

OUTGOING CODE

ok M
MOST IMMEDIATE

To : SECGEN, NEW YORK

From: LINNER, LEO

Date: 14 January 1962

Nº : L-133

SECRET

Adoula confirmed to me tonight that he has received
message from provincial government as per para 5 of/L-132. He intends to
send an Air Congo plane to Stan tomorrow to bring Gizenga to Leo.
Parliament will meet 15th at 10.00 local and the decision to arrest
Gizenga will then be made public.

cc: Force Commander

JP:mm

OUTGOING CLEAR CABLE

MOST IMMEDIATE

1962 JAN 14 PM 8:32
O.N.U.C.

LEOPOLDVILLE
14 January 1962

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L-132

SECGEN from LINNER

Following from Englund, Teshome: QUOTE

- " 1. "The whole Gendarmerie except about one platoon has been disarmed. Those left will be taken care of tomorrow. UN troops have themselves disarmed the first Coy that were the most ardent Gizenga's supporters, except the platoon that escaped to the bush.
2. We went to Camp Ketele with UN MP and some ANC but the camp was deserted by the gendarmes who were hiding outside the camp in the bush. It has been possible to carry out the operation with one UN platoon without firing one single shot.
3. We have left a section of eight gendarmes for Gizenga's residence. Seven of them have however found the job not very pleasant and have come back to us.
4. The prisoners are under our protection except one Coy that stays in their camp under ANC guard.
5. I have been informed that a message has been sent from C Provincial Government to Adoula and Gbenye that UN should not make a plane available to Gizenga. The provincial govt wants to keep Gizenga here as he is considered to be responsible for the loss of lives because of the clashes and an enquete there should be started. UNQUOTE.

cc: Force Commander

JP:mm

OUTGOING CLEAR

1962 JAN 14 AM 11:56

ON U.C.

LEOPOLDVILLE
14 JANUARY 1962

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L.- 131

SECGEN from LINNER

Lin

SITUATION AT 10:00 Z AS REPORTED BY ENGLUND AND TESHOME WAS AS FOLLOWS
QUOTE 1. CONFERENCE TOOK PLACE IN LUNDULLAS HQ WITH DELEGATION OF FIVE
GENDARMES FROM GIZENGAS RESIDENCE; UN REPRESENTATIVES WERE PRESENT. THE
GENDARMES WERE GIVEN 30 MINUTES TO SURRENDER AND DEPOSE THEIR ARMS. THIS
ORDER FROM LUNDULLA WAS FOLLOWED AND 34 GENDARMES LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS
OUTSIDE GIZENGA'S RESIDENCE IN OUR PRESENCE. BOTH THE GENDARMES AND THE
ARMS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR HQ PENDING FURTHER DECISIONS.

2. WE HAVE BEEN IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH GIZENGA THE WHOLE MORNING AND
HE HAS SENT A CABLE TO ADOULA AND GBENYE ADVISING HIS DEPARTURE FROM STAN
TO LEO ON SATURDAY 20.

3. DURING THE CONFERENCE IN LUNDULLA'S HQ, A FIGHT TOOK PLACE AT
THE CAMP KETELE. EVEN MORTARS WERE ALSO ENGAGED. THE FIGHT LASTED ABOUT
HALF HOUR AND HAS NOW FINISHED.


4. THE GENDARMERIE COMMANDER, ^{ONE} ~~THE~~ GENDARMERIE CAPTAIN AND THE
GENDARMERIE WARRANT OFFICER REPORTED DEAD YESTERDAY HAVE BEEN FOUND ALIVE.
WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN LIBERATING THEM. THEY HAVE BEEN SEVERELY MALTREATED
AND HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR HOSPITAL.

5. WE WILL NOW CONTINUE OUR EFFORTS WITH THE REST OF THE GENDARMERIE
AND WILL LET YOU KNOW LATER STOP UNQUOTE

./....

THE CABLE REFERRED TO IN PARA TWO ABOVE WHICH I HAVE NOW TRANSMITTED
TO ADOULA READS COLON QUOTE JE T'INFORME AINSI QUE POPULATION DE MON
RETOUR LEOPOLDVILLE SAMEDI 20 COURANT. VEUILLEZ M'ENVOYER AVION ONU
VENDREDI LA VEILLE AU SOIR AVION POUVANT PRENDRE TOUS EFFETS MOI ET
MON PERSONNEL. FAIS METTRE EN ETAT MON BUREAU ET MA RESIDENCE.
INFORMEZ LE CONSEIL, LE PARLEMENT ET TOUTE LA POPULATION. A. GIZENGA
UNQUOTE

cc: Force Commander



OUTGOING CODE

PRIORITY

OK
for
[signature]

To : SECGEN, NEW YORK

From: LINNER, LEO

Date : 14 January 1962

No. : L- 130

[Signature: L. Linner]

1. Following is text of draft letter concerning Blévy which I would propose to send Adoula following that proposed in my L-129 : Quote

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

Faisant suite à la lettre No. GVT que je vous ai adressée en date du, j'ai l'honneur de soumettre à votre appréciation le cas d'un ressortissant belge actuellement détenu par les Forces des Nations Unies à Léopoldville.

Il s'agit de M. Joseph Blévy, arrêté le 16 décembre 1961 à Elisabethville par les Forces des Nations Unies dans des circonstances suspectes. Lors de son arrestation, M. Blévy portait un pantalon d'uniforme de la Gendarmerie katangaise et avait deux grenades dans ses poches. M. Blévy a expliqué que des gendarmes katangais l'avait forcé à revêtir ce pantalon et nia catégoriquement le fait d'avoir jamais participé aux opérations militaires contre l'ONUC. Il est à noter, à cet égard, que son arrestation n'a pas eu lieu dans une zone militaire.

~~Les preuves~~
~~insuffisance~~ paraissant insuffisantes pour établir le statut de M. Blévy comme mercenaire, les Nations Unies considèrent son cas comme douteux et n'ont pu, en conséquence, déterminer qu'il tombait nettement sous les termes des résolutions Nos 4741 et 5002 du Conseil de Sécurité. Néanmoins, en vue des présomptions de culpabilité qui existent à l'égard de M. Blévy, la question de savoir s'il devrait être expulsé ou remis aux autorités congolaises aux fins de poursuites criminelles est soumise à la décision de votre Gouvernement.

./....

Il est entendu qu'au cas où votre Gouvernement déciderait que M. Blévy soit jugé selon les termes de l'Ordonnance No. 83 de la République du Congo et du Code Pénal congolais, les conditions mentionnées dans ma lettre du seraient également applicables dans son cas. Unquote

2. Your comments appreciated.

ZM/ima

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

PRIORITY

OK
13 Jan 62

To : SECGEN, NEW YORK
From : LINNER, LEOPOLDVILLE
Date : 13 January 1962
No : L- 129

Lin

Reference your 297.

1. Lefebvre and Pieters left for Eville this morning by UN plane.
2. Baetens will be repatriated through Belgian Embassy on Sabena flight leaving 17 40 today.
3. Sorel, Feyereisen, D'Allemagne returning Belgium voluntarily on same Sabena flight.
4. As regards Van Hecke and Verlooy propose to send following letter to Prime Minister Adoula:

" Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance qu'après avoir terminé les enquêtes nécessaires en ce qui concerne MM Van Hecke et Verlooy, ressortissants belges, arrêtés au cours des hostilités en décembre à Eville, les autorités compétentes de l'ONUC sont parvenues à la conclusion que ces deux personnes du Conseil de Sécurité N° S/4741 en date du 21 février et ~~24 novembre 1961~~ N° S/5002 tombaient sous le coup des résolutions/ ~~des~~ 21 février et ~~24 novembre 1961~~ N° S/5002 en date du 24 novembre 1961. En vertu des Ordonnances N° 70 et 83 du 24 août et du 13 novembre 1961 respectivement, les susnommés sembleraient être également passibles des mesures d'expulsion ou des peines prévues aux termes du Livre II, Titre VIII, Section II du Code Pénal Congolais. +

Je vous demanderais donc de bien vouloir me faire savoir:

ZM:mm

- a) si les Autorités congolaises désirent que ces deux personnes soient expulsées, soit à la demande de l'ONUC par l'intermédiaire de l'Ambassade du pays dont ils sont ressortissants, soit par le Gouvernement congolais lui-même, ou
- b) si les Autorités congolaises désirent que les intéressés leurs soient remis afin de leur permettre d'engager contre eux des poursuites criminelles en application de l'Ordonnance NO. 83 et du Code pénal Congolais. Dans cette dernière hypothèse, étant donné que les intéressés sont actuellement détenus par les Forces des Nations Unies, j'espère que vous ne ferez aucune objection à ce que leur détention continue d'être assurée par l'ONUC, et ce pendant toute la durée de la procédure judiciaire."

Since this is the first time that the procedure indicated in your 8912 is to be applied, we would appreciate your comments and approval of above draft. You will have noted that we have not requested in this draft formal assurances that adequate judicial procedures and observance of basic guarantees of criminal justice exist, as we would propose to do this when delivering this letter to the Prime Minister, explaining to him at the same time that we would definitely require these assurances before actually turning over to them the two mercenaries in the event the Governments opts for the second course of action.

Should the Government decide^d to prosecute these two, we take it you would have no objection to our making all relevant reports and factual information we have gathered available to the prosecution and the defence. Furthermore, and after having assured ourselves that adequate judicial procedures exist, we would request as a condition, that one of our legal advisers ^{be} ~~at~~ present throughout the trial.

Blevy's case will be taken up with Prime Minister in a separate letter and reported upon separately.

Your earliest reactions will be appreciated.

27m

OUTGOING CLEAR CABLE

Etat Provante

1962 JAN 13 PM 7:34

O.N.U.C.

To : SECGEN, NEW YORK

From : LINNER, LEO

Date : 13 January 1962

Nº : L- 128

Adoula has sent me following letter dated 13 January QUOTE:

Subject: Demande d'aide du Général Lundula

Monsieur le Chargé de Mission,

Je vous remercie des renseignements que vous avez bien voulu me transmettre se rapportant à la détérioration de la situation à Stanleyville ainsi qu'à la demande spécifique d'aide faite par le Général Lundula auprès de vos Représentants, afin que les Nations Unies lui apportent toute l'assistance dont elles sont capables, compte tenu des troupes qu'elles ont à Stanleyville.

Je tiens à vous confirmer la requête exprimée par le Général Lundula et vous serais reconnaissant si les Troupes des Nations Unies se trouvant actuellement à Stanleyville pouvaient lui apporter toute l'aide dont il a besoin, ou tout autre renfort que vous jugeriez bon de lui envoyer, afin de restaurer l'ordre public et la sécurité des habitants dans cette ville.

J'espère que vous voudrez bien me tenir au courant de l'action entreprise par les Nations Unies dans ce sens et vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Chargé de Mission, l'assurance de ma très haute considération. ~~ENQUETE~~

LE PREMIER MINISTRE UNQUOTE


cc: Force Commander

JP:mm

OUTGOING CLEAR CABLE

To : SECGEN, NEW YORK
From : LINNER, MACEOIN, LEO
Date : 13 January 1962
No : L- 127

1962 JAN 13 PM 3:40
MOST IMMEDIATE
O.N.U.C.



Have just received following from Englund:

"Fighting has started between Gendarmerie and Lundulla's troops
at Camp Ketele. Lundulla has urgently requested our immediate
assistance."

Request your most urgent instructions.

cc: Force Commander

JP:mm

OUTGOING CODE

TO: SECGEN, NARASIMHAN, KHIARY, New York
 FROM: LINNER, ROSSBOROUGH, Leopoldville
 DATE: 13 January 1962
 NO. L- 126

Lin

*OK
8/17/62*

Russian Doctors.

1. Proposals for allocation of Russian medical team to Orientale and Equateur Provinces reported in ONUC-154 have undergone change following strong pressure by American Embassy on Government. We have taken a clear line that a decision in this matter must rest with Government ^{and} ~~last~~ yesterday Central Minister Public Health requested us in writing to assign the doctors to the Provincial Government of Leopoldville.† It is probable doctors will be located in two groups, one at Oshwe and one at Kahemba. This currently being discussed between them and Provincial Minister.†³

2. No final decision yet taken regarding disposal Russian supplies.† Shall keep you informed.

Copy. M. Rossborough

Rossborough

OUTGOING CLEAR

MOST IMMEDIATE

LEOPOLDVILLE
13 January 1962

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L-125

1962 JAN 13 PM 12:36

O.N.U.C.

SEC GEN from LINNER

Further my earlier most immediate of to-day.

~~Further my earlier~~ Adoula sent me following letter under reference ~~120~~
222/62 of to-day's date:

"Objet: M.A. Gizenga.

"Monsieur le Chargé de Mission,

"J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre de ce jour
No. GVT-97/62 et vous en remercie.

"Dès réception de votre communication, j'ai convoqué le Conseil des
Ministres en réunion extraordinaire. Voici le texte de la décision qui vient
d'être prise:

'Le Conseil des Ministres a pris connaissance des événements qui
se déroulent actuellement à Stanleyville. Après délibération, le
Conseil des Ministres fait confiance au Général Lundula et lui demande
de prendre toutes mesures qu'il estime nécessaires en vue d'éviter
toute détérioration de la situation.

'Le Conseil des Ministres est à son entière disposition au cas où
le Général Lundula aurait besoin d'une aide ou d'une assistance quelconque
dans l'accomplissement de sa tâche.

'Le Conseil des Ministres, unanime, le soutient et soutient le
Gouvernement provincial.'

"Suite à la décision ci-dessus, l'ONU se mettra à la disposition du
Général Lundula, mais n'interviendra qu'à la demande expresse de ce dernier.

"Salutations..."

cc. Force Commander.

JP/cc

OUTGOING CLEAR

1962 JAN 13 PM 12:10
ROUTINE
O.N.U.C.

LEOPOLDVILLE

13 January 1962

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L-124

SEC GEN from LINNER. *Lin*

Brazzaville broadcast this morning following:

Quote. A Léopoldville, 45 signatures ont été recueillies contre M. Gizenga dans une motion de censure déposée hier soir par le bureau de la Chambre des Représentants à l'initiative de deux députés de la province Orientale dont M. Charles Badjoko, suppléant de M. Patrice Lumumba. Le minimum des signatures exigées par les lois congolaises pour le dépôt de cette motion est de 28. Cette motion est motivée par les faits que Mr. Gizenga n'est pas rentré à Léopoldville dans le délai qui lui avait été fixé par le gouvernement et l'Assemblée du Congo-Léopoldville/ La motion de censure ne aucune menace de recours à la force mais regrette que Mr. Gizenga n'a pas tenu compte de la motion de lundi dernier qui lui enjoignait de rejoindre Léopoldville dans un délai de 48 heures. Toutefois, cette motion de censure ne pourrait être votée que lundi après-midi, la Loi Fondamentale qui régit les débats du parlement congolais exigeant un délai de 48 heures entre le dépôt et le vote d'une motion de censure. Aucun départ de Mr. Gizenga n'était prévu pour hier mais sur l'insistance des nombreux députés que le président de la Chambre a laissé la discussion s'orienter sur ce cas. M. Badjoko a notamment accusé M. Gizenga "de bafouer les décisions du parlement". Un autre député, M. Nyembo, a affirmé, aux applaudissements de la Chambre, que "M. Gizenga manoeuvrait pour établir sa dictature sur tout le Congo". Unquote.

 JP:ln

13 January 1962

OUTGOING CLEAR

ROUTINE

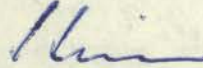
LEORLOVILLE
13 JAN 62

1962 JAN 13 AM 11:32
O.N.U.C.

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L- 123

SECEN FROM LINNEN




Following is summary of Press Conference given by ILEO yesterday afternoon :
quote -

Déclaration du gouvernement central estimant que M. Tshombé craint de se rendre à Kamina où il risque de se trouver en difficultés, voire en minorité.

Légalement l'assemblée d'Elisabethville a le quorum, ses décisions sont valides, mais l'opposition ne peut y siéger.

D'autre part le gouvernement central estime que les accords de Kitona n'ont pas à être ratifié par le parlement katangais si l'on se base sur la Loi Fondamentale.

A une question d'un journaliste M. ILEO a déclaré qu'il n'avait pas encore la confirmation qu'une motion de censure ait été déposée cette après-midi contre M. Gizenga.
Unquote.



JP/jg

OUTGOING CODE

OK *[Signature]*

PRIORITY

To : SECGEN, NEW YORK

From : LINNER, LEO *[Signature]*

Date : 13 JAN 62

Nº : L- 122

SECRET

Reur 333 KNECHT left ONUC employment on 5 October 1961 and returned to GENEVA following day.

[Signature]
JP/jg

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

OK *Low*
PRIORITY

To : SECGEN, NEW YORK

From : LINNER, LEO *Linner*

Date : 13 January 1962

No : L- 121

SECRET

My L-1 gave cable from Urquhart making parallel proposal which Siordet also made by cable on the same day to International Red-Cross. During Urquhart's conversations with Siordet, de Preux, Jaccaud and Senn situation was fully explained and they appeared entirely satisfied with reasons why detailed professional investigation by United Nations had not been either possible or proper. My L-29 contains further cable from Urquhart which was written in consultation with Senn in Elisabethville. When Siordet left Eville on one January he had agreed with Urquhart that professional joint investigation team United Nations/Red Cross, if sanctioned by SECGEN and International Red Cross Geneva, should be set up and sent to Eville soonest. Two weeks have now passed without this suggestion being implemented. Senn and Urquhart mentioned possibility to Siordet of using Interpol expert investigators with representatives of United Nations and Red Cross.

cc: Mr. Urquhart

BU:mm
Q

~~ROUTING CODE~~
SECRET

MOST IMMEDIATE

To : SECGEN, New York
From : LINNER, MACEOIN, Leopoldville
Date : 13 January 1962
No. : L-120

Lin

OK/R

In a telex conversation with Englund and Teshome this morning we were informed a tract had been issued in Stanleyville by Jeunesse yesterday asking the population to support Gizenga. Last Night the Gendarmerie was mobilized in camp Ketelé for the defence of Gizenga. Lundula reported Gendarmerie were sent to his house to arrest hime. They have taken position around Gizenga's house and in camp Ketelé and have also erected road blocks outside Gizenga's house and they are reported to have arrested their own officers who are in camp Ketelé.

Lundula's Prévôté militaire and para-commandos have taken position around Lundula's headquarters. Lundula requests UN assistance to disarm Gendarmerie supporting Gizenga. |

Provincial President made a radio declaration this morning stating Gizenga must leave Stanleyville, the Province must follow Central Government and Gizenga has to take consequences in case of disobedience.

Tension in Stanleyville is reported mounting.

Transmitted this message immediately to Adoula who has convoked a special session of his Cabinet, together with the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, in order to study immediately situation in the light of these developments. In a conversation Linnér had with him before this meeting, Adoula | told him his Government is most likely to request us to

JP/cc

.../...

help Lundula in disarming Gendarmerie, which has always been an endless source of trouble, and in ~~assisting~~ arresting Gizenga.

Force Commander is of opinion that Gendarmerie, which numbers approximately 300, should be disarmed to the benefit of peace and security in Stanleyville, and Linnér concurs. Our own troops in Stanleyville are composed of the 26th Ethiopian battalion, plus a small detachment from the 35th Ethiopian battalion and elements of brigade command, totalling 975 men, who, in ~~opinion~~ opinion of Force Commander, could carry out this task successfully either with support of Lundula's own men or without them provided Lundula agreed to have them stand by and not interfere. In addition Force Commander is proposing, should the developments of today warrant it, to airlift, starting tomorrow morning, the Tunisian battalion which is still in Leopoldville, as an added precautionary measure although it is considered the Ethiopians are sufficiently numerous to undertake this task alone.

We would like your urgent instructions.

Will communicate Government's reactions as soon as Cabinet which is now in session concludes it.

SECRET

cc. Force Commander.

OUTGOING CODE

ROUTINE

OK
foray

To : SECGEN, New York
From : LINNER, Leopoldville
Date : 13 January 1962
No. : L- 119

Linner

RE L-108 Following from Dumontet: (Elleo 65):

Quote. Ai communiqué verbalement à Tshombe réponse Adoula concernant sa requête d'un Expert Juriste ONU. Ai ensuite suggéré idée de requête reformulée selon votre suggestion. Tshombe tout à fait d'accord. Lui ai fait parvenir projet de lettre ci-joint qu'il doit m'adresser. Tshombe doit s'aliter aujourd'hui. Kimba le remplace. Ceci m'empêche d'entamer question mercenaires que nous devions commencer à discuter entre Tshombe et moi-même. Il s'en est excusé. Texte projet lettre se lit comme suit. "Monsieur le Représentant, j'ai l'honneur de me référer à la conversation que nous avons eue ce matin au cours de laquelle vous avez fait état des raisons pour lesquelles ma requête que l'ONU mette à notre disposition pour quelques jours un Expert Juriste de l'ONU n'a pas reçu de suite favorable.

L'exposé de ces raisons me fait penser qu'il y a eu malentendu sur la nature même de ma requête et ceci peut s'expliquer du fait qu'il s'est agi d'une requête formulée verbalement. Je tiens donc à préciser exactement de quoi il s'agit. En vous priant de communiquer d'urgence cette note au Dr. Linnér aux fins de ses entretiens à ce sujet avec Monsieur le Premier Ministre Cyrille Adoula.

Je demande le concours d'un Expert Juriste des Nations Unies pour examiner la forme et présentation des conclusions des discussions de l'Assemblée ainsi que leur conformité à la procédure requise, de façon à présenter un document clairement établi selon les règles juridiques. Il ne peut être question de demander à ce spécialiste de se prononcer sur le fond des questions, celles-

- 2 -

ci relèvent exclusivement de notre compétence et de nos discussions à venir avec le Gouvernement Central.

J'espère qu'avec ces éclaircissements que je vous prie de transmettre d'urgence à qui de droit. Une réponse favorable me sera faite au plus tôt. Unquote.



JP:ln

13 January 1962

OUTGOING CLEAR

PRIORITY

LEOPOLDVILLE
13 JANUARY 62

1962 JAN 13 AM 11:32

UNATIONS NEWYORK

O.N.U.C.

L- 118

SEC GEN FROM LINER

Thin

Following from Dumontet (ELLEO 70) : Quote

This is the letter which I am sending to Tshombé, at his request, concerning arrangements for the exchange of prisoners:

Monsieur le Président, me référant à votre lettre du 10 janvier et à nos conversations des 10 et 11 janvier concernant l'échange de prisonniers, j'ai l'honneur ainsi que vous me l'avez demandé, de vous confirmer par la présente lettre les arrangements sur lesquels nous nous sommes mis d'accord :

- 1) Les mots employés dans votre lettre, quote les prisonniers suédois unquote, ainsi que vous m'avez précisé, s'appliquent à tous les 15 soldats de l'ONU détenus à Kipushi;
- 2) Il sera procédé immédiatement à un échange des 15 soldats de l'ONU prisonniers à Kipushi, et des 33 gendarmes et policiers katangais (19 gendarmes détenus à la Luano, 10 gendarmes et 4 policiers détenus à Manono). Cet échange aura lieu avec l'assistance de la Croix Rouge, si possible le Lundi 15 janvier.
- 3) En ce qui concerne les gendarmes katangais de Nyunzu et de Nyemba se trouvant actuellement à Albertville, non pas en qualité de prisonniers mais sous la protection des Forces des Nations Unies sous laquelle ils se sont eux-mêmes placés, il a été convenu ce qui suit : Tous ceux qui désirent être ramenés à Elisabethville y seront transportés le plus rapidement possible par l'ONUC et ceux qui expriment le désir de rester à Albertville ou dans le Nord du Katanga devront ^{contacter} le représentant de la Croix Rouge ou un fonctionnaire civil Katangais.
- 4) Sur la base du rapport qui, selon vos indications, doit vous être remis le 12 janvier des informations définitives nous seront fournies ce même jour sur le sort du Major Singh.

JP/jg

OUTGOING CODE

ROUTINE

To : SECGEN, New York
From : LINNER, Leopoldville
Date : 13 January 1962
No. : L- 117

Following from Dumontet: (Elleo 66):

Quote. Some reports reached us today that people threatened with expulsion from the houses they were illegally occupying in the residential areas fear for their lives in the Communes. Fulcheri has met with Munongo and Sapwe and has discussed the matter with them, pointing out that the return of the evacuees to their homes was necessary in order to avoid simple displacement of the problem of looting and illegal occupation of houses to other parts of the town. Munongo and Sapwe have given formal assurances that the people returning to their homes would not be molested and the following communique is being at present broadcast over the radio.†

"Il nous revient que suite aux mesures qui ont été prises sur l'occupation illégale des maisons dans la Commune d'Elisabethville, de nombreux réfugiés expriment la crainte de rentrer par peur des représailles de la part de ceux qui sont restés dans les Communes. Le Ministère de l'Intérieur attire l'attention de tous les habitants d'Elisabethville que des mesures très sévères seront prises contre quiconque brutaliserait de quelque manière que ce soit toute personne regagnant son domicile. Il invite la police ainsi que la Sûreté à veiller à la bonne application de cette mesure. Fait à Elisabethville le 12 Janvier 1962. Signé Le Ministre de l'Intérieur Godefroy Munongo".

Munongo has also given instructions that the text of this communique be published in the African Communes by Loudspeaker. Unquote.

cc Force Commander
Chief OPI

JP:ln
13 January 1962

OUTGOING CLEAR

1962 JAN 12 PM 3:36
O. N. U. C. PRIORITY

LEOPOLDVILLE

12 January 1962

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L- 116

SECGEN from LINNER



My L-342.

Urquhart urges rapid consideration possibility of benevolent fund for orphans and widows of UN troops and personnel killed or disabled in action. Even announcement of intention to set up and operate such fund would be very important from point of view morale United Nations Force as a whole. This question now constantly raised by unit~~s~~ commanders in Elisabethville and has great symbolic importance apart from possible financial benefits to those concerned.

cc. Force Commander
Mr. Urquhart

BU/cc

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

PRIORITY

To : SECGEN, New York
From : LINNER, Léopoldville
Date : 12 January 1962
No : L- 115

ok / Review
Lin
SECRET

Reference your 291. Arrangements now made for temporary transfer of Chalmers to Queen Elisabeth Clinic where he will be examined by medical commission while remaining under ONUC physical protection . Security arrangements appear adequate. Dr. Privitera, Chairman Medical commission expects examinations to be completed within one week . Chalmers is to be transferred on 13 January . Have informed British Embassy and will keep you posted.

cc Force Commander
Mr. Marcella

ZFM/sl *2FM*

OUTGOING CODE

PRIORITY

To : SECGEN, New York
From : LINNER, Leopoldville
Date : 12 January 1962
No. : L- 114

Handwritten signature
SECRET

Following from Dumontet, Raja: (Elleo 56):

Quote. At morning meeting 10 January I pressed Munongo on question UN prisoners. He promised a reply for afternoon. On evening same day I received following note from Tshombe: "Monsieur le Représentant, dans un but humanitaire, j'ai décidé de faire libérer les prisonniers suédois de l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Afin de me faciliter la chose, je vous serai très obligé d'envisager à votre tour la libération des Gendarmes et Policiers Katangais arrêtés après le cessez le feu de 21 septembre 1961 à Nyunzu, Nyemba et Albertville, ainsi que des gendarmes katangais se trouvant actuellement à la Luano. Je vous serais reconnaissant de me fixer la date qui vous conviendrait pour leur libération. Je profite de la présente pour vous assurer, Monsieur le Représentant, de ma haute considération".

At Malaya reception also on evening 10 January attended by Tshombe, Munongo and Kimba I clarified with Tshombe in connection with his letter that the words "Prisonniers Suédois" meant all 14 UN prisoners and that we should proceed in 2 steps:

1. Immediate exchange of UN prisoners and whatever number of gendarmes and police we have in our hands here and

2. Consider with all urgency possible but afterwards the question of gendarmes from Nyunzu, Nyemba and Albertville. After consultation with Raja following arrangements have been agreed this morning with Tshombe:

1. Through the Red Cross the exchange of the 14 UN prisoners with 34 Gendarmes and 20 Police here. 10 Gendarmes and 4 Police from Manono will take place quickly as possible probably Monday 15.

2. Concerning gendarmes of Nyunzu, Nyemba now at Albertville I thoroughly explained Tshombe they are not prisoners but are soldiers who asked for our protection against ANC. They are about 120 now concentrated in Albertville, a number of them living with their families, the others having their families in Eville. I told Tshombe, and he agreed, that we would bring to Eville those who wish to come back and would not exercise any pressure on others who say they are from North Katanga and want to stay there. This operation of course will take some time. For arrangements to be made Tshombe wanted a Katangan Officer to be allowed to go with some UN Officers to Albertville. I told him it was not possible but these arrangements could be made with assistance of Red Cross. He agreed.

3. I insisted on having urgently definite information about Major Singh. Tshombe said the report of the investigation in process at highest level will be available tomorrow 12 January. I told him Raja and myself were definitely expecting information tomorrow. Immediate action is being taken according to above understanding. However Senn is now vacationing in Rhodesia. We are taking steps for his immediate return here. Unquote.

cc Force Commander
Chief OPI

SECRET

JP:ln
12 January 1962

OK/Koe

OUTGOING CODE

PRIORITY

To : SECGEN, NEWYORK
From : LINNER, LEO
Date : 12 JAN 62
No : L- 113

SECRET

RE PARA-3 my L-101 following from Dumontet (ELLEO 57) : quote

Jones, Deputy Nigerian Police Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. Olorunmodimu, a S P Nigerian police, and Major Arnold, Nigerian Liaison officer, are working on getting a firsthand information on the possibility and conditions of bringing to Elisabethville a group of Nigerian police. To this effect he has met with Fulcheri who is helping them in their visits which have so far included the Chief of Staff and other military officers and also Hoffacker and Dunnett who they have met today. Jones and his party have already started touring the city mostly by foot in order to get first hand impression of the atmosphere existing. He is planning to complete his work by the end of the week but he has already expressed in an unofficial way during his conversations with Fulcheri the view that 50 Nigerian police would not be sufficient and he has estimated that 200 would be required, and he seems to be very much in favour of supporting the suggestion with the Nigerian Government.

Unquote.

cc: Force Commander

C A O

[Signature]
JP/jg

OUTGOING CLEAR

PRIORITY

LEOPOLDVILLE
12 JAN 62

1962 JAN 12 AM 11:31

ONNUIIC

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L- 112

SECGEN from LINNER

Linner

Further to my cable of yesterday I am now informed by Dumontet that yesterday morning 130 Katangese policemen with the assistance of 40 Ethiopian soldiers have completed the operation of clearing the residential area of the Lubumbashi. Approx 100 houses have been evacuated of their illegal occupants. Fulcheri and 2 security officers were assuring the liaison between the police and the Ethiopian troops. The operation has been successful and not even the slightest incident has been reported. Actually most of the estimated 1300 persons who were illegally occupying houses in the area left on their own initiative as soon as the police and the UN troops showed up. The cooperation between the Katangese police and the Ethiopian unit and the smooth functioning of the operation have set up an encouraging example for further dealing with the UN and the police on matters of restoring law and order. Eye would like to mention that the UN troops did not take active part in the checking of the different houses which was done by the Katangese police but they stood by during the operation ready to assist the police had it been necessary. It appears that our assistance alone according to the Chief of Police Sapwe has been at the origin of the success of the operation.

cc: Force Commander
Chief, DPI

JP /jg

ok/KOO

OUTGOING CODE

ROUTINE

To : SECGEN, New York

From : LINNEN, Léo *Linn*

Date : 12 January 62

Nº : L- *III*

SECRET

I have forwarded contents your 252 to Englund whose comments are following : Quote

Eye am surprised that Mr. Halberstam attributes the statements to me. We had an informal and general discussion in the presence of the British and American consuls and what you quote represented in the first place the opinion of Mr. Halberstam himself that eye had no reason to confirm or reject.

Eye would mention in this connection that eye was interviewed by the Ghana reporter regarding the flood situation. No political problems were discussed. Unquote.

JP
jg

ok/kw
SECRET

TO: SECGEN, NARASIMHAN, KHIARY
FROM: LINNER, ROSSBOROUGH, Leopoldville
DATE: 12 January 1962
NO. L- 110

at last meeting on 10 January

1. Consultative Group ~~requested~~ requested cable be sent to you expressing their ~~unanimous~~ grave disquiet concerning financial situation of Civilian Operations programme.
2. Principal problem as stressed by ~~members of Consultative Group and Senior Advisers~~ to MacFarquhar during his visit is our continuing inability to give convincing assurances to individual Congolese ministries concerning UNations programme ~~in 1962~~ in absence of funds for 1962.
3. We fully appreciate special circumstances of Congo operation which have rendered it difficult to secure budgetary provision for a full year or more as in technical assistance programmes for other countries. However we do not believe present situation can be further prolonged without undermining the operation. Uncertainty as to funds available after first quarter 1962 renders effective planning most difficult, and we face loss of many of our best experts unless immediate reassurance can be given of longer term employment to those whose contracts are ending over next few weeks. Uncertainty also ~~weakens~~ weakens our position with Congolese particularly at this time when Belgian bilateral assistance is offered with immediate implementation, at little cost to Government and with long term contracts for Belgian advisers and experts involved. We cannot match these offers. From COCA 322 we deduce you would see no objection to Belgians assuming substantial technical assistance role particularly in operational posts but we fear loss of policy making posts in ministries.
4. In addition to examples of threats to UNations programme cited in last paragraph CUNCO 483, Ministry of Communications has just cancelled request for three UNations pilots under project 10-14 since we unable state when they would be available, and is recruiting Belgians instead. Similar action likely in postal services unless long awaited UNations experts arrive at once. Ministry

Public Works has stated they are actively considering turning to Belgium rather than UNations. Other ministries, including key financial and economic departments, ~~will almost certainly~~ ^{may} do likewise unless we can supply without delay highly qualified men with long term contracts.

5. Should funds not now be foreseen to cover full programme proposed we recommend immediate ~~proposal~~ ^{approval} for full year 1962 of posts of high priority, particularly those of policy making character in key ministries notably those relating to finance and economics and others ~~whose policy making character~~ ^{which} call for objective advice to Congolese authorities. In some cases these will include some new posts requested in 1962 programme but most will represent continuation of posts already existing. Second priority would be for other continuing projects. Third priority for new projects not of determining policy making significance. Special provision might ^{perhaps} be envisaged from sources other than Congo Fund for ICAO posts essential to ONUC air operations.

6. We would stress need for urgent decision since Congolese Ministries, not without Belgian encouragement, are showing ~~marked~~ lack of confidence in ^{implementation} ~~continuation~~ of UNations programme.

cc. Mr. Rossborough.

ok/rae

OUTGOING CODE

PRIORITY

TO : SECGEN, New York

FROM: LINNER, Leopoldville

Linne

Date: 12 January 1962

No. : L- 109

SECRET

Further to L-95, written confirmation now received from Adoula
that he concurs ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ Claeys' release.

c.c. Mr. Marcella
ZM/mb

zm

Q

OUTGOING CLEAR

PRIORITY

LEOPOLOVILLE
11 JANUARY 1962

1962 JAN 11 PM 4:48

UNUIC

UNATIONS NEWYORK
L- 108

SECGEN FROM LINNER

1. Reur cable of 6 January I met with Adoula and subsequently sent him following letter ; Quote

Lors des conversations que nous avons eues ce matin, je vous ai fait part de la demande qu'a adressée le Président Tshombé à notre Représentant à Elisabethville se rapportant à la mise à disposition immédiate du Gouvernement Provincial du Katanga d'un expert juriste de l'ONU. En formulant cette demande le Président Tshombé a fait état des différentes interprétations apportées à la Loi Fondamentale et qui, à son avis, nécessitaient l'étude par un juriste impartial de cette Loi. D'autre part, le Président Tshombé est désireux que cet expert "constate que les travaux de l'ASSEMBLEE sont faits dans la légalité". En soumettant cette requête le Président Tshombé a indiqué qu'un tel expert ne devrait être ni africain ni asiatique mais devrait de préférence venir d'un pays neutre d'Europe tel que la Suisse, l'Autriche ou encore une des Républiques de l'Amérique du Sud.

Comme je vous l'ai déjà indiqué ce matin, les Nations Unies n'auraient aucune objection, au contraire, à fournir les services d'un tel expert juriste pour autant que la demande faite par une autorité provinciale soit agréée préalablement par l'autorité compétente du Gouvernement central de la République du Congo. Cette procédure est celle-là même qui est régulièrement suivie par la Mission des Nations Unies au Congo ~~et~~ en ce qui concerne toutes demandes d'assistance technique ou autre formulées par le Gouvernement d'une des Provinces du Congo.

Je vous saurais gré de bien vouloir me faire connaître votre sentiment au sujet de la demande faite par le Président Tshombé afin que toutes les dispositions puissent être prises en conséquence par les Nations Unies. Unquote.

2. I have today received following reply from Adoula under reference 143/62, dated 10th January : quote

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre du 9 janvier 1962 par laquelle vous m'informez de la demande présentée par M. TSHOMBE à votre Représentant à Elisabethville, concernant la mise à disposition immédiate du Gouvernement provincial katangais d'un expert juriste de l'ONU.

Vous me réferez que M. Tshombé fait d'une part état des différentes interprétations de la Loi Fondamentale et, d'autre part, qu'il désirerait que ledit expert "constate que les travaux de l'Assemblée sont faits dans la légalité".

Je vous prie de faire connaître à M. Tshombé que la réponse du Gouvernement central à cette requête est formellement négative, pour les raisons suivantes :

1^{re} En ce qui concerne l'interprétation de la Loi Fondamentale, l'Article 51 de la Loi fondamentale du 19 mai 1960 est catégorique : "L'interprétation des lois par voie d'autorité n'appartient qu'aux Chambres".

2^{de} Quant à la légalité des travaux des assemblées provinciales, il n'est point nécessaire de recourir à l'assistance d'un juriste étranger. Aux termes de l'article 145 de la Loi Fondamentale, le "Président a la police de l'Assemblée". Le Président assure donc non seulement la police à l'intérieur de l'assemblée mais il veille aussi à l'exécution des travaux en conformité des dispositions législatives.


D'ailleurs, si M. Tshombé avait respecté l'Ordonnance prise par le Chef de l'Etat convoquant l'Assemblée provinciale du Katanga à KAMINA, tout soupçon quant à la légalité des travaux eut été écarté.

Je vous remercie à l'avance de bien vouloir transmettre la teneur de la présente lettre à M. Tshombé. Unquote.

3. I have transmitted Adoula's reply to Dumontet with following additional comments :
Quote -

Notwithstanding contents of above and during course of discussions Urquhart and I had this morning, Adoula indicated he might be prepared to reconsider this if Tshombé were to word his request in much more general terms without specifically referring to either interpretation of the "Loi Fondamentale" or the legal standing of the Katanga Provincial Assembly.

Therefore suggest you see Tshombé personally when delivering Adoula's reply which should be done in an oral form inasmuch as Tshombé's original request was also made orally to you. At the same time you could try and work out with him a formula along the lines of preceding paragraph. Unquote.

JP/ 
jg

OUTGOING CLEAR

PRIORITY

LEOPOLDVILLE
11 January 1962

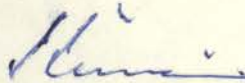
1962 JAN 11 PM 4:33

IN U.C.

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L- 107

SECGEN from LINNER



Reference L-100. Have received a second letter from British Ambassador dated January 11:

"Further to my letter of today's date about the request for witnesses to attend the Federal Commission of Enquiry at Ndola, the following is the text of a telegram I have just received from Salisbury:

"If witnesses from Leopoldville and Elisabethville travel to Ndola and back by scheduled flights it seems that they would have to remain in Federation some days, whether or not they plan to arrive in time for hearings on 16th January.

Federal Authorities appreciate that witnesses might find it difficult to be away so long. They have therefore asked us to enquire whether available witnesses from Leopoldville, and possibly Elisabethville also. Federal Authorities would pay costs of aircraft.

Grateful if this request could be put to U.N. urgently."

"I should be grateful if you would let me know your views on this.

"There is in fact one other witness from Leopoldville whose presence has been requested, namely Captain Deppe, chief pilot of BIAS, one of whose planes is, I understand, sub-contracted through Sabena to the United Nations. You might be willing to accept him as a passenger or alternatively it might turn out that he could be the pilot of the aircraft?"

Grateful your advice.

SL:mm

OK/ka
OUTGOING CODE

PRIORITY

To : SECGEN, NEW YORK

From : LINNER, LEO *Lin*

Date : 11 January 1962

Nº : L- 106

SECRET

Adoula today read out a cable he had received from Gizenga in reply to the request that he return to Leo. Gizenga's answer was rather vague, indicating in a general way that he would come back to Leo but without mentioning any time.

Last night Kasongo, President of the Chamber, to whom Government transmitted Gizenga's reply, sent Gizenga a message, the gist of which was "qu'en tout état de cause, les mesures impératives énoncées par le Parlement dans sa résolution du 8 janvier portaient entièrement et obligatoirement leurs effets."

SL:mm

OUTGOING CLEAR

PRIORITY

1962 JAN 11 PM 4:33

O.N.U.C.

LEOPOLDVILLE

11 January 1962

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L- 105

SECGEN from LINNER

Shin

Your 263. Fournier scheduled away 16 to 31 January ICAO business to Togo and Ghana. Change of plan would be highly inconvenient. He suggests Sloan discuss with Marlin ICAO Montreal and advise.

Fournier considers information to be supplied by him equally available from Nelson ICAO.

cc: Mr. Fournier (ICAO)

SL:mm

OUTGOING CLEAR

1962 JAN 11 PM 4:33

ROUTINE

COMMUNIC

LEOPOLDVILLE

11 January 1962

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L- 104

SECGEN from LINNER.

Lin

Re L-78 have transmitted today following letter from Adoula to Tshombe:

Quote. Monsieur le Président. J'ai pris connaissance du télégramme que vous avez adressé au Chef de l'Etat en date du 8 Janvier.

Vous dites être étonné que j'aie laissé sans réponse vos précédentes protestations. Permettez-moi de vous signaler que j'ai à deux reprises remis des messages à votre intention, à l'Organisation des Nations Unies, avec prière de vous les transmettre par la voie la plus rapide. En voici des extraits:

Ma lettre du 4 Janvier 1962 - No. 19/62. S'agissant de l'action de troupes de l'ANC dans la région du Nord-Katanga, je confirme mes déclarations antérieures, desquelles il ressort le point de vue du Gouvernement Central, qui est bien précis: l'ANC a reçu pour mission d'effectuer, au Katanga, une opération de police, donc une opération de pacification, en vue de maintenir l'ordre dans les parties troublées du Katanga et de réinstaurer la légalité.

L'ANC a également reçu l'ordre de ne faire usage de ses armes que contre l'action des mercenaires et en cas de légitime défense. Je reste convaincu que ces instructions sont suivies à la lettre et que s'il y a hostilités, cela ne peut provenir que de l'action des mercenaires qui encadrent la gendarmerie.

Dans ces conditions, j'estime que votre responsabilité demeure pleine et entière.

..... 2/

Je déplore qu'à la suite de l'attitude hostile des mercenaires et de la gendarmerie à l'égard de troupes de l'ANC, des villages de la région de Kongolo aient été brûlés.

Je relève à ce sujet qu'il est absolument absurde que les populations du Nord-Katanga, qui ont à plusieurs reprises déjà été victimes de l'action de votre gendarmerie en raison précisément de leur adhésion au Gouvernement central aient pu être prises à partie par les troupes de l'ANC venues les libérer.

Au reste, je n'ai jamais reçu, ni directement de la part des populations du Nord-Katanga, ni par l'intermédiaire de l'ONU, des plaintes relatives au comportement des troupes de l'ANC dans le Nord-Katanga. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Ma lettre du 8 Janvier 1962 - No. 40/62. (Text identical to that given in L-79.) ^{Salutations} ^ Unquote.



JP:ln

11 January 1962

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

PRIORITY

To: SECGEN, NEW YORK

From: LINNER, MAC EOIN, LEOPOLDVILLE

Date: 11 January 1962

No.: L- 103

Lin
SECRET

Your 256. Problem of reopening Lubumbashi plant is that Raja and the Ethiopian Colonel feel the military security of the area requires presence his troops in plant area which may cause difficulty when workers return and, in addition, there is the likelihood that the Gendarmerie will reoccupy the area if we vacate it. Additional problem is maintenance control electricity and water supply which are both located in center of Union Minière plant. Latter problem might be solved by provision UN Security Officers. Have asked Raja/Dumontet to re-examine first problem urgently with local Commander.

Adoula had a preliminary talk some days ago with Auguste Gérard of the Société Générale in which he showed his anxiety to see company revenues channelled towards Central Government and the copper export via Matadi re-established. Gérard then left for Brussels and will return 13th. Last evening Adoula met with Gillon, President of the Federation of Congolese Enterprises, Brussels. Gillon had been authorized by Robillard, administrateur délégué of the Union Minière, Brussels, to convey to Adoula following three points: (a) Union Minière had never been engaged in politics, nor would they be in the future; (b) Union Minière is positive as regards the request that revenues be channelled to Central Government; (c) Union Minière is anxious to resume exports via Matadi.

The main snag concerning (c) is the damage caused to the Lubishi bridge close to the Kasai-Katanga border. Have informed Adoula that Force Commander is sending experts there to examine what could be done by our engineering troops.

cc: Force Commander
Mr. Urquhart

OUTGOING CODE

PRIORITY

TO : SECGEN, New York
FROM: LINNER, Leopoldville
Date: 11 January 1962
No. : L- 102

Mini

SECRET

Further to L-~~102~~ 95.

Claeys left for Brussels on Sabena flight afternoon 10 January.
Understand from Belgian Embassy that he returned Brussels for consultation
with Geomines direction ~~Brussels~~, but will probably return ^{Manone} after some days.
~~Manone~~. Claeys and Belgian Embassy are in touch with Sendwe on the matter ,
~~for your information.~~

c.c. Mr. Marcella
ZM/mb *mb*

Q

OUTGOING CODE

PRIORITY

To : SECGEN, New York
From : LINNER, Leopoldville
Date : 11 January 1962
No. : L- 101

Lin

SECRET

Following from Dumontet: (Elleo 51):

Quote. Further my Elleo 48 para 2 I saw this morning Munongo and Sapwe with Colonel Waern and Fulcheri about measures to be taken to restore order in town. In the afternoon a meeting was held between Waern, the Representative of Ethiopian Co and Sapwe on practical measures to be taken in order to assure cooperation between UN Troops and Katangese police in restoring order. Results of these meetings were:

1. Proclamation from Munongo which has been read and is still being read on radio text of which as follows:

"Il est porté à la connaissance de la population évilloise que tous ceux qui occupent illégalement des maisons doivent les quitter pour les laisser aux propriétaires. Demain matin, à partir de neuf heures, des vérifications seront opérées par la police katangaise avec l'assistance de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour rendre efficace l'ordre ci-dessus. Je donne un dernier avertissement aux pillards qui, en plusieurs secteurs de la ville, sont fauteurs de troubles que des mesures extrêmement énergiques vont être prises par la police katangaise de concert avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Qu'il soit bien compris qu'il s'agit d'un tout dernier avertissement et que les personnes qui

SECRET

quitteront les habitations qu'ils occupent indûment devront laisser ces maisons dans un parfait état et rien ne pourra y manquer."

2. Tomorrow morning at 5.45 a group of 150 Katangese police with assistance of 30/35 Ethiopian soldiers and 2 UN Security Officers will start an operation of checking whether inhabitants of Lumumbashi residential area are legally living in those houses or not. All people found to be illegally living in a certain house will have to quit the area. We are convinced that the success of this operation which will show practical and active support from UN to police forces will result in boosting confidence of the police which so far has shown some reluctance to act against illegal occupants of houses. It will also have the result of restoring confidence of working White and Black population.

3. For your information the Nigerian Deputy Police Commissioner Jones has arrived with 2 Assistants and has immediately been briefed on situation. Tomorrow he will meet Dunnett and Hoffacker and will be accompanied to see certain sections of the town in which police action is badly needed. We will keep you informed on results of this visit but first impression is that Jones and people who accompany him are willing to recommend to Nigerian Government that a detachment of Nigerian Police be sent here soonest. Unquote.

cc Force Commander

JP:ln

11 January 1962

OUTGOING CLEAR

1962 JAN 11 AM 10:43

O.N.U.C.

PRIORITY

LEOPOLDVILLE
11 January 1962

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L- 100

SECGEN from LINNER

Linner

Following letter dated ~~xxx~~ January 11th received today from the British Ambassador:

"As you know, in October last the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland announced the setting up of a Public Commission of Enquiry into the cause and circumstances of the crash of the aircraft bearing the late Mr. Hammarskjöld.

"This Commission, under the chairmanship of the Chief Justice of the Federation, is about to open its proceedings, and the Federal Authorities have requested the help of Her Majesty's Government in conveying to certain witnesses outside the Federation a request to appear before the Commission. The request is that they should appear at the High Court building at Ndola at 10 o'clock local time on Tuesday, January 16. While they hope witnesses can appear on this date, any date subsequent up to the 26th of January will be acceptable if the 16th is quite out of the question.

"I enclose a list of witnesses from the Congo employed by the United Nations or by ICAO. I also enclose a note about financial arrangements.

"I should be grateful if you would give this matter your sympathetic attention so that the conduct of the Enquiry may be facilitated by the attendance of yourself and the other witnesses. I understand that a similar communication is being made to the United Nations ~~E~~ in New York.

"Yours... D.M.H. Riches.

"List of witnesses. -

"ONUC - Dr. S. Linner; Air Commodore H.A. Morrison; J. Ljungkvist, Air

SL/cc

.../...

Operations; G. Brinkman, Chief Communications Officer; H. Kroon, Deputy Chief Security Officer;

"ICAO - P. Brichant, Controller of tower, Leopoldville airport;
A. Yeadon, Air Traffic Controller, Elisabethville.

"Note on financial arrangements.

"The Federal Authorities have undertaken to pay actual fares and subsistence equal to reasonable expenses, necessarily incurred during period detained and period reasonably spent in travelling to and from place where Commission is sitting, subject to maximum of 12/6d for each day or part of day detained in travelling and 27/6d for each night sleeping accommodation is necessarily obtained from place of residence.

"Federal Authorities will do their best to arrange local transport and accommodation, but since latter in Ndola is likely to be difficult they hope witnesses can arrange earliest possible return flights."

Grateful your comments.

OUTGOING CODE

PRIORITY

Okp

TO : SECGEN, New York
FROM: LINNER, Leopoldville
Date: 11 January 1962
No. : L-99

Lin

SECRET

Further to L-84, 85. Following are results interrogation Verlooy:

~~Verlooy~~, Belgian, 31, arrested 19 December in uniform of Katangese Gendarmerie together with Van Hecke. ~~Verlooy~~, Ingénieur Agronome of Ecole d'Horticulture Bruxelles, had coffee plantation in Kivu since 1952. He states that his wife and two-year daughter murdered 26 June 1960 and for revenge he enrolled as volunteer in Katanga Gendarmerie Eville 18 March 1961. In July was appointed Adjutant commanding Fourth Company 21st battalion of Katanga Gendarmerie stationed at Manono, subsequently transferred Mitwaba as Commandant of area until September. In September he left Gendarmerie. Mid-November he returned Eville with intention return to Belgium but re-enrolled in Katanga Gendarmerie without contract but was paid. In addition his functions as Captain for supplies he headed a group of ten mercenaries including Van Hecke and received orders from Katangese Colonel Muke to patrol Post Office area. He was arrested by Swedish soldiers who also seized two revolvers and other weapons and ammunition in Verlooy's jeep. Foregoing evidence clearly establishes Verlooy as mercenary falling under terms of Secco resolutions. Recommend Central Authorities be informed of his being considered by ONUC as mercenary falling under provisions of Ordonnance 70-83 asking them for decision whether he should be expelled or turned over to them against appropriate guarantees of fair trial.

c.c. Mr. Marcella
ZM/mb

Lin

[Signature]

OUTGOING CLEAR

PRIORITY

1962 JAN 11 AM 7:27

MINIUC

LEOPOLDVILLE
11 January 1962

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L- 98

SECGEN from LINNEN

Lin

Gizenga, answering the cable which informed him of Parliament's decision, says:

"S'il est accusé d'une faute de droit commun, d'un délit quelconque, il souhaiterait que le plaignant saisisse directement la justice pour éviter que le Parlement se substitue à elle; si par contre il s'agit d'une interpellation au sujet de ses activités en rapport avec celle du gouvernement, dans le cadre de l'exécutif, le Premier Ministre, Chef du gouvernement, est en droit de répondre. M. Gizenga dit encore qu'il rejoindra son siège à Léopoldville aussitôt que la décision du Parlement prise en septembre dernier sera entièrement et fidèlement exécutée au sujet de l'affaire katangaise et ce, pour l'intérêt supérieur de la vie nationale."

SL/cc

OUTGOING CODE

PRIORITY

TO : ^{SEC GEN}
BUNCHE, NEW YORK

FROM : LINNER, LEOPOLDVILLE

DATE : 11 January 1962

NO. : L- 97

1 li

SECRET

Reference our L-84,85.

1. Hsu and Verbrugghe leaving for Eville 11 January to interrogate personnel apprehended and kept in Eville on suspicion of activities falling under Secco resolutions. Eville Civilian Representative and Katanga Command have been requested to provide them all necessary facilities.
2. Interrogators feel certain points in statements Jacoby and Bellendorf need checking, which can only be done Eville. Findings and recommendations concerning these two cases will thereafter be sent soonest.

ZM/mm

ZM

OUTGOING CODE

ROUTINE

OK
B. Mar

To : SECGEN, New Ygrk
From : LINNER, Leopoldville
Date : 10 January 1962
No. : L- 96

[Signature]

Following from Dumontet: (Elleo 48):

Quote. 1) Hoffacker ~~estimer~~ et moi-même avons pris mesures d'accord avec Munongo pour prélever approximativement 80 tonnes de la réserve du Vieux Musée pour faire face à besoins immédiats des réfugiés.

2) Rendez-vous ce matin avec Munongo et Chef Police en vue renforcer mesures pour assurer ~~un~~ ordre et sécurité Eville tout à fait insuffisants jusqu'ici.

3) Van Roey, Banque Nationale, par truchement Consul France, a demandé entretien avec moi. Dois le rencontrer jeudi matin 11 Janvier. Muni des questions préparées par Frasca j'espère préparer utile prochaine rencontre Frasca-Van ~~Roey~~ Roey.

4) Munongo invite par Colonel Maitra hier soir ~~96196222~~ est venu accompagné par Kibwe et Kimba. Après laborieuses et très cordiales conversations entre officiers Ghurkas et Ministres Katangais qui goûtaient probablement pour première fois à nourriture indienne, Colonel Maitra remit à Munongo sa voiture Chevrolet saisie au cours événements Décembre. Réception était agrémentée musique Ghurkas, juste avant départ hôtes et invités bras dessus bras dessous esquissèrent dans jardin pas de danse probablement inconnu aux deux parties. Remarques de Munongo à moi-même se référant à changement atmosphère illustré par cette rencontre "vraiment, Mr Dumontet la politique n'est que l'art du possible" et à Maitra que de malentendus et malheurs seraient évités si contacts étaient ainsi ~~E~~ établis à échelon supérieur. Unquote.

OUTGOING CODE

OK
Marey

TO : SECGEN, NEW YORK
FROM : LINNER, LEOPOLDVILLE
DATE : 10 January 1962
NO. : L- 95

Poujoulat

1. Further our L-60, meeting Adoula/Claeys, after several postponements, took place evening 8 January. According to ONUC officer present during meeting Adoula agreed with Claeys that latter should go back to Manono, although Adoula said Claeys was free to go where he wished. In view my letter to Adoula, paragraph 3, and special circumstances case (Claeys arrested on orders Shabani), ONUC officer was instructed to ask Adoula confirm his intentions in writing, which he promised to do before 10 am, 9 January. Evening 9 January Marcella reminded Sendwe of promised confirmation, which latter assured would be sent soonest.
2. In telephone conversation Adoula/Poujoulat today, former confirmed Claeys should be set free forthwith, and he was released this afternoon. Poujoulat reiterated offer to Adoula to provide Claeys with transportation Manono via Albertville in case latter decided to return to Manono. Onckelinck, Belgian Embassy, also informed of release Claeys and availability UN plane leaving 13 January for Albertville to transport him back to Manono. Onckelinck gave us to understand that Claeys' intention was to return directly to Belgium. Both Claeys and Onckelinck were informed our belief Prime Minister was under impression Claeys would return Manono, but that this was matter to be resolved between Claeys, Belgian Embassy and Prime Minister.
3. Claeys expressed warm appreciation for good treatment and protection received from UN, and said he would convey his appreciation to his government.

ZM/mme

ZM

OUTGOING CLEAR

1962 JAN 10 PM 5:39

PRIORITY

O.N.U.C.

LEOPOLDVILLE

10 January 1962

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L- 94

SEC GEN from LINNER.



Further L-59 following received today from our Representative in Albertville:

Quote. Although authorization was granted for Geomines aircraft to land at Manono ever since 6 January and repeated on every successive day, no aircraft so far has left Usumbura carrying food supplies to Manono. Four women in Manono only, havenot been able to evacuate them. Last night 9 January Geomines Representative at Usumbura claimed that instructions from Leo forbid them to land in Manono. This news came to my attention through CFL Albertville and a local message from Manono by Col. Alemu. Immediately have instructed to disregard such information and notified Usumbura and Manono that aircraft should be sent as previously scheduled for today 10 January. Unquote.

I have informed Belgian Embassy here of above and they have promised to take up this immediately with Usumbura, via Brussels. Incidentally you should know contents of my L-59 was brought to their attention the day it was sent to you.

JP:ln

10 January 1962

OUTGOING CLEAR

PRIORITY

LEOPOLDVILLE
10 JANUARY 62

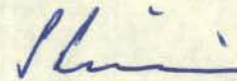
1962 JAN 10 PM 5:40

O.N.U.C.

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L- 93

SEC GEN FROM LINNER



1. In a radio broadcast the National Congolese Station in Léo stated that :
Quote ... Profitant de la trêve des opérations des Nations Unies au Katanga, les agences de recrutement des mercenaires à l'étranger pour le compte de Tshombé redoublent d'activité ... nous avons d'étonnantes précisions sur le bureau de Toulouse où le correspondant de l'AFP déclare que le Chef du Bureau du Recrutement situé dans la chambre N° 7 de l'Hôtel Terminus est un ancien Lieutenant du 9ième Régiment de Chasseurs parachutistes nommé Paul Rogagnol. Les nouvelles recrues reçoivent des primes ~~maximales~~ d'engagement de six mois ... des aventuriers font la queue devant la porte de la chambre N° 7 et il en est ainsi depuis trois semaines ... NF 1000 est la somme allouée à chaque nouveau mercenaire et selon l'AFP c'est un industriel Belge de Namur habitant 3 Rue de Chapelier qui ^{l'argent} apporte chaque semaine à Toulouse; il a ainsi apporté plus de NF 400,000 ... en trois semaines 80 français, pour la plupart d'anciens sous-officiers, sont passés par ce bureau et devaient gagner le fief de M. Tshombé par la Rhodésie via Paris. Le 19 décembre, le premier convoi comprenait 11 mercenaires - radios et mécaniciens; le 27 décembre ils étaient 12 : six combattants et six techniciens. Hier encore 35 sont arrivés à Brazza ... Il n'y a pas qu'au Katanga où s'en vont les mercenaires: on en signale également à la frontière entre le Soudan et la Province Orientale. En effet selon l'ACP les autorités de Jauba, dans une lettre adressée aux autorités congolaises, signalent l'apparition de 1.200 mercenaires à cette frontière ...
Unquote.

2. Rogagnol is most probably same as ROPAGNOL, Paul reported in our A-1929, 1932 and 1952. Also included under N° 141 of the Note Verbale issued under N° 2444 of 13/12/61.

JP/SG

cc: Force Armée.

OK for

OUTGOING CODE

ROUTINE

To : SECGEN, New York

From : LINNER, Leopoldville

Mimi

Date : 10 January 1962

No. : L- **92**

Your 173. ^{*Have*} raised matter with Adoula ~~yesterday~~. He was first rather reluctant about the idea but at the end of the conversation seemed to swing around to a more positive attitude. After consultation with his Cabinet he will give me a definite answer.

SL/cc

OUTGOING CODE

PRIORITY

LEOPOLDVILLE

9 January 1962

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L- 89 - 90 - 91

SECRETARY GENERAL from LINNER

Some time ago the US Ambassador presented me with a series of questions, the answers to which are to be transmitted to the State Department, and I have^d agreed with Ivan Smith that he would study and provide the required information.

I have now received Ivan Smith's statement which covers some of the questions; for the others the information has been obtained either from our people in Elisabethville, or directly here.

Before handing over this document to the American Ambassador *Force Commander* and I should like to have your concurrence.

The questions and related answers are given here below:

Question 1) What are casualty figures?

- a) European civilians, wounded and dead.
- b) Katangan civilians, wounded and dead.
- c) Katangan armed forces, African and Europeans, wounded and dead.
- d) UN wounded and dead.

REPLY: Still awaiting details from Elisabethville.

..... 2/

Question 2) What measures were taken to guard against civilian casualties, such as limiting actions to military objectives?


REPLY: Strictest measures taken to guard against civilian casualties. Mercenary-led policy was to encourage house to house fighting within Elisabethville. In interest of civilian population; ONUC strategy was avoiding fullest extent possible fighting in town itself and UN Battalions instead worked around perimeter. However Katangese used extensive mortar fire and based mobile mortars not only within Elisabethville but very often locations where civilian population offered Katangese a shield against counterfire. On many occasions ONUC was forced to hazard its own personnel when many Katangese mortars could not be silenced by return fire because ONU knew them to be located in residential area and other areas containing civilian refugees. Strict orders to limit ONUC actions to military objectives but unfortunately tactics employed by Katangese involved use of civilian houses for heavy and light arms firing, use of factory installations for action against ONUC, use of Church Tower as military observation post by Katangese and use of two medium machine guns from Union Minière Hospital. Plea was made to International Red Cross to appeal to Katangese to remove military weapons from the hospital. 24 hours later fire on ONUC from the hospital continued and action had to be taken.

Question 3) Is it true that hospitals and churches were hit by UN fire? What is explanation if allegations true or what is evidence to show they false?

REPLY: As seen above Union Minière Hospital came within military bounds. Unfortunately, African Hospital was hit by ONUC mortar fire on two occasions during the attack on the Katangese Military Encampment, Massart. The hospital adjoined the Military Camp and in a slightly extended line of fire. The other hospital hit was at Shinkolobwe. Cannon fire from a jet fighter broke through wall of hospital ward. Much publicized but most stories neglected fact this hospital within compound of the military encampment under attack. The church used as an observation post at Eville was slightly damaged but ONUC has no knowledge of damage done to any other churches or hospitals.

Question 4) What industrial and commercial facilities were destroyed? Has value of damage been estimated or any inventory of losses been drawn up? What were circumstances of such destruction?

REPLY: The only industrial or commercial facilities damaged were those used as bases for military offensive. The Union Minière industrial installations at Eville were used as a redoubt in last stages of fighting on outskirts of Eville. Slag heap one of highest points outside city for military purposes was being used by the Katangese for attacks on the Ethiopians. From the Union Minière installations Bofors 40MM guns, 3 or perhaps 4, were being used against Ethiopians and factory buildings used as bases machine gun fire. Union Minière and the Katangese Authorities were given a clear 48 hours warning that unless military action against ONUC from that area was brought to an end it would be necessary, for the protection of ONUC personnel, to take action to neutralize it. Damage to installations or suspension of industrial activities must be regarded as very slight indeed. The New York Times, January 4, quotes a spokesman of Union Minière in Brussels as saying that damage to the copper electrolyzing at Kolwezi had been repaired last week and operations resumed. It goes on to say that the Union Minière which quote pulled its copper quotations off the world market December 12 and stopped taking new orders unquote is now quoting copper again at the same prices posted on December 12. The ONUC civilian and military personnel at Katanga, cooperated fully with industrial representatives including Union Minière the railway company, BCK, and the affiliate companies covering essential services to assist towards restoration of full services and production as quickly as possible. ~~UNICEF~~ United Nations provided armed escorts for the workers to restore rail traffic and essential services and made arrangements to safeguard the convoy of materials needed to ensure continuity of industrial production.

 Question 5) Was any provision made for evacuating civilians from area of fighting or warning them away? Were any provisions made for caring for civilian casualties

that might occur during action or any arrangements made for sheltering, feeding, and caring for civilians?

REPLY: By arrangement with the Consuls and Katangese Authorities United Nations for their part guaranteed safe passage of trains and other vehicles evacuating civilians from Eville. In addition ONUC Army Units actually convoyed families from areas in which fighting occurred. The United Nations gave armed escorts to first Red Cross Convoys into areas that had been isolated from supplies on account of the fighting.

1-90
Question 6) What are facts on reports of murder, looting and rape of civilians during and after fighting? Persistent reports have laid heavy responsibility on Ethiopians for such crimes. What measures have been taken to investigate and punish offenders? Why have Ethiopians not been moved out of residential section in view adverse reports?

REPLY: When stories began to circulate alleging looting and rape by ONUC Forces, special measures were taken to investigate and to punish offenders. Strict orders were issued to all Battallions repeating that no civilian house was to be entered and no civilian apprehended unless solid reasons to suspect the house and occupants as having taken offensive action against ONUC Forces. In the first two or three days of operation UN soldiers were brought under very heavy fire from civilian residences and often from people in civilian dress. In addition the Katangese and local Europeans illegally used the Red Cross symbol on vehicles for military purposes to such an extent that the International Red Cross was obliged to issue warnings on the Katanga Radio. Soldiers trained to expect that military operations could involve them only against military personnel in uniform therefore firing by mercenaries and some local residents in civilian

dress and use of houses and Red Cross vehicles for offensive attacks created deep and dangerous uncertainty. New Command arrangements were made to brief and control all troops in these unusual conditions. Joint patrols consisting of military personnel of all nationalities involved were sent out. Within four days the situation brought under effective control. However at that time some thousands of Africans had, on basis of tribal warfare, been driven from their Communes by Katangese Gendarmes. They filtered into town and along the fringes. Concurrently many European families on account of disturbed conditions had evacuated their homes. Many of the Africans began to enter empty homes and to loot them. Incorrectly and often for propaganda reasons such looting was charged to ONUC Forces. Orders to ONUC Troops are clear. If found guilty of entering houses without reason or looting or apprehending civilians unjustifiably, they are to be punished accordingly. Two cases of rape appear to be substantial. ONUC sought assistance of the victims and of the Red Cross to identify the guilty who will be court martialed if discovered. Two other charges of rape appear to be less substantial, but are also under investigation. It has been asked why ONUC Troops alleged to have been most involved in damage and looting have not been moved from residential areas. The fact is that all ONUC Troops are ~~heavily~~ deployed on the very outskirts of Elisabethville where of course many houses are to be found but the centre of the City containing greatest number of residences has not been occupied by ONUC Forces.

L-91
Question 7) What heavy equipment did UN employ? Numbers and types of armored vehicles used? Numbers and types of weapons used other than small arms.

REPLY: UN employed 4 ~~Bushmaster anti-aircraft missiles~~ Daimler armoured cars mounting 2 pounder guns and 8 ferrets mounting .30 inch machine guns, 8 Swedish

armoured personnel carriers mounting twin 303/.30 machine guns and 5 Irish armoured cars. Battalion heavy weapons included 3 inch 81 MM mortars and 106 RCL guns.

Question 8) Are there any figures on mortar rounds fired? On number of rockets and cannon rounds fired by aircraft?

REPLY: There are no figures available on mortar rounds fired. As regards firing by UN aircraft the following were utilized:

- a) 165 rounds of 12.5 MM
- b) 31,892 " " 20 MM
- c) 43 15 Ctm rockets
- d) 82 7.5 " "

C-91
Question 9) Were any bombs dropped? The term "bombing" has been used very frequently and has reinforced impression that UN planes dropped bombs.

REPLY: No bombs were dropped. Aircraft used cannon and in ^{some} ~~a few~~ cases rockets.

Question 10) How many Katangans (including mercenaries) did UN take prisoners? Where are they held?

REPLY: a) Gendarmerie: TOTAL 54. (44 at Elisabethville; 10 at Manono. Of these, 26 released in Elisabethville).

b) Other Katangese: TOTAL 62. (53 heavily armed persons presumed to be Katanga Police, apprehended while trying to "reoccupy the Police Station" on 22 December - later released on 28 December; 9 others: 5 civilians and 4 Police arrested at Manono. The civilians subsequently released, the Police still held.)

c) Non-Congolese personnel (mercenaries) taken prisoners by UN: TOTAL 31. (28 civilians suspected of military activities; 2 gendarmes; 1 Police Official. All arrested in Elisabethville. Of these, 18 released in Elisabethville, one still held in Elisabethville, 12 sent to Leopoldville for interrogation, of whom one has been subsequently released).

Question 11) How many UN personnel are missing or known to be prisoners?
Where are they held?

REPLY: a) Held prisoners: TOTAL 19. (11 Swedes, 2 Norwegians, 2 Irishmen,
another group of 4 Swedes.

b) Subsequently released: 4 Swedes.

c) Missing: 1 Indian

UN prisoners held at Kipushi.

Question 12) Does UN have current order of battle information on Katangan
forces? Is there any substance to reports they regrouping in Jadotville or
Kolwezi areas?

REPLY: The recent operations were forced upon ONUC by the kidnapping and murder
of its personnel at road blocks. Freedom of movement had to be restored and
ONUC personnel had to be protected. The military operations that had to be
undertaken by ONUC were essentially defensive action against snipers and to
counter heavy fire against ONUC positions. The aim of the operations was not
to quote conquer Elisabethville unquote or to quote influence political results
unquote. When freedom of movement was restored ONUC traffic resumed took no
action against Katangese Military or Civilian unless offensive action was taken
by them. Consequently no attempts were made by ONUC to prevent peaceful
withdrawal of Katangese Forces who wished to leave the area of fighting, even
when they were taking military material with them. Many of them have re-
grouped at Jadotville, Kolwezi and Kipushi.

Question 13) Has UN taken any mercenaries prisoner? What does interrogation
of them reveal as to means of recruitment, mode of travel to Katanga, payment,
orders, etc.

REPLY: At present a total of 12 persons (11 in Leopoldville, 1 in Elisabethville).
Of these, 9 are civilians, 2 military officers and 1 police officer. Interrog-

ations are still in progress. Further information will only be available once interrogations have been completed.

Question 14) Did UN capture any important pieces of military equipment from Katangans, such as vehicles or ordnance? Can origin such equipment be determined?

REPLY: ONUC destroyed and captured three armoured cars belonging to the Katangese. Two of these were bulldozers converted for military purposes by coating them with armour plates and concrete walls. In the Union Minière Factory area the Ethiopians captured a Bofors 40 MM gun which had been firing on their position. Plates indicated that in 1941 it belonged to the UK Government. Boxes of ammunition were also captured in the Union Minière Factory area including 3 inch mortars.

*Force Commander has seen the above
and has no comments.*

cc Force Commander

JP:ln

9 January 1962

OUTGOING CLEAR

PRIORITY

1962 JAN 10 PM 5:39

LEOPOLDVILLE
10 January 1962

O.N.U.C.

UNATIONS NEWYORK

L-

88

SEC GEN from LINNER

Kimba

AFP reports to-day:

"Des plans ont été élaborés afin de placer le Congo sous tutelle politique et économique pendant 25 ans, a déclaré hier soir à la presse M. Kimba, Ministre des Affaires étrangères du Katanga. En aucune circonstance, a ~~déclaré~~ ajouté M. Kimba, le Katanga n'acceptera cette solution.

"Selon le Ministre, cette tutelle serait exercée par un Conseil où seraient représentées les Puissances directement intéressées au Congo ^{ainsi} ~~ainsi~~ que les pays voisins. Les Etats-Unis et l'ONU y joueraient un rôle prédominant. Ce Conseil formerait des administrateurs et contrôlerait l'économie du pays. L'armée congolaise serait intégrée dans les forces des Nations Unies.

"M. Kimba qui est rentré samedi dernier d'un séjour en Europe a laissé entendre qu'il avait eu connaissance de ce projet au cours de son voyage."

SL/cc

OUTGOING CODE

PRIORITY

SECRET

To : SECGEN, New York
From : LINNER, Leopoldville
Date : 10 January 1962
No. : L- ~~85~~ 87

Longpaulak

Following from Packham: (289):

Quote. Gendarmes driving in jeep fired four bursts from light automatic weapons in various parts of Luluabourg yesterday 9 January shortly after 7 P.M. UN mobile military patrols immediately went to areas concerned and nobody has been hurt. Assistant Commissaire and Colonel Ndjoku have been urged to make every effort to apprehend those responsible and make examples of them. Unquote.

cc Force Commander

JP:ln

10 January 1962

OUTGOING CODE

IMMEDIATE

To : SECGEN, New York
From : LINNER, Leopoldville
Date : 10 January 1962
No. : L- 86

Lin
SECRET

Following from Englund (1424):

- Quote. 1. Gizenga issued yesterday an order for the arrest of Lundulla and the Kindu Commission. This was confirmed to Anany by Gendarmerie Officer and it was also confirmed by Masudi, Chef de Sûreté. No action was taken as the Gendarmerie Officers apparently hesitated to act against Lundulla and the Commission.
2. We have arranged for reinforced MP patrols in town tonight and they will particularly keep an eye on the hotel where the Congolese Members of the Commission live.
3. Lundulla summoned Officers of his army yesterday to a meeting and told them that the only legal central authority was the Adoula Government. He told the Officers that anyone who collaborated or took orders from Gizenga should be expelled from the Army.
4. Gizenga has desired to leave for Kindu but has been prevented from doing so by Lundulla.
5. Just now Lundulla asked for our help with reinforced MP patrols in Stan in case Gizenga wanted to leave or provoke troubles in town.
6. Bocheley Davidson who has been here for a month wants to go to the Interior to start a propaganda campaign for Gizenga. He has been prevented from going by Lundulla.

SECRET

- 2 -

7. Lundulla has further told us that Gizenga has received telegram from Adoula giving him 48 hours to leave for Leo. We presume this refers to the Parliament Vote Against Gizenga according to which Gizenga was given 48 hours to go to Leo. Unquote.

I have informed Adoula of above.

cc Force Commander

 P:ln

9 January 1962