

SUBJECT FILE

KARIANGA (GENERAL) FC/KAT

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS

06/08/1960 - 15/02/1962

1/2

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES 5-0788

BOX 4

FILE 1

ACC. DAG 13/1.6.5.0.1

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No. 1363/ 1257 /62.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Congo present its compliments to the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC, Leopoldville, and has the honour to inform him that it has upon request authorized the following representatives of the Company SARMA-CONGO to travel to North Katanga by a CESSNA type aircraft chartered by SARMA-CONGO:

† Mr. P. JUNGERS, Managing Director of SARMA-CONGO - identity card No. 11259 vol 75 folio 197 issued at Leopoldville on 22 December 1955 - passport No. 3233.61.-

† Mr. H. BOLLE, Assistant Managing Director of SARMA-CONGO - identity card No. 6810 vol 65 folio 130 issued at Leopoldville on 2 July 1954 passport No. 168.618.-

Mr. F. MORI, Assistant Managing Director of the Société d'Elevage Société Jean Van Gysel, (stock breeding company) now at the stock farm.

The mission intends to go to Albertville Kamipini - Pepa - Luishi - Elisabethville on the return journey, leaving Usumbura on 16 February 1962.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Congo takes this opportunity etc....

Leopoldville 15 February 1962.

20/ AVILLE

21/ EVILLE.

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GEOMINES

Cie GÉOLOGIQUE ET MINÈRE
DES INGÉNIEURS ET INDUSTRIELS BELGES

SOCIÉTÉ PAR ACTIONS A RESPONSABILITÉ LIMITÉE
REG. COMMERCE ELISABETHVILLE N° 1409

MINES ET FONDERIE D'ÉTAIN
MANONO

KATANGA — (CONGO BELGE)

Manono, le 9 Février 1962.-

AVION

JH/BL/591/62.-

A Monsieur le Commandant Suprême
des Forces de l'O.N.U.

au Congo.-

Monsieur le Commandant,

Je remercie le Colonel ALEMU et le 25^e bataillon des Forces Ethiopiennes en mon nom et au nom du personnel de la compagnie Géomines, pour l'aide importante qu'ils nous ont apportés.

Lors des jours difficiles qui ont suivi la fin des combats, ils nous ont fourni les vivres (farine, pomme de terre etc) qui nous étaient indispensables en attendant le rétablissement des liaisons aériennes avec Usumbura.

Pour le rétablissement de cette liaison et pour l'évacuation du personnel devant partir en congé fin de terme, l'intervention énergique et positive du Colonel ALEMU a permis de recevoir rapidement les autorisations nécessaires.

Lorsqu'il s'est agi de reprendre les travaux d'exploitation de la compagnie et par le fait même d'assurer la reprise économique à Manono, sa manière directe de traiter les choses a permis d'écarter tous les obstacles.

Grâce à son intervention, un des agents de la compagnie a pu se rendre à Albertville et à Elisabethville et recevoir des autorités O.N.U. une aide réellement efficace pour résoudre les problèmes qui nous intéressent. Le Colonel ALEMU est également intervenu efficacement dans l'évacuation des étain et tantalite se trouvant depuis 1 an à Kabalo et Albertville.

Pour l'acheminement du courrier, tant à l'aller qu'au retour le Colonel ALEMU a mis au point un processus qui nous met à l'abri des tracasseries de l'autorité locale et accélère les opérations.

Enfin et ceci est extrêmement important, le 25^{ème} bataillon maintient à Manono et dans la région, un atmosphère de paix, favorable à la reprise du travail à la Compagnie.

Pour toutes ces raisons, je vous demande de maintenir les Forces Ethiopiennes à Manono et si possible, après son congé, de nous y renvoyer le Colonel ALEMU.

Je vous prie de croire Monsieur le Commandant, en l'assurance de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

pour la Cie GÉOMINES S.C.R.L.



JP:ln

6 Février 1962

Monsieur le Président,

Le Commandant de la Force des Nations Unies au Congo m'a transmis copie de la lettre référence JK/EZ/233.714 que vous avez adressée au Vice-Premier Ministre du Gouvernement Central en date du 31 Janvier 1962 se rapportant à la réouverture de l'escale de Manono au trafic régulier Airoongo.

Je note au premier paragraphe de votre lettre précitée que les autorités militaires de l'ONU à Manono n'avaient reçu aucune instruction pour l'exploitation commerciale de lignes régulières Airoongo à cette escale, et qu'elles en ont ainsi avisé vos représentants le 26 Janvier 1962. A cet effet, j'aimerais attirer votre attention sur la lettre que nous a écrite Monsieur Maus, Directeur Régional de la Sabena, sous la référence JM/NLV/228/ONU le 31 Janvier dans laquelle il nous était demandé d'accorder l'autorisation nécessaire aux avions réguliers d'Airoongo pour qu'ils reprennent la desserte de la ligne Usumbura-Albertville-Manono. Ce même jour j'ai avisé Monsieur Maus de ce que la Mission des Nations Unies au Congo n'avait aucune objection à ce que la Compagnie Airoongo entreprenne des vols réguliers sur ce trajet, l'ONUC se réservant simplement le droit d'inspecter leurs avions et leurs chargements tant à Albertville qu'à Manono. Des instructions dans ce sens furent données les 1 et 2 Février 1962 à nos représentants dans la province du Katanga, le premier vol devant avoir lieu le lundi 5 Février 1962, comme indiqué par Monsieur Maus dans sa lettre du 31 Janvier.

Je vous serais reconnaissant, Monsieur le Président, de bien vouloir me faire connaître si le vol qui devait avoir lieu à cette date a rencontré, d'une manière quelconque, des difficultés de la part des autorités militaires de l'ONUC.

..... 2/

Afin d'éviter tout malentendu j'adresse une copie de cette lettre à Monsieur Sendwe ainsi qu'à Monsieur Maus.

Veuillez croire, Monsieur le Président, à l'expression de ma haute considération.

Sture Linnér
Chargé de la Mission
des Nations Unies au Congo

Monsieur H. Sangara,
Président de la Compagnie Aircongo,
Boite Postale 10120,
LÉOPOLDVILLE.

Copie pour Monsieur Jason Sendwe, Vice-Premier Ministre, Léopoldville
Monsieur J. Maus, SABENA.

Force Commander. ✓

~~23~~

78
1962 FEB 3 PM 12:45
O.N.U.C.

RECEIVED
1962 FEB -

UC078CUE 23

SS CUA

DE CUE 23/03

FM HQ KAT COMB ELISABETHVILLE

TO ONUC LEO

BT

UNCLAS O 2301 IN CONTINUATION OF OUR O 2371 OF 31 JAN. FOUR WAGONS
INSPECTED. FOLLOWING MAJOR PARTS RECOGNISED. ONE PORT WING OF
HARVARD TRAINER. 1 PORT FLAP OF DC 4. 3 ELEVATORS OF MEDIUM
SIZE AC AS DC 4. LARGE NO OF WING FUEL TANKS AND EXHAUST STACKS.
OTHER SMALL PARTS INCL FUEL HOSEING ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES FOR AC AND
BATTERIES

BT

CFN O 2301 O 2371 31 4 3 4

03/10302 FEB CUE

031845

4500

16

4

NNNN

No. 5010/2/Pers.

3 February 1962

To: Secretary-General, New York

From: Force Commander - ONUC

Subject: Casualties - Katanga, December 1961

Having completed a careful check of records and signals, the following is a consolidated roll of all casualties suffered by United Nations troops during operations in Katanga last December:-

I. KILLED

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
a. <u>Indian:</u>	5435958	RFN	Naran Bahadur Gurung
	8497	Capt.	G. S. Salaria
	5333223	L/Nk	Ran Bahadur Gurung
	5033248	RFN	Shamsher Bahadur Thapa
	5033249	RFN	Padam Bahadur Thapa
	5032121	L/Nk	Indar Singh Thapa
	5234187	RFN	Ran Bahadur Gurung

Total: 7

b. <u>Swedish</u>	3412	PTE	Hallstroem
	541948	I/Lt	B.O.M. Syndstrand
	21201	Cpl.	S. I. Nilsson
	4488	Pte.	Lars Oehberg

Total: 4

c. <u>Irish</u>	810568	Cpl.	M. Fallon
	87410	Sgt.	P. Mulcahy
	7776	Lt.	P. Riordan
	812054	Pte.	A. Wickham
	87602	Pte.	J. Geoghegan

Total: 5

d. <u>Ethiopian</u>	46775	Pte.	Chanaw Bisrat
	38696	Pte.	Tesfaye Dubale
	39009	I/Lt.	Mekuria Debela
	39269	Pte.	Demewoze Ferede
	39196	Pte.	Ali Gamza
	39332	Pte.	Teferedega Achenafi

I. KILLED (continued)

d. Ethiopian (continued)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
39274	Pte.	W/Mariam Beyene
39023	L/Cpl.	G/Mariam Welde
39193	Cpl.	Kassa Bizunh
<u>Total:</u>		<u>9</u>

2. WOUNDED

a. <u>Swedish</u>	3311	Capt.	G. Carlstrand
	1040	Sgt.	Ove Rudstrom
	445447	W/O	A.B.R. Einar
	3450	Sgt.	Holmburg
	3332	Pte.	A. Adolfsson
	3283	Pte.	Sune Radlund
	3168	Lt.	S. V. Bayer
	16220	Lt.	Maag
	4593	W/O	L. Persson
	4399	Pte.	L. Larsson
	1293	Pte.	O. Erikson
	4185	Pte.	Erik Johansson
	4302	Sgt.	L. J. Karlsson
	380915	Pte.	R. Knutson
	4278	Pte.	R. Erikson

Swedish wounded but not previously reported

	4376	Pte.	S. I. Nilsson
	4468	Pte.	S. Haraldsson
	4521	Pte.	Arne Ehn
	4342	Pte.	Lars Schodin
	4363	Pte.	B. L. Anderson
	4364	Pte.	U. Isaksson
	4382	Pte.	U. Gunnarsson
	3225	Pte.	A. Ahstrom

Total: 23

b. <u>Irish</u>	810384	Pte.	J. Roche
	7422	Capt.	R. McCorley
	809377	Pte.	J. Redmond
	80811	Pte.	P. Gilraine
	808571	Pte.	M. MacMullan
	87182	Sgt.	P. Norris
	807525	Cpl.	C. Brannigan
	810559	Pte.	T. MacDonagh
	4773	Comdt.	P. Cahalane
	7679	Lt.	W. Kiely
	804788	Cpl.	A. Sheridan

2. WOUNDED (continued)

b. Irish (continued)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
94029	Cpl.	T. Gorman
805116	Pte.	F. Kelly
92893	Pte.	T. Fitzmaurice
804680	Cpl.	J. Hanley
807229	Sgt.	J. Fitzpatrick
811069	Pte.	J. Smith
806181	Tpr.	O. Fergus
810490	Pte.	J. Desmond
808360	Pte.	J. Sheridan
806540	Pte.	A. Woodcock
811249	Pte.	A. Confrey
6322	Capt.	R. McIntyre
200608	Pte.	J. Dunne
6626	Capt.	H. Agnew
807341	Tpr.	M. Kenny
803032	Pte.	W. Marsh
808720	Cpl.	P. Grogan
811308	Pte.	J. Kelly
810992	Pte.	M. Raftery
800957	Pte.	J. Francis
811406	Pte.	R. O. Flynn
809771	Pte.	J. Scally

Total: 33

c. Indian

12069	2/Lt.	V. B. Khanduri
61779	Sub.	Sattajit Pun
5234370	RFN	Bahadur Rana
5029546	L/NK	Bhagilal Bura
5033502	RFN	Jas Bahadur Gurung
5429621	NK	Bir Bahadur Gurung
5033376	RFN	Thoman Singh Thapa
5736673	RFN	Purna Bahadur Rana
5328491	NK	Bir Bahadur Rai
5033372	RFN	Hitman Gurung
5829790	Pte.	Sant Lall
5434481	L/Cpl	Deb Bahadur Thapa
5734559	RFN	Jas Bahadur Gurung
5234463	RFN	Nar Bahadur Pun
5434938	RFN	Tul Bahadur Pun
5735707	RFN	Padam Bahadur Tamang
5737386	RFN	Tek Bahadur Gurung
5434143	L/NK	Jas Bahadur Gurung
5435572	L/NK	Sirilal Ghale
5234076	RFN	Krishna Bahadur Thapa
5033312	RFN	Tejnarayan Niwar
5233612	RFN	Kharka Bahadur Gurung
5736941	RFN NA	Narandatta Rana
5033481	RFN	Prem Bahadur Thapa

2. WOUNDED (continued)

c. Indian (continued)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
5233138	RFN	Balbir Thapa
5328737	NK	Karna Bahadur Thapa
523865	L/MR	Budhe Bahadur Gurung
5233136	RFN	Sher Bahadur Thapa
3132777	HAV	Lakpath Singh
11375	Capt.	Sikand
3930450	Pte.	Chuni Lal
5033347	Pte.	Dhan Bahadur Rana
5033110	RFN	Jang Bahadur Karki
5031091	HAV	Bhakta Bahadur Bura

Total: 34

d. Ethiopian

8137	Capt.	B. Solomon
280496	Pte.	Gebree Tesemai
290891	Pte.	Zegeye Gufsa
39128	Cpl.	Hakrpen

Names incorrectly reported in earlier signals

310585	Pte.	Mengesha Lema
39431	Pte.	Wari Sibilu

Wounded Ethiopians not previously recorded

280261	Cpl.	Gibre/M
150274	Cpl.	Aregay Zelelew
290227	L/Cpl.	Adugna Gonfa
320231	Pte.	Haile/M Worke
300083	Cpl.	Mekonen Neguse
280251	Cpl.	Tekelu Gebru
171214	L/Cpl.	Mekenon Dano
290414	Pte.	Bisrat Bishu
320362	Pte.	Kurara Lema
171373	Sgt.	Ababe Doyo
171595	Pte.	Norkiye Merasha
300405	Pte.	Abera Gebra
151038	Pte.	Molalign Setotan
150899	Pte.	Derso Belete
290487	Pte.	Ashagre Mulat
042150	Pte.	Tefera Miseker
190829	Pte.	G/Hynot Tesfaye
38379	Pte.	Demeke Dinku
340777	Cpl.	Metekia Birara
28083	Pte.	Meles Qunisil
370104	Pte.	Tsegayie Barhane
150534	Pte.	Alenmu Abreha

Total: 28

2. WOUNDED (continued)

e. Malayan

<u>NO.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
200006	Major	L. S. Gill
201515	Cpl.	Mohd Bin Sallen

Total: 2

3. PRISONERS

The following were reported missing. It was later reported that they were prisoners. They were released on 15 January 1962.

a. Swedish

Major	K. G. Hassesstroem
Capt.	E. Modig
Lt.	E. Sandstroem
Sgt.	E. Wastin
Pte.	E. Lindblad
Sgt.	E. Brage
Sgt.	Hultberg
Lt.	Hedenskog
Sgt.	Gustavsson
Cpl.	A. Feldt
Pte.	Karlstroem

Total: 11

b. Norwegian

2/Lt.	Fredrickson
Sgt.	Skarat

Total: 2

c. Irish

Pte.	J. Moffatt
Pte.	J. Robinson

Total: 2

d. Ethiopian

Pte.	Abegaz Yemer (taken prisoner on 14 Jan. 1962 and released on 15 Jan. 1962)
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Total: 1

4. MISSING PRESUMED DEAD

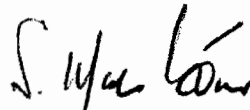
Major	Ajeet Singh (India)
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Total: 1

5. TOTALS

Killed..... 25
Wounded.....120
Prisoners (now released)... 16
Missing Presumed Dead..... 1

6. In many cases the injuries were not serious and after treatment in the Units the men returned to battle. This explains the number of names now listed as "Not Previously Reported".



(S. MacEoin) Lt. Gen.

SECRET

HQ 3 NIGERIAN BRIGADE
LULUABOURG

25 January 1962

Report on a visit to Kongolo in Katanga

Province on 23 January 1962 by Major R. G. Lawson, RTKS

GENERAL

1. I visited Kongolo at 1300 hours bravo time on 23 January 1962.

My report is laid out in seven sections:

PART ONE: is an account of the events that occurred in Kongolo from 29 December to 1 January 1962.

This account is based upon my discussions with the following people: 3 Congolese priests, 2 Congolese nuns and Père Jules Darmont, the sole surviving European in Kongolo.

PART TWO: gives the present situation in Kongolo, with particular emphasis on the military position.

PART THREE: is a description of the method by which I evacuated Père Darmont from Kongolo.

PART FOUR: covers the additional information that I have obtained during the past two days; I have not had the opportunity of confirming this information.

PART FIVE: gives the names of those killed on 1 January 1962.

PART SIX: is a summary of PARTS ONE, TWO, and FOUR.

PART SEVEN: sets forth the recommendations which I would like to put forward, based upon the general impression that I have gained during the past two days.

SECRET

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PART ONE: (Events 29 December - 1 January 1962)29 December 1961

2. On 29 December the ANC troops from Stanleyville approached the outskirts of Kongolo. At that time the town was occupied by the normal civilian population and some 1,800 troops of the Katangese Gendarmerie. The ANC Stanleyville did not make a direct attack on the town but bombarded it with mortar fire. This bombardment did little damage and caused few casualties. It continued spasmodically throughout the night of 29 to 30 December.

30 December 1961

3. On 30 December the Katangese Gendarmerie withdrew gradually from the town back to Kolwezi in Southern Katanga, but the ANC Stanleyville troops did not enter the town until 31 December. The ANC state that their own casualties were 4 killed and 4 wounded. During the period of the withdrawal of the Katangese Gendarmerie the various tribal groups within the town fought amongst themselves, as each tribal group blamed the other for having caused the arrival of the ANC Stanleyville Army. During this inter-tribal fighting, possibly up to 100 Congolese were killed.

31 December 1961

4. On 31 December the ANC Stanleyville troops entered the town and without any control whatsoever, started to pillage, loot and rape. The entire Congolese population except for the nuns and the seminarists in the mission fled from the town, across the railway bridge. By 12.30 hours the whole town was occupied by the ANC troops, with the exception of the mission. In the mission at that time were 19 Belgian fathers, one Dutch father, one Dutch brother, one French doctor and one Belgian trader, in addition to two

SECRET

...3..

or three Congolese fathers, some 30 Congolese nuns and some 50 Congolese seminarists. At 1430 hours, the ANC troops tried to arrest the Europeans in the mission but this was not accomplished at this time because of some disagreement amongst the various elements of the ANC troops themselves. However, at 17.30 hours the ANC troops returned to the mission and took everyone from it to the military camp. All the Europeans were placed in a row of cells and the Congolese were kept under guard in other buildings. Very little else happened that day except for individual acts of brutality by ANC soldiers against their prisoners. At midnight a lorry arrived outside the nuns' building and some ANC soldiers, who had made a bed in the back of the lorry, tried to drag the three senior nuns into this lorry in order to rape them. However, other ANC soldiers prevented this happening.

1 January 1962

5. On 1 January at 08.00 hours a small group of ANC soldiers, who had been drinking and smoking some drugged cigarettes, started the interrogation of the Europeans. During the interrogation all the Europeans were stripped naked and were beaten in front of the nuns and the seminarists before being put back into their cells.

At 09.30 hours one sous-officier and 4 ANC soldiers only, started to drag the European prisoners out of their cells. When the Europeans were 100 yards from the military camp they were shot down by only two of the four ANC soldiers, using machine-guns/or automatic rifles. After the Europeans were dead the ANC soldiers allowed the Balubakat Jeunesse members of the cartel to cut the bodies into small pieces and to transport the

pieces triumphantly to the river and throw them into the water.

Père Jules Darmont was in the last cell, and by the time it came to his turn to be taken out and shot, other ANC soldiers protected him by saying that they believed he knew where some of the white mercenaries were hidden and that they wanted to question him further.

At 14.00 hours Colonel Pakassa arrived from the North and came straight to the camp. He then prevented any further question of Père Darmont being shot and it was he, Colonel Pakassa, who, the following day, moved the father into better accommodation, and two days later put him back into the mission to live with the Congolese fathers. Colonel Pakassa also arranged for the release of all the sisters and the seminarists.

Responsibility

6. The direct responsibility for the deaths of the 22 Europeans killed was that of one sous-officier and 4 ANC soldiers. These five are known to the other ANC soldiers and are, I believe, even known to Colonel Pakassa and the present commander at Kongolo, Major Daba. It appears that Colonel Pakassa had sufficient authority over his troops to prevent the continuation of the murders, but that he did not have sufficient control over them to have risked taking any disciplinary action against the five culprits. Of the soldiers in Kongolo, I believe that a Sergeant Augustin, who is the wireless operator at the headquarters, is the most likely person to identify the culprits if he felt that he could have sufficient protection. To my mind, there is little doubt that as a result of the intensely strong anti-white feeling amongst the troops, anyone who identifies the culprits will be in danger of being killed by the remaining

troops. Although it is only a small element that was prepared to shoot the priests in Kongolo, the remainder were - and still are - greatly incensed against the Europeans. The Congolese fathers stated that they believed, from what they had been told by the ANC soldiers, that it was as a direct result of the anti-European pep-talk that the soldiers had been given by General Lundula that the atrocities occurred. These same priests further believe that there is a strong possibility of further massacres as the degree of control by the officers is very limited. Since 1 January, Père Darmont has never dared to leave the mission and numerous attempts have been made by the Balubakats and some sections of the ANC troops to remove him from the mission. It has only been because of Colonel Pakassa, Major Daba and the more reasonable sections of the troops that these extremist elements have failed to kill Père Darmont. Col. Pakassa is also reported to have saved the lives of three priests by taking them from Lubunda missionary where they had been wounded to Kasongo hospital. He has also given orders that if the missionaries and nuns who fled into the bush after the destruction of the mission at Sola, return, they must not be harmed.

False reports

7. When I first arrived in Kongolo, I was given the following false story by the ANC:

"The civilian population had fled from the town six months ago because of the atrocities carried out by the Katangese Gendarmerie. The Europeans had been killed by the retreating Katangese Gendarmerie on 30 December and it had been the ANC troops who had buried the bodies."

I am firmly convinced that this ANC version of the story is completely false. A further explanation of what happened has also been passed out from the ANC troops in Kongolo to ANC troops in other places such as Sentery and Kindu. This version states that the missionaries were armed and were fighting alongside the Katangese Gendarmerie against the ANC Stanleyville troops. I am equally convinced that this version is completely and utterly untrue.

PART TWO: (Present Situation)

Order of Battle

8. At the present moment, the following troops are in Kongolo:
- A small headquarters under the command of Major Daba, with a direct wireless link to Stanleyville. At the moment they have no wireless link to any outstations.
 - 2 Companies of the 19th Battalion
 - 2 Companies of the 16th Battalion
 - 1 Company of the 12th Battalion.
9. These troops are completely undisciplined, poorly equipped, with scarcity of rations but a sufficiency of munitions. Their heaviest weapons are 81 mm. mortars. If confronted by an organised force of well-disciplined troops, these companies would not fight for very long. There appears to be no real coordination between the different companies and the small headquarters. It does not appear that any training is being carried out, and that the main activity of the troops is looting, burning and gradually turning the town into a heap of rubble.

10. Reinforcements are now coming into Kongolo by Air Congo flights, the first of which arrived on 23 January. From the Air Congo flying schedules that I obtained from the pilot of the Air Congo plane, it looks as if 300 troops of the 5th Battalion are being flown into Kongolo by a DC 3 during the period 23 to 28 January, inclusive.

Balubakats

11. There are about 100 Balubakats in Kongolo at the present time, and some of them have their women with them. These Balubakats claim to be the "civil army" of the area. They are all between 16 and 19 years of age, wearing feathers and pieces of animal skin on top of their other clothes. They are mostly armed with bows and arrows, but the arrows are not poisoned. At one stage a Balubakat stuck his arrow in my back, so I can be pretty certain that the arrows are not poisoned. These are the most dangerous people in the area. The people in the mission are terrified of them and even the armed ANC troops are nervous of their presence. There is no doubt in my mind that if the ANC troops leave Kongolo the Balubakats will violate the Congolese nuns and eventually murder all the present occupants of the mission.

The town of Kongolo

12. The town is practically destroyed. Large sections of it have been put to fire and every remaining building has been stripped. There are stacks of loot in all the houses occupied by the ANC and large quantities have already been sent back along the line to Stanleyville. The degree of destruction is difficult to describe, but there is not one book left, there is not one pane of glass in three quarters of the town; the door frames, the window frames, and sometimes the whole fronts of houses, have been ripped out. The African section of the town looks as

if it has been hit by a hurricane. It has now got to the stage where there is nothing else to be looted or destroyed; and I believe that the troops are becoming restless and wish to move on elsewhere to continue the process of pillaging and looting. This report may sound exaggerated; but having visited the town only two days ago; this is my exact impression, having driven round every street in Kongolo:

The Mission

13. As the whole population of the region has fled there is no further work that can be carried out by those that remain in the mission. They are in great danger and should be evacuated, if at all possible. The evacuation would be a hazardous operation because there would be strong opposition from the Balubakats, although I do not believe that the ANC troops would take action to prevent evacuation unless some incident occurred during the process.

The Airfield

14. The airfield is of sufficient length to take a two-engined aircraft of the DC-3 type with a full load. In its present state, it would not take a four-engined aircraft, and if a considerable number of DC flights were put in, assistance would be required from the ANC troops to keep the airfield in good condition. This is due to the fact that there has been very heavy rain and the ground is soft. Every aircraft landing makes deep ruts in the runway, particularly when heavily loaded.

Possibility of the occupation of Kongolo by UN troops

15. There seems to be no point in putting UN troops in Kongolo as it is

a poor base from which to operate and there remains nothing in the town which requires UN protection, except for the eighty odd people in the mission. If the United Nations troops went there, I envisage considerable difficulties in maintaining them, as the water system does not work and there is no electricity. Also I believe that there is a serious hygiene problem in the town. It is possible that the initial arrival of United Nations troops might be received without any reaction from the ANC, but I think that the Balubakat would undoubtedly be a problem.

PART THREE: (Evacuation of Père Darmon)

16. Before going to Kongolo I was informed that UN aircraft had been fired upon by the troops in Kongolo and that it would be better to go by road from Sentery. However, when I arrived at Sentery I discovered that the road was temporarily flooded and decided to go in by air. We approached the airstrip very low and as the aircraft slowed down I left the plane, which then turned back to Sentery. About 800 troops came out of the bush and were obviously very nervous of my presence. After a few minutes of initial difficulties the reception improved, and I was then taken to Major Daba's headquarters. It was whilst I was in the headquarters surrounded by Major Daba and his officers and warrant officers, that I was told the false story about the events of 29 December to 1 January. Some time after my arrival an aircraft flew over Kongolo but did not land. Immediately the aircraft was heard all the officers ran off to the airfield. I believe, although I cannot be certain, that they went there to man the defences as they were not expecting an aircraft to land. Whilst they were away I talked with the wireless operators, who were most friendly and quite well-educated. It was with their assistance

that I got hold of a Volkswagen and drove around the town. Whilst we were driving round the town we came to the mission and a nun came out and told me that there was a European father still in the mission. I went inside with my wireless operator friends and talked to the fathers, including Père Darмонт, who told me what had actually happened on 1 January 1962. Later, an army padre, who had arrived on the first Air Congo flight to come into Kongolo with troops, told us all that General Lundula was coming to Kongolo the following day, i.e., 24 January. Whilst the padre was talking with the others I asked the pilot of the aircraft if he was prepared to take out Père Darмонт and myself. He said he was, and we immediately left with our wireless operator friends, went back to Major Daba's house, and then went to the airfield where we found Major Daba and his troops, and the Balubakats. I told Major Daba that I was returning on the aircraft to Stanleyville and that I was taking Père Darмонт with me under United Nations protection. Major Daba did not object. We boarded the aircraft and left immediately. On the way to Stanleyville the pilot told me that the radio was not working in Stanleyville and that we would have to go to Kindu. I thought that it might be a mistake to land at Kindu at night because the airfield was known to be occupied by ANC troops, and there were no United Nations troops in the area. The pilot agreed to go to Usumbura. When we landed at Usumbura, in order that there should be no publicity, we declared on all the documents that we had been flying from Luluabourg to Stanleyville, and we made no mention of Kongolo. We stayed overnight in Usumbura without

incidents and the following morning we went to Kindu, as the pilot had been ordered to report there by his company. During our night stop at Usumbura I contacted the United Nations representative and sent a telegramme to UNOC Leo, asking for an aircraft to collect us from Kindu. When we arrived at Kindu at 08.00 hours bravo on 24 January, the airport was crowded with troops. Whilst we were waiting for the UN aircraft we telephoned to the mission at Kindu and the fathers came to the airport. We later left for Luluabourg when the UN aircraft arrived.

PART FOUR: (Other information)

17. During my trip I gained other information, which I have no means of confirming:

18. The ANC Stanleyville troops in Northern Katanga are all part of the 3ème Groupement but they operate in three groups, which have no inter-communication but only contact direct to Stanleyville. These three groups are based at Kasongo, Kongolo and Albertville. Kasongo does not appear to have any outstations, whereas I gained the impression that Kongolo had troops out to the west of Kongolo, and that Albertville had troops out at Kabalo and Kapona.

19. As stated earlier in the report, 300 troops of the 5th Battalion seemed to be moving through Kindu to Kongolo by air, and that another 300 went by train from Kindu to Kasongo about the 20th January.

20. The garrison troops at Kindu are from the 20th Battalion, which is possibly complete at Kindu. This battalion appears to be commanded by a Lieutenant, with whom I had a long conversation.

21. The situation in Kindu is dangerous as there is considerable tension being caused by the transit of troops, and particularly by the Stanleyville authorities against all Europeans. The fathers at Kindu say that they have been threatened during the last few days by transiting soldiers, who stated that they will massacre the fathers at Kindu in the same way that they massacred the fathers at Kongolo. The other difficulty at Kindu is that no civil aircraft will land at Kindu when no UN soldiers are stationed at the airport. This non-arrival of aircraft is causing a grave shortage of food supplies and other essentials, particularly for the Europeans.

22. Now that the ANC Stanleyville troops are using the air and rail routes and there is no indication that there is going to be a withdrawal from the area, it would appear that it is unlikely that ANC troops will move in any great numbers along the road from Kongolo to Sentery. It is my estimation that the mission at Sentery is in no immediate danger. Also their presence is doing a great deal to maintain a state of calm in the area, the fathers should not be evacuated.

PART FIVE: (Names of those killed on 1 January)

23.	Pères:	Gaston Crauwels	(Belgian)
		Louis Crauwels	(Belgian)
		Désiré Pellens	(Belgian)
		José Vandamme	(Belgian)
		Théodore Schildermans	(Belgian)
		Walter Gillyns	(Dutch)
		René Tournay	(Belgian)
		André Vandersmissen	(Belgian)
		Albert Henckels	(Belgian)
		Joseph Hens	(Belgian)
		Michel Vanduffel	(Belgian)
		Joseph Postelmans	(Belgian)
		Raphaël Renard	(Belgian)
		Joseph Dehert	(Belgian)
		Jean Lenselaer	(Belgian)
		Jean-Marie Godefroid	(Belgian)
		Roger Tjaekens	(Belgian)
		Pierre Francis	(Belgian)

Frère	Bernulhe	(Dutch)
Doctor	Moreau	(French)
Trader	Melkeboek	(Belgian)

PART SIX: Summary

24. It was one sous-officier and 4 ANC soldiers who were responsible for the 22 murders in Kongolo and it was the Balubakats who destroyed the bodies.
25. Kongolo has, to all intents and purposes, been removed from the map, and there is no real value in positioning United Nations troops in the town. Kongolo is a poor base for operations in North Katanga and the difficulties in maintaining troops in the town would be great.
26. There is no indication that the Stanleyville operations in North Katanga are easing off: on the contrary, it appears that they are being reinforced.
27. Kindu is both a point at which the United Nations could control the line of communication of the Stanleyville forces in Katanga and also a place which urgently requires United Nations troops.
28. There is every indication that these Stanleyville troops, aided and abetted by the Balubakats, will cause tremendous destruction and loss of life wherever they go. In my opinion, they should either be withdrawn back to Stanleyville or they should be disarmed.

PART SEVEN: Recommendations

29. General Lundula's intentions should be clearly established and any attempt to move further south should be stopped by the United Nations forces.

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30. Every effort should be made to make General Lundula punish those responsible for the massacre at Kongolo. He should be further instructed to cancel the present policy of incensing his troops against Europeans, either inside or outside of Katanga.

31. United Nations troops, if available, should be positioned at Kindu as a first priority.

S E C R E T

HQ 3rd NIGERIAN BRIGADE
LULUABOURG

29 January 1962

Report on the Second Visit to NORTHERN KATANGA
on 27 and 28 January 1962

Compiled by: Major R. G. LAWSON,
Nigerian Brigade Headquarters
Major C. NAWO,
1 QONR

GENERAL

1. Major R.G. LAWSON, RTKS, accompanied by Major C.D. NAWO, RNA, and Victor MONEKAY (Swahili Interpreter) visited KONGOLO, KASONGO and MBULULA on 27 and 28 January 1962.
2. The aim of the visit was to evacuate all European priests and nuns in Northern KATANGA or to personally check that they had already been safely evacuated. In addition, it was planned to evacuate all Congolese priests and nuns who felt that they were in danger and wished to be evacuated.
3. This report is laid out in seven parts:-
 - Part One - (Evacuation of European priests and nuns)
 - Part Two - (Evacuation of Congolese priests and nuns)
 - Part Three - (Military Information)
 - Part Four - (An appreciation of the present situation in North KATANGA)
 - Part Five - (An account of the visit)
 - Part Six - (Summary)
 - Part Seven - (Recommendations by Major LAWSON based on the impression gained on the two visits to Northern KATANGA)

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PART ONE: Evacuation of European Priests and Nuns.

1. Before the fighting in North KATANGA area there were European priests and nuns at KONGOLO, SOLA and LUPUNDA. All the European priests in KONGOLO, except for Pierre DARMONT, were killed on 1 January 1962. The priests at LUPUNDA were moved to KASONGO. The priests and nuns at SOLA fled into the bush when SOLA was attacked by the 3rd Battalion of the ANC (STAN).
2. Pierre DARMONT was evacuated from KONGOLO by Major LA SON on 23 January, the LUPUNDA priests at KASONGO were evacuated by the ANC (STAN) to TSHABUNDE on 27 January. The priests and nuns from SOLA were taken by the Katangese Gendarmerie to MBULULA and evacuated by air to BAUDOUINVILLE on 27 and 28 January 1962. This means that all European priests and nuns have now been evacuated to safe areas far from North KATANGA. There have been no other casualties apart from the twenty-two Europeans killed at KONGOLO.
3. The effect of world opinion seems to have reached both the ANC troops and the Katangese Gendarmerie in North KATANGA and during the second visit they were falling over themselves to try and prove that they had cared for the priests and nuns and were doing everything in their power to evacuate them.

PART TWO: Evacuation of Congolese Priests and Nuns.

1. The Congolese priests at KASONGO no longer consider themselves to be in any danger from the very few remaining troops in the area. As they did not wish to be evacuated, they remain in their mission which is about 15 kms away from the military camp. There was no sign of any pillage or looting in KASONGO and the priests stated that they had been well looked after by the ANC (STAN) troops.

Part Two (continued)

2. The three priests and thirty nuns in KONGOLO had mixed views on the question of their safety. Many, although believing that there was a certain amount of danger, were not prepared to take the risk of travelling from the mission to the airport. I therefore only evacuated a Monseigneur and three nuns who were prepared to come in a Volkswagon with me to the airport. I still consider that the remaining nuns are in some considerable danger but was not in a position to force them to take the risk of leaving the mission.

PART THREE: Military Information

1. Order of Battle. The Headquarters of the 3rd Groupement is at KASONGO. It is commanded by Major K. M. BENEZETI who used to command the 3rd Battalion ANC (STAN). This Headquarters receives its orders direct from radio link from STANLEYVILLE but has no radio contact to its sub-units. This Headquarters consists of about eighty men who seemed to be reasonably well disciplined. The majority of them are military Police. The Battalions which have now been identified in the North KATANGA area are the 3rd Battalion, 5th Battalion, 12th Battalion, 16th Battalion, and the 19th Battalion. All these Battalions are weak in numbers but appear to be reasonably equipped. The last three battalions are situated as in my earlier report. The 3rd battalion is partly in KONGOLO and partly in SOLA. The 5th Battalion, which arrived from KINDU to KONGOLO, has now moved on to KABALO. The acting Commander in KONGOLO told me that the remainder of the 12th BATTALION which has been hitherto at SENTERY was being brought forward to either KONGOLO or KABALO.

Part Three (Continued)

2. The railway to the South of KONGOLO leading to KABALO has been used within the last two days. This is extraordinary because the railway bridge at KONGOLO has been partially demolished and can be used by lorries but not by trains. This means that one train must be operating from KINDU to KONGOLO and another from KONGOLO to KABALO.
3. ANC (STAN) are continuing to use Air Congo planes to fly in troops and spare parts. This week a Greek mechanic has been in KONGOLO repairing the six M8 armoured cars and he told me that they are now roadworthy. Another Greek mechanic is still in KONGOLO repairing the civilian lorries that have been commandeered by the ANC.
4. The troops in KASONGO and KONGOLO are receiving their pay but the ration issue is very small and barely sufficient.
5. General LUNDULA visited KABALO, KONGOLO and KASONGO on 27 January. He made long speeches to his troops explaining to them the effect on world opinion of the massacre at KONGOLO and the need for the troops to remain calm and well-disciplined so that they would be ready for further battle against the Katangese Gendarmerie. I cannot confirm whether or not this is what General LUNDULA actually said but it is the précis that I got from Major DABA. Having told all the troops to be calm, the General then removed Major DABA from KONGOLO to STANLEYVILLE for discussions. This means that the troops at KONGOLO are now under the command of only a lieutenant. At the same time that General LUNDULA was talking to the troops, the Minister for North KATANGA was talking to the Balubakats. What effect his talk had on the Balubakats is not known, except that they looked just as aggressive as always on the day afterwards.

Part Three (continued)

6. Most of the officers in KONGOLO seemed to think that their operation southwards against the Katangese is to continue.

Three officers also said that they were going to take action against the Katangese pocket of resistance in the MBULULA area.

7. Katangese Forces. There appears to be about a battalion of Katangese Gendarmerie at MBULULA and the road leading from MBULULA towards KONGOLO. These troops are commanded by a captain, there are no mercenaries with them and the troops themselves are in very poor shape. The captain said that they had not received any ammunition, arms or uniforms since they withdrew from KONGOLO on 31 December 1961.

PART FOUR: An appreciation of the present situation.

1. Having seen the standard of the officers of the ANC (STAN) and the undisciplined behaviour of their troops, I believe that General LUNDULA's appeal for calm behaviour will only have a temporary effect and that sooner or later there will be another outbreak of violence. Having completely pillaged the areas in which they are at present located, the troops are eager to move on to fresh places.

2. It is likely that should the ANC at KONGOLO clash with the Katangese Gendarmerie at MBULULA that the ANC would win, as they have more than a sufficiency of arms and ammunition whereas the Katangese Gendarmerie are even short of rifle ammunition.

3. If the ANC (STAN) is to move it would appear that, as the main reinforcements are going down towards KABALO, that they will move southwards.

PART FIVE: An account of the visit.

1. We arrived in KONGOLO at 1000 hours on 27 January. We left the Otter aircraft at the western end of the airstrip and walked towards the town. Instead of the usual difficult reception, we were treated quite reasonably and I gather this was because General LUNDULA was in the town. As we did not wish to be connected in any way with General LUNDULA's visit, we only stayed in KONGOLO long enough to discuss the evacuation of the Congolese priests and nuns planned for the following day.
2. We flew from KONGOLO to KASONGO and took a car to the mission situated 15 kms. from the airport. There we spoke with the Congolese priests who told us that the European priests who had been evacuated earlier from LUBUNDA had now been escorted by the ANC to TSHABUNDA and had only left a few hours before our arrival. The Congolese priests did not consider that they were in any danger themselves and did not wish to be evacuated.
3. We then returned by air to KONGOLO and prepared to go by road to MBULULA to evacuate the European priests and nuns believed to be held by the Katangese Gendarmerie in that village. We persuaded the ANC to give us an American Ford car and sufficient petrol for the return journey. We were then escorted through the ANC positions to the beginning of no man's land between the two forces. Having left the ANC we drove at a very fast speed for the 70 kms to MBULULA and succeeded in passing all the Katangese Gendarmerie positions without being halted. On one occasion we came face to face with a Gendarmerie lorry and had to stop. However, by a certain amount of bluff we managed to give this group the impression that we were on a routine journey.

Part Five (continued)

4. We arrived at MBULULA and made our way directly to where the priests and the nuns were living in a small bungalow. I spoke to Père THEUNIS who told me that there had been nine priests and eleven nuns at SOLA and that they had all arrived at MBULULA having been captured in the bush by the Katangese Gendarmerie. He said that a Katangese army plane had already taken eight nuns and one priest to BAUDOUINVILLE but that the remaining eight priests and three nuns would like to be evacuated by us. It was at this point of our discussions that a crowd of about three hundred soldiers, Jeunesse and villagers arrived on the scene. The soldiers tried to steal the car and after a rather violent fight I managed to rip out the ignition wires. This incident ended and it was five minutes later that I was suddenly seized by some soldiers and Jeunesse and dragged and pulled through the streets. The entire crowd were mad with hatred and I was continually kicked and punched as we proceeded towards the main square where I was told I would be executed with the other two "Gizengist" spies. Looking over my shoulder, I saw that Major NAWO and Victor were receiving even rougher treatment than me. Half way along the village I managed to get some control of the four soldiers who were nearest to me and found that I could in fact get them to follow me instead of being dragged along by them. When we reached the cross-roads, I managed to stop my party until the party dragging Victor came alongside. When I saw Victor struck in the face with a rifle butt, I moved towards him and managed to get him into my group before he collapsed. It was at this time that I was struck on the head and back with rifle butts. Then I discovered four officers standing on the terrace of a bungalow nearby and also, to my surprise, I found that when I tried to go in their direction, that my crowd followed me. We got on to the terrace where the four officers protected Victor and myself from the crowd. It was at this stage that I looked around for Major NAWO

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Part Five (continued)

and I saw him being dragged towards the market place being beaten about the head and shoulders by a crowd of youths and soldiers with rifles. The captain told me that he realised that I was a UNO mercenary but that Major NAWO was a Gizengist and was being taken to be shot immediately. After a long argument, I think I persuaded the captain that Major NAWO was, in fact, a Nigerian officer, as an adjutant was sent to bring him back. Major NAWO arrived about ten minutes later still being beaten by a very large crowd of youths. After a certain amount of confusion, the three of us were pushed into a room where we were shouted at by all the officers. Later the thing settled down into a round table conference and after three hours of discussions we had persuaded the officers that we were not Gizengist spies but that we were United Nations personnel who had come to evacuate priests and nuns. The captain agreed to help us with a lorry to take the priests to KONGOLO. However, when we went to see the priests they said that they were too frightened to come with us and preferred to wait in case the Katangese aircraft returned for them. The priests told us that they were convinced that the three of us would be killed by the crowd the following morning and that if this happened they themselves would be killed. I therefore agreed to leave the village early the following morning and to wait outside until the aircraft arrived. We stayed the night in three different houses, but we were in no sense under arrest and I was able to walk around the village later on during the night without being stopped.

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Part Five (continued)

5. At 6 o'clock on the 28th, we left MBULULA in our car and stopped just outside the village until we heard the aircraft arrive. We then continued on our way. Five minutes later the car started to falter and when we stopped we saw steam pouring out of the bonnet. When we opened the bonnet we found that the water hosepipe had been cut completely in half. We continued on our way having to stop every five kilometers in order to refill the radiator and cool off the engine. Eventually we reached the Katangan forward position and after a certain amount of argument we were allowed to pass into no man's land. When we were only five kilometers into no man's land the car stopped. The battery was upside-down and the fan belt was broken; the fan was through the radiator and the engine was pouring water and steam from several cracks. We left the car and walked back 25 kms to KONGOLO. When we reached the ANC positions we had some difficulty but were not maltreated. We then continued walking towards KONGOLO town with one ANC soldier to protect us against the Balubakat. However, when we approached the Balubakat village area the soldier disappeared. I decided not to go by the road but instead to go along the railway line where there were no Balubakat villages. An hour later we reached the bridge at KONGOLO and were taken by an ANC truck to the airport. I left Major NAWO and Victor on the airfield to signal in the United Nations plane which had been arranged the previous day whilst I went to the mission and brought the Monseigneur and the three nuns through the village in a Volkswagon. By the time I returned to the airfield, the aircraft had landed. We boarded and left for LULUABOURG.

S E C R E T

PART SIX: Summary.

1. All European priests and nuns are now safely out of North Katanga.
2. All Congolese priests and nuns who wished to be evacuated have been evacuated. I do not think it is possible to remove the other Congolese nuns in KONGOLO without some form of military protection for them and at the same time I do not believe that their danger is as immediate as it was before Genral LUNDULA's visit.
3. The ~~ANC~~ operations in North KATANGA do not appear to be slowing up but, in fact, are being reinforced.
4. Although the present situation is static and calm, I do not consider that this situation will last for much longer and it appears that there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the ANC will attack eastwards from KONGOLO or southwards from KABALO, or attack in both directions at the same time.

PART SEVEN

Recommendations based upon the impression gained on the two visits to North KATANGA.

1. Action should be taken to cut off the North Katangan operations of the ANC by putting a stopping force on their line of communications. It would appear that KINDU would be the best point to place this stop.
2. General LUNDULA should be warned off from attempting to move ~~either southwards or eastwards~~ because once his troops start to move it is plainly obvious that he and his officers would be incapable of controlling their troops when they reach the next town, and it will be pillaged and destroyed in the same way as KONGOLO and SOLA.

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REPORT ON THE EVENTS OF KONGOLO

The above mentioned events took place the 29, 30 and 31 December
Friday, 29 Dec 61.

Gizengist troops approached KONGOLO and subjected the suburbs of the town to an intensive mortar bombardment. Katangese soldiers gradually withdrew towards KONGOLO to the point where the road forks off to LUBUNDA, i.e., to 8 kms from the centre of the town. The civilian population panicked increasingly and many bahemba inhabitants fled in the direction of the bridge over the Lualaba, towards their tribal lands.

Saturday, 30 Dec 61.

Renewed bombardment of KONGOLO by Gizengist mortars, except that this time the fire is more accurate and closer. The Kinkotonkote village is hit by several shells and is completely evacuated. All inhabitants take the road towards the bridge. There is an engagement between the opposing troops at a distance of 8 kms from KONGOLO, that lasts until the afternoon. The Katangese, submerged by the number of attackers, start to flee back towards the airfield, then towards the centre of town which is already deserted. The bombardment continues, nevertheless, and there is literally a rain of shells. Katangese soldiers also start to flee towards the bridge, taking with them the remainder of the ammunition stored at the military camp. Towards 6 p.m., KONGOLO became a dead city. The only persons remaining are the personnel of the Catholic Mission, of the Seminary and the Kongolo Diocese, as well as Docteur Moreau, civilian medical doctor of the Kongolo Hospital, and an aged Belgian merchant, Mr. Malkebek. We also provided asylum to about a 100 refugees from alien tribes - Baluba, Basongo, Bangui, Bangu, Bayasi and Wagenyas - who had no possibility of finding safety in Bahemba territory. Towards 8 o'clock, some soldiers were still passing by the Mission in the direction of the Lualaba bridge, but calm had been restored, broken only by sporadic fire. At the Mission we anxiously awaited the results of the events. The night was relatively calm.

Sunday, 31 Dec 61.

Towards 6.30 a.m., renewed bombardment of the centre of the town by Gizengist forces. Shells fall in the direction of the Mission and the Stanleyville troops penetrate into town. We distinctly hear the noise of the motors of their vehicles. The bombardment stops. At 2 p.m., five soldiers arrive at

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the Mission. We all come out hands in the air and are made to form a line for verification of identities. The soldiers take away our watches and hit the doctor and the merchant. The "Sergent opérateur" Augustin forces them to give up their watches and then tells us to remain in the Mission. He advises us not to go out and to wait for a regular visit the next morning. We are relieved because we met an honest soldier, who has already saved us from being shot. But, unfortunately, at 5.30 p.m., other soldiers arrived by truck and threaten us with their guns. We are loaded into two trucks: Fathers, Sisters and Congolese priests, as well as the two Europeans who accompany us. The young Seminarians follow on foot. We are taken to the military camp. In the meantime, more and more soldiers arrive. They start to inspect the Mission and the looting commences.

At the military camp we are locked up in the guard cells. Each of us in one cell, except the nuns who were placed in a separate building. During the night, Father Desire Pellens and three nuns: the mother superior and her two assistants were taken to the airfield to be interrogated. The soldiers wanted them to admit that the mission had concealed Tshombe's soldiers and some arms. But since these statements were highly fantastic, the Father and the nuns had no difficulty in denying them without any hesitation. The Father was taken to the Mission so that he could show the hiding places where the Katangese were hidden. But in this case too it was a lost cause. Briefly, they were searching for a motive that would permit them to indulge in a massacre, but they did not even have the satisfaction of finding one. During the time that the Father was transferred to the Mission from the camp cell, the nuns were propositioned. A covered truck containing a bed and a soldier was prepared, but a soldier surreptitiously advised the nuns against climbing into it. All three declared themselves ready to die rather than to lose their chastity. Tiring of the struggle, the soldiers took them back to their nunnery in the Mission, to be joined soon after by another nun who was brought there and who had heart trouble. These four nuns remained in their nunnery having been given the task of preparing food for those who were imprisoned in the military camp.

The other nuns, who remained in the camp, also were propositioned by a number of soldiers. Their veils were torn off and gags fashioned from them to choke them, but still they resisted crying out as loudly as possible; so as to be heard all over the rest of the camp. The soldiers themselves became frightened and fled. By this means and, especially by the Grace of God, they were all preserved safely without a single exception.

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The doctor was beaten during the night. He suffered greatly.

Monday 1 Jan 62.

In the morning mortar fire was aimed at the Mission. The four nuns who were in their nunnery busy cooking food threw themselves on the floor uttering prayers, because shells were falling in the proximity. By miracle, not one of them was wounded. At that very moment, at the military camp, we were taken from our cells for a second check of identification. Locked in the first cell, I was the first to be interrogated. My colleagues followed. We were all made to tell what work we performed at KONGOLO. As far as I am concerned, I said that I had been the chaplain of the Katangese army since July 1961. My name was circled in red. Other names, taken at random, also were circled in red. By this time the soldiers had decided to kill only 5 or 4 persons. We were all returned to the cells. We were immediately made to get out and our shoes and socks removed and the beating with sticks commenced. The young seminarians had been assembled at the guard post to be present at the beatings. Each one of us received 12 blows with a "chicotte" (a flexible stick or thick leather thong) but first we had to take off our trousers and lie flat on our stomachs. After having been beaten, I was put back in my cell where I was joined by two Fathers. We comforted one another as best we could. Suddenly a soldier opened the door and in order not to leave more than two persons in each cell, took me out to the very last cell.

Around 9.30 the doors were opened and the soldiers drunk on hemp and liquor since early morning, took us out into the open. Passing in front of the door of the guard post, we had to empty our pockets but we were allowed to keep our rosary. At that moment, I was last in the line.

The Fathers, the doctor and the merchant were urged by blows of rifle butts towards an alley lined with mangoes about 100 meters from the guard post. I was following them, when suddenly a soldier grabbed my arm and ordered me to return to my cell, because, said he, I knew the Mission cave where the Katangese soldiers were hiding and that he wanted me to go there with him and show it to him. At the moment when he was closing the door of my cell, I heard the shooting: 19 Fathers, a Brother coadjutor the doctor and the merchant were murdered. I cried out to beg

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that I too be killed, but the one who previously made me go back to the cell, intervened and again locked me in. It is then that he said to me: "You, you are saved. Stay here and you will not be harmed". That is how I was spared. The soldier did not know me but he wanted to save a Father and he did so on his own initiative. The motive that he had mentioned just before the massacre was just a means of distracting the attention of the killers. I later learned that only two drunken soldiers fired with automatic rifles. Several Fathers fell to their knees blessing those who were killing them with their hands.

According to the statement of the young seminarians who were witnesses, the members of the cartel (or Balubakat "Jeunesse") threw themselves on the corpses in order to mutilate them. They then threw the corpses into the water (Lualaba river).

Monseigneur Gerard Kabwe, Vicar General and the priest (Abbé) Gervais Banza were present at the whole thing. They did everything possible to stop the soldiers, but were themselves threatened and some of the soldiers wanted to kill them also. They wanted to follow the Fathers to be massacred with them but some of the soldiers prevented them from doing so.

Towards 1300 hours the killers wanted to do away with the entire personnel of the Mission, including the nuns and the seminarians.

At 2p.m., Colonel PAKASSA arrived in KONGOLO. He learned from the soldiers of the massacre and immediately went to the guard post. From that moment on we were able to feel safe. It is thanks to Colonel Pakassa that we were spared and I am still convinced that had the Colonel been there, nothing would have happened. Upon entering the guard post, the Colonel degraded 5 soldiers, who were insulting Mgr. Kabwe. In the evening at 8 p.m., the Mgr., the Abbé and I were taken to the Colonel. We were able to speak to him frankly. When he learned of the drama in all its smallest details, he was full of indignation and promised us his protection. He delivered us from the cells and placed us for the night in another building of the camp.

Tuesday 2 Jan 62.

We remain in the camp, where we are given something to eat. The nuns are no longer worried, but I am in danger, for there are soldiers prowling around the camp who want to kill me.

SECRET

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SECRET

The Colonel having been advised of this, we are given reliable soldiers who chase away the prowlers. At 1600 hours, Mgr. and the Abbé, as well as the nuns are taken back to the Mission. The Colonel takes me into his house, the better to protect me. He has a bath prepared for me and gives me a meal. His charity was genuine and I shall always be grateful to him.

As night came, he himself took me to the Mission. The young seminarians were not to rejoin the Mission until the following day.

Observations:

We informed Colonel Pakassa that two European Fathers and a Congolese priest were at LUBUNDA, in a Mission, 75 kms from KONGOLO. The Colonel immediately took steps to have them protected and went to LUBUNDA himself to bring them to KONGOLO. Unfortunately, the priests having fled into the bush, it was impossible to help them. The Colonel went back there later and found them. He had them leave for KASONGO, from where they will go to KINDU.

Colonel PAKASSA found himself indicted for the KONGOLO massacre. I arise against this action. It is he who protected us from the moment of his arrival at KONGOLO and I owe him my life. And this is true not only of me but of the priest Gervais Banza, the Congolese nuns and our young seminarians. The Colonel tried to limit the bad effects of the Cartel, by sending a goodly number of them back to their native village. Major DABA, who is in KONGOLO now, also helped us a great deal. He used his influence to divert the prowlers, who wanted to do us harm, from the Mission. Many soldiers, sincerely indignant at the KongoLO massacre, came to us to express their sympathy. I request that the crime not be blamed on the entire army, but on a very restricted group of those responsible, whom the investigation Commission will have no trouble in finding, provided, however, that this Commission decides to go to KONGOLO without delay, for it is a matter of urgency that justice be done in order to avoid once and for all a repetition of such tragedies. The Gizengist soldiers of KONGOLO are prepared to surrender the culprits because they all refuse to shoulder the blame that they have not deserved.

Damages in the buildings of the Mission and of the Diocese.

Upon our return to the Mission on Tuesday 2 Jan, Mgr. Kabwe said that there was no longer any possibility of residing at the

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SECRET

- 6 -

Mission, because of the extent of the looting. We then elected to live at the "Ecole Ménagère". Not only the Mission had been looted, but the Administration, the Seminary, the Trade School, the Teachers College, the Primary Schools, the European Nunnery, the house of Mgr. Bouve and the "Ecole Ménagère" had been spared. Mgr. Kabwe, aided by the young seminarians, succeeded in recovering some objects in the Seminary and at the Mission, but only an extremely small portion. All of the vehicles, 4 Volkswagens, one Ford car, a small Chevrolet truck, a small Peugeot truck and a Chevrolet car were stolen by the soldiers for their personal use. Some of these vehicles are said to have been taken by rail to KINDU or STANLEYVILLE.

Only the churches and the chapels were spared by the soldiers. But they are replaced here by the Cartel; in fact, the adherents of the Balubakat Cartel have defiled and stolen sacred ornaments, chalices, etc...

The LUBUNDA Mission also has been thoroughly looted together with the "Ecole Normale". It may be stated without exaggeration that nothing is left of the Kongolo Diocese. The other Missions at KABONGO, BUDI-PETSHI, ANKORO, MALEMBA-NKULU and the St. BARBARA Parish of MANONO already have suffered terribly in 1960-1961. Who will pay the bill?

ADDENDA

The SOLA Mission fell into the hands of the Gizengists on Friday 19 Jan 62. Contrary to what has been stated over the radio, military action against Katanga is continuing. At the SOLA Mission, the white Fathers (Cardinal LAVIGERIE), the 6 European Fathers and nuns fled into the bush at the approach of the Stanleyville troops, who crossed the Lwika several days before that. At our request, Major DABA sent a radio-telegram on Thursday the 18th ordering the soldiers to spare the personnel of the Mission of SOLA and to bring them to KONGOLO without indulging in any brutality. I wish to point out the intervention of Major DABA in favour of the missionaries.

SECRET

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SECRET

The Balubakat Cartel problem.

These are completely lawless young men, who follow the soldiers of STANLEYVILLE wherever they go, for the purpose of repairing the roads for invasion. As compensation they are permitted to loot everything they find at a stopover, the village or in the towns that have been taken. These bands originally composed solely of Balubas, are now recruited from among the unemployed "Jeunesse" of MANIEMA, KIVU, STANLEYVILLE and elsewhere. These men shamelessly loot and steal even in native houses, and I personally know of many unfortunate inhabitants of KONGOLO who were forced to surrender their last bed covers and all the food they had left to these bandits. This criminal youth is becoming a veritable scourge of the entire Congo, for it assaults any authority, the elders, customary chiefs and the administration.

If the legal Government does not intervene immediately to break up this movement, the damage will soon become irreparable.

At KONGOLO, hundreds of these degenerates prowl all over the place and threaten the very lives of even the Congolese priests as well as everything that relates to Christian civilization. Mr. Jason SENDWE, who has promoted this movement, should be made to face up to his responsibilities.....

SECRET



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

Kat

June
1/2

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONAL ADVANCE OF 35TH ETH? TEKIL BN.

- 8 Dec, 61 35th Eth. Tekil Bn moved from Kindu to Elisabethville.
Spent the night at the airport.
- 9 Dec, 61 Took the old airport.
- 10 Dec, 61 Captured Sabena Guest-house.
- 12 Dec, 61 A reinforced platoon of the Bn raided the police camp
killed two and captured 40 rifles.
- 13 Dec, 61 The white building, tallest in E'VILLE, fell into own
hand after some resistance.
- 14 Dec, 61 En counter attacked own posn at Sabena Guest-house
during the night. Attack repulsed.
- 16 Dec, 61 The Bn stretched itself from old airport, sabena guest-
house and police camp to the white building and round
about area.
- 18 Dec, 61 The Bn received an order to attack UNIENE MINIERE.
- 19 Dec, 61 The Bn moved to the Zoo area near the 8th Eth. T. Bn
where it had its assembly area.
- 20 Dec, 61 At 0500 hrs the Bn launched its attack on the uniene
miniére. Task completed by 0630 hrs. En anti-aircraft
gun, 3" Mor and truck load shell and ammo fell into
own hands.
- 21 Dec, 61 En countered own posn at U.M.H.K. Attack repulsed with
several en casualties.

The 35th Eth. Tekil Bn is still holding U.M.H.K. and
Lido area from 20 Dec, 1961 up to now without any relief.
In this operation the Bn has suffered one dead and eight
wounded.

To-day, 27 of Jan 1962 The Bn is honoured by the visite
of the SUPREME FORCE COMMANDER.

23 janvier 1962

GVT/128/62

Monsieur le Premier Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre No.349/62 du 20 janvier 1962 et note que vous n'avez pas d'objection à ce que l'Organisation des Nations Unies mette un juriste à la disposition du Gouvernement Provincial du Katanga.

A cette fin, le Secrétaire général des Nations Unies a.i. m'a fait savoir qu'il était disposé à désigner Monsieur Constantin Stavropoulos, Conseiller juridique principal, chargé des Affaires juridiques au Siège. Monsieur Stavropoulos se rendra au Congo pour une dizaine de jours et compte partir de New York vers la fin de cette semaine.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer également que les informations précitées ont aussi été transmises à Monsieur Tshombe par l'intermédiaire de notre Représentant à Elisabethville.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

Lt. Gen. Sean Mac Eoin
Commandant de la Force
des Nations Unies au Congo et
Chargé de la Mission de l'ONUC p.i.

Son Excellence Monsieur Cyrille Adoula,
Premier Ministre de la République du Congo,
Léopoldville.

c c : F/Commander

S E C R E T

BRIEF ON OPENING OF ELIZABETHVILLE - JADOTVILLE - KOLWEZI RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Background

1. Of late, a large number of requests have been received from various authorities for allowing Union Minere to operate their processing plant at ELIZABETHVILLE. For this purpose, Copper Ore has to be brought from KOLWEZI - JADOTVILLE areas and hence operation of this track is vital for the proper functioning of Union Minere.
2. From a Military point of view we have no objection to the operation of this section of the Railways, provided an adequate guarantee is given that the system should operate solely for the purpose of running the plant at ELIZABETHVILLE and for normal civilian use. Unfortunately, sometime ago, at the checkpoint near the DOGRA HQ, it was found that some barbed wire was also being brought into ELIZABETHVILLE from JADOTVILLE/KOLWEZI. This, by no flight of imagination, could have been considered as a normal civilian requirement. It is obvious, therefore, that this section of the Railways, can be allowed to operate only if the UN have control of the whole section.
3. In addition to the above, it is obvious that for this section of the Railways to be able to operate efficiently and without interference from unlawful elements, UN troops must be located at either end of the section as also in some places in between. It may even be necessary, to ensure the safety of the Railways, if the situation so demands, for UN troops to actually escort each and every train.
4. In view of the above, the operation of the section KOLWEZI - JADOTVILLE - ELIZABETHVILLE can only be allowed if strong UN forces are allowed to be located at JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI, to ensure that law and order is maintained and the railways are allowed to operate unhindered.
5. The force recommended to be located at JADOTVILLE as also KOLWEZI is as follows:-
 - a) One Infantry Battalion
 - b) One troop Armoured Cars
 - c) One troop Heavy Mortars
 - d) Detachment Field Engineers
 - e) Detachment Signals
 - f) Detachment GT Company
 - g) Detachment Composite Platoon
 - h) Detachment Field Ambulance
 - j) Detachment Workshop Company.

S E C R E T

INDICATE
PRIORITY

SVC Service	FFFFF Routine	SSSSS Priority	X	PRIORITE NATIONS
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Priorité Nations traffic
is strictly limited.

N R

OUTGOING CLEAR

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ONUC ELISABETHVILLE

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

EV- 88

URQUHART, DUMONTET, RAJA from LINNER.

FOLLOWING DISCUSSIONS HELD HERE WITH SABENA REPRESENTATIVES
AND AFTER HAVING OBTAINED GUARANTEES, TEXT OF WHICH FOLLOWS, HAVE AGREED
WITH FORCE COMMANDER THESE AIRCRAFT COULD NOW BE RETURNED TO SABENA.

SABENA INFORMED ME THEY WILL SEND TO ELISABETHVILLE A HELICOPTER
SPECIALIST WHOSE NAME WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO YOU LATER.

WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR GIVING USUAL ASSISTANCE TO SABENA IN
EVACUATING THESE PLANES, AND INFORMING US WHEN AIRCRAFT ACTUALLY TAKEN OVER BY
SABENA.

QUOTE. FIRST LETTER: REFERENCE MW/MW/LA/104403. CONCERNE: APPAREILS
SABENA BASES A ELISABETHVILLE. NOUS AVONS L'HONNEUR DE VOUS CONFIRMER NOS
RECENTS ENTRETIENS RELATIFS AUX DEUX DC-3 ET AUX DEUX HELICOPTERES DE NOTRE
SOCIETE ACTUELLEMENT RETENUS A ELISABETHVILLE/

LA SABENA GARANTIT QU'ELLE EST PRETE A EVACUER CES APPAREILS ET A
PRENDRE TOUTES LES DISPOSITIONS VOULEES POUR QU'ILS NE PUISSENT DORENAVANT
ETRE UTILISES PAR LES AUTORITES PROVINCIALES DU KATANGA.

LES DEUX DOUGLAS DC-3 SERONT ACHEMINES VERS USUMBURA/ ILS REJOIN-
DRONT ENSUITE LEOPOLDVILLE OU ILS SERONT MIS A LA DISPOSITION D'AIR CONGO
SOCIETE NATIONALE CONGOLAISE. ILS VOLERONT SOUS LE MARKING DE CETTE SOCIETE.

LES DEUX HELICOPTERES S58 DEVRONT ETRE CONDUITS A LOBITO OU ILS
SERONT DEMONTES PAR NOS SOINS POUR ETRE RENVOYES DEFINITIVEMENT EN BELGIQUE

T.O.R.

T.O.D.

BY :

Drafted by :

Authorized :

Date :

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
PRIORITY

SVC Service	FFFFF Routine	SSSSS Priority	PRIORITE NATIONS
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Priorité Nations traffic
is strictly limited.

NR

Address es)

- 2 -

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

PAR VOLE MARITIME/

DES QUE POSSIBLE NOUS VOUS FOURNIRONS LES PLANS DE VOL QUI
SERONT ADOPTES ET LA LISTE DES EUIPAGES QUI SERONT DESIGNES. NOUS VOUS
FERONS EGALEMENT SAVOIR LES NOMS DES TECHNICIENS DE NOTRE SOCIETE QUI
DEVRONT ASSURER A ELISABETHVILLE L'INSPECTION ET LA MISE EN ETAT DE CES
APPAREILS/

EN VOUS REMERCIANT DE LA SUITE FAVORABLE RESERVEE A NOS DIVERSES
DEMARCHES ET DANS L'ATTENTE DE VOTRE ACCORD DEFINITIF, NOUS VOUS PRIONS DE
CROIRE, MESSIEURS, EN NOTRE TRES HAUTE CONSIDERATION/ SIGNE W/P/ MINE,
CHEF DU SERVICE ADMINISTRATIF. A/ GILLIS, SOUS DIRECTEUR. UNQUOTE.

QUOTE. SECOND LETTER. REFERENCE WM/MW/104405. EVACUATION DES
HELICOPTERES SABENA BASES A ELISABETHVILLE. COMPLEMENTAIRE A NOTRE
LETTRE DU 13 JANVIER 1962, NOUS VOUS PRIONS DE TROUVER CI-DESSOUS UN
ITINERAIRE VERS BEIRA PROPOSE PAR NOS SERVICES TECHNIQUES; ELISABETHVILLE,
N'DOLA, LUSAKA, SINGOA, SALISBURY, UMTALI, BEIRA ENSUITE BATEAU VERS
L'EUROPE.

DANS L'ESPOIR QU'IL VOUS AGREERA, VEUILLEZ CROIRE, MESSIEURS, EN
NOTRE HAUTE CONSIDERATION. UNQUOTE.

cc Force Commander ✓

T.O.R.

T.O.D.

BY:

JP:ln

Drafted by : J/ Poujoulat

Authorized : S. Linnér

Date : 15 January 1962

C. 81471

Translation

SABENA
Léopoldville

13 January 1962

Ref. MW/MW/LA/104405

ONUC
Building "Le Royal"
LEOPOLDVILLE

Gentlemen:

Subject: SABENA aircraft based at Elisabethville

We have the honour to confirm our recent discussions regarding the 2 DC-3 and 2 helicopters, belonging to our company, presently detained in Elisabethville.

Sabena guarantees that it is ready to evacuate these aircraft and to take all necessary measures so that they may not be utilized in the future by the Provincial Authorities of Katanga.

The 2 DC-3's will be taken to Usumbura. They will then come to Leopoldville where they will be placed at the disposal of Air Congo, the Congolese national company. They will fly under the marking of this company.

The 2 helicopters S58 will be taken to Lobito where they will be dismantled under our care in order to^{be} shipped back definitely to Belgium.

As soon as possible we will provide you with the flight plans and with the crews which will be designated. We will also give you the names of our company's technicians who will inspect it and put back into operation these aircraft in Elisabethville.

Salutations.

SABENA

Direction d'Afrique

SIÈGE SOCIAL : BRUXELLES
DIRECTION D'AFRIQUE : LÉOPOLDVILLE
TÉLÉGRAMMES : SABENA
R. G. 4944

AÉRODROME DE Léopoldville
le 13 janvier 1962.

RÉFÉRENCES MW/MW/LA/104405
ANNEXE

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO
Building "Le Royal"
LÉOPOLDVILLE.

Messieurs,

Concerne : Appareils SABENA basés à Elisabethville.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous confirmer nos récents entretiens relatifs aux deux DC-3 et aux deux hélicoptères de notre société actuellement retenus à Elisabethville.

La SABENA garantit qu'elle est prête à évacuer ces appareils et à prendre toutes les dispositions voulues pour qu'ils ne puissent dorénavant être utilisés par les autorités provinciales du Katanga.

Les deux Douglas DC-3 seront acheminés vers Ugumbura. Ils rejoindront ensuite Léopoldville où ils seront mis à la disposition d'AIR CONGO société nationale congolaise. Ils voleront sous le marking de cette société.

Les deux hélicoptères S58 devront être conduits à LOBITO où ils seront démontés par nos soins pour être renvoyés définitivement en Belgique par voie maritime.

Dès que possible nous vous fourniront les plans de vol qui seront adoptés et la liste des équipages qui seront désignés. Nous vous ferons également savoir les noms des techniciens de notre société qui devront assurer à Elisabethville l'inspection et la mise en état de ces appareils.

En vous remerciant de la suite favorable réservée à nos diverses démarches et dans l'attente de votre accord définitif, nous vous prions de croire, Messieurs, en notre très haute considération.

W.F. MINE
Chef du Service Administratif

J. GILLIS
Sous Directeur

SABENA

Direction d'Afrique

**Siège Social : BRUXELLES
DIRECTION D'AFRIQUE : LEOPOLDVILLE
TÉLÉGRAMMES : SABENA
R. C. 1944**

**AÉRODROME DE Leopoldville
le 13 janvier 1962.**

**références : WM/WM/104405
ANNEXE**

**ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO
Building "Le Royal"
LEOPOLDVILLE.**

Messieurs,

Concerne : Evacuation des hélicoptères SABENA basés à
Elisabethville.

Complémentaire à notre lettre du 13 janvier 1962,
nous vous prions de trouver ci-dessous un itinéraire vers Beira
proposé par nos service technique : ~~ELISABETHVILLE~~ - ~~N'DOLA~~ -
LUSAKA - SINCIA - SALISBURY - UWTALI - BEIRA ensuite bateau vers
l'Europe.

Dans l'espoir qu'il vous agréera, veuillez croire,
Messieurs, en notre haute considération.

**W. MINE
Chef du Service
Administratif**

**A. GILLIS
Sous Directeur**

Translation

SABENA
Leopoldville

13 January 1962

WM/MW/104405

ONUC
Leopoldville

Gentlemen:

Subject: Evacuation of helicopters SABENA based in Elisabethville

Further to our letter of 13 January 1962, will you please find hereunder the flight to Beira proposed by our technical service:

Elisabethville - N'Dola - Lusaka - Sinola - Salisbury -
Umtali - Beira

then onwards by ship to Europe.

Salutations.

SABENA

Direction d'Afrique

SIÈGE SOCIAL : BRUXELLES
DIRECTION D'AFRIQUE : LEOPOLDVILLE
TÉLÉGRAMMES : SABENA
R. G. 4844

AÉRODROME DE Leopoldville
le 13 janvier 1962.

RÉFÉRENCES MW/MW/LA/104405
ANNEXE

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES.
AU CONGO
Building "Le Royal"
LEOPOIDVILLE.

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Les deux hélicoptères S58 devront être conduits à LOBITO; où ils seront démontés par nos soins pour être renvoyés définitivement en Belgique par voie maritime.

Dès que possible nous vous fourniront les plans de vol qui seront adaptés et la liste des équipages qui seront désignés. Nous vous ferons également savoir les noms des techniciens de notre société qui devront assurer à Elisabethville l'inspection et la mise en état de ces appareils.

En vous remerciant de la suite favorable réservée à nos diverses démarches et dans l'attente de votre accord définitif, nous vous prions de croire, Messieurs, en notre très haute considération.

W.F. MINE
Chef du Service Administratif

A. GILLIS
Sous Directeur

SABENA

Direction d'Afrique

SIEGE SOCIAL : BRUXELLES
DIRECTION D'AFRIQUE : LEOPOLDVILLE
TELEGRAMMES : SABENA
R. C. 4024

AERODROME DE Leopoldville
le 13 janvier 1962.

REFERENCES : WM/MW/104405
ANNEXE

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO
Building "Le Royal"
LEOPOLDVILLE.

Messieurs,

Concerne : Evacuation des hélicoptères SABENA basés à
Elisabethville.

Complémentairement à notre lettre du 13 janvier 1962,
nous vous prions de trouver ci-dessous un itinéraire vers Beira
proposé par nos services techniques : ELISABETHVILLE - K. KOLA -
LUSAKA - SINOLA - SALISBURY - UMTALI - BEIRA ensuite bateau vers
l'Europe.

Dans l'espoir qu'il vous agréera, veuillez agréer,
Messieurs, en notre haute considération,

W. MINE
Chef du Service
Administratif

A. GILLES
Sous Directeur

Translation

SABENA
Leopoldville

13 January 1962

Ref. MW/MW/LA/104405

ONUC
Building "Le Royal"
LEOPOLDVILLE

Gentlemen:

Subject: SABENA aircraft based at Elisabethville

We have the honour to confirm our recent discussions regarding the 2 DC-3 and 2 helicopters, belonging to our company, presently detained in Elisabethville.

Sabena guarantees that it is ready to evacuate these aircraft and to take all necessary measures so that they may not be utilized in the future by the Provincial Authorities of Katanga.

The 2 DC-3's will be taken to Usumbura. They will then come to Leopoldville where they will be placed at the disposal of Air Congo, the Congolese national company. They will fly under the marking of this company.

The 2 helicopters S58 will be taken to Lobito where they will be dismantled under our care in order to ^{be} shipped back definitively to Belgium.

As soon as possible we will provide you with the flight plans and with the crews which will be designated. We will also give you the names of our company's technicians who will inspect it and put back into operation these aircraft in Elisabethville.

Salutations.

Translation

SABENA
Leopoldville

13 January 1962

WM/MW/104405

ONUC
Leopoldville

Gentlemen:

Subject: Evacuation of helicopters SABENA based in Elisabethville

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Elisabethville - M'Dola - Lusaka - Sinola - Salisbury -
Umtali - Beira

then onwards by ship to Europe.

Salutations.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE : ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

Don't file

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

6 January 1962

TO: Lt. Gen. S. MacEoin, Force Commander
FROM: S. Linner, Officer-in-Charge
SUBJECT: Civilian Officer, Manono

Linner

We understood that Col. Alema in Manono was not too clear as to the functions of Mr. Hempel. Perhaps you would kindly transmit the attached to him for his information.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE : ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

.....6 January.....1962.....

TO: Mr. G. Dumontet, Acting Chief of Civilian Operations
Lt. Gen. S. MacEoin, Force Commander

FROM: Dr. S. Linner, Officer-in-Charge *HL*

SUBJECT: Civilian Officer, Manono

This is to confirm that Mr. Stanislas Hempel has been appointed Civilian Officer in Manono. In this capacity he is responsible for maintaining contact with the local authorities and for keeping the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC informed of all developments in the political situation. He is the link between the United Nations Forces and the civil population. He is responsible for suggesting and supervising all assistance provided to the region and to its population. He is also the representative of the Chief of Civilian Operations for all matters falling within the latter's competence.

**ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO**



**UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO**

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE : ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

..... 6 January 1962

TO: Mr. G. Dumontet, Acting Chief of Civilian Operations
Lt. Gen. S. MacKoin, Force Commander

FROM: Dr. S. Linder, Officer-in-Charge

SUBJECT: Civilian Officer, Manono

This is to confirm that Mr. Stanislas Heipel has been appointed Civilian Officer in Manono. In this capacity he is responsible for maintaining contact with the local authorities and for keeping the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC informed of all developments in the political situation. He is the link between the United Nations Forces and the civil population. He is responsible for suggesting and supervising all assistance provided to the region and to its population. He is also the representative of the Chief of Civilian Operations for all matters falling within the latter's competence.

Leopoldville, 4 January 1962

No 18/62

Subject : SITUATION AT KAPONA

Sir,

I have just received the following message from the special Commissariat General of Katanga at Albertville :

" No. 094/2/1/62 - The special Commissariat General of Katanga at Albertville, advises that a severe battle is taking place between the ANC and the Katangese gendarmerie in the town of Kapona, located Southeast of Albertville. Tshombe's rebel soldiers, officered by mercenaries, have been repulsed by the ANC and have suffered serious casualties, while on the side of the ANC there are only two killed and four wounded. According to information from Captain Mika of the ANC, Kapona is reinforced by paracommandos and mercenaries arriving from Usumbura via Baudouinville. "

Because of the fact that ANC troops have been attacked by mercenaries officered by the Katangese gendarmerie, it is proper that the international force of the UN intervene immediately in order to restore calm in Kapona.

The UN's intervention in this case is fully justified by the presence of mercenaries.

I thank you in advance for kindly taking adequate measures with the least possible delay.

Please accept, etc. ...

Prime Minister

Cyrille Adoula

30 December 1964,
ALBERTVILLE.

To: R.J.B. Rossborough, Acting Chief of Civilian Operations
From: Dr. V. Jerkovic', ONUC, Albertville
Subject: Outlet of Lake Tanganyika

Fifteen days ago I have studied the problem of the level of Lake Tanganyika which this year is rising abnormally fast. I have contacted Mr. De Plecker, Harbour Master in Albertville, who explained that the level of the lake under normal circumstances should only obtain the present level in the month of March.

If the level of the lake continues to rise thus, I have come to an agreement with Mr. De Plecker to take action to dynamite a part of the dam on the Lukuga to lower the water level.

Handwritten signature

cc : Dr. Linner
Force Commander
Mr. Chaturvedi
Mr. De Lisle

Handwritten initials

28 December 1

TO: Mr. V. Jerkovic, Administrative Officer, Albertville
FROM: R.J.B. Rossborough, Acting Chief of Civilian Operations
SUBJECT: Outlet of Lake Tanganyika

... Herewith copy of a letter from the Acting Country Representative, F.A.O. Mission, Usumabura, dealing with the subject mentioned above.

Please let me know what are the problems, if any, on our side, in connection with the matter raised in the enclosed letter.

cc: Dr. Linner
Force Commander ✓
Mr. Chaturvedi
Mr. De Lisle

COPY

To Country Representative
The Republic of the Congo

FAO Mission
B.P. 360 Usumbura
Ruanda-Urundi

20 December 61

Abnormal Rainfall - Central Africa

Dear Mr. Chatur vedi,

As you know the recent rainfalls in the Congo-Nile Catchment area have been of unprecedented severity, and it seems likely that we shall have the equivalent of year's rainfall in the course of the "little" rainy season. My attention has been drawn to the matter officially in respect of the necessity ensuring that the (lake) Tanganyika does not rise to any abnormal extent especially in view of the fact that another two months will see the start of the main rains.

In effect, this means ensuring that the only outlet of the Tanganyika, that of the Lukuga at Albertville is maintained at maximum efficiency. I am only too well aware of the difficulties of obtaining any executive action in the present situation but it might be possible that the United Nations Military command could have an Engineer Section check on the situation at Albertville, and, if necessary, take some action to keep the channel clear.

With many thanks for any assistance that you can give.

Yours sincerely,

D.H. Constable,
Acting Country Representative

cc: Secrétaire Général
Gouvernement de R.U.

Chief Field Liaison Operations
Regional Representative Accra



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Free Commendation

American Embassy,
Leopoldville,
December 12, 1961.

Dear Sture: *St*

Consul Hoffacker at Elisabethville in a telegram dated December 9, 1961 has requested that I inform you he believes the Ghurka elements that assisted the evacuation of Americans from the center of Elisabethville to the airport must receive a special commendation for the highly efficient, courteous and thoughtful fashion which they accomplished their task.

I should be most appreciative if Consul Hoffacker's commendation might be drawn to the attention of the Commanding Officer of the Ghurka battalion in due course and to the appropriate Indian authorities.

I am also happy to inform you that Colonel Matlick, the Embassy's Air Attache, who has been at the Elisabethville airport since December 6, has requested that the Officer in Charge of the United Nations Air Control Center in Elisabethville, who I believe is named Bhawnani, and the men of his small detachment also be commended for remarkable work under most trying and difficult circumstances. During a recent brief voice contact with Colonel Matlick he said "Air Control people at the airport are superb."

Very truly yours,

Edmund A. Gullion
Edmund A. Gullion
American Ambassador

Dr. Sture Linner,
Special U.N. Representative
in the Congo,
Hotel Royale,
Leopoldville.

*COPIES SENT
TO INFO GENT GOND
AND AM GOND*

✓

8741 BUNCHE/LINER/MAGEO IN FROM NARASIMMAN. 1. FOLLOWING CABLE DATED 11 DEC FROM PRESIDENT ICRC AND SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPLY OF 12 DEC. 2. ICRC CABLE READS QUOTE To His Excellency Mr. Thant Secretary-General. We have the honour to inform you of the presence at the Hotel Leopold II in Elisabethville of our delegate, Georges Olivet. As a result of events (in Katanga) telegraphic communications with our delegate have been interrupted since Saturday. Previous messages from our delegate indicate the urgent necessity of evacuating wounded, sick and members of the civilian population at present in sectors of military operations in various regions of Katanga or Elisabethville. We should be grateful if you would kindly give instructions to your representatives in the Congo, in particular the United Nations Force Commander, to attempt to contact Mr. Olivet in order to help him to accomplish his strictly humanitarian mission for the benefit of all victims of the conflict. We recall that our delegate Jean de Preux, stationed at 41 Avenue Valcke, Leopoldville, Congo, is prepared to go to United Nations Force Headquarters if his assistance is considered necessary for liaison with Georges Olivet or the accomplishment of any other humanitarian tasks within the competence of the International Committee. We take this opportunity of informing you also that our Elisabethville delegate has categorically denied having made any statements to the press concerning present events in Katanga. In fact, according to strict instructions, delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross must refrain from making any public statements, any remarks or reports being relayed solely to the International Committee. Highest consideration, President International Committee of the Red Cross.

3. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPLY READS QUOTE Have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your cable of 11 Dec which was immediately transmitted to our Representatives in the Congo for them to take necessary action. I note with satisfaction that your delegate in Elisabethville has categorically denied having made statements to the press concerning present events in Katanga. Our representatives in Elisabethville have sent us numerous reports indicating that they are already in

close liaison with Mr. Olivet. I should like to take this opportunity of assuring you that the United Nations troops will continue to make every possible effort to safeguard the lives and property of the civilian population and that ONUC will co-operate with your representatives in Katanga to the fullest possible extent in the accomplishment of their humanitarian mission. If at any time whatsoever you have urgent messages to be sent to Mr. Olivet, we shall be happy to transmit them through our services. Highest consideration.

Réf. : 1402-2

Folio : 747

Léopoldville, le 11 décembre, 1961.

A : Monsieur Khiary, Chef des Opérations Civiles de l'ONUC,
U.N. Supreme Force Commander,
U.N. Air Commander.

De : Monsieur Fournier, Chef de la Mission OACI. 

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre une copie de lettre émanant de Monsieur P. Bertin, Représentant Sobelair et de Monsieur Minet, Représentant Sabena à Elisabethville, par laquelle ils nous informent que les troupes indiennes de l'ONUC à Elisabethville auraient ouvert délibérément le feu sur un avion de transport civil qui se trouvait en difficulté dans le circuit de la Luano Elisabethville.

Après enquête effectuée auprès du contrôleur de service le 5 novembre à l'aérodrome de la Luano Elisabethville, il ressort que le CESSA 310 s'était présenté à la verticale du terrain d'Elisabethville venant du Sud Est à l'altitude de 6500 ou 8500 pieds. Il devait être environ 7h20 ou 7h25 s. La Tour n'avait eu aucune information préalable quant à l'heure estimée d'arrivée de cet aéronef et aucun contact VHF n'avait pu être établi. Sur le parking deux avions C 119 de l'ONU s'apprêtaient à rouler pour un décollage sur la piste 25 à destination de Kamina. Ces deux aéronefs roulaient ensemble pour décoller à 20 secondes d'intervalle l'un de l'autre. Les deux aéronefs devaient effectuer le trajet en vol de groupe parce que l'un d'eux était en panne de VHF.

Pendant que les deux aéronefs C 119 procédaient à leur point fixe en bout de piste 25, le CESSNA 310 OO-SED descendait par paliers successifs tout en effectuant des tours de piste. Cette procédure indiquait clairement au contrôleur que l'aéronef en question demandait manifestement l'autorisation d'atterrir. Le contrôleur envoya un signal rouge par projecteur, ce qui voulait dire interdiction d'atterrissage pour l'instant (2 C 119 sur la piste).

Le CESSNA 310 effectue un nouveau passage à 200 m d'altitude environ en faisant des battements d'ailes. A ce moment, il se trouvait en position vent arrière de la piste 07 alors qu'entretemps les 2 C 119 avaient obtenu l'autorisation de décoller de la piste 27.

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Par crainte de voir le CESSNA 310 se présenter en dernier virage pour la piste 07 - face aux 2 C 119 qui s'apprêtaient à décoller - le contrôleur tira une fusée rouge. Le CESSNA 310 apercevant cette fusée rouge se dégage par virage à gauche, coupant la piste à 200 m environ.

A ce moment des coups de feu claquent en provenance de trois points différents au moins; rafales d'armes automatiques et coups de feu isolés.

Le CESSNA s'éloigne et semble reprendre un peu d'altitude.

Les deux C 119 décollent, le circuit est libre.

Le CESSNA 310 se présente à nouveau et reçoit le feu vert, pour atterrir sans incident.

D'après le contrôleur, il semblerait que l'intervalle de temps entre les deux circuits effectués par le CESSNA 310 aurait permis aux troupes indiennes de réfléchir.

Le contrôleur de l'OACI ne peut pas affirmer de façon formelle que le feu ait été systématiquement ouvert sur le CESSNA 310, bien que tout le laisse croire.

Après discussions entre les autorités militaires de l'ONUC chargées de la sécurité (troupes indiennes) et le contrôleur de l'OACI, il ressortirait que : 2 fusées rouges auraient eu, pour les troupes indiennes, la signification qu'un avion effectuait mouvement au sol sans autorisation et que par conséquent une intervention était nécessaire.

Malheureusement ces instructions quant aux dispositifs d'alerte entre la Tour de Contrôle et les Forces des Nations Unies n'avaient jamais été portées à la connaissance des contrôleurs OACI et plus particulièrement pour le cas précis d'aéronefs effectuant des manoeuvres en vol.

Par ailleurs, les membres de l'OACI affectés à l'aéroport d'Elisabethville n'auraient jamais été invités à participer aux rencontres et conférences relatives à la sécurité de cet aéroport; rencontres entre les autorités civiles de l'ONUC et celles militaires.

En ce qui concerne les explications fournies par les troupes indiennes au Représentant de la Sobelair, il est à noter que le Capitaine Shing, commandant le détachement militaire de l'aéroport, exprimait ses regrets pour cet incident.

Toujours d'après le contrôleur de l'OACI, le Capitaine Shing et son Lieutenant auraient déclaré qu'il s'agissait d'un essai d'armes et non de l'ouverture de feu sur un aéronef civil.

Le contrôleur de l'OACI pense que les troupes indiennes auraient fait une regrettable méprise en confondant le CESSNA 310 avec un Fouga Magister.

En résumé, on peut dire :

- 1/- que le feu fut ouvert contre cet avion par méprise;
- 2/- qu'il fut ouvert du fait d'un manque de coordination entre l'OACI - chargée du contrôle du trafic aérien et les troupes des Nations Unies;
- 3/- que la procédure utilisée par le pilote de l'aéronef CESSNA 310 OO-SED pour se signaler à la Tour de Contrôle dans ce cas particulier - panne de VHF - est conforme à la réglementation mondiale de l'Aviation Civile.

Afin d'éviter le renouvellement de pareils incidents, il serait souhaitable que les Officiers commandant les détachements des forces des Nations Unies aux aéroports instruisent le personnel OACI des mesures de sécurité et d'alertes en vigueur à ces aéroports.

ELISABETHVILLE

R. KAT.14066

le 10 novembre 1961.

Monsieur le Représentant
des Nations-Unies
à ELISABETHVILLE

Monsieur le Représentant,

Concerne : Incident du 5 novembre à l'aérodrome
de la Luano.

Nous tenons par la présente à vous adresser une plainte véhémement sur le fait que les troupes indiennes des Nations-Unies ont ouvert délibérément le feu sur un avion de transport civil en difficulté.

Le Cessna 310 OO-SED de la Sabena, piloté par le Commandant J.M. Pineur de la Sobelair, se présenta le 5 novembre 1961 à 09.25 h. locale à l'aéroport international de la Luano à Elisabethville, en provenance de Ndola. En panne de radio VHF le pilote exécuta, comme l'exige la réglementation mondiale de l'aviation civile, des circuits à basse altitude autour de la tour de contrôle.

Dans ces conditions, le contrôleur de service doit, par une fusée rouge ou verte (ou un signal lumineux des mêmes couleurs), signaler au pilote de l'avion en difficulté l'interdiction ou non d'atterrissage. Des avions ONU s'engageant sur la piste d'envol, le contrôleur tira une fusée rouge. A ce signal, les troupes indiennes tirèrent plusieurs rafales d'armes automatiques sur l'avion civil en question. Après vingt minutes d'attente le contrôleur donna le signal lumineux vert autorisant le OO-SED à atterrir.

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Après l'atterrissage du Cessna, les troupes indiennes fournirent en l'espace de 30 minutes une série d'explications, toutes différentes les unes des autres, à savoir :

- 1 - la sentinelle montent la garde devant le hangar intervient en disant qu'il s'agit d'un "bloody airplane" et que l'on a bien agi en ouvrant le feu sur ce dernier;
- 2 - un autre soldat explique que le tir devait autoriser l'avion à atterrir;
- 3 - un sous-officier prétend que le tir était dirigé sur une jeep de l'ONU circulant sur la piste d'envol;
- 4 - un officier soutient que le tir provenait de l'essai d'une arme.

L'affirmation du contrôleur de l'OACI est de son côté des plus formelle : "Les troupes indiennes ont ouvert le feu sur le OO-SED".

Cet incident aurait pu avoir des répercussions d'autant plus graves qu'il n'existe aucune excuse valable.

En effet, le contrôleur de l'OACI affirma les points suivants :

- a) Il n'existe pas de disposition d'alerte entre les troupes de l'ONU et les membres de l'OACI pour un avion effectuant des manoeuvres en vol;
- b) L'alerte pour un avion effectuant des manoeuvres au sol doit être signalée par la tour de contrôle par le tir consécutif de deux fusées rouges.

./..

- 3 -

x
x x

Nous osons espérer que vous prendrez des mesures pour éviter à l'avenir de tels incidents.

Nous vous prions de croire, Monsieur le Représentant, en l'assurance de notre considération très distinguée.

(sé)
P. BERTIN,
Représentant Sobelair.

(sé)
R. MINET,
Représentant Sabena.

cc: Monsieur Pêche, Chef OACI, République du Congo.
Direction Aéronautique du Katanga
Consulat Général de Belgique à Elisabethville.

QUICK TRANSLATION

4 December 61

Ref: MD/CVL/402.709 of 10.11.61

Subject Meteorological cover in Eville

To the Director of the SABENA, Leo

Sir,

In reply to your above mentioned letter and contrary to the assertions contained in the cable of your Representative at EVILLE, ONUC has never refused the forecasters (the meteorologists) of the WMO acces to the METEO installations of Lunano.

with Mr.Pêche made the proposition to the Minister Kimba that Katangese staff be used again under control of ONUC personnel in accordance/the Agreement on the CEASE-FIRE following which we have the exclusive control of the airport.

Mr. Kimba has not accepted this arrangement so far.

If this refusal goes on, I am thinking of recruiting the specialists I need for the good working of this service. However, I have already asked the Representative of WMO to take the necessary action for the immediate transfer of one meteorological previsionist.

Please believe me Sir

Yours sincerely

M. Khiary

Mr. J. ANNEZ de TABOADA
Direcor
SABENA, Leopoldville

ROUTING SLIP

TO

Commandant de la Force

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

Lettre rectificative

DATE	FROM
	KHIARY

cc Opérations Civiles
OACI/
Commandant de la Force
M. Ivan Smith
M. Linner

Le 5 Décembre 1961

Ref : MD/CVL/402.709 du 10.11.61

Objet : Couverture météorologique à Elizabethville

Monsieur le Directeur,

En réponse à votre lettre citée en référence et contrairement aux affirmations contenues dans le cable de votre représentant à Lville, l'ONUC n'a jamais interdit aux prévisionnistes katangais l'accès aux installations météo de Lunano.

Monsieur Fêche a proposé à Monsieur le Ministre Kimba la reprise de l'activité du personnel Katangais sous le contrôle du personnel de l'ONUC, dans le cadre de l'accord sur le cessez-le-feu qui nous confie le contrôle exclusif de l'aérodrome.

Monsieur Kimba n'a pas accepté jusqu'à présent cet arrangement.

J'envisage, si ce refus se continue, de recruter les spécialistes nécessaires pour la marche de ce service, néanmoins j'ai déjà demandé au représentant de l'OMM de procéder au transfert immédiat d'un prévisionniste météorologiste.

Veuillez croire, Monsieur le Directeur, à l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

M. KHIARY
Chef des Opérations Civiles
au Congo

Monsieur J. ANNEZ de TABOADA
Directeur de la SABENA
LEOPOLDVILLE

TRANSLATION

Mr. Tshombé's speech of the 26th November 1961

My dear fellow countrymen,

The Security Council has just taken important decisions; important for Katanga, the Congo, the United Nations itself, and the entire world. .

When, after the events of the 13th September 1961, I signed the Cease-Fire Agreement, I believed that, at last, the world had understood that Katanga is a Nation and a people united, having solid structures and a gallant army ready to die for its ideal.

I believed that the officials of the United Nations who, theoretically, are here to help the Congolese, had also understood that is not by bringing war to the heart of Africa that the United Nations Organisation will improve the condition of the population of the ex-Belgian Congo.

I had above all believed that by showing my good-will, my yearning for peace, my willingness to come to the help of my African brothers through progressive negotiations, I would succeed in disclosing to them the true path which the African peoples must tread if they want to survive in a century of giant European economic development and Asian demographic increase.

Black-skinned men are relatively few in the world. On the other hand, we do not even dare to analyse their backwardness in the economic and social fields. The abyss separating us from the rest of the world widens every day. We should devote every ounce of our energy relentlessly to edify the Africa of tomorrow. To this end we cry for peace with all the force of our souls.

BUT THE WORLD IMPOSES WAR ON US

for, dear fellow countrymen, it is nothing but war that the eleven nations in New York - who ignore everything about the Congo or have but an approximate knowledge of it - have decided upon.

In the name of their own interests, caring above all for an equilibrium of forces which is from now on broken in favour of the East, these countries, assembled under a Charter which forbids them to meddle in internal affairs of other States, have just taken decisions which will bring about the ruin of the Congo and Katanga, the misfortune of our population, misery and death, if we do not oppose them.

Truly, it is not a question of expelling those whom they want to call mercenaries, certainly because they were less well-paid than those wearing a blue helmet and did not carry on the smuggling of whisky. Those have already departed. The eleven States in New York have, nevertheless, decided that, to this end, the United Nations are permitted to use force, that is to say, have recourse to war. I say eleven though France and England have abstained from voting because these countries had the means to oppose the decisions taken and have not done so.

Whoever can prevent a crime from being committed and does not do so is as guilty as he who commits it himself.

The West is perishing from this loosening of morals, and also from the congenital stupidity of American diplomacy culminating in Mr. Adlai Stevenson.

It has no rivals but in Mr. Spaak's treachery.

Belgium has granted independence to the Congo merely better to rule over it as soon as it should fall into chaos. This is already brought about in Leopoldville where the Belgian Socialists have raised Mr. Adoula to the Government. Today Belgium wants to destroy Katanga. That is why its delegate to the United Nations has exerted himself in speeches wherein the dominant themes were: Katanga must be reduced, the Congo must be united and its legal government is Mr. Adoula's. He believes that due to these subterfuges Belgium will reach the intended goals. Mr. Adoula does not realize that he is but an instrument in the hands of those who have wider scopes than he.

He ignores, as do the Americans, the real meaning of the resolutions that they had been called upon to vote for.

The starting point is the unity of a country entirely disunited, which is not even a Nation but which certain people are interested to consider as so in order to foster their own ends.

This false principle being admitted, they wonder why the country is nevertheless divided. The mercenaries are "discovered". There is no denying the fact that last September the whole of Katanga raised itself against the invaders and it is ridiculous to pretend that a few men could have done the job of an army.

Mercenaries must be expelled. But if these are departed and Katanga subsists - which is the case - it is still not recognized that Katanga is a Nation with a right to live. No; it is said that all mercenaries have not left and that they can be counted among peaceful people working in Katanga who are then branded as hostile elements.

Mr. Thant has already taken this step in the statements he has just made.

But since there is fear that Katanga, though seriously shaken, will not as yet collapse, recourse is taken to the fiction of a legal Government. Mr. Adoula's government does not represent anything but a band of privileged people, ready to sell themselves to anyone provided they can remain in power.

The whole of the Lumumbist faction pretends to give him support only to deceive better the naïve westerners; and Mr. Gizenga does not even take this much trouble since he does know that there is no deafness worse than that of those who do not want to hear.

Notwithstanding, Mr. Adoula had almost suffered a vote of No Confidence because he had approved UN's intention to punish Kindu criminals. His Government will be not less considered a legal Government because this instrument is needed to frighten Katanga.

I tell you, the mercenaries gone, the technicians branded as hostile elements having joined them, Katanga stands fast. It was necessary to find a stick to beat it with. The Leopoldville Government will be to hand. It will request UN help to end the Katangese secession and, under articles 7 and 8 of the resolution voted the day before yesterday in New York, Mr. Thant shall wage war in our territory.

The text of the resolution can lend itself to any interpretations.

We are going towards this moment, dear fellow countrymen. I have no need to recall the seriousness of this moment to you. Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, there will be a demonstration of force. Let us be ready. Let Katangese fighters show up in every street, on every way, on every road, in every town, at the necessary moment.

Not all of you can have automatic weapons or rifles. We can have recourse to our poisoned arrows; to our spears and hatchets to chop trees, our spades to dig trenches, our hearts to fight with courage.

Not one road should remain feasible, not one UN mercenary should feel secure in whatever place he may be.

The Katangese army specialists may have already blown bridges, mined the territory, and perhaps we will have already been obliged to have recourse to the sacrifice of our economic potentials.

A Belgian journalist wrote once : "It is our duty to prevent the Congolese from having to choose one day between our rule and chaos, between us and nothingness."

Katanga, between foreign rule through the agency of UN, and nothingness, is ready to choose nothingness with dignity.

We shall no longer have factories and plants. We shall no longer produce 300.000 tons of copper, to the delight of the Americans who will derive abundant profits from their mines in Chile. We shall no longer produce cobalt to the great delight of the Russians.

The country is not going to be altogether destroyed. We shall return to our fields as our Congolese brothers - who had believed the big words thrown to them as fodder last year with a view better to rule over them - have already done.

We shall retrogress 80 years and our country will be ready for the great communist adventure.

On this day, the West will wake up, but it will be too late.

On this day ... but no, this day will never come because we shall fight and win.

Katangese, I shall give you the sign at the opportune moment. I know I can count on you as you can count on me. The times we shall go through will be hard, too hard perhaps. Let us stand close together, White and Black.

LET US HELP OURSELVES AND HEAVEN WILL HELP US.

PROTOCOL OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE KATANGESE AUTHORITIES

AND ONUC PURSUANT TO CEASE-FIRE

Kat
1/2

President Tshombe, acting on behalf of the Katangese Government on the one side, Mr. Khiary, Mahmoud, acting in the name of ONUC on the other side; Considering the agreement of 20 September 1961 on the cease-fire and notably article 3, considering the report presented by the military sub-commission whose task was to inspect the garrisons in the interior; considering the agreements of the commission provided for in article 3 of the agreement on the cease-fire; Have agreed as follows :

1. The exchange of all military prisoners of both camps will be carried out in Elisabethville on 16 October 1961 at 4 p.m. These prisoners will be brought by the authorities by whom they are detained to the former airport of Elisabethville where the exchange will take place. The prisoners will be exchanged without any arms or ammunition.
- 2; Three joint sub-commissions will be created for surveillance of the cease fire agreement, each composed of ² Katangese officers and 2 ONUC officers. These sub-commissions will have full freedom to travel to any and all places in the territory of Katanga and at any time at the request of either party. All facilities will be accorded to these sub-commissions for the accomplishment of their task. Any complaint by either party will be brought before the commission provided for in article 3 of the cease fire agreement of 20 September 1961.
3. The garrisons of the Katangese Forces and of ONUC which on 12 September 1961 were at Albertville, Niemba, Nyunzu, Jadotville, will be authorised to occupy their usual positions in the same strength. They may effect the movements necessary to carry out their mission. Any movement of troops within the terms of the cease fire agreement signed on 20 September 1961 at N'Dola is to be brought to the notice of the other party.
4. The ONUC will return to the Katangese authorities of Elisabethville the control of the following positions :
 - a. BCK Hospital

b. The Lido

c. The Tunnel of the Chaussee de Kasenga.

- 5; The Katangese authorities and ONUC undertake to maintain the neutrality of these places and will put no military forces either within them or in the surrounding areas.
6. The central Post Office of Elisabethville will be handed back to the Katangese authorities, the latter ensuring freedom of communications. ONUC technicians will be allowed to verify the immunity of ONUC communications.
- 7; Free use of the airports at present controlled by ONUC will be assured for civilian traffic as well as for the Katangese authorities, who will use the means at their disposal for the normal provisioning of their troops, in the same way as accomplished in the past.
8. The radio installations at Kilobolobe will be returned to the Katangese authorities. These latter and ONUC reciprocally undertake to see to it, from the date of this present agreement is signed, that no defamatory attack or campaign of provocation is carried on by either party against the other.
9. The Katangese Government will aid ONUC in finding adequate housing for their military and civilian personnel in lieu of the buildings which they will return to the Katangese authorities. The choice of these buildings will be made by common agreement at a rental to be accepted by both parties.
10. The ONUC representatives will not consider a possible reply by the Katangese Gendarmerie to an attack coming from the exterior to be a violation of the cease fire.
11. The Gendarmerie which was at the airport of Iuanu and which amounted to 52 persons, equipped with the same weapons they possessed on 12 September, will be authorized^s to take up their positions again for guarding their military installations. The Katanga police will assume the normal functions of immigration control and of police. These forces will not be disarmed by the ONUC troops and in case

of any difficulties both parties will have recourse to article 12 hereunder.

12.

12. Both parties express their firm intent to deal with any difficulties that arise by peaceful means and they undertake to submit any disputes that may occur between them to the commission provided for in article 3 of the cease fire agreement.

13.

The present agreement is to be carried out immediately and will become definitive after its approval by the Secretariat in New York.

Elisabethville 13 Oct 1961

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 307 B
ELISABETHVILLE
CABLE: ONUC, ELISABETHVILLE

From Conor Cruise O'Brien
To General S. MacEoin
Subject
Date 24 October 1961

FILE
KAT

Linner's EV-572, Soref's letter. In this letter and in much other anti-UN propaganda the most telling points to people unacquainted with the facts are the allegations that the Italian hospital was used as a military strong point and that the UN fired on Red Cross ambulances.

As regards the first allegations which is usually here supported by a reference to the alleged testimony of unnamed Italian doctors, we think that we have a definitive and full reply in the statement of Captain Cipolat which I forwarded to Linner with my letter of 19 October, about the firing on the Italian hospital.

As regards the ambulance with the "enormous Red Cross flag" which was hit, the 7th para of the attached report from HQ Sector B seems to provide an adequate reply. As you are aware also and as is mentioned in our recent report on mercenaries, etc., two of our civilian officers, Messrs. Farrach and Fulcheri, observed on 19 September a Chevrolet car of which they took the number, carrying ~~an~~ European Gendarmerie officers and bearing painted on it a large Red Cross. You will be aware from the reports of the Irish battalion that ambulances or cars bearing the Red Cross are believed to have been used in the hostilities for the transport of bazookas, one of which destroyed an Irish armoured car.

A number of other useful points are made in Sector B's report but we think that the main points to be answered are those concerning the hospital and ambulances. We are convinced here that in both points we are in the right and that on the first point Cipolat's testimony is altogether conclusive.

For your confidential information, I am not sure that para 9 of Sector B's report is altogether well founded. I have been informed on good authority that at least one officer did talk to the press in terms which might justify such a deduction on their part. Formally, of course, para 9 is accurate in that no official protest was made.

The fact is that the fierce fighting which did occur in the center of the town on the morning of the 13th did shock non-combatants and even, I am informed, some soldiers who had not been in combat before. This shock certainly influenced some of the hostile despatches from the scene not all of which emanated from people hostile to the UN. In the condition of shock, excitement and fright produced on these reporters by their presence on the scene of action, it was easy for interested parties to induce them to believe in atrocities.

C. Guseff

D R A F T

NYUNZU - NIEMBA

*No threat
NY was to be kept
in the
Kat*

In the early days of the UN operation in Katanga, NYUNZU only, of these two towns was occupied as part of UN plan to keep the population calm and to supervise the withdrawal of the Belgian Army. Later ^{this} ~~the~~ UN garrison in NYUNZU played an important part in checking Gendarmerie oppressive measures against the population. A lesser reason was to keep CFL railway open. In fact NIEMBA, even in the days when the UN garrison at AVILLE was only 300 men, was never occupied except for a period of two weeks, and AVILLE was never threatened by either Baluba or Gendarmerie ^{even in the} ~~and these~~ ^{days of great unrest in North Katanga} ~~with the help of the Congolese~~. The AVILLE garrison is now 1500.

The main purposes of occupying both NYUNZU and NIEMBA with UN troops early this year were to enable us firstly to continue to carry out our aim of preventing the Katangan Gendarmerie from taking offensive action against the local population; secondly to prevent moves of Katanga Gendarmerie and thirdly to have UN troops suitably disposed to carry out the Security Council resolutions.

With the situation as it is now in North Katanga, the local population have ceased to be a threat and are in fact now on our side, and the only Gendarmerie threat remaining is from the garrison at KONGOLO. This post is ~~rather~~ isolated and with the opposition of the people and the lack of any other adjacent Gendarmerie camp in the region, the garrison is NOT likely to be very active. A watch could be kept by strong patrols

and air recce. The Ethiopians at KABALO, and the Indians at AVILLE or MANONO, would be no more exposed than the STAN, LULU, KAMINA, MATADI, KITONA, TSHIKAPA or PORT FRANCOIS garrisons have been for some time, if NYUNZU/NIEMBA are evacuated.

The matters of a much higher priority in the present changed setting are firstly to maintain our strength in South Katanga and reinforce it ^{or to have the means to reinforce} if necessary, and secondly to have troops available for the blind spots which have become obvious by recent events, i.e. KOLWEZI, SAKANIA, KIPUSHI and DILOLO, and perhaps other places. I think the necessity of having troops available for these places in the event of a change for the worse in South Katanga is of such importance as to make what risk there is in evacuating NYUNZU/NIEMBA acceptable.

Therefore I ask you to reconsider the problem in light of our views. It is my opinion that for the time being anyhow NYUNZU and NIEMBA can be evacuated by UN troops. Finally, I must add that owing to the loss without replacement in the next week of one Swedish Bn and one Ghanian Bn, and of half of Liberian troops, we find ourselves in the position that sufficient troops are NOT available for all tasks.

as I have already pointed out however
in FC — you might find it possible to place
a force of say 50 ^{temporarily} from AVILLE in NIEMBA. If
you can arrange this as an interim measure
I shall be pleased.

16 August 1961

To: Mr S. Habib Ahmed, CAO
From: Force Commander
Subject: Temporary Huttred Accommodation for
Military Forces in Katanga

1. I have received your C/ADM/460 KAT dated 15 August on the above subject.
2. In view of the present situation I agree that it would NOT be justified to go ahead with the plans as outlined.
3. I note that all arrangements are in hand to provide adequate accommodation for cooking, messing, recreation, storage and sanitary facilities at Prince Leo Farm. I would like to emphasize that I think it very desirable that this work go ahead as quickly as possible in order to ease the strained accommodation problem of 35 Bn at Elisabethville.

(Sean Mac Eoin) Lt-Gen



CONFIDENTIAL.

BOITE POSTALE 7348
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE : ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

C/ADM/460 KAT

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

①

15 August 1961

A : The Force Commander

D. : Chief Administrative Officer

Objet : Temporary Huttet Accommodation for Military Force in Katanga

We have had under consideration estimates for constructing prefab huts for troops in Elisabethville, Albertville, Manono and so on for some time.

The relevant aspects of these proposals are summed up as hereunder:

(a) ELIZABETHVILLE

35th Irish Battalion. All arrangements are in hand to provide adequate accommodation for cooking, messing, recreation, storage and sanitary facilities in the area "farm". You have already approved of this site previously under ~~your~~ memo 7 July, 1961 No. 1001/18/OPS from Col. Quinn A/COS.

In regard to actual living accommodation we have dropped the question of providing prefab construction in consultation with the Acting Chief of Staff for the following reasons:

- (i) duration of stay being only 6 months, living under field conditions should be acceptable.
- (ii) the Unit is equipped with tentage.
- (iii) the project of construction will be time-consuming and prohibitively expensive.

The local Commander has indicated the requirement of shifting his offices from present location to new location which would involve construction of prefab huts for about 300 military personnel.

(b) ALBERTVILLE

Accommodation requirement for the force stationed at Albertville is of the following magnitude: 19 kitchen cum dining halls and 416 cement plinths of varying dimensions. In reference to the Acting Chief of Staff, he visualizes a force of 400 - 500 strong being located there in the foreseeable future. In that event it is possible to consider whether any of the existing premises in the shape of warehouses, and sheds, be temporarily appropriated for troop accommodation against the rainy season provided of course the necessary sanitary installations are provided. This is, of course, subject to tactical requirement of the force.

★ at a total cost of approximately 5,600,000 Kat.Francis. .../..

(c) MANONO

Accommodation requirements in this regard are:

(i) Construction of kitchen and mess halls, this has already been completed with troop labour and material. Cost approximately 29,700 francs for material. I am sanctioning payment of the cost of material and I have already alluded to this case in my note of August 8th to the Acting Chief of Staff.

(ii) Water supply and bathing facilities, this has been sanctioned and work will be completed on high priority.

(iii) Cement plinths measuring approximately 818 sq. metres in total at a cost of 413,024 Kat. Francs.

The above projects are being insisted upon to combat the adverse effect of rains which commence sometime in September.

To my mind the following factors are germane to the issue:

- (a) Are the troops likely to occupy present locations for appreciable time?
- (b) If not, projects, even if taken in hand today will not be completed before the onset of the rainy season.
- (c) The magnitude of cost would require New York's approval which may well be delayed in view of the very fluid conditions prevailing in the Congo.

You will recall that I have already suggested deferring the construction of Camp N'djili for precisely the same reasons. I trust you will agree with my summing up of the case concerning construction as indicated above. In the meantime emphasis will, of course, be necessary on improvisation and looking for alternative positions for troops if possible before the rainy season.

I shall appreciate having your views on this important subject.

RCL:bm


② To my mind the above expenditures
cannot be justified in view of
current policy with relation to strength
of the force.
Lo.
16 Aug 67.

8 August

1

Chief Administrative Officer
Acting Chief of Staff
Surface Transport

The cleaning up of the Kabongo area is one of the tasks which has been allocated to Brigadier Raja in his capacity as Commander, Katanga. The operation will commence as soon as the necessary number of troops is available. We are fully conscious of the importance of opening up this rail link.



 (James J. Quinn) Colonel
A/COS

cc: Force Commander /
Air Commander
Chief Movement Control Officer
Mr. De Reyniere

Mac Eoin
Had

TRANSLATION

E'ville, 24 July 1961.

Sir,

General Mac Eoin having informed me some time ago of the agreement he had made with you to let you know about the movements of the UN troops in the KATANGA, I ~~xxx~~ have the honour to inform you of the arrival in Elisabethville of a company of the Indian Brigade. This move was decided upon following the nomination of Brigadier Raja to Elisabethville.

Please believe me, Sir, .

Very sincerely yours,

C. Gruise O'Brien
ONUC Representative in E'ville

His Excellency
The President Moise Tshombé
E'ville

TRANSLATION

E'ville, 24 July 1961.

Sir,

General Mac Eoin having informed me some time ago of the agreement he had made with you to let you know about the movements of the UN troops in the KATANGA, I ~~now~~ have the honour to inform you of the arrival in Elisabethville of a company of the Indian Brigade. This move was decided upon following the nomination of Brigadier Raja to Elisabethville.

Please believe me, Sir, "

Very sincerely yours,

C. Cruise O'Brien

ONUC Representative in E'ville

His Excellency
The President Moise Tshombé
E'ville

ROUTING SLIP

TO

Office of the Force Commander

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

Received from
O'Brien in
Eville

DATE

31

VII

FROM



C O P I E

Elisabethville, le 24 juillet 1961

Monsieur le Président,

Le Général MacEoin m'ayant fait part, il y a quelque temps, de l'engagement pris à votre égard de vous faire connaître les mouvements de troupes des Nations Unies au Katanga, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer de l'arrivée à Elisabethville d'une compagnie de la brigade indienne. Ce mouvement a été décidé à la suite de la nomination du Brigadier Raja à Elisabethville.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, les assurances de ma haute considération.

C. Cruise-O'Brien
Représentant de l'ONU à Elisabethville

Son Excellence
Monsieur le Président Moïse Tshombé
Elisabethville

That Gen.

*Despatched on
28/7/61*

28 July 1961

To: Mr C. Cruise O'Brien, ONUC Rep EVILLE
From: MA to Force Commander, HQ LEO

/...

Further to this HQ cable FC398 of this date,
herewith copy of report on the incident referred to,
submitted by Bde HQ MSF, Bukavu.

Signed 28/7/61
(JJ Caseley) Lt-Col

[Signature]

91/92/25

251615

FM BDE HQ MSF

TO ONUC HQ LEO

INFO CIV MSN BUKAVU

FIRST. AN ENGLISHMAN DEREK GAUDEN, BRITISH PASSPORT NO 9976 ISSUED BY BRITISH RESIDENT ZANZIBAR ON 17 NOV 58. SECOND. ESCAPED FROM POLICE CUSTODY AS REPORTED IN OUR SITREP 690. THIRD. PRESIDENT OMARH REQUESTED HIS PRESENCE TO INVESTIGATE THE ARREST. MAJ HASHIM BROUGHT PRISONER TO PRESIDENTS OFFICE 250830Z. INVESTIGATION LASTED 90 MINUTES WITH MOST MINISTERS AND PRESIDENT-PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY PRESENT. HASHIM PRESENT THROUGHOUT. FOUR. ALPHA. QUESTIONED TO HIS PRESENCE IN CONGO GAUDEN HAD NO LEGITIMATE ANSWER. BRAVO. ASKED WHY HE ESCAPED REPLIED THAT HE WAS BEATEN BY GENDARMERIE AND FEARED HIS REMOVAL TO STAN. HE WAS AT THAT TIME ACCUSED OF BEING INVOLVED IN ESPIONAGE. FIVE. VISA ISSUED BY CONGOLESE AUTHORITIES WAS CANCELLED ON 08 AUG 1960. ALTHOUGH IN POSSESSION OF LAISSEZ PASSER FOR BUKAVU AND KINDU, CANNOT EXPLAIN HOW HE GOT THEM. MOREOVER HE WAS EXPELLED FROM RUANDA URUNDI. SIXTH. HIS PERSONAL DOCUMENTS WERE EXAMINED. FOLLOWING FOUND: ALPHA. SKETCH MAP OF KIVU GIVING LOCATIONS OF ALL MINES AND MINING TOWNS. BRAVO. LIST OF NAMES WITH ADDRESSES OF MINING PEOPLE, UNKNOWN EUROPEANS IN THE BUSH, UNDESIRABLE CONGOLESE IN THE INTERIOR. SEVENTH. SINCE FAILURE OF GAUDEN TO EXPLAIN THE REASON FOR HAVING SUCH DOCUMENTS, OMARH WILL INVESTIGATE FURTHER. EIGHT. OMARH REQUESTED ONUC TO HAND OVER PRISONER. SINCE NO REASONABLE EXCUSE COULD BE FOUND TO WITHHOLD HIM, HASHIM HANDED OVER GAUDEN. NINTH. COMMENTS. GAUDEN FIRST MADE STATEMENT TO ONUC THAT HE WAS A COFFEE BROKER. HE LATER CHANGED AND SAID HE WAS WRITING A BOOK. HE WAS EVASIVE AND KEPT CHANGING HIS MIND. HE WAS BOTH RUDE AND SARCASTIC. ON BEING HANDED OVER, HE ACCUSED ONUC OF BETRAYING HIM. OMARH PROMISED TO KEEP THIS HQ INFORMED OF EVENTS. TENTH. REQUEST YOU INFORM BRITISH EMBASSY AT LEO AND STAN.



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

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Due
27/7

24 July 1961 196

A : Dr. S. LINNER, Officer in Charge
De : J.D.R.KELLY.
Objet : Visit to Katanga 17 - 22 July 1961.

1. I first flew to Elisabethville, where, with Mr. Cruise O'Brien, we paid a call on Mr. Munongo and the three other members of the Collège. Mr. O'Brien has already reported by cable on this meeting.
2. I went on to Albertville and discussed the problem of North Katanga with Brigadier Raja. The overall position in North Katanga is already well known in this HQ.
3. I then went to Kabalo where I had long discussions with Mwamba Ilunga Prosper, President of the "Lualaba State".

a) Mwamba Ilunga Prosper handed me a letter dated 22 July which is attached hereto as Annex I. This letter gives Mwamba Ilunga's point of view regarding the political and military situation in North Katanga. He most insistently requested that UN expel the Katanga gendarmerie from the Baluba Territories. At present his "Government" controls only the Territories of Kabalo, Malemba-Nkulu and Bukama.

b) The economic situation of Kabalo is extremely bad. There is in fact no economic life, no goods, no shops open and no medical supplies. The population, of the Territory, amounting to some 40,000 people, of whom 10,500 are in Kabalo itself, is existing on manioc. There is no starvation but the mal-nutrition, if not corrected, would in time result in famine conditions. The main factor for the restoration of economic life in the territory is the reopening of the railway line, mainly through Nyunzu to Albertville in one direction, but also to Kamina in the other.

However, the Baluba leaders will not agree to the reopening of the railway line for fear lest Tshombé secure some benefit by the restoration of normal conditions. They are also afraid that gendarmerie might infiltrate into Kabalo by rail but I was able to reassure them that UN could and would prevent them, and would continue to protect Kabalo. However, in Kabalo railway station are some 60 railway wagons fully loaded with flour, rice etc.. If these wagons could be sent to Albertville for sale, the resulting funds could be used to purchase the commodities

required in Kabalo. Unfortunately, Mwamba Ilunga fears that the tax which is levied by the State on the sale of such commodities would go to Tshombé and therefore be used for further aggressive actions by the gendarmerie against the Baluba. The Baluba would, he said, accept any sacrifice to avoid that and therefore continue to oppose the reopening of the railway line. This seems to be the main objection. If we could find a means of putting this tax into escrow, the main objection of the Baluba to reopening the railway line would have been met. Their objections on security can be met by the existing guarantees of the UN troops. With the reopening of the railway line to Nyunzu and Albertville the economic life of Kabalo could be restored.

4. There is a most serious lack of medical attention and supplies in the area. Mwamba Ilunga gave me a letter dated 20 July on the subject, which is attached as Annex II.

5. There already is an administration functioning in the area. Mwamba Ilunga is President of the "Lualaba State" with a ministerial cabinet, and there is a Chef du Territoire as well as a mayor of the town. Apart from Mwamba himself, the officials are of an indifferent caliber, but all are extremely enthusiastic for their cause. It is difficult to see what UN could do to help in this respect since any direct attempts to change the Congolese officials would be apt to be regarded as interference. In addition, it is unlikely that suitable officials of a higher caliber could be found from the present local population. However, a UN civilian officer acting in an advisory capacity, could, if both tactful and of strong personality, be of great assistance to the officials and population of the Kabalo area in getting the economy to resurrect itself.

6. Having been informed that gendarmerie were carrying out large scale massacres and burnings of villages south west of Kabalo in the Kitenge area, I flew over that area in a light aircraft. There are no UN troops west of the Lualaba river, and all reports received emanate from Baluba sources and are given to the UN troops in Kabalo by Mwamba Ilunga. I observed three and a half burnt villages in the area over which we flew. I also observed that the Kamina-Kabalo railway was being operated by gendarmerie since we flew over a train containing gendarmerie which was proceeding south towards Kitenge. In the half-burnt village gendarmerie were observed on the ground. It would certainly appear to be true that the gendarmerie is carrying out pacification measures in the Kitenge area. On the other hand, I saw no evidence to show that wide scale massacres or burnings of villages were taking place. Three and a half burnt villages out of the hundred or so I flew over does not justify such exaggerated statements. The gendarmerie are also said to be perpetrating similar measures in the Kongolo area.

Since UN has at present no forces in the area, it would require a considerable military operation for UN to occupy the area. The only other possibility would be to force the evacuation of the gendarmerie by political pressure in Elisabethville. If this does not appear feasible at the moment, and should Munongo's attempts to enlist Soviet support fail, he would then be at the end of his tether and could be brought to reason.

7. At Nyunzo, I spoke with the Commanding Officer of the Dogras. He gave his opinion that the Baluba in the area were forced to pay lip service to the Tshombé administration but that their real feelings were in favour of Sendwe. The town itself appeared prosperous in comparison with the bleakness of Kabalo, but none the less suffers from many shortages in comparison with Albertville or South Katanga.

cc : General S. Mac Eoin,
Force Commander.

Mr. R. Rossborough,
Chief Civilian Operations.



CABINET DU PRESIDENT DU
GOUVERNEMENT

Annex 1
Kabalo, le 20 juillet 1960.

(1) N° 095/PL/CP.

A Monsieur le Représentant
le Secrétaire Général de l'ONU au Congo
à
LEOPOLDVILLE

Référence :

Annexe

Objet

Monsieur,

Profitant de votre passage dans le Nord du Katanga, principalement à Kabalo, actuellement chef-lieu de notre Province Démocratique du Lualaba, nous nous permettons de vous exposer les points de vue ci-après.

SECURITE DE LA POPULATION DANS
LA PROVINCE DEMOCRATIQUE DU
LUALABA - KATANGA-NORD

La population toute entière de notre Province Démocratique du Lualaba, actuellement ayant comme chef-lieu provisoire "KABALO" souhaite dans l'Organisation des Nations Unies d'avoir une protection totale dans la vie humaine et leurs biens en général.

Depuis le mois de juin 1960, cette population connaît une guerre génocide livrée par la gendarmerie belgo/katangaise contre la population non-armée du Katanga-Nord.

Le but de cette guerre est de dominer la population du Katanga Nord et leur influencer en une doctrine contraire à leur idéalisme. Malgré, et sans armes, cette population a lutté corps et âmes contre cette gendarmerie belgo/katangaise jusqu'à protéger l'intégrité territoriale dans l'entité du Katanga pour la République du Congo - CONGO UNI.

Après un an de bataille - "gendarmerie belgo/katangaise contre population non armée du Katanga-Nord", nous croyons savoir de sources officielles que l'ONU prendra la mesure d'appliquer la résolution du Conseil de Sécurité du 21 février 1960. C'est le seul moyen de venir au secours à la population habitant le Katanga-Nord et que la gendarmerie belgo/katangaise voudrait exterminer par des massacres continuelles.

D'ailleurs, le Parlement en sa réouverture qui s'organise ne manquera pas d'étudier ce problème du Katanga Nord, pour trouver une solution paisible à toutes les régions du Katanga Nord.

(1) Rappeler dans la réponse la date et le numéro.

Pour leur sécurité, la population INVITE L'ONU :

- à évacuer dans l'IMMEDIAT, la gendarmerie de tous leurs territoires mentionnés ci-dessous.
- une fois la gendarmerie évacuée, d'aider l'économie de la province de connaître son allure normale par le COMMERCE;
- d'aider les Commerçants, les Industriels, etc... installés dans le Katanga-Nord, de reprendre leurs activités comme par le passé;
- Ainsi le Gouvernement, l'Administration et le Commerce travailleront en commun pour la construction de notre jeune Province pour un CONGO UNI, fort et prospère.

PARLEMENT NATIONAL CONGOLAIS

La population toute entière de la Province Démocratique du Lualaba, demande avec insistance à l'Organisation des Nations Unies de bien vouloir collaborer étroitement avec le Parlement pour sa réouverture et pour trouver une solution paisible à toute la population de la jeune Nation Congolaise.

Attendant que le Parlement trouve une solution à nos régions du Katanga Nord, nous demandons encore une fois avec insistance à l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de bien vouloir appliquer la résolution du 21 février 1960 du Conseil de Sécurité.

C'est vous dire, toute la population, qui habite actuellement en brousse par cause de la terreur de la gendarmerie, demande à l'ONU de leur assurer la sécurité afin de leur permettre de rentrer dans leurs villages respectifs.

Au nom de leurs habitants, le Gouvernement et l'Administration de la Province Démocratique du Lualaba, prient l'ONU de faire tout son mieux pour évacuer dans l'IMMEDIAT, toute la gendarmerie actuellement installée dans leurs territoires respectifs.

Les territoires et Districts qui composent la Province Démocratique du Lualaba sont les suivants :

a) DISTRICTS:

Albertville, Kamina et Kolwezi.

b) TERRITOIRES:

Albertville, Nyunzu, Kabalo, Kongolo, Manono, Mitwaba, Miliamba-Mkulu, Bukama, Lubudi, Kamina, Maniama, Sandoa, Dilolo, Kolwezi, et Kabongo.

Ces trois Districts et ces quinze territoires, forment la Province Démocratique du Lualaba dans le Katanga-Nord. C'est en outre, les territoires dans lesquels la Population de notre Province demande avec prière à l'ONU d'évacuer dans l'IMMEDIAT,

toute la gendarmerie y installée aux seuls fins de massacrer la population non armée du Katanga Nord.

Une fois que l'ONU aura évacuée la gendarmerie dans tous ces 15 territoires et 5 districts, la population toute entière de notre Province Démocratique du Lualaba vivra en paix dans le Nord du Katanga.

Notre seul souci est exprimé en ces termes et nous prions à Monsieur le Représentant de l'ONU au Congo, de vouloir agréer, l'assurance de notre considération très distinguée.

LE PRESIDENT DU GOUVERNEMENT,

AMAMBA-ILUNGA Prosper,

CC.: Excellence SEVDWE Jason à Leopoldville.

P.S. : La population de Nyemba, Nyunzu, Mambi, Manono, Mulongo et Kabondo-Diana se trouve actuellement réfugiée en brousse. Nous demandons que l'ONU fasse son possible pour ramener cette population dans leurs territoires respectifs et nous lui remercions sincèrement.



CABINET DU MINISTRE PROVINCIAL
DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE

KABALO

Annex II
20 Juillet 1961.

(1) N° 9/61.

Reference

Annexe

Objet Demande des Médicaments
et Médecins .

À Monsieur le Représentant de l'organisa-
tion des Nations Unies Chargé de la
Croix-Rouge au Congo à LEOPOLDVILLE.

Transmis copie pour information à Son
Excellence le Ministre de la Santé Publique
du Gouvernement Central à LEOPOLDVILLE .

Avec l'assurance de notre très haute
considération distinguée .

Monsieur le Représentant,

Nous prenons la respectueuse liberté de vous faire savoir l'
allure médicale (au Katanga Nord-Est) dans la province démocratique du
Lualaba .

En outre , nous vous rappelons à la demande du 25/05/61 envoyée
par Monsieur le Directeur Provincial de la santé publique, dans laquelle,
il vous narrait de la situation sanitaire , et des quelques difficultés
que notre province éprouve à ce sujet par manque des médicaments et des
médecins .

En effet ; votre organisation de la santé mondiale pourrait
envisagé cette situation que souffre notre population du point de vue
médicaments que Médecins .

Cette population n'habite plus son village, car toutes les mai-
sons sont incendiées , elle est expulsée dans des grandes villes , et
même dans des villages , elle n'habite que dans la brousse par peur de
ne pas être tuée : les enfants y compris les adultes, meurent de maladies
diverses, notamment ; de la malaria , de la pneumonie lobaire, de la
coqueluche, de la variole , de la stomatite , ainsi de suite .

D'autre part , notre population souffre de plus en plus des
blessures qui s'infectent , et produisent la sépticémie qui est quasi
toujours mortelle, et nous ne savons pas où aller avec nos malades avec
jambes , mâchoires , dos , côtés , et bras fracturés pendant la guerre .

.../...

(1) Rappeler dans la réponse la date et le numéro.

---2---

Nos hôpitaux et dispensaires sont à bon état, mais , totalement dépourvus des bons médicaments, et des Médecins spécialisés à soigner convenablement les malades .

Vu les circonstances des guerres qui se déroulent au jour le jour, dont , nous nous voyons obligés de vous demander avec insistance que votre organisation de la santé mondiale , nous accorde le ravitaillement des médicaments, ainsi que les vivres pour sauver la santé de notre population malmenée depuis un an et quelques mois .

En plus , nous vous prions de bien vouloir installer votre centre de la CROIX-ROUGE directement à Kabalo où vous verrez comment cette population souffre du point de vue sa santé .

Espérant une réponse favorable et urgente de votre part , veuillez agréer , Monsieur le Représentant , l'assurance de notre très haute considération distinguée .

Le Chef de Cabinet Chargé de
Ministère de la Santé Publique,
- Féloushy-Kitenge-Léon .

Le Président du Gouvernement
Mwamba-Ilunga-Prosper .

21/6

CONFERENCE - FORCE COMMANDER'S OFFICE - 1630 21 JUL 61

Force Commander presided.

Also present:

Brigs Raja, Otu and Gouldson
Col Waern
Lt-Col MacNeill
Comdt Barrett

Air Commander
ACOS
Mil Ops

Dr Cruise O'Brien also attended

MA acted as Sec

1. KATANGA

Dr O'Brien gave a review of the political situation in Katanga, and said that whilst the European population was jumpy following the Thyssens and Niemba incidents the Africans were generally calm. Munongo appears to be coming to the fore again on the Katanga independence position but he is unpredictable.

Col Waern, covering the military situation, stated the strength of Gendarmerie at Eville was about 2000 of which 500 are untrained. He considers that his own forces were adequate to meet any Gendarmerie threat, but that if a civil riot situation occurred they would require additional troops. He also stated that one coy occupied the airfield and that a coy from each of the Bns were held in readiness to support the airfield.

The Force Commander emphasized that the airfield was the vital ground at Eville. He also instructed that the radio station be transferred to the airfield.

2. GENDARMERIE REINFORCEMENTS TO NORTH KATANGA

Brig Raja pointed out that 50 men had arrived at Aville from Eville on 18 July and that they had warned Gendarmerie that further reinforcements would not be allowed.

Force Commander instructed that movement of reinforcements throughout Katanga must be stopped at all points.

3. KASAI

Brig Otu gave a summary of the situation in Kasai and pointed out that in the TSHIKAPA area there were minor tribal troubles but these were being kept under control by the Liberians there. It appears from observation that famine is looming up again. He stressed the importance of maintaining the railway line PORT FRANCOUIL/KAMINA. Generally the forces available are inadequate to meet all the demands.

Brig Gouldson stated that the relief of the Irish at MENE DIU etc. is underway and should be completed in a week or more.

He pointed out that due to the lack of a recce element in the Nigerian Bde an early return of the 40 men at LOVANIUM would be appreciated.

4. KAMINA

Force Commander pointed out that it was the intention to change over the Swedish Coy at KAMINA/KILUBI with an Irish coy from Eville. ~~It~~ would therefore have one national contingent in that area.

5. APPOINTMENT OC KATANGA

The Force Commander then announced that Brig Raja would take over command of all Katanga, and that whilst the administrative set-up North and South Katanga would continue for the time being, all military and civilian affairs would be handled from Eville.

6. REDEPLOYMENT OF TROOPS

The redeployment of troops according to Warning Order FC-381 was discussed. It was decided that this would be named "Operation Switch" and would start 260800 July, as follows:

Phase 1: 2QONR to move from Bukavu to Lulu with a view to taking over responsibilities of 1 Ghana Bn at Lulu, Mwaka and Kele. The move will be by air from Goma. Move from Bukavu to Goma by road under arrangements MSF. Move of 2QONR from Lulu to

...3/-

Mweka and Kele under arrangements Nigerian Bde. Airlift requirement of 2 QONR to be notified to Mil Ops soonest, stating number of personnel, tonnage of weapons and stores and number and types of vehicles to be flown.

Phase 2: 1 Ghana Bn to move by air to Aville as follows:

- a. As each plane load of 2QONR arrives Lulu from Goma, corresponding number troops 1 Ghana Bn to emplane for Aville to come under command Indian Bde HQ.
- b. Empty planes to fly from Aville to Goma to continue move of 2QONR to Lulu, and thence to Aville with remaining troops 1 Ghana Bn until both moves completed. Ghana Bde to notify Mil Ops of airlift requirements as per above.

Phase 3: Dogras at Nyunzu and Niemba to be relieved by 1 Ghana Bn from Aville under arrangements Indian Bde HQ. Dogras will concentrate Aville for onward flight to Eville.

Phase 4: Dogras will be flown to Eville with Command Group Indian Bde HQ.

Air Ops and Movement Control ONUC HQ to plan move and arrange timings. Tentage will be required for Dogras in Eville. One Coy Ghorka Bn at 24 hrs notice to move to Eville with Command Group Indian Bde HQ.

7. NIEMBA PRISONERS

Congolese ORs to be released at Eville. Congolese officer to be held and interrogated at Kamina. European officer after interrogation at Kamina transferred to Léo in care of Jats before repatriation.

Dr. [unclear]

Dr. [unclear]

1st 8/10

To His Excellency the Representative of the
Secretary-General of the UN in the Congo

Security in the Democratic
Province of Lualaba
(North-East Katanga)

Your Excellency,

Being anxious for the happiness, safety, and economic well-being of all the inhabitants of the Democratic Province of Lualaba in North-East Katanga, of which I am President, may I present the following request to your Excellency?

In view of the continuous massacres perpetrated by the Tshombe gendarmerie in North-East Katanga - Lualaba Province;

In view of the existing conditions in so far as the functioning of the government of my province is concerned;

In view of the wishes of the entire population of North-East Katanga;

In view of the desire of the Tshombe government to invade the territories of my province;

I am obliged to have recourse to the UN to find a solution to ensure the safety and protection of my population in the Democratic Province of Lualaba.

Having stated the above, I am giving you below details of the massacres by Tshombe in the territories that are today under my supervision.

1. MANONO TERRITORY

In forming the government of the Democratic Province of Lualaba, we chose the town of Manono as provincial capital.

The Belgians did not hesitate to attack us on 30 March 1961 and we were forced to retreat, since we were not as well armed as the Katango-Belgian gendarmerie.

Finally I took refuge in Kabalo, following consultations with my Central Government.

2. KIYAMBI TERRITORY

Continuing its attacks, the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie incessantly assails all of the population of the isolated post of Kiyambi, where today three-quarters of the population capable of fleeing are in the bush, suffering the greatest privations, such as lack of drinking water, lack of medicaments, etc.

3. ISOLATED POST OF NYEMBA

Here too Tshombe entered the post by force of heavy arms acquired from Belgium, with the help of Belgian soldiers, of course.

At present, three-quarters of the population of this post are in the bush in order to avoid being massacred by the Gendarmerie.

4. NYUNZU TERRITORY

Nyunzu territory also has been attacked by the Katango-Belgian Gendarmerie, who did not spare the lives of the population. Here too, three-quarters of the population are in the bush, suffering every possible privation, i.e. lacking water, food, medicaments...etc.

4. ISOLATED POST OF MULONGO

After invading Manono, the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie attacked Mulongo for the purpose of indiscriminate massacre of the entire population of that territory.

The present aspect of this territory is pitiful. It has no more men, the Katanga gendarmerie having killed everybody during the invasion and even later out of pure spite. This is nothing less than a genocidal war, such as is unknown even in Europe where people are so heavily armed.

FIRST CONCLUSION :

All the territories mentioned above are partially occupied to this day by the Belgo-Katangan Gendarmerie. In other words, the Gendarmerie occupies one half of the area of each of these territories and the population occupies the other half, where it continues to defend itself against complete occupation.

REFERENDUM OF THE POPULATION INHABITING THESE TERRITORIES

That the United Nations, a neutral force in the Congo, do its best to clear the Gendarmerie and its administrators from all of the territories under discussion.

In confirmation of the desire expressed to the UN by my population, I make the following two proposals to the United Nations authorities:

- (a) To expel the Tshombe gendarmerie, which is disliked by the population, together with the administrators now installed in the territories and replace them by ANC soldiers and our own administrators named by the Lualaba Province or :
- (b) To expel the Tshombe gendarmerie from all the above-mentioned territories together with its administrators, to be replaced by :
 - UN soldiers
 - Unarmed police of Lualaba province
 - Territorial administrators of Lualaba Province

That is the only wish of the populations of the territories under discussion who are suffering morally and physically. It is what prompts us to appeal to the UN to help us to find a solution to this crisis of a genocidal war waged by Tshombe in all our territories.

5. KABALO TERRITORY

There is nothing noteworthy in this territory. The UN provides the necessary safety for our populations. All of the inhabitants are very well pleased with the UN Ethiopian soldiers, because it has been proved that the Gendarmerie will not dare to invade the territories where they are stationed.

It is the aspiration of all the populations of Manono, Kiyambi, Nyemba, and Nyunzu, where the UN is inactive and where the Gendarmerie continues to make arbitrary arrests in order eventually to kill its victims.

In Kabolo there are : UN Ethiopian soldiers
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All work for the good conduct of the affairs of the country.

6. POSTS OF KATOMBE AND MWANZA, TERRITORIES OF MALEMBA-NKULU, KIKONDJA, KABENGELE, KABONDO-DIANDA.

In these isolated posts and territories, the population is protected neither by ANC nor by UN soldiers.

Here, it is our wish and, as President of the government that rules these territories, my duty, to request the UN authorities to consider the possibility of providing all these territories with full-strength battalions of UN soldiers.

The populations of these territories live in terror of Tshombe's Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie. To give them a peaceful life, the UN must concern itself with them as it does with people everywhere else in the Congo.

In all of these territories we have unarmed policemen, territorial administrators, and chiefs of isolated posts. We request that the UN send its soldiers there to give protection to the people with their administrators and unarmed policemen.

I must not overlook the case of KAMINA (Sohe, Kitenge, Kaloko) where there are now Tshombe soldiers, continuing to massacre the population, without having a sound reason for doing so. Here also, we request that the UN send its soldiers to guard against an invasion by Tshombe soldiers beyond these territories.

We know that the UN came to the Congo at the call of His Excellency LUMUMBA, to protect the unarmed population of the Republic's territories.

The UN should consider the possibility of not tolerating the spectacle of Belgians leading Congolese soldiers into the regions of Katanga - both South and North Katanga - to massacre the innocent and unarmed populations.

It is our plea that the UN will bring us all the effective aid necessary to provide complete protection and the peace that will enable normal moral and material existence. In this way, the UN will have done everything necessary to permit the peoples of North Katanga, the "Democratic Lualaba Province", ^{to} set themselves firmly on the road towards culture and commerce, and enable them to find the solution for a good life in their province with the help of their beloved government.

FINAL CONCLUSION

In the name of the entire population, in the name of all the provincial deputies, elected by universal suffrage in May 1960, in the name of all the members of government, in a word, in the name of the Katangan Cartel of the Democratic Province of Lualaba, living in North-East Katanga, we express the following wishes:

Whereas the authorities of the Republic of the Congo are now seeking a possibility to open the National Congolese Parliament, in order to end the Congolese crisis;

Whereas the UN is the only "neutral" organ that could bring aid to the entire population everywhere in the Congo, without having to use the armed forces of our National Congolese Army;

Whereas it is the wish of the unarmed peoples of North Katanga not to be constantly warring with Tshombe, although they also wish to defend themselves with energy to the last of their children against invasion of their territories by the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie;

WE INSISTENTLY DEMAND THAT THE UN :
IMMEDIATELY

1. Expel all Belgians from the territories forming the Democratic Province of Lualaba. Expel the Katangan gendarmerie from our territories in order to put an end to firing on the unarmed population of our province of Katanga generally.
2. Accept the unarmed policemen in all of our territories, to permit the proper administrative functioning of our government, which has been installed since 20 October 1960.
3. Everywhere in our territories we have our administrators of the Province of Lualaba. These administrators need either our ANC soldiers or UN soldiers assisted by our unarmed policemen.

TO SUM UP : We desire everywhere in our territories :

Our Territorial Administrators,

Our unarmed policemen,

As soldiers, we want either UN soldiers or, if these are not available, ANC soldiers of Victor Lundula, lawful ANC General of the Central Government of Gizenga in whom we have confidence and to whom we remain loyal.

In conclusion, we beg to notify the UN authorities, in passing, that the Democratic Province of Lualaba is composed of :

1. THREE DISTRICTS : ALBERTVILLE - KAMINA and KOLWEZI.

These three districts, however, are occupied by the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie, while three-quarters of the population dislike the Belgo-Katangan Government presided over by Tshombe, because of its objectionable policy of arbitrary arrests and incessant killings.

2. FIFTEEN TERRITORIES.

In addition to the above-mentioned three districts there are 15 territories, namely :

Albertville, Kyunzu, Kabalo, Kongolo, Nanono, Mitwaba, Malemba-Nkulu, Bukama, Lubudi, Kamina, Kaniama, Sandoa, Dilolo, Kolwezi and Kabongo.

The entire population of these 15 territories wishes only to live in the democracy of a UNITED CONGO and not in a confederation preached by the federalists and the separatists of Tshombe to favour the Belgian colonialists.

We request that the UN do everything possible to find a solution that would put an end to attacks by the Belgo-Katantangan gendarmerie for the purpose of invading the above-mentioned territories.

At present, the entire population of these 15 territories is living in unhappiness because of the arbitrary arrests carried out by the gendarmerie, or, at times, because of the killing of men and destruction of the property of those who do not desire the Belgo-Katangan Government of the so-called STATE OF KATANGA.

Finally, we know that the Congolese National Parliament is now seeking a solution to all these problems, but we nevertheless request the UN to come to our rescue, before that solution is found by our Parliament, the only lawful and sovereign organ of our Congolese Republic.

Hoping that the UN will put on hand all measures to give satisfaction to the population of the Democratic Lualaba Province, of which I am President, to permit this population to live in peace, we remain faithful to close collaboration with the UN in all possible fields.

We request His Excellency the Representative of the Secretary-General of the UN in the Congo at Leopoldville to issue instructions to be followed by General YASSU, Officer Commanding UN Forces in Katanga at Elizabethville and General RAJAH, Officer Commanding UN Forces in Katanga, at Albertville, to come to the rescue of the unarmed population of the Democratic Province of Lualaba.

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We know that the UN came to the Congo at the call of His Excellency LUMUMBA, to protect the unarmed population of the Republic's territories.

The UN should consider the possibility of not tolerating the spectacle of Belgians leading Congolese soldiers into the regions of Katanga - both South and North Katanga - to massacre the innocent and unarmed populations.

It is our plea that the UN will bring us all the effective aid necessary to provide complete protection and the peace that will enable normal moral and material existence. In this way, the UN will have done everything necessary to permit the peoples of North Katanga, the "Democratic Lualaba Province", ^{to} set themselves firmly on the road towards culture and commerce, and enable them to find the solution for a good life in their province with the help of their beloved government.

FINAL CONCLUSION

In the name of the entire population, in the name of all the provincial deputies, elected by universal suffrage in May 1960, in the name of all the members of government, in a word, in the name of the Katangan Cartel of the Democratic Province of Lualaba, living in North-East Katanga, we express the following wishes:

Whereas the authorities of the Republic of the Congo are now seeking a possibility to open the National Congolese Parliament, in order to end the Congolese crisis;

Whereas the UN is the only "neutral" organ that could bring aid to the entire population everywhere in the Congo, without having to use the armed forces of our National Congolese Army;

Whereas it is the wish of the unarmed peoples of North Katanga not to be constantly warring with Tshombe, although they also wish to defend themselves with energy to the last of their children against invasion of their territories by the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie;

WE INSISTENTLY DEMAND THAT THE UN :
IMMEDIATELY

1. Expel all Belgians from the territories forming the Democratic Province of Lualaba. Expel the Katangan gendarmerie from our territories in order to put an end to firing on the unarmed population of our province of Katanga generally.
2. Accept the unarmed policemen in all of our territories, to permit the proper administrative functioning of our government, which has been installed since 20 October 1960.
3. Everywhere in our territories we have our administrators of the Province of Lualaba. These administrators need either our ANC soldiers or UN soldiers assisted by our unarmed policemen.

TO SUM UP : We desire everywhere in our territories :

Our Territorial Administrators,

Our unarmed policemen,

As soldiers, we want either UN soldiers or, if these are not available, ANC soldiers of Victor Lundula, lawful ANC General of the Central Government of Gizenga in whom we have confidence and to whom we remain loyal.

In conclusion, we beg to notify the UN authorities, in passing, that the Democratic Province of Lualaba is composed of :

1. THREE DISTRICTS : ALBERTVILLE - KAMINA and KOLWESI.
These three districts, however, are occupied by the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie, while three-quarters of the population dislike the Belgo-Katangan Government presided over by Tshombe, because of its objectionable policy of arbitrary arrests and incessant killings.
2. FIFTEEN TERRITORIES.
In addition to the above-mentioned three districts there are 15 territories, namely :
Albertville, Nyunzu, Kabalo, Kongolo, Manono, Mitwaba, Malemba-Nkulu, Bukama, Lubudi, Kamina, Kaniama, Sandoa, Dilolo, Kolwezi and Kabongo.

The entire population of these 15 territories wishes only to live in the democracy of a UNITED CONGO and not in a confederation preached by the federalists and the separatists of Tshombe to favour the Belgian colonialists.

We request that the UN do everything possible to find a solution that would put an end to attacks by the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie for the purpose of invading the above-mentioned territories.

At present, the entire population of these 15 territories is living in unhappiness because of the arbitrary arrests carried out by the gendarmerie, or, at times, because of the killing of men and destruction of the property of those who do not desire the Belgo-Katangan Government of the so-called STATE OF KATANGA.

Finally, we know that the Congolese National Parliament is now seeking a solution to all these problems, but we nevertheless request the UN to come to our rescue, before that solution is found by our Parliament, the only lawful and sovereign organ of our Congolese Republic.

Hoping that the UN will put on hand all measures to give satisfaction to the population of the Democratic Lualaba Province, of which I am President, to permit this population to live in peace, we remain faithful to close collaboration with the UN in all possible fields.

We request His Excellency the Representative of the Secretary-General of the UN in the Congo at Leopoldville to issue instructions to be followed by General YASSU, Officer Commanding UN Forces in Katanga at Elizabethville and General RAJAH, Officer Commanding UN Forces in Katanga, at Albertville, to come to the rescue of the unarmed population of the Democratic Province of Lualaba.

The President of the Government

cc: His Excellency Antoine GIZENGA at Stanleyville
General Victor LUNDULA at Stanleyville
General YASSU at Elizabethville
General RAJAH at Albertville

To His Excellency the Representative of the
Secretary-General of the UN in the Congo

Security in the Democratic
Province of Lualaba
(North-East Katanga)

Your Excellency,

Being anxious for the happiness, safety, and economic well-being of all the inhabitants of the Democratic Province of Lualaba in North-East Katanga, of which I am President, may I present the following request to your Excellency?

In view of the continuous massacres perpetrated by the Tshombe gendarmerie in North-East Katanga - Lualaba Province;

In view of the existing conditions in so far as the functioning of the government of my province is concerned;

In view of the wishes of the entire population of North-East Katanga;

In view of the desire of the Tshombe government to invade the territories of my province;

I am obliged to have recourse to the UN to find a solution to ensure the safety and protection of my population in the Democratic Province of Lualaba.

Having stated the above, I am giving you below details of the massacres by Tshombe in the territories that are today under my supervision.

1. MANONO TERRITORY

In forming the government of the Democratic Province of Lualaba, we chose the town of Manono as provincial capital.

The Belgians did not hesitate to attack us on 30 March 1961 and we were forced to retreat, since we were not as well armed as the Katango-Belgian gendarmerie.

Finally I took refuge in Kabalo, following consultations with my Central Government.

2. KIYAMBI TERRITORY

Continuing its attacks, the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie incessantly assaults all of the population of the isolated post of Kiyambi, where today three-quarters of the population capable of fleeing are in the bush, suffering the greatest privations, such as lack of drinking water, lack of medicaments, etc.

3. ISOLATED POST OF NYEMBA

Here too Tshombe entered the post by force of heavy arms acquired from Belgium, with the help of Belgian soldiers, of course.

At present, three-quarters of the population of this post are in the bush in order to avoid being massacred by the Gendarmerie.

4. NYUNZU TERRITORY

Nyunzu territory also has been attacked by the Katango-Belgian Gendarmerie, who did not spare the lives of the population. Here too, three-quarters of the population are in the bush, suffering every possible privation, i.e. lacking water, food, medicaments...etc.

4. ISOLATED POST OF MULONGO

After invading Manono, the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie attacked Mulongo for the purpose of indiscriminate massacre of the entire population of that territory.

The present aspect of this territory is pitiful. It has no more men, the Katanga gendarmerie having killed everybody during the invasion and even later out of pure spite. This is nothing less than a genocidal war, such as is unknown even in Europe where people are so heavily armed.

FIRST CONCLUSION :

All the territories mentioned above are partially occupied to this day by the Belgo-Katangan Gendarmerie. In other words, the Gendarmerie occupies one half of the area of each of these territories and the population occupies the other half, where it continues to defend itself against complete occupation.

REFERENDUM OF THE POPULATION INHABITING THESE TERRITORIES

That the United Nations, a neutral force in the Congo, do its best to clear the Gendarmerie and its administrators from all of the territories under discussion.

In confirmation of the desire expressed to the UN by my population, I make the following two proposals to the United Nations authorities:

- (a) To expel the Tshombe gendarmerie, which is disliked by the population, together with the administrators now installed in the territories and replace them by ANC soldiers and our own administrators named by the Lualaba Province or :
- (b) To expel the Tshombe gendarmerie from all the above-mentioned territories together with its administrators, to be replaced by :
 - UN soldiers
 - Unarmed police of Lualaba province
 - Territorial administrators of Lualaba Province

That is the only wish of the populations of the territories under discussion who are suffering morally and physically. It is what prompts us to appeal to the UN to help us to find a solution to this crisis of a genocidal war waged by Tshombe in all our territories.

5. KABALO TERRITORY

There is nothing noteworthy in this territory. The UN provides the necessary safety for our populations. All of the inhabitants are very well pleased with the UN Ethiopian soldiers, because it has been proved that the Gendarmerie will not dare to invade the territories where they are stationed.

It is the aspiration of all the populations of Manono, Kiyambi, Nyemba, and Nyunzu, where the UN is inactive and where the Gendarmerie continues to make arbitrary arrests in order eventually to kill its victims.

In Kabele there are : UN Ethiopian soldiers
 Our unarmed policemen
 Our Lualaba administrators

All work for the good conduct of the affairs of the country.

6. POSTS OF KATOMBE AND MWANZA, TERRITORIES OF MALEMBA-NKULU,
 KIKONDJA, KABERGELE, KABONDO-DIANDA.

In these isolated posts and territories, the population is protected neither by ANC nor by UN soldiers.

Here, it is our wish and, as President of the government that rules these territories, my duty, to request the UN authorities to consider the possibility of providing all these territories with full-strength battalions of UN soldiers.

The populations of these territories live in terror of Tshombe's Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie. To give them a peaceful life, the UN must concern itself with them as it does with people everywhere else in the Congo.

In all of these territories we have unarmed policemen, territorial administrators, and chiefs of isolated posts. We request that the UN send its soldiers there to give protection to the people with their administrators and unarmed policemen.

I must not overlook the case of KAMINA (Sohe, Kitenge, Kaloko) where there are now Tshombe soldiers, continuing to massacre the population, without having a sound reason for doing so. Here also, we request that the UN send its soldiers to guard against an invasion by Tshombe soldiers beyond these territories.

We know that the UN came to the Congo at the call of His Excellency LUMUMBA, to protect the unarmed population of the Republic's territories.

The UN should consider the possibility of not tolerating the spectacle of Belgians leading Congolese soldiers into the regions of Katanga - both South and North Katanga - to massacre the innocent and unarmed populations.

It is our plea that the UN will bring us all the effective aid necessary to provide complete protection and the peace that will enable normal moral and material existence. In this way, the UN will have done everything necessary to permit the peoples of North Katanga, the "Democratic Lualaba Province", ^{to} set themselves firmly on the road towards culture and commerce, and enable them to find the solution for a good life in their province with the help of their beloved government.

FINAL CONCLUSION

In the name of the entire population, in the name of all the provincial deputies, elected by universal suffrage in May 1960, in the name of all the members of government, in a word, in the name of the Katangan Cartel of the Democratic Province of Lualaba, living in North-East Katanga, we express the following wishes:

Whereas the authorities of the Republic of the Congo are now seeking a possibility to open the National Congolese Parliament, in order to end the Congolese crisis:

Whereas the UN is the only "neutral" organ that could bring aid to the entire population everywhere in the Congo, without having to use the armed forces of our National Congolese Army;

Whereas it is the wish of the unarmed peoples of North Katanga not to be constantly warring with Tshombe, although they also wish to defend themselves with energy to the last of their children against invasion of their territories by the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie;

WE INSISTENTLY DEMAND THAT THE UN :
IMMEDIATELY

1. Expel all Belgians from the territories forming the Democratic Province of Lualaba. Expel the Katangan gendarmerie from our territories in order to put an end to firing on the unarmed population of our province of Katanga generally.
2. Accept the unarmed policemen in all of our territories, to permit the proper administrative functioning of our government, which has been installed since 20 October 1960.
3. Everywhere in our territories we have our administrators of the Province of Lualaba. These administrators need either our ANC soldiers or UN soldiers assisted by our unarmed policemen.

TO SUM UP : We desire everywhere in our territories :

Our Territorial Administrators,
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As soldiers, we want either UN soldiers or, if these are not available, ANC soldiers of Victor Lundula, lawful ANC General of the Central Government of Gizenga in whom we have confidence and to whom we remain loyal.

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2. FIFTEEN TERRITORIES.
In addition to the above-mentioned three districts there are 15 territories, namely :
Albertville, Ayunzu, Kabalo, Kongolo, Manono, Mitwaba, Malenba-Nkulu, Bukama, Lubudi, Kamina, Kaniama, Sandoa, Dilolo, Kolwezi and Kabongo.

The entire population of these 15 territories wishes only to live in the democracy of a UNITED CONGO and not in a confederation preached by the federalists and the separatists of Tshombe to favour the Belgian colonialists.

We request that the UN do everything possible to find a solution that would put an end to attacks by the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie for the purpose of invading the above-mentioned territories.

At present, the entire population of these 15 territories is living in unhappiness because of the arbitrary arrests carried out by the gendarmerie, or, at times, because of the killing of men and destruction of the property of those who do not desire the Belgo-Katangan Government of the so-called STATE OF KATANGA.

Finally, we know that the Congolese National Parliament is now seeking a solution to all these problems, but we nevertheless request the UN to come to our rescue, before that solution is found by our Parliament, the only lawful and sovereign organ of our Congolese Republic.

Hoping that the UN will put on hand all measures to give satisfaction to the population of the Democratic Lualaba Province, of which I am President, to permit this population to live in peace, we remain faithful to close collaboration with the UN in all possible fields.

We request His Excellency the Representative of the Secretary-General of the UN in the Congo at Leopoldville to issue instructions to be followed by General YASSU, Officer Commanding UN Forces in Katanga at Elizabethville and General RAJAH, Officer Commanding UN Forces in Katanga, at Albertville, to come to the rescue of the unarmed population of the Democratic Province of Lualaba.

The President of the Government

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General RAJAH at Albertville

To His Excellency the Representative of the
Secretary-General of the UN in the Congo

Security in the Democratic
Province of Lualaba
(North-East Katanga)

Your Excellency,

Being anxious for the happiness, safety, and economic well-being of all the inhabitants of the Democratic Province of Lualaba in North-East Katanga, of which I am President, may I present the following request to your Excellency?

In view of the continuous massacres perpetrated by the Tshombe gendarmerie in North-East Katanga - Lualaba Province;

In view of the existing conditions in so far as the functioning of the government of my province is concerned;

In view of the wishes of the entire population of North-East Katanga;

In view of the desire of the Tshombe government to invade the territories of my province;

I am obliged to have recourse to the UN to find a solution to ensure the safety and protection of my population in the Democratic Province of Lualaba.

Having stated the above, I am giving you below details of the massacres by Tshombe in the territories that are today under my supervision.

1. MANONO TERRITORY

In forming the government of the Democratic Province of Lualaba, we chose the town of Manono as provincial capital.

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Finally I took refuge in Kabalo, following consultations with my Central Government.

2. KIYAMBI TERRITORY

Continuing its attacks, the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie incessantly assails all of the population of the isolated post of Kiyambi, where today three-quarters of the population capable of fleeing are in the bush, suffering the greatest privations, such as lack of drinking water, lack of medicaments, etc.

3. ISOLATED POST OF NYEMBA

Here too Tshombe entered the post by force of heavy arms acquired from Belgium, with the help of Belgian soldiers, of course.

At present, three-quarters of the population of this post are in the bush in order to avoid being massacred by the Gendarmerie.

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Nyunzu territory also has been attacked by the Katango-Belgian Gendarmerie, who did not spare the lives of the population. Here too, three-quarters of the population are in the bush, suffering every possible privation, i.e. lacking water, food, medicaments...etc.

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FIRST CONCLUSION :

All the territories mentioned above are partially occupied to this day by the Balgo-Katangan Gendarmerie. In other words, the Gendarmerie occupies one half of the area of each of these territories and the population occupies the other half, where it continues to defend itself against complete occupation.

REFERENDUM OF THE POPULATION IN HABITING THESE TERRITORIES

That the United Nations, a neutral force in the Congo, do its best to clear the Gendarmerie and its administrators from all of the territories under discussion.

In confirmation of the desire expressed to the UN by my population, I make the following two proposals to the United Nations authorities:

- (a) To expel the Tshombe gendarmerie, which is disliked by the population, together with the administrators now installed in the territories and replace them by ANC soldiers and our own administrators named by the Lualaba Province or :
- (b) To expel the Tshombe gendarmerie from all the above-mentioned territories together with its administrators, to be replaced by :
 - UN soldiers
 - Unarmed police of Lualaba province
 - Territorial administrators of Lualaba Province

That is the only wish of the populations of the territories under discussion who are suffering morally and physically. It is what prompts us to appeal to the UN to help us to find a solution to this crisis of a genocidal war waged by Tshombe in all our territories.

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In Kabolo there are : UN Ethiopian soldiers
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 Our Lualaba administrators

All work for the good conduct of the affairs of the country.

6. POSTS OF KIEOMBE AND MUAZA, TERRITORIES OF MALEMBE-NKULU, KIKONDJA, KABENGELE, KABONDO-DIANDA.

In these isolated posts and territories, the population is protected neither by ANC nor by UN soldiers.

Here, it is our wish and, as President of the government that rules these territories, my duty, to request the UN authorities to consider the possibility of providing all these territories with full-strength battalions of UN soldiers.

The populations of these territories live in terror of Tshombe's Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie. To give them a peaceful life, the UN must concern itself with them as it does with people everywhere else in the Congo.

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It is our plea that the UN will bring us all the effective aid necessary to provide complete protection and the peace that will enable normal moral and material existence. In this way, the UN will have done everything necessary to permit the peoples of North Katanga, the "Democratic Lualaba Province", ^{to} set themselves firmly on the road towards culture and commerce, and enable them to find the solution for a good life in their province with the help of their beloved government.

FINAL CONCLUSION

In the name of the entire population, in the name of all the provincial deputies, elected by universal suffrage in May 1960, in the name of all the members of government, in a word, in the name of the Katangan Cartel of the Democratic Province of Lualaba, living in North-East Katanga, we express the following wishes:

Whereas the authorities of the Republic of the Congo are now seeking a possibility to open the National Congolese Parliament, in order to end the Congolese crisis:

Whereas the UN is the only "neutral" organ that could bring aid to the entire population everywhere in the Congo, without having to use the armed forces of our National Congolese Army;

Whereas it is the wish of the unarmed peoples of North Katanga not to be constantly warring with Tshombe, although they also wish to defend themselves with energy to the last of their children against invasion of their territories by the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie;

WE INSISTENTLY DEMAND THAT THE UN :
IMMEDIATELY

1. Expel all Belgians from the territories forming the Democratic Province of Lualaba. Expel the Katangan gendarmerie from our territories in order to put an end to firing on the unarmed population of our province of Katanga generally.
2. Accept the unarmed policemen in all of our territories, to permit the proper administrative functioning of our government, which has been installed since 20 October 1960.
3. Everywhere in our territories we have our administrators of the Province of Lualaba. These administrators need either our ANC soldiers or UN soldiers assisted by our unarmed policemen.

T/ SUM UP : We desire everywhere in our territories :

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2. FIFTEEN TERRITORIES.
In addition to the above-mentioned three districts there are 12 territories, namely :
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The entire population of these 15 territories wishes only to live in the democracy of a UNITED CONGO and not in a confederation preached by the federalists and the separatists of Tshombe to favour the Belgian colonialists.

We request that the UN do everything possible to find a solution that would put an end to attacks by the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie for the purpose of invading the above-mentioned territories.

At present, the entire population of these 15 territories is living in unhappiness because of the arbitrary arrests carried out by the gendarmerie, or, at times, because of the killing of men and destruction of the property of those who do not desire the Belgo-Katangan Government of the so-called STATE OF KATANGA.

Finally, we know that the Congolese National Parliament is now seeking a solution to all these problems, but we nevertheless request the UN to come to our rescue, before that solution is found by our Parliament, the only lawful and sovereign organ of our Congolese Republic.

Hoping that the UN will put on hand all measures to give satisfaction to the population of the Democratic Lualaba Province, of which I am President, to permit this population to live in peace, we remain faithful to close collaboration with the UN in all possible fields.

We request His Excellency the Representative of the Secretary-General of the UN in the Congo at Leopoldville to issue instructions to be followed by General YASSU, Officer Commanding UN Forces in Katanga at Elizabethville and General RAJAH, Officer Commanding UN Forces in Katanga, at Albertville, to come to the rescue of the unarmed population of the Democratic Province of Lualaba.

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To His Excellency the Representative of the
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Security in the Democratic
Province of Lualaba
(North-East Katanga)

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Being anxious for the happiness, safety, and economic well-being of all the inhabitants of the Democratic Province of Lualaba in North-East Katanga, of which I am President, may I present the following request to your Excellency?

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I am obliged to have recourse to the UN to find a solution to ensure the safety and protection of my population in the Democratic Province of Lualaba.

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FIRST CONCLUSION :

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In these isolated posts and territories, the population is protected neither by ANC nor by UN soldiers.

Here, it is our wish and, as President of the government that rules these territories, my duty, to request the UN authorities to consider the possibility of providing all these territories with full-strength battalions of UN soldiers.

The populations of these territories live in terror of Tshombe's Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie. To give them a peaceful life, the UN must concern itself with them as it does with people everywhere else in the Congo.

In all of these territories we have unarmed policemen, territorial administrators, and chiefs of isolated posts. We request that the UN send its soldiers there to give protection to the people with their administrators and unarmed policemen.

I must not overlook the case of KAMINA (Sohe, Kitenge, Maloko) where there are now Tshombe soldiers, continuing to massacre the population, without having a sound reason for doing so. Here also, we request that the UN send its soldiers to guard against an invasion by Tshombe soldiers beyond these territories.

We know that the UN came to the Congo at the call of His Excellency MPR JABA, to protect the unarmed population of the Republic's territories.

The UN should consider the possibility of not tolerating the spectacle of Belgians leading Congolese soldiers into the regions of Katanga - both South and North Katanga - to massacre the innocent and unarmed populations.

It is our plea that the UN will bring us all the effective aid necessary to provide complete protection and the peace that will enable normal moral and material existence. In this way, the UN will have done everything necessary to permit the peoples of North Katanga, the "Democratic Lualaba Province", ^{to} set themselves firmly on the road towards culture and commerce, and enable them to find the solution for a good life in their province with the help of their beloved government.

FINAL CONCLUSION

In the name of the entire population, in the name of all the provincial deputies, elected by universal suffrage in May 1960, in the name of all the members of government, in a word, in the name of the Katangan Cartel of the Democratic Province of Lualaba, living in North-East Katanga, we express the following wishes:

Whereas the authorities of the Republic of the Congo are now seeking a possibility to open the National Congolese Parliament, in order to end the Congolese crisis:

Whereas the UN is the only "neutral" organ that could bring aid to the entire population everywhere in the Congo, without having to use the armed forces of our National Congolese Army:

Whereas it is the wish of the unarmed peoples of North Katanga not to be constantly warring with Tshombe, although they also wish to defend themselves with energy to the last of their children against invasion of their territories by the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie;

WE INSISTENTLY DEMAND THAT THE UN :
IMMEDIATELY

1. Expel all Belgians from the territories forming the Democratic Province of Lualaba. Expel the Katangan gendarmerie from our territories in order to put an end to firing on the unarmed population of our province of Katanga generally.
2. Accept the unarmed policemen in all of our territories, to permit the proper administrative functioning of our government, which has been installed since 20 October 1960.
3. Everywhere in our territories we have our administrators of the Province of Lualaba. These administrators need either our ANC soldiers or UN soldiers assisted by our unarmed policemen.

TO SUM UP : We desire everywhere in our territories :

Our Territorial Administrators,
Our unarmed policemen,

As soldiers, we want either UN soldiers or, if these are not available, ZNC soldiers of Victor Lundula, lawful ANC General of the Central Government of Gizenga in whom we have confidence and to whom we remain loyal.

In conclusion, we beg to notify the UN authorities, in passing, that the Democratic Province of Lualaba is composed of :

1. THREE DISTRICTS : ALBERTVILLE - KAMINA and KOLWESI.
These three districts, however, are occupied by the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie, while three-quarters of the population dislike the Belgo-Katangan Government presided over by Tshombe, because of its objectionable policy of arbitrary arrests and incessant killings.
2. FIFTEEN TERRITORIES.
In addition to the above-mentioned three districts there are 15 territories, namely :
Albertville, Ayungu, Kabalo, Kongolo, Manono, Mitwaba, Malemba-Kulu, Bukama, Lubudi, Kamina, Kaniama, Sandoa, Dilolo, Kolwezi and Kabongo.

The entire population of these 15 territories wishes only to live in the democracy of a UNITED CONGO and not in a confederation preached by the federalists and the separatists of Tshombe to favour the Belgian colonialists.

We request that the UN do everything possible to find a solution that would put an end to attacks by the Belgo-Katangan gendarmerie for the purpose of invading the above-mentioned territories.

At present, the entire population of these 15 territories is living in unhappiness because of the arbitrary arrests carried out by the gendarmerie, or, at times, because of the killing of men and destruction of the property of those who do not desire the Belgo-Katangan Government of the so-called STATE OF KATANGA.

Finally, we know that the Congolese National Parliament is now seeking a solution to all these problems, but we nevertheless request the UN to come to our rescue, before that solution is found by our Parliament, the only lawful and sovereign organ of our Congolese Republic.

Hoping that the UN will put on hand all measures to give satisfaction to the population of the Democratic Lualaba Province, of which I am President, to permit this population to live in peace, we remain faithful to close collaboration with the UN in all possible fields.

We request His Excellency the Representative of the Secretary-General of the UN in the Congo at Leopoldville to issue instructions to be followed by General YASSU, Officer Commanding UN Forces in Katanga at Elizabethville and General RAJAH, Officer Commanding UN Forces in Katanga, at Albertville, to come to the rescue of the unarmed population of the Democratic Province of Lualaba.

The President of the Government

cc: His Excellency Antoine GIZENGA at Stanleyville
General Victor LUNDULA at Stanleyville
General YASSU at Elizabethville
General RAJAH at Albertville



CABINET DU PRESIDENT DU
GOUVERNEMENT

~~XXXXX~~ le KABALO, le 5 juillet 1961.

(1) N° 087/PL/CP.

A Son Excellence,
Monsieur le Représentant du Secrétaire
Général de l'ONU au Congo
à
LEOPOLDVILLE

*Mr. Linnier
cité*

Référence :

Annexe

Objet

Sécurité dans la
Province Démocratique
du Lualaba
(Katanga Nord-Est)

Excellence,

Soucieux du bonheur, de la sécurité, d'une bonne vie économique pour tous les habitants de la Province Démocratique du Lualaba au Katanga Nord-Est que je préside, permettez-moi de venir auprès de votre Excellence vous demander ce qui suit.

Vu les massacres continuelles de la gendarmerie Tshombe au Katanga Nord-Est - Province Lualaba;

Vu les circonstances actuelles en ce qui concerne le fonctionnement du Gouvernement de ma Province;

Vu les désidératas de la population toute entière du Katanga Nord-Est;

Vu le souci qui nourrit le Gouvernement Tshombe pour envahir les territoires de ma Province;

Je suis obligé de faire recours à l'ONU pour arriver à trouver la solution de la sécurité pour la protection de ma Population dans la Province Démocratique du Lualaba.

Ceci dit, je vous donne ci-dessous, en détail, les massacres de Tshombe dans les territoires aujourd'hui sous ma surveillance.

1°/ TERRITOIRE DE MANONO

Devant former le Gouvernement de la Province Démocratique du Lualaba, nous avons choisi la ville de MANONO comme chef-lieu de la Province.

Les belges n'ont pas hésité à venir nous attaquer en date du 30 mars 1961, attaque qui nous a obligé de céder, car nous

(1) Rappeler dans la réponse la date et le numéro.

b) évacuer la gendarmerie Tshombe sur tous les territoires précités et leurs administrateurs pour être remplacés par :

- les soldats de l' ONU
- les policiers non armés de la Province du Lualaba
- les Administrateurs de Territoire de la Province du Lualaba.

C'est là seul souci que souffre moralement et matériellement la population des territoires dont question et souci qui nous pousse à faire appel à l'ONU pour nous aider à arriver à trouver solution à cette crise de guerre génocide de Tshombe dans tous nos territoires.

5°/ TERRITOIRE DE KABALO

Dans ce territoire rien n'est à signaler. L'ONU donne toute la sécurité à nos populations. Tous les habitants sont très contents des soldats EUTHIOPIENS ONU, car la preuve en est et la gendarmerie n'osera pas envahir leur territoire.

C'est le souhait de toutes les populations de Manono, Kiyambi, Nyemba et Nyunzu où l'ONU ne fait rien car la gendarmerie continue à opprimer des arrestations arbitraires pour les tuer finalement.

A Kabalo, : - les soldats Ethiopiens de l'ONU sont là,
- nos policiers non armés sont là,
- nos Administrateurs du Lualaba sont,
Tous pour la bonne marche du pays.

6°/ POSTE DE KATO MEE, M W ANZA, TERRITOIRES DE M ALEMBA-NKULU, KIKONDJA, KABENGELE, KABONDO-DIANDA

Dans ces postes détachés et ces territoires, la population n'est protégée ni par les Soldats de l' A.N.C., ni par les soldats de l'ONU.

C'est ici notre souci, en tant que Président du Gouvernement qui gouverne ces territoires, mon devoir de demander aux Autorités de l'ONU de bien vouloir envisager la possibilité d'équiper tous ces territoires des bataillons complets des soldats ONU.

La population de ces territoires vivent dans la terreur de la gendarmerie Tshombe/Belgo/Katangaise. Pour leur donner la vie paisible, il faut que l'ONU s'occupe d'eux comme il le fait partout dans le Congo.

Dans tous ces territoires existent nos policiers non armés et nos Administrateurs de Territoires et Chefs de Poste-Détachés. Nous demandons que l'ONU y envoie ses soldats pour donner la protection à ces populations avec leurs administrateurs et policiers non armés.

Je ne dois pas oublier le cas de KAMINA (Sohé, Kitenge, Kaloko) aujourd'hui où se trouvent actuellement les soldats de Tshombe qui continuent à massacrer la population sans raison fondée. Ici également nous demandons que l'ONU y envoie ses soldats pour parer à l'invasion des soldats Tshombé au delà de ces territoires

Nous savons que l'ONU est venu au Congo à l'appel de Son Excellence LUMUMBA, pour la protection de la population non armée des territoires de la République.

L'ONU doit envisager la possibilité de ne pas accepter dans les régions du Katanga - tant Katanga/Sud comme Katanga/Nord, de voir les belges venir massacrer, à tête des soldats congolais, les populations innocentes et non armées.

C'est notre souci à l'ONU; nous apporter toute aide efficace pour une protection totale et trouver la paix pour une vie humaine tant morale que matériel. Là l'ONU ferait tout pour permettre

à la population du Katanga Nord "Province Démocratique du Lualaba" de s'orienter sûrement à la culture, au commerce, et à trouver la solution d'une bonne vie dans leur Province avec le concours de leur Gouvernement tant aimé.

CONCLUSION FINALE

Au nom de toute la population, au nom de tous les Députés Provinciaux élus en mai 1960 à suffrage universel, au nom de tous les membres de mon Gouvernement, bref, au nom du peuple Cartel/Katangais de la Province Démocratique du Lualaba - vivant au Katanga Nord-Est, nous formulons nos vœux suivants :

Vu que les Autorités de la République du Congo sont entrain de chercher la possibilité d'ouvrir le Parlement National Congolais, aux fins de mettre fin à la crise congolaise;

VU que l'ONU est le seul organisme "neutre" qui puisse apporter l'aide à toute la population et partout au Congo, sans devoir employer la force armée de nos soldats de l'Armée Nationale Congolaise;

VU les desideratas des populations non armées du Katanga Nord de ne pas vouloir entrer toujours en guerre avec Tshombe, mais également de se défendre énergiquement jusqu'au dernier de leurs enfants contre l'invasion de la gendarmerie belgo/katangaise dans leurs territoires;

NOUS DEMANDONS AVEC INSISTANCE A " ONU " :

ce dire : IMMEDIATEMENT

- 1°) d'évacuer tous les belges dans les territoires composant la Province Démocratique du Lualaba. D'évacuer la gendarmerie katangaise sur nos territoires aux fins de cesser le feu à la population non armée de notre Province du Katanga en général.
- 2°) D'accepter les policiers non armés dans l'ensemble de nos territoires, pour permettre le bon fonctionnement administratif de notre Gouvernement installé depuis le 20 octobre 1960.
- 3°) Partout dans tous les territoires nous avons nos Administrateurs de la Province du Lualaba, ces Administrateurs ont besoin soit de nos soldats ANC, soit des soldats ONU aidés de nos policiers non armés.

FIN DE CAUSE : nous voulons partout dans nos territoires :

- nos Administrateurs de Territoire,
- nos policiers non armés,
- comme soldats soit les soldats ONU, ou à défaut, soldats ANC de Lundula Victor, Général de l'ANC légitime du Gouvernement Central de GIZENGA à qui nous avons confiance et lui restons fidèles.

Pour terminer, nous nous permettons de signaler en passant aux Autorités de l'ONU que la Province Démocratique du Lualaba est composé ~~de trois~~ de :

- 1°) TROIS DISTRICTS : ALBERTVILLE - KAMINA et KOLWEZI.
Mais ces trois districts sont occupés par la gendarmerie belgo/katangaise, alors que les 3/4 de la population n'aiment pas le Gouvernement belgo/katanga présidé par Tshombe, à cause de sa mauvaise politique d'arrestations arbitraires et de tueries sans cesse.

2°) QUINZE TERRITOIRES

Ces trois Districts précités, groupent au total 15 territoires qui sont :

Albertville, Nyunzu, Kabalo, Kongolo, Manono, Mitwaba, Malemba-Ikulu, Bukama, Lubudi, Kamina, Kaniama, Sandoa, Dilolo, Kolwezi et Kabongo.

Toute la population de ces 15 territoires ne souhaitent que vivre dans la démocratie de l'UNITE DU CONGO et non la confédération prônée par les fédéralistes et séparatistes Tshombe en faveur des colonialistes belges.

Nous demandons que l'ONU fasse tout pour arriver à trouver une solution pour mettre fin à l'attaque de la gendarmerie belgo/katangaïse pour l'invasion des territoires cités ci-dessus.

Actuellement toute la population de ces 15 territoires ne vivent pas bien à cause des arrestations arbitraires de la gendarmerie ou parfois à cause des tueries des hommes et la destruction des biens de membres qui ne veulent pas son gouvernement belgo/katangaïse du soit disant ETAT DU KATANGA.

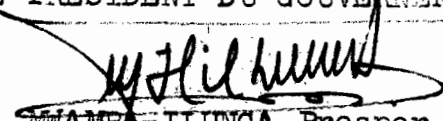
Enfin, nous savons que le Parlement National Congolais cherche actuellement la solution à tous ces problèmes, mais quoiqu'il en soit, nous demandons à l'ONU de venir à notre secours avant que cette solution ~~soit~~ trouvée par notre Parlement, seul organisme légitime et souverain de notre République congolaise.

Espérant que l'ONU mettra tout en oeuvre pour donner satisfaction à toute la population de la Province Démocratique du Lualaba que je Président, aux fins de leur permettre de vivre en paix, nous restons dévoués à ses collaborations étroites dans tous les domaines possibles.

Nous prions Son Excellence, Monsieur le Représentant le Secrétaire Général de l'ONU au Congo à Léopoldville, de bien vouloir donner les directives à suivre à Messieurs le Général YASSU, commandant l'ONU au Katanga à Elisabethville, et au Général RAJAH, commandant l'ONU au Katanga à Albertville, aux fins de venir au secours à la population non armée de la Province Démocratique du Lualaba.

LE PRESIDENT DU GOUVERNEMENT ,

cc.: Excellence GIZENGA Antoine à Stan
Général LUNDULA Victor à Stan
Général YASSU à Elisabethville
Général RAJA H à Albertville


MWAMBA-ILUNGA Prosper,

nous n'étions aussi armés que la gendarmerie katangaise/belgo.

Finalement, je suis venu me réfugier à Kabalo, après une consultation avec mon Gouvernement Central.

2 ° / TERRITOIRE DE KIYAMBI

Poursuivant ses attaques, la gendarmerie belgo/katangaise ne cesse de venir attaquer toute la population du Poste-Détaché de Kiyambi, où aujourd'hui, les 3/4 de la population capables de s'enfuir se trouvent en brousse, avec toute la peine du monde : manque de l'eau potable, médicaments, etc....

3 ° / POSTE DETACHE DE NYEMBA

Dans ce poste, également Tshombe pénètre par force des armes lourdes acquises de la Belgique, avec le concours bien entendu des soldats belges.

Actuellement dans ce poste, les 3/4 de la population est en brousse, aux fins d'éviter les massacres de la gendarmerie.

4 ° / TERRITOIRE DE NYUNZU

Le territoire de Nyunzu a également été attaqué par la gendarmerie katangaise/belgo, sans devoir réserver la vie aux hommes habitant ce territoire. C'est ainsi également que les 3/4 de la population sont en brousse aux privations de toute vie humaine - c'est-à-dire sans eau potable, sans nourriture, sans médicaments, etc.....

4 ° / POSTE DETACHE DE MULONGO

La gendarmerie belgo/katangaise, après avoir envahi Manono, se sont précipités sur Mulongo pour massacrer sans réserve à toute la population de ce territoire.

Actuellement, pitoyable, ce territoire est quasi vide des hommes, la gendarmerie ayant tout tué lors de l'invasion ou pendant et après même par pure jalousie. C'est une guerre génocide en somme, qu'on ne connaît pas même en Europe, chez les hommes à armes tellement lourdes.

Ière CONCLUSION :

Tous les territoires cités ci-dessus sont occupés partiellement à ce jour par la gendarmerie belgo/katangaise. C'est-à-dire, sur toute l'étendue de la surface de chacun de ces territoires, la gendarmerie occupe la moitié et la population se réserve une moitié où elle continue à se défendre contre l'invasion totale de leurs territoires respectifs.

REFERANDUM DE LA POPULATION
HABITANT CES TERRITOIRES

Que l'ONU, force neutre au Congo, fasse sa possibilité pour évacuer de leurs territoires dont question, de toute la gendarmerie et leurs administrateurs.

En confirmation de la demande de ma population à l'ONU, je formule aux Autorités de l'ONU deux propositions suivantes :

- a) évacuer la gendarmerie Tshombe que la population n'aime pas ainsi que les Administrateurs y installés et les remplacer par les soldats A NC et nos Administrateurs nommés par la Province du Lualaba.

ou bien

See w/p

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

zlu

MIL INFO 5/A/3 - 46

11 JUL 61

FORCE COMMANDER

Case 46 - THYSSENS Political Adviser KATANGA

1. Attached is the official report concerning the transfer of THYSSENS from ELISABETHVILLE to LEOPOLDVILLE on 7 Jul 61.

ORM/pjo

OR Monette
(OR Monette)
Major
Acting Chief Military Information

Distribution:

For Information:

Special Representative;
HQ ONUC SOUTH KATANGA.


CONFIDENTIAL

R E P O R T S

concerning the transfer of one Belgian
political adviser from Elizabethville on
the 7th July

Sgt. Stig Sandstrom	Annex 'A'
Sgt. Bernt Engstrom	Annex 'B'
Sgt. Sven Mattsson	Annex 'C'

Leopoldville, 10th July 1961.


Major
Military Legal Adviser

Sgt. Stig Sandstrom, Military Police Swedish Bn:

Sandstrom belongs to the Swedish Military Police Detachment in Elisabethville. Last Friday, the 7th of July at about 5:30 LT he and his colleagues were ordered to report to the Swedish HQ with full equipment for performing duty as Military Police. They went down to the HQ at 6:15. There he was informed by the Chief of Staff, Major Rose~~m~~, that they should arrest, unconditionally, Mr. Thyssen. They were three MP's, who together with the Chief of Staff and Lt. Bayern, an interpreter, should be the advanced group to carry out this order. A platoon with soldiers should be ready to secure the enterprise. They went to the house, where Mr. Thyssen is living. They rushed in and up two stairs to the first floor and knocked on the door. A young man, one of the sons of Mr. Thyssen, opened the door. When he saw the UN people he shouted for Police and tried to close the door but they forced their entry and succeeded to come into the room. They came first to a corridor and proceeded to the next door, the living room. The MP's were equipped with pistols and one of the men Mattsson had a half a meter long tube of iron. They knew that the family had a watch dog and this tube was to avoid an attack from the dog. While they were in the corridor Mr. Thyssen's second son came to assist his brother. Both of these men are about 25 years old. One of the MP's, Matts^Son, was forced to use the tube with which he hit one of the sons on the head. Sandstrom himself was forced to hit one of the sons with the butt of the pistol on the head. Thus he hit him twice. The first hit was not ~~so~~ severe but the second one was a stronger one. When Sandstrom stroke him the second time he was bending down trying to grap his legs and got him down on the floor. He did not get unconscious but he was darkened. His injuries did not seem to be serious. Sandstrom saw Thyssen through the door to the living room. Someone, a woman, closed the door but did not lock it.

She went to the telephone immediately to the right of the living room. Sandstrom succeeded to cross the corridor and went in the living room and hastened to prevent her to call. He grapped the telephone wire and got the receiver. At that moment Mr. Thyssen was standing in the other side of the room at the window. One of the sons came to the living room and succeeded from behind to bring Sandstrom on the floor by grabing both his legs. While lying on the floor with the telephone wire in one hand suddenly two big watch dogs came from the balcony of the living room. Sandstrom aimed with his pistol at the first dog which attacked him and fired once. He did not know if he hit the dog. He did not aim against Mrs. Thyssen or anybody else as has been said afterwards. He aimed only at the dogs. They were in a hurry because they knew that Mr. Tshombe was supposed to arrive to Mr. Thyssen's flat any time. In the meantime the other UN people succeeded to take Mr. Thyssen and take him away. It was lucky that none of Mr. Thyssen's family had time to get a weapon. They had been informed afterwards that they had weapons. Sandstrom took Mr. Thyssen's right arm and they all rushed downstairs to the car waiting outside. They placed Mr. Thyssen in the back seat with one MP on one side and two MP's on the other side. The Chief of Staff sat in the front seat. They drovd at high speed to the airfield. There was no obstacle in their way. At the airfield a special airplane was ready to take off. They boarded the plane at 7:00 LT and the plane took off after 10 minutes. They arrived at Kamina airport at 2025, they left at 0035 and arrived to Léopoldville at 0300 LT.

Sgt. Bernt Engstrom, Military Police, Swedish Battalion.

Before the advance party left the HQ for Mr. Thyssen's house, the Chief of Staff gave them distinct orders that Mr. Thyssen at any price should be taken and brought to the airfield for transportation from Elizabethville. They were told that if need they might use force to carry out this mission. They arrived at Mr. Thyssen's house at 1845. They went up two stairs to the first floor. One of them knocked on the door. It was one of the sons of Mr. Thyssen who opened the door. When he saw that they were UN Police people he shouted and tried to close the door. However they were prepared for such a situation and had orders to even brake the door and if locked destroy the lock by fire. As they were several people they had no difficulty to enter the room by pushing the door. The main resistance came from the two brothers. They had also two watch dogs but they seemed to be rather harmless. Engstrom was the whole time engaged in struggle in the corridor with one of the sons. He succeeded to get him on the floor at his back and was holding him in this position. After three or four minutes he saw Mr. Thyssen pass the hall followed by Sandstrom. Engstrom left the son on the floor and took Mr. Thyssen's left arm while Sandstrom had grabed the other arm. Mr. Thyssen did not make any resistance. They rushed down to the vacant car. They left the house at 1650. Thus the stay in Mr. Thyssen's house lasted only 5 minutes. They knew that Mr. Tsombe was supposed to come. Mr. Thyssen had no opportunity to take with him any personal items. Thus he missed his glasses and also some medecines with which he was provided at Kamina. Engstrom did not see what happened in the living room but he heard a shot. They were equipped with pistols and one of them, Mattsson, had also a tube of iron to defend himself from the dogs.

Sgt. Sven Mattsson, Military Police, Swedish Battalion.

Mattsson, who knocked on the door was the first to enter the apartment. It was not so difficult to force the door as they were three against one. The brother, who opened the door, grabbed Mattsson and Mattsson to free himself he had to use his iron tube with which he hit him on the head. It was a rather strong blow but he did not get unconscious. Mattsson took the iron tube with him because he knew that they had watch dogs in the apartment. Mattsson left the brother, who opened the door, and proceeded in the house. He suddenly noticed that something stopped him. The other son who was lying on his back on the floor grabbed one of his legs. It was through a struggle with another MP that this man was broken down. To get free Mattsson was forced to use his tube again. He hit the man on the head but the hit was not severe. Mattsson proceeded through the corridor which was narrow and went against the door to the living room. He saw through the door an elderly man. Someone behind the door tried to close it, probably Mrs. Thyssen. Mattsson and the others succeeded in keeping the door opened. Major Rosen, Sandstrom and Mattsson entered the room almost at the same time. When Mattsson got aware of Mrs. Thyssen's presence she was standing near the telephone holding the receiver to her ear and shouted something like 'police'. Rosen and Mattsson went directly to Mr. Thyssen. Mattsson took his right arm and Mr. Thyssen followed them voluntarily. When he was in the middle of the room on the way out a shot went off. He was not aware of who fired or in which direction the arm was aimed nor the purpose of the shooting. He only saw one dog running against the window. When they were to pass through the door Mrs. Thyssen tried to stop them. Mattsson was therefore forced to push her away with his right arm. In the corridor he met Engstrom who was still struggling with one of the brothers. Mattsson helped Engstrom. He grabbed the man and pushed him toward the living room. Now Engstrom took care of Mr. Thyssen and he and Sandstrom brought Mr. Thyssen downstairs. Mattsson was the last man to leave the flat. One of the brothers, the one who opened the door, tried to follow. He was bleeding from hits on

his head. Mattsson stopped him and went slowly backwards down the stairs the whole time threatening him with his iron tube. The brother followed down to the entrance door. When Mattsson saw that Mr. Thyssen was safe in the car he then left the brother and jumped into the car. Thyssen had no opportunity to take with him any personal items. The scene in the flat lasted about only 5 minutes. During the trip to the airfield Mr. Thyssen was rather upset. He wanted to pick up things from his pockets but was not allowed to do so, the reason for this was that they had not duly searched his clothes. During the flight Mr. Thyssen seemed to be calm.

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Force Commander

Preliminary Report - THYSSENS

1. The three MPs and the COS HQ ONUC South Katanga proceeded to THYSSENS' residence to inform him he was being despatched to LEO under UN auspices. He believed it was a misunderstanding as agreement apparently had been reached with Mr O'Brien for him to depart to SOUTH AFRICA at a later date. The guards broke the door and invited him to come immediately. His sons interfered and one was hit over the head (NOT serious). One dog was shot and the other jumped over the verandah to his death.
2. The only round fired by the Military Police was the round that killed the dog.
3. The interrogation of Mr THYSSENS is being carried out and a detailed report prepared on the incident at EVILIE.
4. The security is satisfactory. The essentials are being provided. The Red Cross has seen him. The French Ambassador will be seeing him at 1700 hrs today.


(OR MONETTE) Maj

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

MIL INFO 1/D/1-7

7 JUL 61

FORCE COMMANDER

TSHOMBE's Release

1. Information received in this Branch from a fairly reliable source - although somewhat belatedly - reveals that for some weeks prior to TSHOMBE's release a delegation of KATANGA officials, headed by Government Minister Albert NIEMBO, was in BRAZZAVILLE with substantial funds to bribe CONGO Government Ministers and ANC(LEO) top rank officers to release Moise TSHOMBE.
2. The degree of success which attended this mission has not been mentioned.

ORmonette

Major
Military Information Branch

to say source

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTING SLIP

TO

M. KHIARI

APPROVAL	NOTE AND RETURN
SEE MF. PLEASE	YOUR COMMENTS
YOUR SIGNATURE	YOUR INFORMATION
NOTE AND FILE	FOR ACTION

Prière de bien vouloir
préparer la réponse comme
vous l'avez promis cematin .

DATE
4.7. 61

FROM
POUJOULAT

Habingha

Gu

après la lecture du télégramme
je suis d'accord
pour une nouvelle
mission de M^r

Schwarz

KHARU

Rhy

Traduction d'un télégramme adressé par le Secrétaire général à
Monsieur LINNER en date du 8 juillet 1961 - No 4782 .

Passant en revue notre politique au Katanga Je note les faits nouveaux ci-après :

- 1) Introduction de renforts militaires à Elisabethville (Bien que nous n'ayons eu aucun compte rendu, nous présumons que vous êtes en train de mettre ce projet à exécution .)
- 2) Pression accrue sur les Belges et les Français comme il ressort du cas Thyssens et de l'envoi de Knecht , etc .
- 3) Notre rapprochement avec Spaak, lequel, coïncide avec une dégradation radicale de la situation internationale de Tshombé comme il ressort de la lecture de la presse jusqu'ici bien disposée envers lui. (Nous espérons que le peuple Katangais en est conscient)
- 4) Mission Khiari - Mestiri
- 5) Semences énergiques de O' Brien , comme il en a fait une tout récemment au Président de l'Assemblée .

A vrai dire la seule brèche qui subsiste est dans le domaine économique étant donné que nous ne pourrions vraisemblablement rien faire du côté de l'église . J'ai déjà eu l'occasion de mentionner la possibilité d'utiliser Sven Schwartz comme contact auprès de l'Union minière à Elisabethville .Après sa récente visite au cours de laquelle il a étudié les aspects économiques de la question , il doit avoir des contacts personnels qui devraient lui permettre de retourner à Elisabethville , de reprendre les discussions économiques et d'en profiter pour faire comprendre à ses interlocuteurs ce que doit être l'avenir (En s'inspirant de l'intervention d'O' Brien auprès du Président de l'Assemblée .) Vraisemblablement l'opinion publique reste divisée mais nous devons faire pencher la balance en notre faveur en indiquant les risques réels que comporterait pour le développement économique soit le retour du Congo à l'état de chaos soit une tentative du Katanga de vivre géographiquement isolé dans un monde de plus en plus hostile . Il est aussi nécessaire de faire comprendre aux gens que la secession a nettement et définitivement échoué et que ce n'est qu'une question de temps avant

que le fait soit publiquement admis.

Je vous laisse ainsi qu'à Sven le soin de décider mais je suis personnellement ~~me~~ persuadé de la valeur du nouvel effort suggéré .



M. Pongoula

INTER OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Sture Linner; ONUC Representative in Leo
From: Cruise O'Brien, ONUC Representative in E'Ville
Subject:
Date: 6 July 1961

Dear Linner

I attach an exchange of notes between the Katangese authorities and ourselves regarding the problem of the French officers.

We are pursuing this question orally with them also.

Sincerely
Cruise O'Brien

Encl.

CO'B/do

One copy of this note + O'Brien's letter to Coligny of 5 July and Coligny's letter of 4 VU have been given to business on 10 July for transmission to Sec Gen in Geneva

Le Représentant des Nations Unies à Elisabethville présente ses compliments au Gouvernement du Katanga et a l'honneur de lui accuser réception de sa lettre n° 10/1773 du 5 juillet 1961.

Le Représentant prend acte de la déclaration des Autorités katangaises selon laquelle elles "n'ont confié à aucun organisme ni chargé aucune mission d'un recrutement de personnel militaire que ce soit à Paris ou ailleurs".

Le Représentant est d'accord naturellement sur le point dont les Autorités katangaises font état, à savoir que ces Autorités ne peuvent empêcher certains techniciens étrangers de venir offrir librement leurs services dans les différents départements à Elisabethville. Toutefois, le Représentant se doit de signaler que l'acceptation de telles offres est limitée par la résolution du Conseil de sécurité en date du 21 février 1961 qui a force exécutoire dans tous les pays et qui est d'ailleurs librement acceptée par les Autorités katangaises.

Le Représentant se permet de citer les termes du paragraphe de la résolution applicable en la circonstance :

"Le Conseil de sécurité,

1.

2. Demande instamment que des mesures soient prises pour le retrait et l'évacuation immédiate du Congo de tous les personnels militaire et paramilitaire et conseillers politiques belges et d'autres nationalités ne relevant pas du commandement des Nations Unies, ainsi que des mercenaires;"

Il est évident que les termes de cette résolution s'appliquent aux officiers en cause puisque leur qualité de personnel militaire étranger n'est pas mise en doute.

Le Représentant de l'ONU ne voit donc pas la nécessité de fournir des rapports faisant la preuve que les personnes visées font partie des catégories prévues par les résolutions.

Ainsi que le Représentant l'a signalé aux Autorités katangaises dès le 1er juillet, ces officiers tombent sous le coup des résolutions, dont d'ailleurs le Secrétaire général est le seul interprète. Le Représentant se voit contraint d'exiger, selon les propres termes de la résolution du 21 février 1961, le retrait et l'évacuation immédiate des personnes en question.

Il signale que si les Nations Unies ont accordé certains délais pour la mise en oeuvre des résolutions tant au Katanga que dans les autres régions du Congo, cela n'implique nullement que pareils délais puissent être invoqués une fois que les personnes visées sont nommément désignées par le Représentant en vertu des pouvoirs que lui a conférés le Secrétaire général.

Le Représentant espère donc recevoir au cours de cette semaine la réponse positive des Autorités katangaises qui devrait découler de leur acceptation des résolutions. Il signale, à toutes fins utiles, que le Consul général de France a invité les militaires français au Katanga à quitter le pays en application de la résolution du Conseil de sécurité et qu'il en a informé l'Organisation. En tout cas, le Représentant a l'honneur de solliciter une réponse nette, qu'elle soit positive ou négative. Dans ce dernier cas, il aurait évidemment le devoir de signaler la situation au Secrétaire général et d'attendre de lui ses instructions.

Le Représentant de l'ONU à Elisabethville saisit cette occasion pour renouveler aux Autorités katangaises les assurances de sa haute considération.

Elisabethville, le 5 juillet 1961

C. Cruise-O'Brien

Cabinet du Président

Le Gouvernement de l'Etat du Katanga présente ses compliments à Monsieur le Représentant des Nations Unies à Elisabethville et a l'honneur de lui accuser réception de sa lettre du 1er juillet 1961.

En ce qui concerne le recrutement de personnel militaire destiné au Katanga dont fait état Monsieur le Représentant de l'ONU à Elisabethville et contre lequel il s'élève, Le Gouvernement du Katanga peut certifier qu'il n'a confié à aucun organisme, ni chargé aucune Mission d'un tel recrutement, que ce soit à Paris ou ailleurs.

Il ne peut toutefois empêcher certains techniciens étrangers de venir offrir librement leurs services dans les différents départements à Elisabethville.

Il reconnaît avoir donné des assurances concernant l'application des Résolutions du Conseil de Sécurité; toutefois les cas d'espèces devaient être examinés individuellement de concert avec les autorités de l'ONU, celles-ci fournissant des rapports précis faisant la preuve que les personnes visées faisaient incontestablement partie des catégories prévues par les Résolutions.

Le Gouvernement de l'Etat du Katanga demande donc à Monsieur le Représentant de l'ONU à Elisabethville de lui fournir des rapports circonstanciés concernant les personnes nominativement désignées dans sa lettre précitée, avant de prendre toute mesure à leur égard.

Le Gouvernement de l'Etat du Katanga saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Représentant des Nations Unies à Elisabethville les assurances de sa haute considération.

Elisabethville le 4 juillet 1961

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 307 B
ELISABETHVILLE
CABLE: ONUC, ELISABETHVILLE

From Conor Cruise O'Brien, ONUC Representative in E'Ville
To Dr. Sture Linner, ONUC Representative in Leopoldville
Subject
Date 5 July 1961

Dear Linner,

I enclose a copy of a letter I sent by Egge to the Force Commander. While the problem is primarily a military one, it has of course serious implications for the political side of our work here. In putting the pressure on harder as we must do, we will be faced with dangers of serious contretemps if the means at our disposal are not adequate to the demands placed on. This is unfortunately the case at present.

I think I mentioned to you on my brief passage to Leo that I have to go back to Europe for about a fortnight in August, due to family commitments existing before my being seconded for service with the United Nations. This was approved in New York before my coming over here. I should expect to leave about the 5th August and return to my post about the 20th. I do not think that for this short period it would be necessary to send any one here from Leo. I have been keeping Tombelaine in the picture as regards developments here, and I feel he will hold the fort - metaphorically I hope rather than literally - very capably during my brief absence.

Egge will be able to give you a vivid picture of events here. The two of us have been cooperating very closely and his presence here has been of great value.

I shall be going as you know to Albertville on Sunday, 9 July. I propose, if you see no objection, to ask Beraud to route his reports in the future through E'Ville. This would parallel the situation on the military side and appear generally desirable in view of the political interaction between events in different parts of Katanga.

My best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Conor Cruise O'Brien

CO'B/do
Encl.

*Early half letter
by post - as Egge had to
leave earlier than expected.*

Conor Cruise O'Brien, ONUC Representative in E'Ville

General MacEoin, ONUC Force Commander in Leopoldville

5 July 1961

Very many thanks for your prompt and positive response to my earlier missive.

Col. Egge will have explained to you certain difficulties which we are experiencing as regards to actual execution of decisions in relation to people whom we require to leave Katanga. As he will tell you, the present position in this regard is so unsatisfactory as to be positively dangerous. We are now entering into a phase in which we are going to have be a good deal tougher as regards implementing the resolutions, and I am afraid on the basis of experience, we must assume that in no case will the Katangese authorities give us genuine and active cooperation; they have not done so in any case to date. The only result of our interminable palavers with them is to diminish the likelihood of actual obstruction on their part.

In these circumstances we are faced with the unpleasant perspective of a series of forcible expulsions. The next people likely to be involved are a group of French officers of whom Egge can give you the names and descriptions. Some of these are Algerian Putschists and extremely dangerous men. To attempt to apprehend them with the means at present at our disposal - that is to say without special Intelligence personnel or police - would be a rather hazardous undertaking. Egge and I, after our experience in the Thyssens' case, both feel very strongly on this subject, and while it is certainly not for me as a civilian to make detailed suggestions on the exact nature of the strengthening which we need, I would like to give the strongest possible support to the representations which he will make to you. The matter is urgent as having received the usual stalling response from the Katangese authorities on the subject of the French officers. I have today told them that I must have a definite answer, whether positive or negative, by the end of this week and have conveyed to them that we will have to make action ourselves if their response is negative. I know you will give our problem, which is a serious one, your attention and will do what you can to help us.

.../...

FROM : Conor Cruise O'Brien
TO : General MacBain
DATE : 5 July 1961

- Page 2 -

I am sending copy of this to Dr.Linner.

My best regards.

Sincerely Yours,

CO'B/do

C O P Y

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS
UNIES AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

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FROM : Cruise O'Brien, ONUC Representative in E'Ville
SUBJECT :

Date: 6 July 1961.

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between the Katangese authorities and our-
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encl.

CO'B/do

C O P I E

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Il est évident que les termes de cette résolution s'appliquent aux officiers en cause puisque leur qualité de personnel militaire étranger n'est pas mise en doute.

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Elisabethville, le 5 juillet 1961

C. Cruise-O'Brien.

ETAT DU KATANGA

No. 1773

Cabinet du Président

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Il reconnaît avoir donné des assurances concernant l'application des Résolutions du Conseil de Sécurité; toutefois les cas d'espèces devaient être examinés individuellement de concert avec les autorités de l'ONU, celles-ci fournissant des rapports précis faisant la preuve que les personnes visées faisaient incontestablement partie des catégories prévues par les Résolutions.

Le Gouvernement de l'Etat du Katanga demande donc à Monsieur le Représentant de l'ONU à Elisabethville de lui fournir des rapports circonstanciés concernant les personnes nominativement désignées dans sa lettre précitée, avant de prendre toute mesure à leur égard.

Le Gouvernement de l'Etat du Katanga saisit cette occasion pour renouveler au Représentant des Nations Unies à Elisabethville les assurances de sa haute considération.

Elisabethville le 4 juillet 1961.

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
DEMOCRATIC PROVINCE OF
LUALABA, MANONO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF
THE GOVERNMENT

Kabalo, 27 June 1961

No. 083/PL/CP

Representative of the Secretary-General
ONUC, Leopoldville

Subject: Request for United Nations
reinforcements

Sir,

We are well aware that the Congolese authorities of the Republic of the Congo are seeking a solution to put an end to the Congo crisis.

May I inform you of the misfortunes of the populations of the following territories: Sohé, Kabongo, Kabondo-Dianda, Mulongo, Mwanza, Malemba-Nkulu, Kikondja, Tombé? Tshombe's gendarmerie aided by Belgian paratroops are at regular intervals perpetrating massacres on these populations, killing the people and burning their houses.

I request you to order General Yassu or General Rajah to send more UN troops to the territories mentioned above to protect the unarmed population of my Democratic Province of Lualaba, which is suffering losses in life and property through Belgian action.

Hoping that you will come to our aid and protect us,

We remain, etc.

(signed) Prosper MWAMBA-ILUNGA
President of the Government of
the Democratic Province of
Lualaba, North Katanga

cc: General Yassu, Elisabethville
General Rajah, Albertville
General Lundula, Stanleyville
His Excellency Antoine Gizenga, Stanleyville
Colonel Alemon, Kabalo

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
DEMOCRATIC PROVINCE OF
LUALABA, MANONO

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF
THE GOVERNMENT

Kabalo, 27 June 1961

No. 081/PL/CP

Colonel Alemon,
Office Commanding
25th Battalion ,
Ethiopian Forces at Kabalo

Subject: Account of the meeting held
in your office

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to submit the enclosed account of the meeting held today in your office to clarify the situation in my Democratic Province of Lualaba.

A copy of this account is being sent to your superiors, United Nations authorities in Leopoldville, Albertville, and Elisabethville, as well as to my superiors in the Central Government of the Republic of the Congo at Stanleyville.

Yours etc.

(signed) Prosper MWAMBA-ITUNGA
President of the Government

cc: His Excellency Antoine Gizenga, Vice Premier of
the Republic of the Congo, Stanleyville
General Victor Lundula, Commander-in-Chief, ANC, Stanleyville
General Yassu, Officer Commanding UN Forces, Elisabethville
Brigadier-General Rajah, Officer Commanding UN Forces, Albertville
The Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations
in the Congo, Leopoldville

ACCOUNT OF THE MEETING HELD TODAY WITH
COLONEL ALEMON OFFICER COMMANDING
25TH BATTALION UN FORCES
STATIONED AT KABALO

For the information of the United Nations authorities who have come to the Congo to protect the population, and in view of the present position in which Tshombe troops are massacring the unarmed population of north-east Katanga (now the Democratic Province of Lualaba), and having heard the statements of Colonel Alemon at Kabalo, speaking on orders from General Yassu I take the liberty of confirming the following to the United Nations authorities on my word of honour.

North-east Katanga (the Democratic Province of Lualaba) does not intend to wage war against Tshombe's gendarmerie. The entire population of this province is defending itself without arms against this gendarmerie.

I must stress the following fact: the Democratic Province of Lualaba desires the protection of the United Nations troops; it would be absolutely wrong to suppose that soldiers of the ANC might erroneously attack the UN.

Faithful to our policy of the unity of the Congo, my sole purpose in entering this province with soldiers from Stanleyville was to protect the unarmed populations of my territories which were not being guarded by any armed forces, either UN or ANC.

The Democratic Province of Lualaba comprises the following territories and districts:

Districts: Albertville, Kamina, and Kolwezi
These districts are still under the surveillance of Tshombe soldiers, while the whole population, or at least three-quarters of it, does not desire Tshombe's government with its federalist or confederationist doctrines. The population desires victory for the idea of Congo unity and is struggling unarmed to achieve this some day under a single, lawful government established by the National Parliament, i.e. that formally presided over by H.E. Emery Patrice Lumumba and now by his successor H.E. Antoine Gizenga, Vice-Premier of the Republic

of the Congo, with its seat at Stanleyville.

This is the government set up by the National Parliament composed of all the deputies and senators elected by universal suffrage in May 1960.

The entire population of the three districts mentioned above is faithful to this government and is only waiting for the Central Government authorities to put an end to the Congo crisis by the peaceful means at their disposal.

These peaceful means consist of the United Nations troops which came to the Congo at Lumumba's request.

Territories: In addition to these three districts there are the following territories:

Albertville, Nyunzu, Kabalo, Kongolo, Manono, Mitwaba, Malemba-Nkulu, Bukama, Lubudi, Kamina, Kaniama, Sandoa, Dilolo, Kolwezi and Kabongo.

The sole desire of the entire population of these fifteen territories is to live in a democratic united Congo and not in a confederation.

In order to force the population to accept his policy of neo-colonialism, Tshombe has committed massacres with the help of his gendarmerie.

The three districts and fifteen territories make up the Democratic Province of Lualaba, of which I am the President.

Each province, or its government, must have an army battalion of its own. In Lualaba Province I had the 12th Battalion stationed at Manono.

After the attack on Manono by the Tshombe gendarmerie, the President of the government had to move to one of the territories that had not been attacked by Tshombe.

With the consent of the Central Government I went to Kabalo with all the ministers of my government. At the same time I was to have joined my Army to study the possibility of providing each of the territories for which I was responsible with a military force.

However, after making arrangements with the United Nations at Kabalo to set up my government in that territory, I now find that there are orders not to admit anyone.

I submit the following requests to the United Nations authorities:

1. Since Manono is temporarily occupied by Tshombe troops, I shall, also temporarily, have to set up my government at Kabalo. I have already informed the Central Government of my arrival at Kabalo.
2. Since Kabalo is under the surveillance and protection of United Nations troops, I shall have to station my troops in another territory whose population is not at present being guarded by any armed forces.

I shall send all ^{the troops} ~~xxxxxxx~~ now at Kabalo to rejoin their commanding officer, Mbuyu.

3. I request the UN Indian forces to place at my disposal as many battalions as are needed to occupy all the territories of my province, since massacres are now being perpetrated by the Tshombe gendarmerie.
4. I request the United Nations to protect the populations of Nyemba, Nyunzu, Katombe, Ankoro, Malemba-Mkulu, Mwanza, Mulongo, Kikondja, Sohé, Tombé, Kaloko, Mani, which I have not enough troops to guard at present.

If the UN does not send troops to these territories, the population will be greatly reduced by reason of the massacres regularly being carried out by Tshombe's troops.

Conclusion: My troops will leave Kabalo and follow their commanding officer.

The UN should assist me in protecting the populations of other territories not guarded by any armed forces.

Accordingly, I trust that the UN authorities will come to the aid of the entire population of the Balubakats cartel of my Democratic Province of Lualaba, and I thank them for their wisdom in so doing.

Kabalo, 27 June 1961

(signed) Prosper Mwamba-Ilunga
President of the Government



CABINET DU PRESIDENT DU
GOUVERNEMENT

Kabalo, le

~~Manono~~ le

27 juin

1961.

(1) N° 083/PL/CP.

A Monsieur le Représentant le Secrétaire
Général de l' ONU au Congo

à ELISABETHVILLE

Référence :

Annexe

Objet

demande renfort
ONU

Monsieur le Représentant,

Nous connaissons très bien que les Autorités
Congolaises de la République du Congo sont entrain de
chercher une solution pour mettre fin à la crise du Congo.

Permettez-moi de vous signaler le malheur
que les populations des territoires suivants : Sohé,
Kabongo, Kabondo-Dianda, Mulongo, Mwanza, Malemba-Nkulu,
Kikondja, Tombé, continuent encore à ce jour, à subir
les massacres que la gendarmerie Tshombé avec le concours
des para-commandos belges viennent opérer dans ces
territoires et tuant régulièrement les habitants et
incendiers les cases d'habitation.

Je vous demande de bien vouloir donner ordre
au Général YASSU ou Général RAJAH, de bien vouloir nous
envoyer encore des troupes ONU dans les territoires
cités ci-dessus, en vue de protéger la population non
armée de ma Province Démocratique du Lualaba qui se voit
réduire en personnes et biens, par les belges.

Espérant que vous viendrez à notre secours
pour notre protection, nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur
le Représentant, l'assurance de ma considération très
distinguée.

cc.: Général YASSU à Elisabethville,
Général RAJAH à Albertville,
Général LUNDULA à Stanleyville,
Excellence GLENGA à Stanleyville,
Colonel ALEMEN à Kabalo.

LE PRESIDENT DU GOUVERNEMENT
de la Province Démocratique
du Lualaba - Katanga-Nord.


MWAMBA-LLUNGA Prosper,



CABINET DU PRESIDENT DU
GOUVERNEMENT

KABALO,
XXXX, le

Force Commander, Office
27 juin 61.

(1) N° 081/PL/CP.

Monsieur le Colone l ALEMON,
Commandant du 25^e Bn
des Troupes Ethiopiennes

à KABALO

Référence :

Annexe 1

Objet
compte-rendu
entre-vue avec
vous dans votre
bureau

Monsieur le Colonel,

Ci-inclus, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire
parvenir le compte-rendu de la réunion qui s'est passée dans
votre bureau aujourd'hui, aux fins de tirer au clair, la
situation de la Province Démocratique du Lualaba.

Copie de ce compte-rendu est transmise à vos
chefs les Autorités de l'ONU à Léopoldville, Albertville et
Elisabethville, ainsi qu'à mes chefs du Gouvernement Central de
la République du Congo à Stanleyville.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Colonel,
l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

LE PRESIDENT DU GOUVERNEMENT,


MWAMBA-ILUNGA Prosper,

- cc. - à Son Excellence CLEBAGA Antoine,
Vice-Premier Ministre de la République
du Congo à Stanleyville;
- Général LUNDULA Victor, Commandant en
Chef de l'Armée Nationale Congolaise à Stanleyville
- Général YASSU, Commandant les troupes ONU à Elisabethville;
- Commandant RAJAH, commandant les troupes ONU à Albertville;
- - Monsieur le Représentant du Secrétaire Général de l'ONU au Congo
à LEOPOLDVILLE.



CABINET DU PRESIDENT DU
GOUVERNEMENT

(1) N°

Référence :

Annexe

Objet

COMPTE-RENDU DE LA REUNION DE CE JOUR
AVEC LE COLONEL ALEMON, CO. MANDANT DU
25^e BATAILLON DES TROUPES DE L' ONU
AU CONGO INSTALLE A KABALO

Dans le but d'expliquer les Autorités de l'ONU qui sont venus au Congo pour protéger la population de cette Nation, et vu les circonstances actuelles de massacre des Troupes Tshombe contre la population non armée du Katanga Nord-Est, actuellement LA PROVINCE DEMOCRATIQUE DU LUALABA, et entendu les déclarations du Colonel ALEMON à Kabalo, déclarations suite aux ordres reçus du Général YASSU, je me permets de confirmer ma parole d'honneur aux Autorités de l'ONU ce qui suit.

Le Katanga Nord-Est - LA PROVINCE DEMOCRATIQUE DU LUALABA, ne vise pas la guerre contre la gendarmerie de Tshombe. Toute la population de cette province se défend sans armes contre cette gendarmerie.

Je dois signaler la véridique suivante : la Province Démocratique du Lualaba souhaite la protection des Troupes de l'ONU, et non comme on le pense que les soldats de l'Armée Nationale congolaise, peuvent se tromper et s'attaquer à l'ONU, NON et NON.

Le fait que je suis venu dans ma Province avec les soldats venus de Stanleyville, est dû au seul but de venir protéger la population non armée de mes territoires non surveillés par aucun de soldats armés, ni de l'ONU, de l'ANC. fidèle à notre politique pour l'UNITE DU CONGO.

La Province Démocratique du Lualaba groupe les Territoires et Districts suivants :

Districts: Albertville - Kamina et Kolwezi.

Ces Districts sont toujours surveillés par les soldats de Tshombe alors que toute la population, du moins, les 3/4 de la population ne veulent pas le Gouvernement de Tshombe qui prône le fédéralisme ou la confédération. Cette population souhaite et lutte énergiquement sans armes pour obtenir un jour la victoire de l'UNITE DU CONGO, sous un seul Gouvernement légal et légitime installé par le Parlement National, celui qui a été présidé par

(1) Rappeler dans la réponse la date et le numéro.

Son Excellence LUMUMBA Emery Patrice, aujourd'hui par son successeur Son Excellence GILANGA Antoine, Vice-Premier Ministre de la République du Congo, installé à Stanleyville.

C'est ce Gouvernement qui a été installé par le Parlement National composés de tous les Députés et Sénateurs élus à suffrage universel des élections du mois de mai 1960.

Toute la Population des trois Districts précités sont fidèles à ce Gouvernement et n'attendent que les Autorités du Gouvernement Central mettent fin à cette crise congolaise par le moyen pacifique à leur disposition.

Le moyen pacifique est les Troupes de l'ONU que LUMUMBA a fait appel de venir au Congo.

Territoires :

A ces trois Districts, se groupent les territoires suivants:

Albertville, Nyunza, Kabalo, Kongolo, Manono, Mitwaba, Malamba-Nkulu, Bukama, Lubudi, Kamina, Kaniama, Sandoa, Dilolo, Kolwezi, et Kabongo.

Toute la population de ces 15 territoires, ne souhaitent que vivre dans la démocratie de l'UNITE DU CONGO et non la confédération.

C'est le fait des massacres de Tshombe avec sa gendarmerie pour obliger par force, la population précitée pour sa politique du néo-colonialisme.

Les trois Districts et les 15 territoires, forment ensemble la Province Démocratique du Lualaba dont je suis le Président du Gouvernement.

Or, chaque Province ou chaque Gouvernement doit avoir son armée propre en Bataillon. Dans la Province du Lualaba installée à Manono, j'avais mon Bataillon - le XII^e Bn.

Après l'attaque de Manono par la gendarmerie Tshombe, le Président du Gouvernement était obligé d'aller s'installer dans un de ces territoires non attaqué par Tshombe.

Avec l'accord du Gouvernement Central, je dois et je suis venu à KABALO, avec tous les ministres de mon Gouvernement. Donc, je devais en même temps me joindre de mon armée, pour finalement étudier la possibilité d'octroyer chacun de mes territoires actuellement sous ma surveillance, des sections des militaires.

Or, après l'arrangement avec l'ONU à Kabalo de venir m'installer dans ce territoire, actuellement je viens de trouver l'ordre de ne pas faire entrer qui qu'il soit.

Je demande aux Autorités de l'ONU ce qui suit :

- 1°) Comme MANONO est occupé provisoirement par les Soldats de Tshombe, je dois installer mon Gouvernement aussi provisoirement à KABALO, J'ai déjà informé mon Gouvernement Central que je suis venus à KABALO.
- 2°) Comme Kabalo est surveillé et a la sécurité des soldats de l'ONU, je dois mettre mes soldats dans un autre territoire où la population n'est pas surveillé par aucun militaire.

Tous les militaires qui se trouvent actuellement à KABALO, je leur enverrai suivre leur commandant MBUYU là où il se trouve.

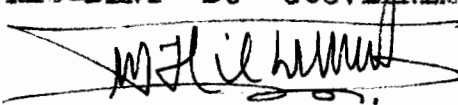
- 3°) Je demande à l'ONU - troupes indiennes, de bien vouloir me donner autant des Bataillons susceptibles d'occuper tous les territoires appartenant à notre Province, alors qu'actuellement se passent les massacres de la gendarmerie Tshombe.
- 4°) Je demande que l'ONU protège la population de Nyemba, Nyunzu, Katombe, Ankoro, Malemba-Nkulu, Mwanza, Mulongo, Kikondja, Sohé, Tombé, Kaloko, Mani, où actuellement je n'ai pas assez des soldats à surveiller ces territoires.
- Si l'ONU n'envoie pas ses troupes à ces territoires, la population sera réduite fortement à cause des massacres qui s'opèrent régulièrement par les troupes de Tshombe contre les habitants de ces territoires.

CONCLUSION/ Mes soldats quitteront Kabalo et iront suivre leur commandant.

ONU doit m'aider à protéger la population d'autres territoires non surveillés par aucun soldat.

C'est dans cet esprit que je remercie les Autorités de l'ONU de la sagesse qu'ils veulent user pour venir au secours à toute la Population du Cartel Balubakat de ma Province Démocratique du Lualaba.

KABALO, le 27 juin 1961.
LE PRESIDENT DU GOUVERNEMENT,


MWAMBA-ILUNGA Prosper,



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

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

No 88/LED

2 APRIL 1961

A : OFFICER COMMANDING SWEDISH BATTALION
De : SENIOR MEDICAL STAFF OFFICER
Objet : INSPECTION REPORT OF SWEDISH BATTALION

A report on your Battalion by the Food Hygiene Officer at this HQ is sent herewith. It is suggested that the recommendations made in this report please be implemented as early as possible.

2. Shortage of showers, washing places and latrines will have a adverse affect on the health of your troops. If water borne closets are not possible than it is necessary that deep trench latrines be provided.

3. It is hoped that by now the services for the disposal of camp refuse and the laundry for the men that had been interrupted due to recent trouble in Elisabethville has been restored to normal.

B L Kapoor
COLONEL
SENIOR MEDICAL STAFF OFFICER
(B L KAPOOR)

✓ Copy to:- 1. A to the Force Commander with a copy of the inspection report of the Swedish Battalion for information of the Force Commander.

2. ASMSO, SCOSOK Elisabethville, with a copy of the inspection report.

CV 80/ma

18 April

1

Senior Medical Staff Officer

Food Hygiene Adviser

Visit to the Swedish Battalion, Elisabethville
(about 520 men - 3 companies) + 1 staff company

On Thursday, 6th April this year I visited the Swedish Battalion in Elisabethville at the request of Lt.Col. Lange. I was met by one of the Swedish doctors - Captain Orndahl. The camp is located in a pleasant suburban residential area of the city. The soldiers are billeted in a number of small one storey villas and due to the arrival of the Irish Battalion the day before the quarters were overcrowded.

The drainage of the camp area functions through open shallow drainage trenches and waste water in some places has to be flushed away. The sewers from some of the lavatories are partly obliterated. The camp has ample water supply from the supervised waterworks of Elisabethville. Each house has a modern bath with bathtub, shower and a handwashing sink with hot and cold water.

There are modern kitchens in all houses the bulk of the cooking, however, is being done on some of the verandas. All the companies (3) have Canadian petrol-heated stoves with adequate cooking pots and kitchen utensils. Each company has about 1 fridaire in working condition. The foodstores and the kitchens are well screened and have enough shelves and tables. The food is served in 3 messes: one for the junior officers, one for the NCO and the third for the men. There is a scarcity of space because some of the diningrooms are occupied by soldiers' beds (those who were transferred from the airport - about 150 men).

The general hygiene of the kitchen is good. There are no particular rodent or insect problems anywhere. Some of the clothes washing is done commercially although the soldiers are not liable to deliver their clothes for laundry under the present tension.

The food has been changed to military rations because the Katangese authorities froze all ONU connections. Disposal of rubbish and offal represents a problem for the moment as the municipal services do not function. Trenches for the burial of this offal had been dug at the back of the quarters.

The general hygiene management of the camp is satisfactory.

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General Status of Health and Well being

The health condition in the camp, according to information given, is satisfactory. The soldiers seem to do fine physically as well as mentally. The Swedes have a well developed welfare programme providing newspapers, magazines, books and entertainment groups recruited "inside" as well as "outside", recreational trips to places of particular tourist interest (Victoria Falls, Tanganyika, Nairobi) etc.

The spirit amongst the soldiers is very good and there are few complaints of individual requirements.

Personal Hygiene and Cleanliness

Because of the present tense situation the soldiers are not able to change their clothes as often as they used to. I visited the camp the day after the riots took place at the airport and in the city and many of the soldiers had been on guard continuously for a couple of days. The soldiers had not been able to get their laundry, which is done commercially, and in addition to this a great number of soldiers have been transferred to the camp from the quarters now taken over by the Irish. It cannot, therefore, be expected that personal cleanliness and hygienic conditions can be as good as they used to be.

General Status of Hygiene and Sanitation

The Swedes have two men working full time in hygiene and sanitation.

The conditions in general are not ideal as one may expect when a considerable number of soldiers are cramped together in quarters which in no way are fit for the purpose. The general problems are, as usual, overcrowding, overcharged sanitary installations, lack of dining rooms and recreational facilities.

I would not hesitate to state, however, that the conditions under the given circumstances are considerably better than one should expect; a fact which does not make the existing conditions any better for the soldiers.

Summary: (a) The soldiers (about 520 men) live in a number of small one storey villas.

(b) The sanitary installations are overcharged, and were, even before the additional 150 soldiers the day before arrived.

(c) The camp has satisfactory water supply.

...../

- (d) The kitchens and cooking equipment are satisfactory.
- (e) There is a shortage of lavatories, handwashing places and showers.
- (f) There is need for 8 additional frigidaires for the soldiers' kitchens and the soldiers' messes.
- (g) There is a scarcity of dining rooms for the men.
- (h) There are no insect or rodent problems.
- (i) The soldiers live largely on military rations because civil supplies were frozen - probably a temporary phenomenon.
- (j) The camp has a temporary problem in getting rid of rubbish and offal due to the breakdown in local civil services.
- (k) The general hygiene management is satisfactory.
- (l) The general state of health is satisfactory.
- (m) The general status of personal hygiene and cleanliness is satisfactory although some temporary problems existed at the time of my visit.

Discussion of the Problems

(see points (a) and (g)): The problem of accommodation of the soldiers is a major problem also for the Swedes in Elisabethville. I don't see any solution to some of these problems, other than putting the soldiers partly under canvas - as already suggested by SMSO.

(see points (b) and (e)): The problems of shortage of showers, lavatories and washing places can only be solved by application of traditional military field methods, i.e. digging latrines of adequate depth and arrangements, making provisions for temporary installations for showers and washing places at appropriate places.

Recommendations:

- (a) The Swedes should be advised to solve their accommodation problem (sleeping quarters, dining rooms) through the use of tents.
- (b) Showers and washing places should be improvised at appropriate places through adequate sanitary installations, at the rate of abo

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16-17 men per washing basin and shower, i.e. about 30-32 showers, washing places for 500 men.

(c) Additional latrines should be arranged for at the rate of 10 men per lavatory, i.e. about 50 lavatories for the 500 men.

Jack Stalager



INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

1 April 1961

A : Cmdr. ONUC Forces, Kindu

DE : MA to Force Commander

OBJET:

1. The Force Commander would appreciate your arranging for the safe delivery of the enclosed letter addressed to His Excellency Monsignor Jean Fryns, Bishop of Kindu.

60 10/1
3 March

1

Officer Commanding 34 Bn
Kamina

Subject: St. Patrick's Day

I am authorised by His Excellency Msgr Gaston Mojaisky Perrelli, Archbishop of Amida, Apostolic Delegate for Congo and Ruanda Urundi, to convey to you and through you to all Irish personnel, civil and military, serving under your command or attached thereto in any capacity whatsoever, at Kamina or Luena or elsewhere within the territory of the Republic of Congo or the mandated territories of Ruanda Urundi, his dispensation from all laws of fast or abstinence which may otherwise be in force in the particular diocese in which they find themselves on St. Patrick's Day Friday 17 March 1961.

This dispensation applies also to all Catholics of any other nationality who on that day partake of meals in company of Irish personnel. It applies also to all other Irish UN personnel, whether civil or military, even if not under your command or attached thereto, and to all Catholic personnel of other nationalities who are dining in their company on that day anywhere in the Republic of Congo or the mandated territories of Ruanda Urundi.

FE Mac an Leagha
(FE Mac an Leagha) Lt-Col
Military Assistant to the
Force Commander

Free

1 March

1

Commander ONUC Forces, Kindu

Military Assistant to Force Commander, ONUC

Enclosed letter for H. E. Mgr. Jean Fryns

- 1. The Force Commander would appreciate your arranging for the safe delivery of the enclosed letter addressed to His Excellency Monsignor Jean Fryns, Bishop of Kindu.

FEL

(F. E. Mac an Leagha) Lt. Col.
Military Assistant to Force Commander

6004/1 f

Sample

21 February

1

Commander ONUC Forces, Bukavu

Military Assistant to Force Commander, ONUC

Enclosed letter for H. E. Mons. Van Steen

1. The Force Commander would appreciate your arranging
..... for the safe delivery of the enclosed letter addressed to
His Excellency Monsignor L. Van Steen, Archbishop of Bukavu.

F. E. Mac an Leagha

(F. E. Mac an Leagha) Lt. Col.
Military Assistant to Force Commander

7
6004/1

21 February

1

Major Khaliq, Military Liaison Officer
Office of the Special Representative

Military Assistant to Force Commander

Attached message Elleo 155 from Gen. Iyassu

1. The Force Commander is in agreement with General Iyassu. The only exception is that Force Commander considers the decision as to whether the detachment should be located at Pweto or at Mitwabo should be left to the absolute discretion of the Commanding Officer South Katanga, who being the man on the spot, is in the best position to decide.

F. E. Mac an Leagha
(F. E. Mac an Leagha) Lt. Col.
Military Assistant to Force Commander

File 42

THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO
PROVINCE OF KIVU
DISTRICT OF MANIEMA
SECRETARIAT

AGREEMENT

Considering that the acts committed at Kindu by the Nigerian troops of the United Nations constituted a flagrant interference by these troops in our internal affairs,

Considering that these troops conducted themselves in Kindu in a scandalous manner, abandoning themselves to drink and to sexual pleasure with Congolese women both single and married, thereby forgetting the mission which had been confided to them.

Considering that their proud and contemptuous attitude towards the Congolese military was far from favouring bonds of amity and close collaboration.

Considering the premeditated provocation of soldiers of that force who were the first to open fire on the Congolese military on 2 Feb 61 and the unpleasant consequences of that bloody conflict.

Considering the necessity to avoid all misunderstanding and to favour a close cooperation between the military of the National Congolese Army and the Malayan troops of the UN who arrived at Kindu on 13 Feb 61 to relieve the Nigerian troops whose evacuation had been decided on following the meeting of 7 Feb 61.

Between the military authorities and the civilian authorities of Kindu on the one part and the military authorities of the Malayan troops of the UN at Kindu on the other part, that which follows herein is agreed.

1. The Malayan soldiers stationed at Kindu may not under any circumstances cause the armoured cars which they possess at their Base to travel either in the European or in the Congolese quarters.
2. The Malayan soldiers are not authorised to walk around the city even if conducted by Congolese soldiers or by Congolese civilian citizens until further orders.
3. The patrols in the town for the maintenance of order may only be executed by a group of Congolese and Malayan soldiers chosen in equal numbers and similarly armed.

/a

4./ The Malayan soldiers may not intervene in the arrest of citizen of the Republic or any other foreign person guilty of deeds listed as punishable by the laws and regulations of the country.

5. The Malayan soldiers cannot participate in the surveillance of the airport whose control is confined exclusively to the military authorities of the National Congolese Army at Kindu. Similar rules will apply to the control of arrivals and departures of aircraft both of the United Nations and of the scheduled lines of Air Congo which belong exclusively to the competence of the representatives of the Security Services of Kindu.

6. The Malayan soldier accused of adultery will be punished according to the Congolese laws for that crime.

7. The doctor charged with the care of the Malayan troops may work in the Congolese Hospital thereby publicly proving the help which the UN is bringing to the population of Maniema.

8. The Malayan troops who have come to aid the population and the Congolese authorities in conformity with the resolutions of the General Assembly of the UN undertake to defend the population of Maniema and its territory against all attacks which may be directed against it by the enemies of the Congolese Government of the Republic of Congo.

9. The authorities of Kindu, both civilian and military, will afford to the Malayan troops every help of which they shall have need in the accomplishment of their humanitarian mission and will contribute to create bonds of harmony between these troops and the whole population.

10. In default of the ratification of the clauses stipulated in this Agreement, the military and civil authorities of Kindu will consider themselves obliged to demand with regret the immediate evacuation of the Malayan troops from Kindu.

Agreed at Kindu 16 February 1961

Lt Col UNGKU NAZARUDDIN

Maj MAHMUD

Maj ZAIN HASHIM

Major TENGKU AHMAD

A SALUMU

District Commissioner

Maj BENEZETI, 20th Bn

F FERUZI

Asst District Commissioner

Lt BINDJO

File n^o 1
6004/1

MALAYAN SPECIAL FORCE IN GOMA

INTRODUCTION

1. Goma, situated NW of Lake Kivu is practically a dead town, with only a few shops open during the day. The Force of a rifle company, a scout tp and Tac HQ arrived on 4 February 1961 and were temporarily accommodated at the Indonesian Coy Camp. Later it was moved to a new place about 500 yds away from the town. On 5 Feb, the Commanding Officer and officers met the Belgian para-commandos in KISENYI in the morning and Capt. Malula, the 2IC of the 11th ANC Bn in GOMA in the afternoon. Capt. Malula invited the CO and officers to his camp in RUMANGABO. The invitation was accepted.

The CO and party (Sqn Ldr, OC "C" Coy, IO, RMO, LO, Interpreter and 2/Lt. Tee) left GOMA on 7 Feb 61, at 0730 hrs for the ANC Camp at Rumangabo about 30 miles north of Lake Kivu. Also accompanying them were the Coy Comdr. of the Garuda, four officers and a woman interpreter. The party was escorted by fully armed men of the MSF. In all there were five L/R's. Arrived at Rumangabo at 0916 hrs.

The party was guided into the camp. Capt. Malula was there himself to greet us.

AIM

2. To give a brief account of the ANC stationed at GOMA to the officers and men of the Malayan Special Force.

POINTS OBSERVED

3. The ANC and the Indonesians are working hand in hand in the town areas, e.g. patrolling, 2 Indonesians and 2 ANC, the frontier post is manned and the airport is guarded by equal numbers of ANC and Garudas. And having gone to the camp personally, the following are the points that were observed:

(a) Strength: About 800 in all.

(b) Deployment: Around GOMA, near harbour, the frontier, airfield and at RUMANGABO.

(c) Bn HQ : RUMANGABO.

- (d) Morale : Could be very low as food is scarce, no contact with the outside, postal services not functioning and the fear that anything might happen next, e.g. invasion by Govt. troops.
- (e) Discipline : Discipline and morale are always connected with one another. It was said by many that they have got a high standard of discipline.
- (f) Camp Site : Situated in a valley about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from main road.
- (g) Officers : The officers are from various provinces. The CO is about 25 years old, the 2IC about 35 years old and is an experienced soldier. The other officers are quite young. Some are friendly and some are hostile.
- (h) Weapons : They seemed to be equipped with modern weapons, e.g. the American SLR, Belgian stens and American Colt 45 pistols.
- (j) Communications: Very poor.
- (k) Road Comms : The only roads leading to their camp are bumpy and dusty, they are narrow too.
- (l) Motor Trans. : There were old trucks and it seemed that the vehicles never had servicing at all.
- (m) Camp Area : Quite clean and the barracks are situated at entrance to the camp. The canteen is behind the MQ and the officers mess on the hillside overlooking the camp area.
- (n) Training : They seem to have a good training ground, e.g. monkey racks and obstacles were seen. Blackboard showing the state of troops was in the CO's office.

- (o) Relationship : Some are very popular with their men, e.g. of Men with the 2IC, the men and families like him very Officers much.
- (p) Their reaction: They were surprised to see the convoy entering their camp. A few minutes after to visit that they talked to our men like friends who had known one another for years. There were a few of the reserved type.
- X (q) Brothel houses: There were not less than 70 huts, supposed to be for the mistresses of the bachelor soldiers. The houses are situated beside the lane leading to the camp.

THE MEETING BETWEEN ANC OFFICERS, CO AND PARTY AND THE INDONESIANS, LASTED FOR ABOUT ONE HOUR.

- 4.
- (a) Capt. Malula said it was the first organised party of UN troops that ever came to his camp. He and his men were very pleased to see us and he hoped that future UN troops stationed there would do the same as the Malaysians had done.
 - (b) The CO (MSF) said it was very kind of the CO (ANC) to invite him to the camp. Colonel Nasaruddin then explained the aim of the UN here, not to fight but to keep peace. The CO (MSF) said the MSF were told that they were not here to fight a war, that is why heavy armaments were not brought along.
 - (c) Major Kwima, the CO, said he understood fully what Colonel Nasaruddin said but the incidents or the fighting which occurred in the past were due to politicians' ideas.
 - (d) The CO (MSF) said he was surprised to see that UN personnel were not welcome in the Congo. In reply, Major Kwima said he could not do anything about it because troops here are controlled by the politicians.
 - (e) Capt. Malula, the 2IC, then told the group about the industries and plantations which are not functioning now as all the Europeans have run away. Col. Nasaruddin suggested that such industries should be run by the whites until such time when the local people can take over the job as what is happening in Malaya he said. Their officers seemed to agree on this point.

- (f) The 11th Bn is a good Bn said Capt. Malula and any difficult tasks to be performed, this Bn would be called to undertake. Col. Nasaruddin said since this is a good Bn it should set an example to the other ANCs and he suggested that the CO send out his officers and NCOs to the other provinces to train the others or retrain the other ANC Bns by Coys in the present camp. Major Kwima replied that he had tried but it was and is beyond his powers to do this.
- (g) Major Kwima told the group the reason Kivu was "unaided" by Stanleyville was that the latter is poor while Kivu is one of the richest provinces in the Congo. In reply, the MSF CO said that the poorer states should be backed up by the rich ones as what is happening today in Malaya. He also explained that there are 9 states in Malaya and so far there were no troubles as far as the financial side is concerned.
- (h) Capt. Malula said that he hoped the UN would help him and as far as he and his men are concerned, there are no politics involved. He added that because politics and soldiering were mixed up together that is why Congo is in such chaos.
- (j) Major Kwima and Capt. Malula assured that they would co-operate with the UN.

OFFICERS

- 5. (a) Major Kwima was very quiet and reserved and said little.
- (b) Capt. Malula did most of the talking, came from LEO and said that he was not interested in politics.
- (c) One of the Coy Commanders, a young lieutenant, did a lot of the talking.
- (d) There was a Padre in uniform, who was Battalion Chaplain.

9 Feb 61

2/Lt. TRE, B.E.
No.3 Tp Comd.