister (Mr. ADOULA in GERMANY) Mr. LENGEMA had stated that arms from CHINA for ANGOLAN Government in Exile would have to pass through Congolese Government channels. He stated that because the CONGO recognised Mr. HOLDEN ROBERTO's Government as the de JURE Government of ANGOLA the Congolese Government would act as intermediary but the ANGOLANS could not behave as if on conquered territory. They must submit to Congolese conditions. He is reported as stating that should the CHINESE send aid in the form of troops that it is most unlikely that the Congolese Government would allow this. The New York Times also reported that Mr. HOLDEN ROBERTO is considering sending a mission to PEKING and then possibly MOSCOW and CUBA. It also reports that TUNISIA, ALGERIA and ETHIOPIA have all given arms to the ANGOLANS.

5. It is reported that the ITALIAN Foreign Minister is seeking the extradition of Col PAKASSA from FRANCE.

6. Two ANC cadets left for SANDHURST, the BRITISH Military Academy, on 7 Jan. They will be required to undergo a 6 months course in the English language and then spend 2 years at the Academy.

7. Price controls have been lifted but new regulations are introduced to prevent excessive increases in the prices of goods.

8. Le Progrès of 16 Jan reports that Mr. ALBERT KALONJI is in BARCELONA.

9. Mr. TSHOMBE is reported to have published a manifesto in MADRID on Thursday 16 Jan. This document advocated a UNITED CONGO.

LEOPOLDVILLE

10. L'Etoile of 6 Jan reported Mr. KASA-VUBU's speech of welcome to the delegates of 28 nations who attended the conference of the Educational and Cultural Commission of the Organisation for African Unity which was opened in LEOPOLDVILLE on 3 Jan. He said that the CONGO was a "hinge" between the different parts of Africa. It has no less than ten international frontiers, and the Congolese are aware of their obligations to their brothers particularly to those not yet free.

11. Mr. ALBERT DELVAUX officially opened illuminated navigational aids at the entrance to the Congo River. L'Etoile of 7 Jan reports that 10 new acetylene gas operated buoys and 10 new radar operated buoys now bring the total illuminated markers here to 125. Mr. DELVAUX thanked AMERICA for the help which made the provision of these aids to good navigation possible.

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12. Following reports of discontent in KIKWIT because of rising prices and according to L'Etoile of 9 Jan civil servants there have not been paid and had no money at New Year, came reports of grave disturbances in KWILU province. Mr. CLEOPHAS KAMITATU leader of PSA-KAMITATU who had just returned from KWILU said that MULELE JEUNESSE had divided into two sectors centering on LUKAMBA and MUGINDU. These locations are astride and North of the KIKWIT to GUNGU road and halfway between the two towns. He is reported to have said that should the Jeunesse move out from these areas both the administration and other tribal groups would attack them and endeavour to prevent their movement. He reported many incidents, which had taken place, the burning of 9 vehicles and pillaging of shops at LUTSHIMA, the use of Chinese type Molotof cocktails in an attack at KIYANA and the killing of policemen on MULELE's personal orders stating that one who escaped had recognised MULELE.

The Progrès of 11 and 12 Jan confirmed that two policemen were killed on the KIKWIT to IDIOFA road. It referred to attacks on property of foreigners and of people who support Mr. LETAS provincial government. One bridge was reported blown and five or six river barges sunk and according to Le Progrès the aim of the Jeunesse is to cut off KIKWIT from the remainder of the province.

It is reported that MULELIST tracts are being openly distributed in KIKWIT in the Commune NZINDA and the paper accuses the Mayor of this Commune of being a MULELIST supporter. Le Courrier d'Afrique of 13 Jan reports that Mr. IGNACE LUKOKI, Interior Minister of KWILU has come to LEOPOLDVILLE to seek Government Military Aid. Provincial Political Leaders notably Mr. LETA and Mr. KAMITATU, Minister of Plans have toured the troubled areas and Mr. KAMITATU reports in L'Etoile of 11 Jan that radical measures will be required to end the activity of MULELE.

The latest report from the province is that 800 armed MULELIST Jeunesse who had at first proposed to march to LEO to free GIZENGA are now retiring towards TSHIKAPA (UNITE KASAIENNE) where the small ANC garrison is being reinforced from LULUABOURG. The report could be exaggerated but the reported previous use of Chinese weapons in the area, coupled with the disclosure of Mr. ADOULA, reported in L'Etoile of 18 Jan, proving that RUSSIAN and EAST EUROPEAN arms are being ferried across the Congo River makes it possible that modern arms are being distributed among these JEUNESSE. The problem assumes even more serious proportions when considered in conjunction with the position in KASAI.

KASAI

13. Here again in the thickly populated area South of DIMBELANGE where BINYANGA tried in 1962 in the LACS FWA and MUKANBA region to establish his own province with the aid of his own armed JEUNESSE these BINYANGA JEUNESSE have again left their villages and are engaging military patrols in the area. On 31 Dec BINYANGA and 4 men of his tribe the BAKWA-LUNTA were

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brought to KABINDA where they are being held prisoner. On 29 Dec an ANC patrol was fired on for two hours at KUMIUNGA. Patrols in the area on 9 Jan found all villages empty the inhabitants having gone into the bush. Although ANC are endeavouring to disarm these JEUNESSE it is improbable that they will immediately succeed because of their lack of strength. It is reported that BINYANGA JEUNESSE will continue to fight until he is liberated and until DIMBIENGE territory is separated from LOMAMI. BINYANGA's adviser in LEO is reported to be TSHINKULU ARMAND.

14. It is reported that General KINANGA (ex KALONJIST General) now in LEOPOLDVILLE is the main liaison between KALONDJI and his JEUNESSE in SUD KASAI. KALONDJI JEUNESSE are reported to be still in action in various areas well organised, well equipped.

15. It is reported that Major DEMOLE O.C. 20 ANC Bn and majority of Gendarmes in PORT FRANQUI had joined a religious sect called DOMINO ruled by so called POPE BAKWA LUFE ANTOINE and had refused to recognise any authority. 3 of the military involved together with POPE BAKWA LUFE have been taken on orders of Major MENA and will be sent to LULUABOURG. DEMOLE has also been sent to LULUABOURG.

16. L'Etoile of 13 Jan reports the departure for TSHIKAPA of Mr. MUTOMBO LIEVIN Vice President of Chamber of Representatives to discuss the question of a referendum in the TSHISHILU Referendum Area.

KIVU

17. L'Etoile of 6 Jan and of 8 Jan carried in two parts a situation report by the Commissioner Extraordinary Adjoint responsible for economic planning in MANIEMA Mr. MAVUZI. He referred to conditions prior to his taking office in SEPT 63 pointing out that a police state existed and stated that Central Government subsidies were used to pay private armies. The position was worsened by tribal feuds as a result of the Enmity of the WAREGA and other tribes towards the WAKUSU. That order might be maintained he neutralized local political institutions. Now the position in KINDU is quiet. The economic situation however is bad. Bad roads and lack of transport result in produce rotting in places while not available in others. Prices for goods available are very high. Shops are scarce. One can travel 100 km to 150 km without seeing a shop. In order to remedy the economic situation Mr. AKUNDJI DENNIS has drawn up a programme in two parts. The first part is arranged to give priority to the economy's immediate requirements. When these are attended to, a second long term economic plan will be introduced. Mr. AKUNDJI has withdrawn quotas from those who abused them. He has addressed a request for vehicle spare parts to the Central Government and will appoint a commission to examine the use being made of what vehicles there are in his province. Only those absolutely necessary will be allowed on the road. He requests credit from Central Funds to repair roads.

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18. Mr. NKINAMUBANZI Government member for NORD KIVU gave a press conference reported in Le Progrès of 5 Jan. He states that calm reigns in NORTH KIVU and that the people are working well. He states that relations, economic as well as cultural and political are strained with KIVU CENTRAL over the GOMA RUTSHURU problem.

Medical supplies are very scarce and outbreaks of Sleeping sickness, Leprosy, Malaria and V.D. are very much on the increase. Medicines, medical technicians and pay for junior medical staff are necessary to prevent a catastrophe.

He states that the general interest in politics militates against good work.

KATANGA

19. L'Etoile of 8 Jan reported that Mr. BULUNDWE provincial president of KATANGA ORIENTALE broadcast from E'VILLE on 7 Jan and announced that the Central Government Commission in KATANGA had ended. He defined his provinces programme for economic progress, for the setting up of dispensaries and schools and for the reorganisation of villages. He also stated that in cooperation with ANC security would be tightened. He made another appeal to ex gends to return to civilian life or to join ANC. La Dernière Heure of 6 Jan also reported the end of the Central Government Commission in KATANGA. It stated that Mr. ILEO is not now being replaced but that should there be unrest in KATANGA another Commissioner Extraordinary will be appointed. It stated that a decision one way or the other would be taken after a 15 day trial period.

20. Mr. HENRI NDALA KAMBOLA secretary of health services in KATANGA ORIENTALE declared to the press on 7 Jan that many appeals were made by the people of KAMINA to the Central Government against their enforced inclusion in NORD KATANGA. He said one of the causes of discontent was arrest of the Paramount Chief KASENGO NIEMBO whom he claimed was being wrongly held. He then proposed Mr. NGOY VANER to replace the Paramount Chief. He accused Mr. SENDWE leader of BALUBAKAT and President of NORD KATANGA of discrimination against the followers of the Paramount Chief.

21. Le Progrès of 8 Jan carries a report of a document signed on 10 Dec 63 by HENRI VAN CLEMPUT a former mercenary and self styled commandant of E'VILLE-JAJOT which contained detailed plans for the taking over of KATANGA and the setting up of a secessionist government there under Mr. MUNONGO with Mr. KIMBA as adjoint. The plan included arrangements for dropping parachutists in the province and referred to PUREN as the man responsible for this operation.

22. Le Progrès of 10 Jan reported that Mr. MWAMBA BERTIN Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs while on a visit to ALBERTVILLE had announced that Chief KASONGO NIEMBO was provisionally free and that he would be totally freed within a fortnight.

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23.. Le Progrès of 12 Jan carries a notice of a BALUBAKAT Congress under presidency of Mr. SENDWE. It announces that the party aim is a UNITED KATANGA.

24. It was reported that the ANC at BAUDOUINVILLE mutinied on 11 Jan. One ANC officer and nine others including women and children were reported killed. ANC were burning houses and ANC officers were in hiding. The Times (London) of 17 Jan carried a report of mutiny at BAUDOUINVILLE stating that 16 people were killed in reprisal for the murder of an (non commissioned officer). So far this BAUDOUINVILLE incident has not been confirmed by any reliable source.

25. It is reported that ANC confiscated the following arms between 4 Jan and 15 Jan in the areas KAMISHIPA KAGIKOSA South of KAMINA:-

61 rifles, 3 FN Carbines, 1 Automatic Rifle, 2 SMGs.

All were buried in the ground were corroded.

26. Acting on information received from RHODESIAN Police a UN patrol located the following arms just North of the RHODESIAN border at SAKABINDA between 18 - 20 Jan:-

22 assorted rifles and 22 assorted mines and grenades.

ORIENTALE

27. Mr. MAMBA PAUL provincial president of ULELE was received by Mr. ALBERT NYEMBO economics minister of the Central Government according to L'Etoile of 7 Jan. He had come to LEOPOLDVILLE to explain the pressing economic needs of the province and to seek Central Government aid.

EQUATEUR

Nothing to report

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MIL INFO 741
HQ ONUC
LEOPOLDVILLE

6 JAN 64

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is:

- a. Summary of Major Events, Report No 130, Copy No **L**
- b. Political Review of the Congo - Annex "A"
- c. Economic Situation - Annex "B"
- d. Communications - Annex "C"

2. These documents are produced by the Military Information Branch for the sole purpose of keeping military officers informed on major events in the CONGO which might have a bearing on military operations and/or decisions.

3. These are secret documents and will NOT be reproduced in whole or in part unless approval has been obtained from this HQ.

Guy Stenmer

(G. STREIJFFERT)

Lt Col

Chief of Military Information

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

REPORT NO 130

GENERAL

COPY NO

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

6 JAN 64

1. Because of its central position and its communications links with the capital, LULUABOURG has been chosen as the seat of the Constitutional Commission. The paper L'ETOILE du Congo of 2 Jan reports that the work of the Commission will commence on 10 Jan. Mr. ILEO has stated that the work will be completed as soon as possible. A complete list of members is not yet available. It was reported in Le Courier d'Afrique of 1 JAN that the Students Association UGEC refuse to participate in the work of the Commission.
2. Foreign Investment in the Republic of the Congo continues and on 23 DEC it was reported that the MORGAN INTERNATIONAL BANK had purchased an interest in BANQUE du CONGO.
3. At an extraordinary meeting in BRUSSELS the president of UNION MINIERE du HAUT KATANGA Mr Van DER STRAETEN expressed satisfaction with the work being done to maintain the Society's production standard and stating that local authorities were prepared to make every effort to maintain a settled and peaceful climate where the Society would be encouraged to improve production. Production for the past year amounted to 270,000 tons of copper and 7,000 tons of cobalt.
4. Mr. N'KRUMAH President of GHANA in a letter to the Sec Gen of UN Mr. U THANT calls for an all-AFRICAN force to take over from UN when that body's mandate terminates in the CONGO. He implied that any other possible step would constitute foreign control over the Congolese Republic and stated that this would be a threat to every AFRICAN leader.
5. The Courier d'Afrique of 30 DEC reports that the Congolese Chargé d'Affaires in MOSCOW, Mr. NGAMBANI had expressed to the Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister his country's opposition to Mr. N'KRUMAH's request to replace the forces of ONUC by an all-African force.
6. The Courier d'Afrique of 2 JAN reported a reply to Mr. N'KRUMAH's letter to the Sec Gen of UN. It recalled GHANA's attitude to the CONGO since independence and referred to the Congolese blood shed by Ghanaian troops in LEOPOLDVILLE. It said that Mr. N'KRUMAH's letter was only another example of his continuous animosity towards the CONGO. It expressed regret that Mr. N'KRUMAH's personal ambitions had led him to criticize internal policies followed by the Leopoldville Government.
7. The Progrès of 27 DEC reported the formation of a new political party UNION de NATIONALISTS CONGOLAISE (UNCO). Its policy:- to safeguard independence and further national reconstruction through economic means.

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S E C R E T

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8. The reasons for the recent formation of the LUBA party were given by Mr. I KALONDJI at a press conference reported on in L'Etoile 28/29 DEC. The party was founded to unite all LUBAS in their adherence to principles of democracy and opposition to the personality cult. He further stated that while a united LUBA party could work to achieve their own aims it did not preclude members from adherence to other parties.

9. Le progrès of 2 JAN reported Mr. KASAVUBU's New Year address to the nation. Mr. KASAVUBU said that the troubles of the past have given way to an era of peace and of work. He said that this was the result of a common effort which gave proof of the peoples maturity. He asked that they maintain their confidence in their government and that they continue to give it every support. Three and a half years have forged the national conscience of the people and have enabled them to judge for themselves, and in the coming months they would be called upon to play a more direct and active part in national life, he appealed to them to work hard and conscientiously at whatever task they might be given. Mr. KASAVUBU said that the Constitution would mark a new era in their history. The first years of the State were directed towards Unity but now he said the goal must be the country's economy. He said that he believed that the primary role of the trade union must be the education of the worker and the defence of his rights, and that political parties must work for the good of the nation. He asked all to co-operate in the economic recovery and appealed to businessmen to maintain the standards of trade.

10. Mr. ADOULA in his New Year's speech that was broadcast on 2 JAN stated that the New Year marked the end of a period of trouble from which a United Congo emerged with the realisation that in unity there is strength. New economic problems must be faced. Reforms were already instituted to reorganize finances, to control State expenditure, to reform taxes to wipe out fraud and control inflation. These reforms will prepare the ground for the construction of a modern country with a happy and prosperous society. Already the conditions of the workers have been improved, the legal wage minimum has been raised, and the army assures the security of people and property. Working with UN has enabled the Congolese people to surmount their own difficulties. Mr. ADOULA went on to refer to the Congo's place in Africa. He said that because of its central position bordering both free and foreign dominated Africa the Congolese state would assume a commanding role in Africa. He spoke of African Unity as a goal and appealed to other African states to further this end. He said that the Republique du Congo would assist any African country seeking independence particularly ANGOLA. He stated that the eventual independence of ANGOLA would have repercussions in that SOUTH AFRICAN ring where the ultimate fight against colonialists will take place. He then spoke of relations with countries outside Africa. He strongly criticized the uncooperative attitude of some Belgians repeating an earlier speech in which he had welcomed those who wished to work and bid Adieu to those who were not ready to cooperate, however he hoped that the New Year would mark the renewal of Belgian/Congo relations based on mutual exchanges in the interests of both countries. 1963 would stand out in the field of cooperation, relations with Great Britain, France and Italy were reaffirmed and strengthened and relationship with America was very good. He said that CONGO will follow a policy of non-alignment. He said that the Soviet Union attitude toward the CONGO had been negative and resulted in the expulsion of Russian diplomats but diplomatic relations were not broken and new representatives have been appointed by MOSCOW. Negotiations are in hand for trade agreements with POLAND, BULGARIA, and CZECHOSLOVAKIA. He said that this year the

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Constitution will be submitted to the people. This will be followed by parliamentary elections. He said that a regime of strict austerity would be maintained and he hoped to present a balanced budget this year. He said the New Year would carry the mark of work, work in Unity and work in discipline.

11. L'Etoile of 6 JAN reports that Mr. ADOULA arrived at FRANKFURT in Western Germany on JAN 5 for a 5 day visit during which he will discuss economic aid with German ministers.

12. An unconfirmed report states that ex President TSHOMBE will be in BRUSSELS from 8 JAN to 22 JAN 64.

LEOPOLDVILLE

13. All civil servants who were dismissed for their part in the strikes of OCT 63 were recalled to work on 23 DEC. Trade union leaders were praised for their part in the negotiations which brought this about, although the return of so many Post Office workers must have been welcomed by the authorities in view of the chaotic position of the Christmas Mail.

14. A report in the New York Times of 16 DEC states that ANGOLANS are training at a camp at KIKUKUZU, northwest of THYSVILLE, under 22 ALGERIAN trained officers. It is reported that 2,200 men are trained there every 8 weeks and that arms are supplied from ALGERIA.

15. Le Progrès of 30 DEC reports that Provincial President of KWILU, Mr. LETA has declared that the situation in the IDIOFA and GUNGU areas is calm. This follows a two month tour of his province by Mr. LETA during which Col BOSANGO who accompanied him warned that action would be taken against supporters of Mr. MULLE.

K I V U

16. According to L'Etoile of 30 DEC teachers in the disputed territories of GOMA and RUTSHURU are to be paid for the year SEPT 62 to SEPT 63. More than six and a half million Cfs will be paid and will be a charge on the subsidy of the contested areas.

K A T A N G A

17. On 20 DEC Paramount Chief KASONGO HIEMBO was arrested on charges of conspiracy with ex KATANGESE Gendarmes when search of a house his property revealed a considerable sum of money and some arms. He has been brought to LEOPOLDVILLE for trial.

18. On 28 DEC bandits held up cars on the EVILLE-KASUMBULESIA road. The passengers in the first car were robbed and the car stolen. The second car was fired on and burned. 16 other vehicles remained together until the UN escort arrived. The 18 vehicles had left EVILLE one hour before the escort. The owner of the first car said there were 3 bandits, all young probably under 15 years old.

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19. The Salesian mission DON BOSCO at KAVUBA 15 miles from EVILLE was broken into by 3 men armed with automatic rifles, said to be ex Gens equipment. A few shots were fired but nobody was injured.

20. It was reported in L'Etoile of 25 DEC that trouble within a mixed patrol of ANC and KATANGESE police resulted in one of each being killed.

KASAI

21. Arrears of salary due to teachers from OCT 1 have been paid up to 30 NOV. in SUD KASAI and in SANKURU.

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ANNEX "A"
MIL INFO 741
LEOPOLDVILLE

POLITICAL REVIEW OF THE CONGO
(June 63 - Dec 63)
Central Government

6 JAN 64

COPY NO. 1

1. The re-shuffle of the Cabinet by ADOULA in April 1963 was a successful political move. By increasing their representation he gained the support of the ABAKO, CONAKAT and elements of MNC parties and at the same time prevented the possibility of any organised major opposition party being formed.
2. Recent announcements by several Ministers were impressive and suggest increasing political maturity and an awareness of the CONGO as an entity rather than a conglomeration of tribes. It must be emphasised that this appreciation of and loyalty to the CONGO as a nation is confined to the minimum of deputies. Even in the Government team which should contain the most mature and able men first loyalties are not always to the country. The cases of former Minister for Health BOLYA and former Minister for Foreign Affairs MABIKA-KALANDA emphasise this.
3. The lack of responsibility and national loyalty of the majority of deputies and senators was demonstrated by the series of events leading to the suspension of both the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate on the 29 SEPT.
4. President KASAVUBU had called for a special session of both houses to take place on the 31 AUG to deal exclusively with an examination of the draft constitution - a matter of importance and urgency to the nation.
5. It was not until three weeks afterwards on 20 SEPT that a sufficiency of senators and deputies was obtained to make up a quorum on both houses. From then until the 29 SEPT when KASAVUBU suspended both houses no discussion on the Constitution took place. Time was deliberately wasted in arguing as to whether the session was ordinary or special and in discussing the GIZENGA affair.
6. The Central Government is handicapped by the financial situation, by an acute shortage of advisers and trained executives and administrators in both the capital and the provinces; and by disloyalty and corruption in its own ranks and in both houses of Parliament. It is also burdened with unrest and troubles in the former provinces of KASAI, KIVU and KATANGA and in the province of HAUT CONGO.

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7. Despite these difficulties it is making an honest effort to govern and in a difficult six months since last June has dealt efficiently with several major problems.
8. It has been victorious in two trials of strength with the trades unions who had called for general strikes and the re-shuffle of the Government. It settled the long drawn out teachers strike and provided the money to pay their arrears of salary amounting to millions of francs. It introduced the new Statute for Civil Servants and State employees and increased the minimum wage of other workers by 25%.
9. It devalued the franc and has taken measures to prevent any unwarranted increases in prices. It acted promptly and efficiently to suppress the attempted coup d'etat by GBENYE and LUBAYA and did not hesitate to expel the Russian diplomats involved.
10. It is considered that the next six months will provide a severe test for the Central Government. The forthcoming elections will be exploited by unscrupulous politicians who will not hesitate to use corruption, tribal rivalries, and force to fulfil their personal ambitions. It is too much to expect that some members of the Government itself will not be party to this type of action. The capability of the ANC, upon whom the Government must largely depend to control such a situation, is questionable in view particularly of the mutiny in LULUABOURG and the subversion of the para-commandos in LEOPOLDVILLE. Unless the Government can rely on the ANC its difficulties will be increased immeasurably.

Former Leopoldville Province

11. Normally one of the more stable areas in the CONGO this province has been the centre of several major political crises in the past six months.
12. Leopoldville City
 - a. The trades unions no doubt inspired by the coup d'etat in BRAZZAVILLE increased their pressure on the Government to amend and publish the Statute for Civil Servants and for the re-organisation of the Government itself. A general strike called for 26 AUG was cancelled because of a Government directed show of force by the ANC under the guise of manoeuvres. Taking advantage of the pressure on the Government by the trades unions, subversive elements - notably members of MNC PSA GIZENGA and UDA - started their activities

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and subversive pamphlets appeared in LEO calling on the ANC to revolt and murder members of the Government and leaders of the Army.

- b. Rumours were spread that GIZENGA was dead and two demonstrations were organised mainly by BOCHELEY-DAVIDSON and GBENYE of MNC and YUMBU of PSA/GIZENGA. Prior to the first demonstration on the 25 SEP the organisers had been informed that GIZENGA was alive and well but persisted in going ahead with their plans. Another demonstration took place on 27 SEP as a result of which BOCHELEY and YUMBU were arrested and GBENYE fled to BRAZZAVILLE.
- c. On 2 OCT 63 BOBOLIKO head of UTC (Union des Travailleurs Congolais) gave a press conference on behalf of his own and affiliated unions. This conference developed into a scathing attack in which he accused the Government of tribalism, incompetence, corruption, fraud, intimidation and murder, and called for the replacement of the entire Government. He also said that the trades unions would take no part in the Constitution Committee.
- d. On the 11 OCT 63 BOCHELEY and YUMBU escaped with the aid of subverted members of the ANC and crossed the river to BRAZZAVILLE where it is believed they were joined by LUBAYA leader of UDA who was released from prison on the 12th where he had been awaiting trial on a charge of attempting to gain power in LULUABOURG by force.
- e. On the 20 OCT Minister of Interior MABOTI announced that the Chef de l'Etat had signed a decree establishing a military state of emergency in LEOPOLDVILLE. ANANY Minister for Defence was appointed Commissaire Extraordinaire with MABOTI Minister for Interior and BOMBOKO Minister for Justice as Adjoints. NENDAKA Chief of National Surete and KANDOLA Sec Gen of Ministry of Interior were appointed as administrative assistants. With MOBUTU as Commander-in-Chief of the Army the BINZA group now apparently was in control.
- f. The reasons given for ordering this Etat d'Exception were the activities of subversive organisations who were prepared to use force to overthrow the Government and seize power. A group of politicians had formed a Comite de Liberation Nationale with headquarters in BRAZZAVILLE. Comite consisted of GBENYE of MNC - L; MUKWIDI of PSA/GIZENGA; LUBAYA of UDA all extreme left wing parties whose activities are now banned. LASSIRY and COL.PAKASSA are also active in this organisation. PAKASSA was arrested recently in PARIS on his way to ALGERIA to obtain arms.

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- g. It was stated that an attempt to overthrow the Government and assassinate important ministers and army leaders had been scheduled for the night of 9/10 OCT and that a number of officers and men of the Army had accepted bribes ranging from 500,000 CFs to 10,000 CFs to assist in the plot. The plot had been revealed by a bribed officer who subsequently had second thoughts on the matter.
 - h. On 22 OCT the leaders of the three principle trades unions issued a call for a general strike of all government workers to protest against the delay in promulgating the Statute for Civil Servants. Commissionnaire Extraordinaire declared the strike illegal and stated that the Statute would be published by 7 NOV. When the trades union leaders refused to cancel the strike they were arrested on 24 OCT and accused of subversive activities. Those arrested were BOBOLIKO of UTC, KITHIMA of CSLC and SIWA of FGTK (they were subsequently released conditionally on the 10 DEC 63).
 - i. This action was effective in preventing the attempt to call a general strike.
 - j. On 19 NOV two members of the Russian Embassy were arrested by agents of the Surete at the LEOPOLDVILLE landing of the BRAZZAVILLE ferry. Documents were found on them which incriminated the Russians in the planned coup d'Etat by the Comite Nationale de Liberation. These men were declared persona non grata and ordered to leave the CONGO within 48 hours and all other personnel of the Russian Embassy were also ordered to leave. By the 23 NOV all Russian diplomatic personnel had left the country.
13. The situation in LEOPOLDVILLE is calm on the surface but potentially dangerous. The inevitable rise in prices after devaluation will have its greatest effect on the large number of unemployed - a fertile ground for exploitation by agitators, subversive elements, and unscrupulous politicians. The leaders of the Comite the Liberation Nationale are still at large in BRAZZAVILLE, and will no doubt continue to receive assistance from the Russians and possibly Communist CHINA. Trouble and unrest can be expected during the forthcoming elections. At present the BINZA group appears to be in control following the declaration of the Etat d'Exception but the effectiveness of their control depends on the loyalty and efficiency of the ANC. Recent events have shown how easily even the so-called elite Para Commandos can be subverted by bribes and inspired rumors.

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14. KWILU. The first signs of instability occurred in this province in July when after reports of arrest of members of political parties, political activities in the province were suspended. PIERRE MULELE - a reputed Communist and former representative in CAIRO of GIZENGA government - arrived in this province in August and commenced training Jeunesse in various parts of the country with a view to rebellion and the overthrow of the Government. Schools have been burned, bridges destroyed and people killed and kidnapped since, notably in the IDIOFA and GUNGU areas. The exact whereabouts of MULELE himself are NOT known.
15. LAC LEO II. The first signs of instability in this province occurred in July when the dispute over the location of the capital was re-opened. The Assembly generally wished it to be MUSHIE while the Government favoured INONGO. The dispute came to a head in September when five Assembly members and six Ministers made an effort to establish a separate government at MUSHIE. A reconciliation was established shortly afterwards but at best can only be regarded as temporary.

Former Equateur Province

16. MOYEN CONGO. At the end of October tribal conflict broke out in the BUMBA area between BUDJA and NGOMBE tribes. The BUNDJA are predominant in this area and have attempted before to break away from MOYEN CONGO with the intention of setting up their own province which would include the BUNDJA inhabited areas of HAUT CONGO and UELE provinces. The NGOMBE are the principle tribe in the rest of MOYEN CONGO and control the provincial Assembly and government. There is at present a State of Emergency in the BUMBA area.

Former Orientale Province

17. HAUT CONGO. At the end of June a vote of censure was passed against the then President GRENFELL, a left wing LUMUMBIST and he was replaced by the present President ISOMBUMA. On 22 August MNC jeunesse supporters of GRENFELL clashed with the ANC and police in STANLEYVILLE in an apparent effort to overthrow the Provincial Government and restore GRENFELL to power. Reports - undoubtedly exaggerated - state that 2000 Jeunesse were involved. Due to prompt action by Col MULAMBA the attempt failed. Efforts had been made to subvert the ANC to take part in the attempted coup d'etat. They were partially successful and one ANC officer and several NCOs were arrested. On 19 and 20 OCT further

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clashes occurred between ANC and MNC adherents at YANGAMBI on the STANLEYVILLE-ISANGI road. This province has always been a stronghold of MNC and PSA parties and more trouble may be expected between now and the forthcoming elections.

18. ITI I. Attempts are being made by MNC supporters to stir up unrest in this peaceful province. President MANZIKALA a moderate and able man has been accused of misappropriation, fraudulent export of goods, terrorism and murder. These accusations were made in October by members of the Assembly, who are members of MNC and also of the ALUR tribe. MANZIKALA was a steadfast opponent of GIZENGA regime and is not of the ALUR tribe, and it is not considered that there is much substance in the allegations made against him. Clashes have taken place in MAHAGI area in October between MNC supporters and members of their main political opponents in ITURI - the ADC (Alliance Democratique Congolaise).

Former Kasai Province

19. SANKURU. Last May there was a violent clash in LODJA between Jeunesse supporting President DIUMASUMBA and followers of his main political opponent ABBE ATHANAISE which resulted in 70 deaths. This caused the mass evacuation of the capital leading to a complete breakdown in the administration of the province. A State of Emergency was declared on the 9 July and GASTON DIOMI was appointed Commissaire Extraordinaire in an effort to bring order out of chaos. His actions have been puzzling to say the least of it. His efforts to persuade civil servants to resume their appointments were unsuccessful and on 17 Sept he placed DIUMUSUMBA under house arrest and proceeded to instal a SANKURU administration in LUSAMBO which is an area subject to referendum between SANKURU and LOMAMI. This resulted in several clashes between SANKURU and LOMAMI supporters. Thus instead of restoring order the Commissaire Extraordinaire was responsible for further disorders. In Oct Minister for Interior MABOTI stepped in, ordered the release of DIUMUSUMBA and the expulsion of the SANKURU administration and all politicians from LUSAMBO. These orders were executed by ANC and situation is now calm.
20. LULUABOURG. On 21 June Parliament authorised Minister of Interior MABOTI to convene a special session of LULUABOURG Assembly to vote on a dispute between LUBAYA and LWAKABWANGA factions, LUBAYA having claimed that he had been ousted from power unconstitutionally by LWAKABWANGA. On 19 July MABOTI

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arrived in LULUABOURG amidst threats and counter threats by the opposing factions to carry out Central Government's direction. Fears were felt for MABOTI's personal safety and he returned to LEO without convening the Assembly. On the orders of President KASAVUBU an extraordinary session was held on 2 Sept and on that date LUBAYA was voted into power and LWAKABWANGA deposed. On 4 Sept MABOTI, from LEOPOLDVILLE, ordered the suspension of the session, and the arrest of anyone who opposed the suspension order. During a visit to LULUABOURG between 4 and 8 Sept ADOULA announced that the meeting on 2 Sept was null and void and that LWAKABWANGA was still President. To confuse matters further LUBAYA arrived in LULUABOURG on 12 Sept to assume power and on the same date Major MENA received a phone call allegedly from Minister for Defence ANANY instructing him that he was to support LUBAYA who was legal President. On morning of 14 both LWAKABWANGA and LUBAYA were sent to LEO where LUBAYA was thrown into MAKALA prison and on same date MABOTI confirmed legality of LWAKABWANGA's government. LUBAYA was released on 12 Oct and is believed to be in BRAZZAVILLE. President LWAKABWANGA appears to be in complete control and to avoid further trouble has banned all activity by MNC, PSA and UDA parties.

On night of 14 Oct 2 Coy 9 Gend Bn in LULUABOURG mutinied and started to arrest their officers. Due to prompt action by Major MENA and with the assistance of loyal troops the mutiny was over by noon on 15 Oct. Over 239 mutinous soldiers were arrested and brought to LEO. It is believed that members of UDA (LUBAYA's party) were responsible for the mutiny by spreading rumours that Gen MOBUTU had turned down increases in pay for ANC.

21. UNITE KASAIENNE. The growing unrest in this province against KAMANGA's government started to gain momentum in July. In Sept there was an open split between authorities and Gendarmerie. On 12 Oct Provincial Assembly passed a vote of censure on KAMANGA and placed him under house arrest. It is believed that local Gend Comd played an important part in persuading the Assembly to depose KAMANGA. The new President is MINGAMBELENGE.
22. SOUTH KASAI. The potential for trouble is probably greater in this province than in any other. There is a well organised KALONDJI Jeunesse reputed to be prepared to use force to overthrow the NGALULA government. Estimates of the strength of this Jeunesse are as much as 2500 but there is probably not

more than 7 or 8 hundred. There have been proposals by the ANC to carry out full scale operations against this threat but due mainly to lack of faith in 5 Bde which contains a number of erstwhile KALONDJI supporters no major operation has yet taken place.

23. LOMAMI. In this province there have been reports of arrests and maltreatments by Provincial authorities against their political opponents in the DIMBELENGE, SENTERY and KASONGO areas. Clashes have also taken place at LUSAMBO which is subject to referendum between SANKURU and LOMAMI. In the LAC MUKAMBA area BINYANGAS influence is still dangerous and were it not for the firm control exercised by Major MENA trouble could easily erupt here.

Former Kivu Province

24. NORTH KIVU AND KIVU CENTRAL. Since the Central Government in May 1963 allotted the referendum areas of GOMA and RUTSHURU to KIVU CENTRAL there has been increasing tension between these two provinces. During July clashes occurred between their supporters and finally KIVU CENTRAL ordered the NORTH KIVU authorities to evacuate GOMA by 30 July. (The seat of NORTH KIVU Government was then in GOMA). President MOLET refused to accept the ultimatum and announced that he had 3000 armed supporters to back his refusal. However the evacuation of GOMA started during MOLEY's absence in AMERICA and by the end of August was completed. Hostilities again broke out at beginning of Sept between supporters of the two provinces and continued intermittently until the beginning of Oct.

They reached serious proportions about the middle of October when serious incidents occurred in the MASISI area between BANYARWANDA tribesmen on the one hand (supporters of CENTRAL KIVU) and the ANC and BAHUNDE tribesmen on the other. On 16 Oct MWAMI KABARE's parliamentary immunity was lifted and he was arrested. This chief has always been a noted trouble maker. Early in November a Etat d'Exception was imposed on GOMA and RUTSHURU. Troubles again broke out in November between BANYARWANDA and local tribes. However since the return of President MOLEY on 15 November an uneasy truce exists between the two provinces.

25. MANIEMA. The Provincial Government in this province has consistently maltreated its political opponents especially in

the KASONGO and PANGI regions. To avoid serious trouble in the province Central Government imposed an Etat d'Exception on 18 September. Since then the province has been relatively quiet, although there are now indications that anti-European feelings are being stirred up in KINDU.

Former KATANGA Province

26. NORTH KATANGA. This province has not presented any serious problems. The handover of the Presidency from ILUNGA PROSPER to JASON SENDWE was effected peacefully. There have been accusations and counter accusations recently between the vice-President and ILUNGA PROSPER (at present President of the Assembly) each implying that the other is working against the interests of the Province.
27. KATANGA ORIENTALE. Disorganised bands of ex-Kat Gendarmerie have been responsible for a considerable number of outrages in this area. Due to the measures taken by the ANC and UN these incidents have now become comparatively rare. There is a tendency in this province to attribute every robbery and murder to the ex-Kat Gends.
28. LUALABA. Prior to the installation of President DIUR there were clashes between LUNDA tribesmen and the TSHOKWE. Prompt action by UN forces prevented them from reaching serious proportions. With one exception all members of the Provincial Government are LUNDA and the possibility of further tribal clashes cannot be ruled out.
29. In the three provinces of KATANGA there is a widespread movement for the eventual re-integration of the province. There have also been numerous unconfirmed reports of large bodies of ex-Kat Gen in RHODESIA and ANGOLA reputedly awaiting TSHOMBE's return. Dependent on TSHOMBE's attitude if, and when, he returns the possibility of another attempt at secession cannot be entirely disregarded.

ANNEX "B"
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ECONOMIC SITUATION

30. The economic situation in the CONGO is far from satisfactory. There is a huge budget deficiency - estimated at over one milliard francs per month - which has been met by the issue of new currency. This has resulted in serious inflation which has now been somewhat controlled by recent devaluation of the franc.

31. Despite the massive foreign aid received by the CONGO since independence - it is estimated that US alone has given \$50 million in each of the years 1961, 1962, and \$73 million in the six months ended 30 June 63 - the results achieved are NOT apparent.

32. There is a lucrative trade in import licences. Congolese and foreign agents use bribery to obtain licences and then resell them to traders. Few of the traders forward the goods to the interior finding it more profitable to dispose of them at black market prices in LEO or in BRAZZAVILLE.

About two months ago it was announced that USA had suspended temporarily some of its aid programme until Central Government took stringent measures to ensure that the aid was properly used. The devaluation of the franc and the restriction on price increases coupled with the rigorous action now being taken against stockpiling and black marketing should eventually bear fruit.

33. The loss to the country's finances from smuggling - particularly of diamonds - is immense and estimates vary from 200 to 400 million CF per month. It is believed that deputies and members of the Central and provincial governments have secreted money abroad from smuggling activities and unlawful sale of import licences.

The Secretary of the Ministry for External Affairs was arrested recently for having in his possession 83 diamonds which he claimed were entrusted to him by President NGALULA of SOUTH KASAI. A new customs unit has been formed in an effort to stamp out smuggling but it is not yet possible to state how effective this measure will be. Restrictions have also been imposed on people travelling to the diamond districts of KASAI.

34. The sub-division of the provinces has vastly increased the cost of administration. There are now over 200 members of ministerial rank. The salaries of these together with the salaries of all state employees throughout the CONGO account for some 80% of the national budget. Insufficiency of trained and honest administrators and the vast number of unemployed have resulted in the collection of fewer taxes. The cost of administration takes up far too high a proportion of the national income and a drastic reduction is a pre-requisite for economic redressment.
35. The foreign currency needed to pay for CONGO representation abroad, the hard currency proportion of the salaries of foreign technicians, the upkeep of overseas students and last but not least the expenses incurred by visits abroad of various officials are a severe drain on the country's finances. In the last six months delegations of varying sizes have visited CHINA, MEXICO, SWITZERLAND, MALI, BELGIUM, RUSSIA, UAR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA, ENGLAND, ISRAEL, FRANCE, SWEDEN, ITALY, FEDERAL GERMANY and USA.
36. The economic potential of the CONGO is great. In a vast country of approximately 13 million there is an abundance of agricultural and mineral wealth which has never been fully exploited. The river, road and rail networks while neglected, are operative and could be vastly improved.
37. The Central Government has made and is endeavouring to make bilateral trade agreements with various countries. Efforts are also being made to attract foreign firms and investors. Already Germany, European Economic Council, Italy, France, Belgium, Sweden, Britain, and USA are participating.
38. Given the most favourable conditions, i.e. peaceful and stable conditions throughout the country and continued foreign aid and investment it is considered that the CONGO should be in a reasonably sound economic footing in from 3 to five years.

ANNEX "C"
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COMMUNICATIONS

39. For the effective control and administration of such a vast country as the CONGO a widespread and efficient system of communications is essential, and particularly so when there are now 21 provinces to be administered and controlled instead of 6. Such a system does NOT at present exist and cannot for quite some considerable time to come. There is a skeleton road, rail, air, and water telecommunications upon which an effective system of communications may be built provided that foreign aid continues and stable and peaceful conditions exist throughout the country.
40. Rail: The railway network of 5120 KM has suffered badly through neglect and lack of equipment. Most of the 250 diesel and steam locomotives and the 5000 wagons are inoperative or have deteriorated badly due to insufficient upkeep and lack of maintenance. Some new rolling stock has been obtained and arrangements were made at the end of 1962 for importation of new equipment and spare parts but it will be a long time - given the best conditions - before traffic will reach its pre-independence capacity. Bridges destroyed during fighting in KATANGA have been repaired and copper is now being exported over La Voie Nationale. As in all branches of communications there is an acute shortage of experts and technicians.
41. Rivers: The river network covers 15,940 KM of navigable waters over which approx 220 river craft and 1000 barges previously operated. These craft have suffered badly through neglect and lack of maintenance. The rivers themselves have not been systematically dredged since independence. Certain work has been done in dredging and marking of channels, and in the upkeep and development of port facilities at BOMA, MATADI and ALBERTVILLE, under UN auspices.
42. Roads: The road network covers approx 38,000 KM and much of it is in a bad state of repair. Very little maintenance has been carried out and flood damage to roads and bridges has not been repaired. Priority was given by UN since the start of its operations to the improvement of road communications but it has only been possible to maintain minimum traffic conditions on the most important trunk roads in the country. Repairs to the most

important bridges destroyed or damaged in the operations in KATANGA have now been completed. After independence the number of trucks and vehicles in operation decreased sharply. The road transport companies lost 33.1/3% of their 1129 vehicles, the plantations lost 20% of their 1894, and the mining companies 50% of their 733. Since then many of the remaining vehicles have become inoperative due to lack of spare parts and maintenance, and replacement has not been sufficient to offset wastage. Of the vehicles which had previously carried 319000 tons of goods over the network penetrating Orientale, Kivu, Kasai, and the north west of Equateur Province and the northern part of Katanga only 700 remained by mid 1962 and more than 150 of these were inoperative. Attempts are being made to train engineers, technicians, overseers and foremen but it will be years before a sufficiency of such personnel is available.

43. Air: The volume of air traffic - excluding UN traffic - has increased considerably since Independence. This would not have been possible without the assistance of specialists and technicians from the International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.).

I.C.A.O. experts keep the airports at N'DJILI, LULUABOURG, KAMINA BASE, ELIZABETHVILLE, ALBERTVILLE, GOMA, STANLEYVILLE, COQUILHATVILLE in operation and also maintain the electrical installations, aids to air navigation, and the aeronautical equipment of these airports. Similarly the World Meteorological Organisation has been responsible for the running of the met services. It has been hampered in its efforts by problems of recruitment and the deplorable state of the met telecommunications network. Efforts are being made to train pilots, engineers, technicians, but again this is a long time process. If circumstances compelled the withdrawal of I.C.A.O. and W.M.O. experts the air system would not operate.

44. Telecommunications: The continued functioning of the various telecommunications in the Congo has been possible only through the activities of International Tel Union (I.T.U.). The massive exodus of Belgian experts and technicians in 1960 stripped the various systems of their key men. Experts from ITU were brought in and since then have succeeded in keeping in operation the main long-distance telephone and telegraph circuits - internal and international - the broadcasting system, the telex and radio communications systems. There has

been a tremendous increase in telecommunications requirements for which the existing networks had not been intended and the absence of all types of technicians has aggravated the problem. Concurrently with operation and maintenance of the existing telecommunications to meet the minimum immediate requirements ITU has plans for the development of the telecommunications systems, and the training both in the CONGO and abroad of technicians, supervisors and administrative personnel. These are long-term projects and in common with the proposed plans for the other communications systems will require foreign aid and peace and stability in the country if they are to succeed.

45. The absence of an effective system of communications has seriously effected the whole economy of the CONGO particularly in the field of agriculture. Farmers have found themselves without any means of marketing their produce and have abandoned their holdings wholesale. Workers have fled to the cities and towns in an effort to find work and have joined the throng of the unemployed. In a few areas where communications have been maintained or re-opened farmers have returned to their land and their farms are producing.

46. SUMMARY

- a. Standard of communications in the CONGO is at a minimum but the framework exists for improvement.
- b. Without the assistance of foreign experts present systems would collapse.
- c. Given the best conditions; i.e. continued foreign aid and stable conditions it will take years before an effective system of communications is established.
- d. Until an effective state of communications is achieved proper control and significant economic improvement are not possible.