

SUBJECT FILE

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

WEEKLY REPORTS - DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

01/01/1963 - 12/12/1963

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

5 April 63

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is Summary of Major Events Report No 95, Copy No **2** .



(G Samuelson)

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

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MIL INFO 741

0700Z hrs 28 March 63 - 0700Z hrs 4 April 63

LEOPOLDVILLE

REPORT NO 95

5 April 63

GENERAL

1. Gen MOBUTU returned from NIGERIA on 3 April. During his visit he went to IBADAN, the capital of WESTERN NIGERIA, where university students had demonstrated against his coming. However, police elements managed to quell the manifestations before the General arrived, and his visit presumably went off smoothly. It is reported that the students demonstrated because they disliked Gen MOBUTU's anti-LUMUMBA and GIZENGA attitude. Addressing a meeting of Western Nigerian cabinet ministers, Gen MOBUTU reportedly said that European settlers in RHODESIA and ANGOLA were causing confusion and constituted a great menace to the CONGO; however, he declined to comment on other political matters, pointing out that these were the concern of the government.
2. Reintegration of ex-Katangese Gendarmerie. The ANC have evidently started to integrate (or "incorporate" as they call it) the ex-Katangese Gendarmes into the ANC. The ex-Gendarmes in ELISABETHVILLE have been paid by the Central Government. It seems that this operation will be carried out with as little UN interference as possible.

Last week it was mentioned that some plans have been made to quarter these Gendarmes at KONGOLO. However, it now appears that the majority of these Gendarmes will be trained at the 2nd Groupment Training Centre at IREBU in CUVETTE CENTRALE Province (EQUATEUR). Some may also be sent to the 1st Groupment Training Centre at KONGOLO (NORTH KATANGA) and the 3rd Groupment Training Centre at LOKANDU in MANIEMA Province (KIVU).

It is reported that the ex-Gendarmes will be processed and provisionally enlisted at Camp KOKOLO in LEOPOLDVILLE. After one month's stay in LEOPOLDVILLE, they will be sent to their groupment training centre. There, they will receive a minimum of one month's training. If the groupment commander is satisfied with their standard, they will be officially enlisted and posted to a Gendarme battalion outside KATANGA (NOT an infantry battalion).

On 3 April, 15 Gendarmes arrived with their families at LEOPOLDVILLE. However, this was a case of faulty ANC staff work since their families are only supposed to join them at the training centre. There are NO facilities for their families in LEOPOLDVILLE. There are some indications that plans have already been made to fly 1500 ex-Gendarmes to LEOPOLDVILLE.

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3. The ANC are making a sincere effort to remain neutral in their territories of operation. However, there are cases where local politicians are trying to undermine the ANC for their own political ends. Such politicians show a blatant lack of national feeling and use local ethnic affiliations to their own political advantage. Two examples of this are reflected in this week's news from BOMA (see Item 8) and LULUABOURG (see Item 53).

4. On 1 April the UN Finance Committee that had been meeting for the past few weeks to discuss the problem of financing the peace-keeping operations in the CONGO and the MIDDLE EAST announced that a deadlock had been reached in its discussions and that it was ending its meetings without being able to come up with any positive recommendations. The General Assembly meets in May to take up the problem of the financing of the two operations, and it had been hoped that the Assembly discussions could be based on recommendations passed on by the Finance Committee. 67 UN member states are in arrears in their payments to the CONGO and 57 to the MIDDLE EAST Operations.

5. On 2 April Mr BOMBOKO received with satisfaction a French delegation consisting of the French Ambassador to the CONGO and a special representative of the French Government, who has come to the CONGO to study with the Central Government a technical and cultural aid programme to strengthen the ties between the two interested governments. Ever since the ending of the Katangese secession, FRANCE, which heretofore took little or NO interest in the problems of the CONGO, has evinced an increasing willingness to cooperate with the Central Congolese Government.

6. The central committee of the PSA party met in LEOPOLDVILLE from 30 March to 2 April. The opening session was attended by members of the diplomatic corps and of the national and international press as well as by party delegates from the provinces, territories, and communes. In his opening address Mr MUNGUL-DIAKA, the President-General of the Party, reviewed the history of the PSA since its conception in 1959, emphasizing the positive role it has played both before and after Independence. The President-General paid homage to Mr GIZENGA, the president and best-known member of the PSA, and said that the party would spare NO effort to see that justice is done. It has since been reported that the PSA has addressed a letter to the UN Secretary-General demanding GIZENGA's release.

7. The Central Government has given to Parliament a formula for the division of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments. It reserves for the Central Government revenue from import duties, taxes from companies, and judicial and administrative receipts. The Provinces will have to themselves all revenue from personal income taxes, land taxes, and customs excise taxes. The Central Government will share royalties from mining concessions, with two-thirds for the province in which the mining is carried out and one-third for the Central Government. Export duties will be split equally between the producing province and the LEOPOLDVILLE Government.

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LEOPOLDVILLE

8. The Chamber of Representatives sent a 3-man commission to BOMA to investigate the incident of the night of 26/27 March when fighting broke out between inhabitants of the town and ANC forces stationed there. The commission was made up of three national deputies and was headed by Mr PETIT PETIT from KWANGO Province. The other two deputies were Mr TATI from BOMA, a member of ABAKO, and Mr UDART of the MNC-L. At the request of Premier ADOULA, the commission was accompanied by two ONUC staff officers and one ONUC civil representative. The investigating team returned to LEOPOLDVILLE on 3 April. It was ascertained that preliminary reports of the BOMA incident had been highly exaggerated and that in fact there had been NO deaths and NO shots fired. Of 43 persons admitted to hospital, as of 1 April, only 14 remained, of whom 2 were seriously wounded. According to the civilian version of the story, the incident started when an ANC soldier in civilian dress ostensibly tried to steal a parrot from a local shop and was chastised by the by-standing civilians. The military side maintains that there was never any question of theft, this being simply a means of justifying a scene in which numerous civilians beat up an ANC soldier. According to the ANC the incident started over a woman and was one of a series in which civilians at the slightest excuse attacked ANC soldiers. In fact both sides admitted that this was one of a number of incidents which started happening towards the end of January of this year. Before that time all was reportedly quiet at BOMA. It appears that the trouble is largely based on tribal hostility since most of the ANC at BOMA are of BANGALA and other non-BAKONGO origin. The ANC maintains that the trouble has resulted from a systematic campaign of denigration and provocation launched by certain ABAKO politicians in an attempt to get rid of all non-BAKONGO elements in the province. The picture is further complicated by the presence in BOMA of a small group of BALUBA ex-KALONJIST officers, who appear to be playing a double game and whose role in the whole affair is highly suspect. It is said they wish to overthrow Maj INGILA, the Commander at BOMA, and take his place. The situation at BOMA is now under control, but an undercurrent of animosity remains. Since the incident, ANC soldiers have been confined to their barracks when off duty, but this regulation will be lifted on 6 April.

9. There was a bad rainstorm at BOMA on the night of 31 March, which killed one person and caused considerable material damage. The storm brought on floods in the area, and houses in some areas were completely demolished. There is NO danger of famine; however a KONGO CENTRAL delegation now in the city has appealed for help, asking for food, clothing, and housing materials. As of 3 April NO census or survey of the losses had been made by any of the local authorities.

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10. On 3 April two ANC Harvards collided while formation flying and crashed along the MATADI road. Both pilots bailed out and survived, although injured. Both airplanes are completely wrecked.

11. ANC Gendarmerie. On 22 February, a new gendarmerie battalion was formed in the city of LEOPOLDVILLE. It is known as the "Bataillon Gendarmerie de la Ville de LEOPOLDVILLE" and is responsible for the city itself. It was formed from the two companies of the 15th GD Bn in LEO and is commanded by Commandant SINGA. It consists of two companies which are again divided into mobile and static troops plus a training company and HQ elements.

12. A teachers strike which was scheduled to begin in MATADI on 1 April did NOT take place, thanks to the intervention of the Provincial Education Minister, who was successful in calming the agrieved teachers down. These teachers have NOT been paid for an inordinately long time.

13. On 2 April the Central Government's Ministry of Social Affairs officially took over the social services of the City of LEOPOLDVILLE. All social centres, orphanages, and nurseries formerly managed by the government of the old Province of LEOPOLDVILLE now come under the jurisdiction of the Central Government.

EQUATEUR

14. ANC. Maj TSHATSHI, Joseph, the ex-CO of the 1st Para Cdo Bn, has replaced Commandant MUPEMBA as CO of the 2ième Centre d'Instruction at IREBU. This is the training centre for the 2nd Groupment. This centre will be receiving a great number of ex-Katangese Gendarmes. The coy commanders are as follows: 1st coy - Lt WETSI; 2nd Coy - 2/Lt IKWAKI; 3rd Coy - Adj DZELE.

15. The Provincial Assembly of CUVETTE CENTRALE Province met on 1 April and set up a provisional bureau but was NOT able to raise a quorum. It seems that the provincial deputies had failed to come to COQUILHATVILLE because certain politicians, notably the retiring Assembly President, had discouraged them from doing so. The acting Provincial President sent a message to Central Government authorities asking that they intervene and take measures to bring the deputies to COQUILHATVILLE. On 4 April the National Senate in LEOPOLDVILLE voted 47 to 0 with one abstention in favour of a resolution recommending that the Central Government declare a state of emergency in CUVETTE CENTRALE and send a Commissioner Extraordinary to COQUILHATVILLE to neutralize the provincial government and assembly and to investigate the general political situation.

16. The Provincial Assembly of the new Province of MOYEN-CONGO has also been boycotted by deputies from the BUMBA area and has NOT been able to raise a quorum. The majority of the inhabitants of BUMBA are of the BUDJA tribe and are holding out for their own province separate from MOYEN-CONGO, which is made up for the most part of NGOMBES.

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ORIENTALE

Nothing to report

KIVU

17. HQ MSF BUKAVU is to be permanently closed on 6 April. On 7 April a temporary HQ will open at MOMBASA. An advance party of 2 R Malay left BUKAVU for MOMBASA via GOMA on 1 April.

18. On 30 March students at the BAGIRA Athenée stoned a car which was bringing their professors to the school. Nigerian and ANC police intervened, and more than 100 students were arrested and taken to Camp SAIO for investigation by order of the Commissioner Extraordinary. At the last report 32 of those arrested were still being held. One of the African teachers at the Athenée has been named as the principal instigator of the trouble and has been ordered to LEOPOLDVILLE by the BUKAVU Education Director. The students were protesting against the severity of their European teachers.

19. On 3 April local police in BUKAVU arrested two European businessmen without proper warrant, alleging they charged excessive prices. The merchants were later released upon the intervention of the Procureur d'Etat.

20. On 1 April the Chief ONUC Representative in BUKAVU visited GOMA with Commissioner Extraordinary BHUNDE and an engineer. They met with Mr MOLEY, President of NORTH KIVU Province, and with the Administrator of GOMA to discuss ways of evacuating part of the population near the airfield preparatory to lengthening the landing strip.

21. Civil Police at GOMA staged a demonstration in front of the local Administrator's house because they have NOT been paid in 5 months while the police in NORTH KIVU Province have been paid.

22. On 29 March an AIR CONGO DC-3 crashed in KASONGO. The crash occurred because the airfield was slippery. NO injuries resulted, but the aircraft was damaged.

23. The President of MANIEMA Province announced on 2 April that LOMAMI provincial police had occupied an area between TUNDA and KIBOMBO in the MANIEMA. So far NO counter-action has been taken by MANIEMA authorities, and the President has forbidden any clash. He is sending a deputy to investigate the situation and in the meantime has asked that ONUC intervene to have the Police withdrawn. This is now the third time that this area has been the subject of disputes between the two provinces.

24. Mr. LASSIRY, the former Vice-President of MANIEMA Province who has aspirations for the presidency, is still in hiding in KINDU. So far the local police and Gendarmerie have taken NO action against him. He is inciting trades unions and JEUNESSE movements to revolt but has NOT met with much success.

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25. Elements of the 27th Ethiopian Battalion which were left at KINDU when the main part of the battalion pulled out a few weeks ago returned to STANLEYVILLE on 30 March.

26. The MANIEMA government has presented its proposed budget for 1963 to the Provincial Assembly. This budget shows receipts of 112,596,000 Cfrs and expenditures of 1,252,498,000 Cfrs. It will be examined by parliamentarians during the present Assembly session.

KATANGA

27. Ex-Gendarme Activities

The incident at KASUMBA, as reported last week is false. No passengers were killed. This was merely a case of identities being checked to prevent illegal entries from RHODESIA. No ex-gendarmes were involved.

28. Maj ATAKOMBE has returned to ELIZABETHVILLE from BAUDOUINVILLE.

29. 31 Mar at KAPANGA, TSHOMBE spoke to the 4th Bn and urged them to set a high standard of discipline and not to meddle in politics. 591 men of this bn have registered in the ANC, the highest percentage of any, to do so. In SANDOA he gave each ex-gendarme 500 francs and told them to either register in the ANC or to go back to their village. It therefore seems that TSHOMBE has no further plans for these men. However this is not surprising, since they were of little use to him during the fighting and later mutinied.

30. It has been reported that Gen MUKE, in his "registration tour" also urged those soldiers who were NOT of a particularly high standard to register in the ANC or to go home. However, this report also states that MUKE sent his best soldiers over the border into ANGOLA.

It is also claimed that 15 armed ex-gendarmes were seen recently walking along a road near Le Marinel, NORTH of KOLWEZI.

31. Gen MUKE, Col MAKITO and Lt-Col MBAYO are still in LEOPOLDVILLE. They have NO specific functions, and are evidently being kept in the capital just to keep them out of KATANGA.

32. ANC Move to EVILLE

As reported last week, the ANC wish to move a battalion each to JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI. Their determination is prompted by very strong criticism of the government for NOT occupying KATANGA. On the 25 Mar, the Senate passed a resolution urging the immediate occupation by the ANC of those positions occupied on 30 June 60. These positions included a groupment HQ, an infantry battalion, and a gendarmerie Bn HQ with two coys in ELISABETHVILLE.

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Another infantry bn was at MWADINGUISHA (JADOTVILLE) and a recce sqn in JADOTVILLE. GD coys were in JADOTVILLE, ALBERTVILLE, KOLWEZI, and KAMINA. GD pls were in KASENGA, MANONO, MALEMBA NKULU, and DILOLO. The Groupment Instruction Centre was at KONGOLO. On 26 March, Col BOBOZO informed the UN in ELISABETHVILLE that he wished to fly two bns into ELISABETHVILLE using two chartered PANAM Airways AC. On 27 March, the first troops left ALBERTVILLE, bringing their stores, ammo, and jeeps with them. On 1 April, ANC HQ in LEO ordered that the moves be stopped, at least until Gen MOBUTU got back. However, a coy from each bn was in KARAVIA and another coy from each bn was already on the way. The airlift continued to 4 April since it was too late to stop it. The remainder of the two battalions will be coming by road to JADOTVILLE in 2 or 3 weeks. On 2 April Col BOBOZO and ILEO agreed with UN authorities to confine the coys in EVILLE to Camp KARAVIA until they were to be moved. The move of one company to KOLWEZI and one to JADOTVILLE is expected to take place very shortly.

33. ANC LOCATIONS

- a. The 1st and 3rd Engr Pls (Ocs Adj KIASHIA and Adj ELENGUA respectively) have returned towards ALBERTVILLE from the LENGE area.
- b. On 28 March two more coys of the 21st Bn arrived in MANONO. There are now 480 men in the barracks 4 kms outside town in the direction of MUYUMBA.
- c. On 2 April SIMBI's irregulars were moved from PIANA to MANONO. They will slowly be integrated into the ANC. They have all been paid.
- d. 2nd Congolese Battalion - HQ KARAVIA
 - 3 Coy is in SAKANIA
 - 2 Coy is in MOKAMBA
 - 1 Coy is in KARAVIA.

ANC Activities SOUTH KATANGA

34. NO joint patrols are being carried out in ELISABETHVILLE with the ANC. The only places still guarded by the ANC are ILEO's residence, ANC HQ, and Col BOBOZO's residence. Col BOBOZO prefers to forego the joint patrols rather than disarm his soldiers in a hostile city. His troops are confined to their camp and only move out when necessary. When they do leave their camp, they go armed.

ANC Activities NORTH KATANGA

35. When the engr pls left LENGE, two pioneers from the 17th Bn took over their work and lifted the mines. They finally cleared the bridge area on 1 April, and local workers started cutting the grass. By 3 April they had lifted 26 mines at KM 197 (7 kms NORTH of the bridge). Four mines could NOT be found. However, they are far from the railway line, and the UN Representative is ready to give his clearance to the CFL railway company so they can rebuild the bridge.

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36. On the night of 29 March a Belgian farmer was shot dead on his property on the outskirts of the RUASHI Commune by a burst of machine gun fire from unknown assailants. An ONUC patrol was sent to the spot and was met there by the Bourgmestre of RUASHI Commune, some police officers, the States Attorney, and others. The case is under investigation by the Parquet.

37.- Mr ILEO has denied accusations that LEOPOLDVILLE authorities were plotting to arrest Mr TSHOMBE and several of his ministers. The accusation had been made by Mr KIMBA, who was acting as SOUTH KATANGA's President during Mr TSHOMBE's absence on his tour of the interior. Mr KIMBA charged that 80 ANC soldiers had been sent from STANLEYVILLE in order to arrest Mr TSHOMBE on 1 April. In his denial Mr ILEO said that ANC troops in ELISABETHVILLE are under UN command and could NOT be used freely by the Central Government. He also pointed out that President KASA-VUBU had proclaimed an amnesty for all members of the Katangese Government and said the President would NOT go back on this.

38. On the afternoon of 1 April Mr ILEO attended the formal opening of the first 1963 session of the SOUTH KATANGA Provincial Assembly. In a speech made on this occasion, Mr UMBA, Secretary-General of the Assembly, said that national reconciliation is well under way and that it is the Assembly's task to promote this reconciliation. Mr Adré KAPWASA was elected provisional President of the Assembly.

39. In a communiqué published on 1 April national deputies from KATANGA state that with a view to consolidating their efforts in Parliament, they have established a single party, which is called the "Katangese Common Front." The provisional committee of this party is headed by Mr Remy MWAMBA, head of the Parti Progressiste Katangais.

40. Mr ILEO gave an important press conference on 1 April in which he explained the measures which have been taken against certain persons whose presence in SOUTH KATANGA constitutes a threat to the security of the State. He said that the Central Government intends to continue to remove systematically all people who oppose the reestablishment of national unity.

41. A new party called the ADA (Alliance Démocratique Africaine) was founded in ELISABETHVILLE on 29 March. This party seems to advocate the adoption of a national constitution of a federal nature, allowing more autonomy to the provinces than the draft constitution presented to Parliament by the Central Government but NOT so much liberty as that presented by the Katangese Parliamentarians.

42. Mr TSHOMBE visited KOLWEZI again on 1 April on his way back to ELISABETHVILLE after touring the Province of SOUTH KATANGA. He was met at the airport by a civil police guard of honour and by a deputation of leading African and European inhabitants of the town. He held NO public meetings while in KOLWEZI and left for ELISABETHVILLE by road the following morning.

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43. Mr MUNONGO, SOUTH KATANGA's Interior Minister, and Mr SENDWE, head of the BALUBAKAT Party, visited the ELISABETHVILLE BALUBA refugee camp together on the afternoon of 2 April. The visit was made in the spirit of the BALUBAKAT/CONAKAT combined effort to reunite KATANGA and in an attempt to persuade BALUBA refugees to leave the camp and return to the city. Mr MUNONGO told the refugees about measures that have been taken to reintegrate them in the Communes of ELISABETHVILLE and to find work for them. Scooping some soil off the ground, he handed it to one of the refugees saying, "This land is yours also. We are all Katangese; we are brothers." Mr SENDWE also spoke declaring that foreign forces had separated the BALUBA from other Katangese and announcing that the old enmity is at an end and the time of reconciliation is at hand.

44. On 3 April a serious riot took place in KIPUSHI between BALUBA inhabitants of the city and UNION MINIERE workers. UN troops intervened to end the hostilities, arresting 14 of the rioters and removing two rifles and a number of bicycle chains from them. The town is now under joint ONUC/Civil Police patrol.

45. On 4 April Mr ILEO issued a communiqué in which it was announced that banknotes issued by the so-called "National Bank of KATANGA" and which constituted KATANGA's currency during the period of the secession would cease to be legal tender as of 30 April 1963. After that date and until further notice bearers of Katangese notes may exchange them at the CONGO Monetary Council in ELISABETHVILLE for Congolese notes.

46. It is reported from NEW YORK that Mr STRUELENS, head of the KATANGA Information Bureau, closed his office on 30 March, having been "firmly instructed" to do so by Mr TSHOMBE. Mr STRUELENS said that Mr TSHOMBE had recently sent him a letter "congratulating me on my remarkable work on his behalf." According to an article in the LONDON Observer, Mr STRUELENS hopes to stay in the US and continue international public relations work.

47. On 2 April the civil administrator at KAMINA Base visited KABONDO DIANDA to investigate reports of trouble there. It was found that police from KIKONDJA had fought with the population of a neighboring village. Four policemen were wounded in the fight and three villagers. There seems to be NO political background to this incident, but it will be investigated by the ONUC Military Police.

48. The Norwegian detachment that was located at KANIAMA returned to KAMINA Base on 30 March.

KASAI

49. The Swedish jet fighters were stationed at LULUABOURG for several days, leaving there on 1 April. On 30 March they made an acrobatic display, which was attended by a large crowd of the military and civilian population.

50. At the 1 April meeting of the LULUABOURG Provincial Assembly, Mr BADIBAKE was elected Assembly President by a vote of 9 to 3. The meeting was held in the absence of Mr KAYEMBE, the former Assembly President who was still in LEOPOLDVILLE. The day after the Assembly met, Messrs LUBAYA and KAYEMBE called on the ONUC Representative in LULUABOURG and informed him that the Union Démocratique Africaine (LUBAYA's party) and the Union Nationale Congolaise (the party of Messrs WAFWANA

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and MUKENGE) were combining in an effort to defeat Mr LUAKABWANGA for the provincial presidency and would join together in demonstrations on 6 and 7 April. The ONUC Representative reminded Mr LUBAYA of President LUAKABWANGA's decree of several months ago forbidding public meetings of more than 5 persons and advised against holding demonstrations without the concurrence of the local ANC commander. It is understood that Messrs LUBAYA and KAYEMBE are considering upsetting the 1 April Assembly elections as soon as four councillors supporting them return to LULUABOURG, when they expect to control a majority of the Assembly.

56. It has been reported that President LUAKABWANGA has brought unruly elements from LEOPOLDVILLE to LULUABOURG in case the Provincial Assembly should turn against him. It is also reported that he has engaged a number of Europeans to train them. This is under investigation by the Nigerian and local police.

52. Maj MENA is quite confident that he can control the situation in LULUABOURG. He has made ANC HQ and all ANC buildings out of bounds to all politicians until after the provincial elections.

53. There have been some indications of friction among ANC officers in LULUABOURG. It is possible that there may be some bad feeling between LULUA officers and those from other tribes and/or between officers originating from KASAI and those from the BAS-CONGO. It has been reported that both LUAKABWANGA and LUBAYA are attempting to obtain support from LULUA officers. It is further reported that relations between the civil population of LULUABOURG and ANC officers who are NOT LULUAS or who are from other parts of the CONGO are also bad. Maj MENA and the local Sûreté Chief have been informed of these reports, the importance of which has still NOT been assessed.

54. Mr MAVUELA, the LULUABOURG Security Chief, considers that there is much tension in the city's communes and has asked that a general search for arms should be carried out. This proposal is under discussion between the Procureur d'Etat and Maj MENA.

55. The ONUC Representative in LULUABOURG visited TSHIKAPA this week and found that 40 BATSHIOKOS are still being detained by the UNITE KASIENNE Provincial Government, the rest having been released after questioning. It is understood that any to be put on trial will be sent to PORT FRANCOU in the next few days as there is NO magistrate at TSHIKAPA. It has been reported that at the time these BATSHIOKOS were arrested a number of precision weapons were seized from them. Although the 40 detainees were ill-nourished, they bore NO signs of maltreatment. Mr KAMANGA, the President of UNITE KASIENNE Province, is now in LEOPOLDVILLE and it is reported that he intends to discuss with Central Government officials the possibility of returning the BATSHIOKO refugees who were brought from ELISABETHVILLE to TSHIKAPA to SOUTH KATANGA.

56. It is reported from BAKWANGA that the Sûreté there has found documents relating to the recent SOUTH KASAI KALONJIST JEUNESSE rebellion in the NORTHWEST part of SOUTH KASAI Province. According to the announcement, the captured documents clearly pinpoint those responsible for the troubles.

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57. ONUC patrols in SOUTH KASAI report that the ANC are still fully employed looking for JEUNESSE hiding in the bush in the western part of the province. However, the situation is general calm and villages are being rebuilt. The ANC are trying to persuade tribal elders to control their youth and get them to surrender their weapons.

58. SOUTH KASAI police arrested several Senegalese diamond traffickers at the BAKWANGA airport when they were about to board a plane for LEOPOLDVILLE. With the help of a doctor, it was ascertained that the smugglers were carrying an important amount of diamonds, which they had wrapped in small packages of cellophane and swallowed.

59. A company of Gendarmes left LULUABOURG for DIMBELENCE on 4 April as promised last week. ONUC daily patrols to this area continue and the town is reported to be fairly quiet.

60. ONUC patrols report that all persons leaving LOMAMI Province on the BAKWANGA road are stopped and searched at KAPANGA, a village on the border between LOMAMI and SOUTH KASAI.

61. Mr KATENDE, the Administrator at DIMBELENCE, has reportedly been removed from his post by the President of LOMAMI Province in an attempt to reduce the antipathy towards the Province that has been evinced in DIMBELENCE.

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MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

29 March 63

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is Summary of Major Events Report No. 94, Copy No. 2.

G. Samuelson

(G Samuelson)

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

REPORT NO 94

GENERAL

COPY NO

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

29 March 63

1. The training of ANC officers and ORs outside the country is said to be progressing as follows:
 - a. There are 102 ANC officer cadets at the Belgian Royal Military Academy and 231 officers and ORs in other military schools.
 - b. Six graduates of the classical course at the Belgian academy will return to the ANC this year.
 - c. In 2 years two graduate engineers will return to the ANC
 - d. The School of Infantry at ARLON has already trained more than 80 officers in infantry tactics and related subjects.
 - e. Two contingents of officers and NCOs have finished their training at the Commando School at MARCHE-LES-DAMES.
 - f. Eight officers have been trained as parachutists at the Schaffen Centre.
 - g. Two student pilots have completed their training.
 - h. Six intelligence officers have been trained in GERMANY.
 - i. Other officers have taken courses in BELGIUM in such subjects as marine electricity, administration, transport maintenance, logistics, welfare, etc.
2. It is intended by the ANC that BELGIUM, as one of the countries committed to aid the ANC under UN sponsorship, will organize a military academy at KAMINA, LULUABOURG, or KITONA. All foreign aid under this programme will be confined to instruction at training centres.
3. Gen MOBUTU left LEOPOLDVILLE on 26 March to visit the Nigerian Army in LAGOS. He is scheduled to return on 3 April 63.
4. Gen MOKE, Col MAKITO, and Lt Col MBAYO are in LEOPOLDVILLE. They are all "re-integrated" ex-Gendarme officers.
5. A committee of opposition parliamentarians met on 23 March to examine the question of a new government. Hardshell oppositionists, led by the MNC/L, reportedly came out in favour of the total overthrow of the ADOULA government and demanded that Mr ADOULA himself be ousted. Other members of the opposition bloc, particularly deputies of the CONAKAT and ABAKO parties, seem to want to retain Mr ADOULA as Prime Minister and give the

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most important cabinet seats to opposition party members. After a long discussion, it was finally agreed that the opposition would hold out for keeping Mr ADOULA in his present position with the lion's share of cabinet posts going to the MNC/L. Accordingly, a list of 18 cabinet positions was presented to the Prime Minister on 25 March. The list indicated that most cabinet posts would be filled by opposition party members, with 6 seats going to the MNC/L and a smaller number to each of the other opposition parties. Mr ADOULA's reaction to this demand has yet to be reported, but NO changes have been made in his government to date.

6. On 28 March Parliament was officially opened by President KASA-VUBU, who addressed a combined meeting of both chambers. It is believed that the President may have called the official opening at this time in an effort to quell opposition demands for a new government. In his speech President KASA-VUBU encouraged parliamentarians to get on with the work at hand, e.e., consideration of the draft constitution, and to continue in the spirit of reconciliation which they showed at the time Parliament was first reconvened. This may have been a polite way of asking deputies to adopt a spirit of reconciliation, for certainly the parliamentarians did NOT return to LEOPOLDVILLE in a particularly conciliatory mood. The President also called the attention of the deputies to all that ONUC has done for the CONGO, and a one-minute silence was observed in respect for all who have died in the service of ONUC. Mr KASA-VUBU's speech received a noticeably cool reception, and was NOT applauded enthusiastically.

7. On 22 March the Senate met and passed the following resolutions pertaining to the press:

- a. The Ministry of Information is to appoint an official to attend all Senate sessions and report on them;
- b. Sûreté agents will be assigned to each printing house and will censure any article deemed harmful to the state;
- c. The LEOPOLDVILLE newspaper Le Progrès was to be suppressed immediately and its licence to operate withdrawn;
- d. Authors of articles deemed injurious to the State which have already appeared in Le Progrès shall be brought to justice.

The Senate also asked that Mr GENCE, Secretary of State in Charge of Information, be relieved of his position. As may be imagined, the above resolutions brought forth a torrent of criticism from every newspaper in LEOPOLDVILLE, on grounds of infringement of liberty of the press. As far as is known NO action has yet been taken to put the resolutions into effect, and Le Progrès continues to appear. The Senate is now reportedly considering a motion of interpellation against Premier ADOULA for NOT putting the resolutions into effect. It will certainly be difficult to close Le Progrès as it is a newspaper voicing the opinions of the ADOULA Government.

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8. Several Congolese trades unions have come out strongly against the recent governmental decision to augment the minimum salary of workers by 25 per cent. The unions feel that the rise in the cost of living will completely absorb the pay increase and fear that the pay raise will cause the cost of living to rise still higher. Many union officials seem to be of the opinion that the most practical solution to the current inflation would be reached NOT by paying workers more but by reducing the salaries of Ministers, by adopting an austerity policy, by prosecuting embezzlers of public funds, and by reducing the pay of ANC troops. The unions have demanded that a commission consisting of non-Parliamentarians headed by a foreign Judge be appointed to investigate investments at home and abroad by Parliamentarians; smuggling of diamonds, and corruption in general.

9. It has been announced that the ONUC Liberian Contingent has had its tenure of service with ONUC extended to July of this year.

LEOPOLDVILLE

10. In BOMA on the night of 26 March, the ANC garrison were involved in fighting with the local population. There are varying reports on how this fighting started, but thirteen people were hospitalized as a result of it, and one of the wounded is in a critical state. Another report states that five were killed. Evidently the relations between the civil population and the soldiers had been steadily deteriorating. On 25 March a soldier was accused of stealing a parrot and was beaten after trying to escape. Maj INGILA, the local commander, is reported to have ordered a raid on the town to end once and for all these incidents. After the raid, Maj INGILA, in conjunction with the local administrator, imposed a 1900 hrs curfew which was resented by the civilian population. An ANC and Central Government team have investigated the incident, and Maj INGILA was ordered to LEOPOLDVILLE on 29 March.

11. Mgr ROBERTI, newly arrived Papal Delegate to the CONGO, presented his credentials to President KASA-VUBU on 28 March. A delegation from the Protestant Council of the CONGO called on Mr BOMBOKO to protest against the presence in the CONGO of a Vatican representative and was told by Mr BOMBOKO that as the CONGO is a neutral country, it neither opposes nor advocates any particular religion. He explained that the Apostolic Delegate is in LEOPOLDVILLE on a purely diplomatic mission and that rivalry between religions should NOT be called into play here.

12. On the morning of 23 March the ONUC Officer-in-Charge attended a ceremony at which certificates were given to nine Congolese who have successfully completed a course of study at the Civil Aviation School in LEOPOLDVILLE. This is the second group of students to be graduated from the school. The graduates will now undertake a practical training course at NDJILI after which they will become licenced controllers.

13. A Common Market expert on mission in the CONGO recently met with the Minister of Economic Affairs for the Province of LAC LEOPOLDVILLE II concerning various problems facing the province, such as the poor condition of roads, difficulties encountered in exporting produce, and the lack of vehicles and spare parts.

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14. Mr KAMITATU, Central Government Interior Minister, has sent a letter to the KWANGO Provincial Government concerning reports that the administrator of POPAKABAKA has installed an administration favourable to KWANGO Province in the contested region of KIMVULA. In his letter Mr KAMITATU points out that such action is contrary to the spirit of the law and asks that the KWANGO government await the results of a referendum to be held very soon in KIMVULA before establishing itself in the contested area. He adds that he has given Mr MULUMBA, Special Commissioner for old LEOPOLDVILLE Province, authority to abrogate all measures taken by the KWANGO government in KIMVULA.

15. The Belgian Ambassador to the CONGO left LEOPOLDVILLE for KIKWIT on 26 March at the invitation of the KWILU Provincial Government.

16. Teachers at MATADI have issued a public protest, in which they say that their situation and that of teachers in the whole of the Province of KONGO CENTRAL is deplorable. They say it has been three months since they have been paid but they have continued to work despite this and have managed to exist on food donated to them by the Red Cross. It has since been announced that MATADI teachers plan to go on strike at the end of March.

EQUATEUR

17. The BOLOMBO region is still pressing to be attached to MOYEN-CONGO Province rather than to the CUVETTE CENTRALE as is now the case.

18. On 25 March a delegation from the contested Territory of BANZIVILLE was received by Mr MIDIBURU, President of the National Chamber of Deputies. The delegation appraised Mr MIDIBURU of the present situation in BANZIVILLE, where, it seems, UBANGUI provincial authorities have illegally established themselves. The delegation asked that the Central Government appoint an administrator for the area and establish control over the local treasury and over the frontier posts at BANZIVILLE and BUSINGA, until such time as a referendum can be held. The delegation also asked that the Interior Ministry enter into negotiation with the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC regarding the return to BANZIVILLE of refugees who have crossed into that country. Mr MIDIBURU promised to contact Central Government authorities concerning the matter.

ORIENTALE

19. Mr TSHISHIKU, Central Government Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, has been sent to STANLEYVILLE as the new Commissioner Extraordinary there. Mr TSHISHIKU arrived in STANLEYVILLE on 25 March with a small cabinet. He is a member of the PNP Party and is a National Deputy from KASAI. There has been NO Commissioner Extraordinary in STANLEYVILLE for about two months, following Mr EKOMBE's withdrawal.

20. The Sudanese Ambassador to the CONGO has announced that Sudanese students who left their country for UGANDA and ITURI Province following student strikes in Nov 62 may return to SUDAN without fear of reprisals.

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KIVU

21. Mr BHUNDE, Secretary of State for National Defence, has been named Commissioner Extraordinary for BUKAVU. He arrived in BUKAVU on 23 March and will remain there 2 or 3 months. Mr BHUNDE has told the ONUC Chief Representative in BUKAVU that he is amazed at the disorder in the local administration and at the uncontrolled expenses that were made by Mr MOSOKO, the former Commissioner Extraordinary, and even by Mr SAMOUDZOU, the Special Administrator. The Procureur d'Etat has been asked to investigate a complaint that Mr MOSOKO disposed of some 12 million Cfrs without the proper authority.

22. Mr BHUNDE was to meet with CENTRAL-KIVU provincial deputies on 29 March to ask their opinion on the future provincial government.

23. The opinion has again been advanced that ONUC troops should be stationed in the BUKAVU/GOMA area to back up the Nigerian Police in their task of maintaining order in these towns.

24. The NORTH KIVU provincial government has reportedly issued a warning to the Central Government saying that if by 6 April a date has NOT been set for the referendum in GOMA, the town will be taken over by NORTH KIVU authorities.

25. A considerable amount of smuggling is still going on in the BUKAVU/GOMA area.

26. The President of MANIEMA Province and the President of the Provincial Assembly are currently in LEOPOLDVILLE, and there is evidence that Mr LASSIRY, former Vice-President of the Province, may have taken advantage of their absence to return to KINDU and stir up sympathy for his cause. Mr LASSIRY is trying to overthrow the present MANIEMA regime and establish a new government with himself as president. A detachment of Nigerian Police has arrived in KINDU but has NOT been able to start to work in the absence of the provincial president.

27. The LUALABA River is flooding at KINDU, and if rains continue, all port operations will have to cease.

KATANGA

Reintegration and Registration

28. Gen MOBUTU left for NIGERIA leaving NO detailed instructions on how and when the reintegration will take place. However, some plans have been made to quarter approx 275 ex-Katgend officers and senior WOs at KITONA, where they will receive some training and indoctrination. Both the administrative and training plans for this project indicate, however, that the ANC is NOT going to waste too many of their rather limited resources on them. There are also plans to process the ORs at KONGOLO.

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29. There are now 2603 ex-Gendarmes registered. This increase is due to the continued registration in both ELISABETHVILLE and KAPANGA. It should be noted that 591 members of the 4th Battalion in KAPANGA have already registered, due perhaps to Gen NUIE's visit. However, these soldiers have little discipline and their officers are considered to be quite useless.

30. An ANC registration officer has pointed out that, in general, those registering are very poor soldiers and that the better soldiers refuse to register. It is therefore NOT surprising that the ANC are NOT overly enthusiastic about the integration of these men.

Ex-Gendarme Activities

31. Incidents around ELISABETHVILLE involving ex-Gendarmes in cases of theft and robbery are becoming more frequent. In many cases weapons were carried. So far most of these acts have been individual cases of lawlessness. However, on 26 March a train was stopped at KASUMBA (42 kms SOUTH of EVILLE), and two BALUBAS were reported killed by ex-Gendarmes and civil police while all other BALUBAS were thrown off the train. This incident has been denied by both the President and the railway company.

32. There are uniformed ex-Gendarmes showing up in JADOTVILLE. Some mercenaries have been reported to be returning from RHODESIA. Two ex-Groupe Mobile mercenaries were reported seen with TSHOMBE on 19 March. Many reports indicate that a large group of mercenaries are still awaiting orders in ANGOLA and continue to draw their pay. On 18 Jan TSHOMBE, in ANGOLA, is said to have told this last group to stay there for 3 months. Much military equipment is believed to be hidden in ANGOLA.

33. One may therefore conclude that a great deal of trouble may be created by the ex-Gendarmes returning from their 3 months' leave in April, even if this is NOT the deliberate policy of the SOUTH KATANGA Government. There is also a strong possibility that, if the conditions seem favourable, an attempt will be made to regain control of Southern KATANGA.

ANC Locations

34. a. The 4th Groupment HQ, commanded by Col BOBOZO is now installed in Camp MASSART in ELISABETHVILLE. UN assistance was NOT requested.

b. 17 Bn ANC are moving to KABONGO. As of 24 March, 1 coy and elements 2 coy were already there. HQ Coy and the remainder of 2 Coy with the CO, Maj DEMOLET, were 20 kms NORTH of KITENGE. 3 Coy was at KITENGE. The entire battalion (619 men) should be in KABONGO by 1 April 63.

c. On 28 March, HQ 21 Bn was ordered to move to MANONO.

d. On 28 March 35 reinforcements arrived in EVILLE from ALBERTVILLE. This reinforcement is continuing.

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ANC Activities, SOUTH KATANGA

35. The ANC and UN have agreed to carry out joint patrols in order to enforce Prime Minister ADOULA's decree that the wearing of uniforms by ex-Gendarmes is illegal. The ANC have also requested joint MP patrols in order to enforce discipline in town.

36. The ANC are concerned about the re-entry of mercenaries into KATANGA. Although the Sûreté Congolais have quietly arrested a few, the ANC would like to make a large sweep of the area and bring them all in. However, they have put off this plan because they wish to avoid the criticism this operation would undoubtedly create. They also wish to see troops in DILOLO. It is estimated that it will take three months to repair the bridge on the SANDOA - DILOLO road. The ANC feel that troops must be there before then. The UN has agreed to make a recce of the road from KOLWEZI,

37. The ANC wish to move a bn each to JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI. They have hired the aircraft for this move, and some men of the 8th Bn have already started arriving in EVILLE from ALBERTVILLE.

38. On the morning of 25 March 63, a soldier of 1 Coy 2 Bn ANC, recently arrived from BUKAMA, shot an Israeli in ELISABETHVILLE when he refused to obey the soldier's order NOT to walk on the veranda of the Bank he was guarding. The shops in town closed down in mourning. This was resented by the ex-Gendarmes since shops were never closed when Africans were killed. Mr ILEO announced the same day that the soldier has been arrested and will be tried in LEOPOLDVILLE by a competent military tribunal and that the ANC was NOT hesitating to take necessary measures to ensure justice and avoid further incidents. It should also be noted that two soldiers are being held in NDOLO jail in LEOPOLDVILLE in connection with the deaths of two ELISABETHVILLE policemen on 27 Feb.

ANC Activities, NORTH KATANGA

39. Pioneers of 17 Bn ANC have lifted 62 A/tk mines and 76 A/Pers mines in the KABONGO area. The two engineer platoons at the LENGEE bridge were reported to be proficient in lifting mines but slightly shaky in organizing their work and reading maps. Their work is now being inspected by a UN engineer so that a certificate can be prepared and work on the bridge started.

40. Mr ILEO, Minister of State for SOUTH KATANGA, returned to ELISABETHVILLE from LEOPOLDVILLE on 22 March.

41. Mr LYZIEVE, CONGO Monetary Council Representative in ELISABETHVILLE, died in hospital on 15 March of an embolism. Two days before his death Mr LYZIEVE had been severely beaten by employees of the ex-Bank of KATANGA, and it seems very possible that his death may have occurred as an indirect result of the beating.

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42. On 22 March the SOUTH KATANGA Council of Ministers met, following which a communiqué was issued deploring the deterioration of the social and economic situation in the Province since January of this year. The communiqué states that LEOPOLDVILLE authorities have NOT turned over 50 per cent of revenues collected in KATANGA to the provincial government as provided for in the U THANT Plan. It also states that the establishment of the 4th ANC Groupment at ELISABETHVILLE is contrary to the Plan which provides for a "national corps of armed forces" at ELISABETHVILLE. The "mass" arrival of ANC forces in ELISABETHVILLE is seen as a symbol of the complete suppression of the liberty of the people of SOUTH KATANGA. The communiqué also protests that the ex-Katangese Gendarmerie has NOT yet been integrated into the ANC. The Council blames the foreign powers that endorsed the U THANT Plan for shutting their eyes to the Central Government's failure to abide by the provisions of the Plan.

43. Mr ILEO issued an immediate response to the above-mentioned communiqué, saying that the U THANT Plan continues to be followed. He pointed out that the Central Government has already presented a draft constitution to the two Chambers of Parliament. The adoption of a federal constitution was one of the main points of the Plan. In response to the complaint that 50 per cent of revenues collected in KATANGA had NOT been turned over to the Katangese provincial government, Mr ILEO said that the amount actually turned over to KATANGA is 90 per cent of the revenues collected there. Speaking of the ex-Katangese Gendarmerie, he said that Gendarmes who have registered with the ANC will be paid by the Central Government and that measures will be taken in regard to those Gendarmes who failed to respond to appeals issued by Premier ADOULA and by Gen MOKE. As for the Council's objections to the establishment of the 4th ANC Groupment in ELISABETHVILLE, Mr ILEO says it is the prerogative of the Central Government to maintain ANC HQ in any part of the country it chooses.

44. Mr TSHOMBE continues his tour of the interior of SOUTH KATANGA Province. On 21 March he reached KOLWEZI and on 26 March he arrived in SANDOA. He was enthusiastically welcomed in both places. He was scheduled to proceed to KAPANGA on 29 March. In KOLWEZI he made a speech which was reminiscent of all the speeches he has made since his return from PARIS. He began by emphasizing that he had never abandoned KATANGA but had gone to Europe to see a doctor about his eyes. Then he insisted upon the necessity for the adoption of a federal constitution for the CONGO, under which all the "states" making up the CONGO would have a great deal of autonomy. Finally, he pointed out that BALUBAKAT leaders had accompanied him on his tour, proving that there is NO NORTH KATANGA or SOUTH KATANGA but only one united KATANGA, which belongs to everyone.

45. In another speech at KOLWEZI Mr TSHOMBE attacked Belgian nationals, who, he said, were responsible for all the sufferings of the Katangese peoples. In the same speech he reportedly made some very kind remarks concerning the French.

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46. Mr MWAMBA, head of the Parti Progressiste Katangais, arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE from ELISABETHVILLE on 22 March and vehemently denied last week's press reports to the effect that he had accompanied Mr TSHOMBE on his tour of SOUTH KATANGA Province.

47. Mr TSHOMBE met with Mr ILUNGA, President of NORTH KATANGA Province, at KAMINA on 24 March concerning the proposed reunification of KATANGA. The exact outcome of this meeting is NOT certain, but it is known that it took place in an atmosphere of cordiality. There have been unconfirmed reports that the two presidents agreed on the reunification of their provinces; however, total agreement on the part of Mr ILUNGA seems highly unlikely in view of the opposition he displayed earlier. In any case the presidents plan to meet again in ELISABETHVILLE on 5 April, and on 14 April a Congress has been scheduled to start in KAMINA at which all of KATANGA's 60 elected representatives will meet. 23 of these representatives are from NORTH KATANGA and 37 from SOUTH KATANGA. The plan for reunification is opposed by NORTH KATANGA Provincial Ministers, who are--with reason--afraid of losing their jobs under a new united regime. It is also opposed by the BALUBAKAT JEUNESSE who fought for the division of the province and now feel their efforts may have been in vain. They have appealed to the Central Government NOT to permit the reunification. Enemies of the reunification plan say that bribery is involved in it and that Mr SENDWE agreed to back the plan on condition that he be made President of the whole province. Many people feel that there is a secessionist plot behind the move.

48. The SOUTH KATANGA Provincial Assembly will meet in ELISABETHVILLE on 1 April. This is in accordance with the Loi Fondamentale which states that Provincial Assemblies shall meet on the first Monday of April and October of every year.

49. On 25 March a riot took place in MANONO which was brought on by the paying of government workers there. Some of the workers, including the town's 60 police, were paid for 2 months, but the majority were given only 1 month's salary. Some workers were paid for 1 month and informed that they were fired and would NOT be paid for the month of March despite already having worked almost the whole month. As a result of this exceedingly irregular and unfair treatment, local government employees, supported by about 100 others, stoned the local administrator's house. Police guarding the house panicked and one of them threw a plastic grenade into the mob to disperse it, badly burning three of the demonstrators. ONUC troops proceeded to the spot on hearing the explosion, and the crowd fled. A platoon of ANC troops was stationed at the administrator's house. On 27 March the ONUC Representative in ALBERTVILLE accompanied President ILUNGA to MANONO to investigate the incident. Mr ILUNGA ordered that the police responsible for the throwing of the grenade be punished and also that the local accountant be held responsible for the incident since he should NOT have dismissed workers.

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50. It is reported from ALBERTVILLE that the level of Lake TANGANYIKA is rising and that several thousand people will be without shelter shortly. The provincial government is reportedly doing little to help in providing facilities for those who will be dispossessed.

51. On 23 March a platoon of Swedish troops was flown to BUKAMA to disarm 60 BALUBAKAT JEUNESSE who moved into the town from the NORTH a few hours after the AUC moved out on 22 March. Two reinforced platoons of Ghanaian troops have since been moved to BUKAMA, and it is reported that all is again quiet there.

52. An ONUC air recce was carried out over the SANDOA/DILOLO area on 26 March. The runway at the SANDOA airfield is covered with sod and grass. There are NO facilities for landing there. There were men at work on the DILOLO airfield, and it is possible that a C-47 could use the field. The railroad from DILOLO to KASAJI is in very good condition and some stretches were under repair.

53. The majority of the population in the Sector 'C' area seems to favour the idea of a united KATANGA. This includes local administrations, even those who have been sent into BALUBAKAT areas by the NORTH KATANGA Government at ALBERTVILLE. These NORTH KATANGA politicians seem to be more concerned with securing their own posts and preventing CONAKAT administrations from moving into these areas than they are in promoting the partition between NORTH and SOUTH KATANGA. Above all, everyone is tired of struggling and wants peace and security.

54. A UN official in JADOTVILLE met with a UNION MINIERE representative for discussions concerning the two bridges on the JADOTVILLE - KOLWEZI road that were destroyed during the Dec 62-Jan 63 hostilities. The UNION MINIERE official suggested that ONUC might repair the bridges but was told that this was the responsibility of the SOUTH KATANGA provincial government since the bridges were blown by Katangese forces. It is hoped that UNION MINIERE might consider helping the provincial government put these bridges back into use.

55. It is reported that the Indonesian Battalion has settled well in JADOTVILLE and that the town is comparatively quiet but there are occasional thefts mostly attributable to unemployed ex-Katangese Gendarmes. BALUBAS in the communes seem to feel insecure and imagine that they are going to meet with violence from other Katangese.

56. On 24 March more than 300 aerial bombs were found buried in the ground at the KOLWEZI airfield. Arrangements are being made to have them destroyed.

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KASAI

57. Due to the continued unsettled political situation at DIMBELLENGE, it was decided to stage a "triumphal entry" of ANC into the town. The entry took place on 26 March and was attended by Maj MENA, Comdt MUNZIBA, and 2 other ANC officers as well as by ONUC civil and military officials from LULUABOURG. A small crowd of about 500 persons watched the troops enter the town. Many speeches were delivered and although they were applauded and cheered, there was a general impression that it was a cool reception. The 700-800 ANC troops who took part in the entry returned to LULUABOURG on 27 March, and it is reported that a company of Gendarmes is to be stationed there within the next few days.

58. Mr ANANY made a tour of ANC garrisons in SOUTH KASAI this week. He visited BAKWANGA, MWENE-DITU, and GANDAJIKA and was accompanied by President NGALULA to the last two places. Mr ANANY received a warm welcome everywhere he went. He returned to LEOPOLDVILLE on 24 March. His tour seems to have been concerned with the ANC programme of cross-posting former KALONJIST officers out of SOUTH KASAI so as to ensure the maintenance of peaceful conditions in the area.

59. The 20th ANC Battalion (formerly a KALONJIST unit) is at MWENE-DITU with one company at LUPUTA. The Battalion Commander is Col KABANGO. The company at LUPUTA is commanded by a Second LIEUTENANT. The 3rd Battalion of the old SOUTH KASAI Gendarmerie is at GANDAJIKA. Since Sep 62 this battalion has been commanded by Col TSHINANGA who replaced Col KASONGO, the KALONJIST commander. Col TSHINANGA is now hospitalized in LEOPOLDVILLE with a broken arm, and Col KAKONDE is being sent to GANDAJIKA as Battalion Commander. Until he arrives the battalion is under temporary command of Lt KASADI. A UN patrol that visited GANDAJIKA this week reports that the town is quiet and that there is plenty of food but prices are inflated. MWENE-DITU and LUPUTA are also reported as quiet.

60. An ONUC patrol went to the LUBILASH bridge on 25 March and photographed the bridge. The patrol reported that there was NO sign of work at the bridge site. This patrol spent the night of 25/26 March at KASHIA. The school at KASHIA is functioning with 6 teachers, but it is very short on books and school materials. The airstrip needs to be cleared of grass; work is underway on this and it is now safe to land light aircraft there. Students at KASHIA have requested that missionaries return there. Col KABANGO, the ANC commander at MWENE-DITU, also says that the sooner missionaries are brought back, the sooner life in the area will return to normal.

61. The Commander of the Nigerian Brigade and his GSO-3 visited KATAKO-KOMBE on 22 March. Several food crops are being grown there, and there is NO danger of a food shortage in the near future. Medicines, however, are very scarce. The COTONGO Cotton company is doing very well, and its products are shipped out weekly. KATAKO-KOMBE was also visited recently by Mr DIAMUSUMBA, the President of SANKURU Province, who is touring his province with the President of the Provincial Assembly. They also visited LUBEFU.

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62. It is reported that the Second Vice-President and the Secretary-General of the SANKURU Provincial Assembly have gone to LEOPOLDVILLE to bring provincial councillors back to LODJA for next week's meeting of the provincial assembly. These councillors went to LEOPOLDVILLE after an abortive attempt to change the SANKURU provincial government by holding a meeting of the provincial assembly in LUSAMBO at which a new government was illegally elected.

63. The National Chamber of Deputies passed a motion of interpellation against Mr KAMITATU for having authorized persons holding the office of District Commissioner and Territorial Administrator to sit as members of the SANKURU Provincial Assembly. KAMITATU was also criticized for NOT yet having given a decision regarding the referendum to be held at LUSAMBO. The Chamber has asked that a congress be held at LODJA to iron out political difficulties in SANKURU.

64. Mr LUBAYA has returned to LULUABOURG from LEOPOLDVILLE where he went to attend the Conference of Provincial Ministers of Economic Affairs. Mr LUAKABWANGA, the President of LULUABOURG Province, is reported to have received information that LUBAYA is trying to stage a coup d'état and that he is distributing arms to his supporters. Mr LUAKABWANGA told an ONUC official in LULUABOURG that he proposes to arrest LUBAYA and was advised that it would be illegal to take this action. It would also most certainly lead to disturbances.

65. The LULUABOURG Provincial Assembly is scheduled to meet next week, and it is feared that decisions taken by the Assembly in regard to either LUAKABWANGA or LUBAYA, both of whom have large and adamant followings, could lead to disturbances. ONUC officials in LULUABOURG have taken precautionary measures and are keeping in close touch with local ANC and Gendarmerie commanders. ONUC civilian personnel have been advised to avoid public places, especially at night, in what might prove to be a crisis period.

66. President LUAKABWANGA has announced that elections of communal bourgmestres will be held in LULUABOURG City on a date to be announced by the First Bourgmestre. There had been rumours that the elections would NOT be held.

67. Maj MENA, the ANC Commander in LULUABOURG, has told the Procureur d'Etat in LULUABOURG that he intends to lodge a complaint with the Parquet against Mr KAYEMBE, President of the LULUABOURG Provincial Assembly, and the editor of the LEOPOLDVILLE paper Le Progrès for defamatory allegations made in an article published on 11 March. Mr KAYEMBE is now in LEOPOLDVILLE but is due to return to LULUABOURG within the next few days.

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68. ANC HQ in LULUABOURG informed the ONUC Representative that on 17 March an incident took place near TSHIKAPA in which one BATSHIOKO was killed and three or four others wounded by local police under orders from the UNITE KASIEUNE provincial government. It was further reported that more than 300 BATSHIOKO were being held in prison in TSHIKAPA on suspicion of being hostile to the UNITE KASIEUNE government. The ONUC representative went to TSHIKAPA on 27 March and was told by President KAMANGA that Mr MUHUNGA, a national deputy and a BATSHIOKO Customary Chief from DILOLO, has been sending agents to TSHIKAPA to incite BATSHIOKO to drive LULUAS out of TSHIKAPA. These agents have also, according to KAMANGA, been stirring up BATSHIOKO refugees against the UNITE KASIEUNE government. There are 3,000 of these refugees who were brought to TSHIKAPA last year at their own request from the ELISABETHVILLE Camp. Mr KAPANGA says they now want to return to KATANGA. Apparently a Mr KABAJI has been contributing to this agitation by organizing propaganda against the provincial government and by distributing tracts. Widespread disturbances resulted from this agitation which necessitated police intervention, and Mr KAMANGA stated that the casualties mentioned above took place when the police were attacked. President KAMANGA said that about 500 arrests had been made but that 300 BATSHIOKO had already been released, and the others were being held for questioning. The ONUC representative will return to TSHIKAPA in a few days to ensure that the others have been released. Part of the BATSHIOKO trouble stems from a movement to establish a new BATSHIOKO Province to be known as SOUTH CONGO, which would include BATSHIOKO territory in both KATANGA and KASAI.

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

22 March 63

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is Summary of Major Events Report No 93, Copy No 2.

G Samuelson

(G Samuelson)

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

COPY NO

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

MIL INFO 741

REPORT NO 93

LEOPOLDVILLE

GENERAL

22 March

1. On 20 March the UN Secretary-General met with the CONGO Advisory Committee to consider the question of the role of the UN in the training and reorganization of the ANC. The Secretary-General outlined the various steps which the UN took in the early days of the CONGO Operation towards ANC training and reorganization, pointing out that for one reason and another these measures were never very effective, mainly, because the Congolese Army had been divided by the secessions of KATANGA and ORIENTALE Provinces. He said he had been in correspondence with Premier ADOULA since 20 Dec 62 concerning the ANC and that the UN had been asked to provide coordination for a training and reorganization programme. Recently the Congolese Government has itself made a selection of countries from whom assistance is to be sought and these countries have presumably agreed to supply such assistance at their own expense. The Secretary-General said that he had received a favourable reply from Mr ADOULA to a request that the proposed UN coordination of this assistance be broadened and asked for the advice of the Advisory Committee before proceeding to implement the programme. As reported last week, the countries solicited by the Congolese Government are BELGIUM, CANADA, ITALY, NORWAY, and ISRAEL. There have since been reports of criticism by Afro-Asian nations concerning this choice in view of the fact that all of the countries who have been asked to lend assistance are Western powers or sympathetic to the West, and it is believed that the Secretary-General wishes to check such criticism by ensuring that the programme is coordinated by representatives of a wider range of countries than those actually taking part in the programme. The reasoning of the ANC however is why should they receive assistance from countries who are themselves receiving assistance when they can get help from the kind of country giving the aid.

2. On 17 March Mr GULLION, AMERICA's Ambassador to the CONGO, arrived in WASHINGTON for conferences concerning US aid to the CONGO. NO date has as yet been set for Mr GULLION's return to the CONGO. On 21 March discussions were opened in WASHINGTON between Belgian and American officials concerning the question of CONGO aid. It is understood that the agreements reached while Premier ADOULA was in BRUSSELS last month are under examination.

3. The National Senate has begun its consideration of the draft constitution, which was drawn up last fall by a committee of juridical experts brought in by the UN. Also under study is another draft constitution which has been presented in the Senate as a counter-proposal to the original draft constitution by Senator SENGA, a member of the SOUTH KATANGA delegation. Both constitutions are federal in nature as prescribed by the U THANT Plan; however, the two concepts of federalism

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are somewhat different, and in fact the constitution presented by the Katangese might be called confederal. In the draft presented by the Central Government, the CONGO would be a federal republic composed of provinces whose autonomy would be limited by the constitution; whereas Mr SENGA's constitution would have a federation composed of autonomous states united by rather loose ties. In other words the Katangese proposal gives the provinces considerably more autonomy and the Central Government considerably less power than the plan drawn up by the UN experts. Residuary powers would lie with the provinces, and NOT with the Central Government.

4. Last week the Chamber of Deputies decided that Deputies EKOMBE and MOSOKO should be deprived of their status as parliamentarians because they had both served as Commissioners Extraordinary for the Central Government. This decision was in keeping with the Loi Fondamentale. Parliamentarians favourable to the Central Government then tried to have Mr BOCHELEY DAVIDSON and Mr BWANAMOTO deprived of their status as deputies for the same reason. BOCHELEY DAVIDSON was sent to ELISABETHVILLE in Sept 61 as the Central Government's representative in SOUTH KATANGA, and although he never undertook his duties, it seems he did draw a salary. Mr BWANAMOTO was Special Commissioner in STANLEYVILLE. Both of these gentlemen are top-ranking members of the MNC/L, and the suggestion that they be removed from the Chamber caused quite a stir among the Opposition. The pro-Government deputies were NOT, however, successful in their bid to depose the two Opposition leaders. It is the old story of applying the law as the occasion suits.

5. Mr ADOULA gave a radio address which was broadcast throughout the country on the evening of 16 March and the following day, announcing a 25 per cent increase in the minimum pay for workers. The new payscale will go into effect on 1 April in LEOPOLDVILLE City and shortly thereafter in the provinces.

6. It is reported that the Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian Army has invited Gen MOBUTU to visit LAGOS in the near future and that Gen MOBUTU has accepted the invitation. The Nigerian Commander-in-Chief recently visited the CONGO to inspect Nigerian troops serving with ONUC here.

7. A conference of provincial ministers of economic affairs was opened in LEOPOLDVILLE on 20 March by Premier ADOULA. The ministers were very critical of the measures outlined by Mr ADOULA as being far too centralised.

8. The Minister of National Education has announced that a meeting of provincial education ministers will take place in LEOPOLDVILLE from 8 to 13 April. This will be the second such conference to take place since Independence. The main problem to be discussed at the conference will be the reform of secondary education in the country.

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9. Mr ANEKOZAPA, Central Government Minister of Foreign Commerce, will head a Congolese Economic mission that is going to ROME at the invitation of the Italian Government. The purpose of this mission is to establish better economic relations between the two countries.

10. Telecommunications equipment given by WEST GERMANY to the CONGO has arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE and will be set up in COQUILHATVILLE, LULUABOURG, STANLEYVILLE, and BUKAVU.

11. SWITZERLAND has offered financial support, estimated in excess of \$350,000, to the UN Civil Operation in the CONGO. The Swiss aid will be used to defray part of the cost of the Red Cross postal and telecommunications projects, which are presently financed by the UN CONGO Fund.

12. Mr IZUMBUIR, the CONGO's Permanent Representative to the UN, has returned to NEW YORK following a two-month trip to LEOPOLDVILLE. On his return to HQ Mr IZUMBUIR met with the Secretary-General and with Dr BUNCH, Assistant Secretary in Charge of Congolese Affairs, and told them that it is necessary that a Congolese military presence be established in SOUTH KATANGA.

13. On the afternoon of 16 March a ceremony was held in LEOPOLDVILLE commemorating the second anniversary of the beginning of the Angolan Insurrection. The ceremony was attended by Premier ADOULA, Ministers BAMBA, DERICOYARD, and MASSA, and other leading Congolese figures. Ambassadors of the following countries were also present: UAR, LIBERIA, YUGOSLAVIA, DAHOMEY, TUNISIA, and MALI. Premier ADOULA made a speech in which he reaffirmed the support of the CONGO for the Angolan Insurrection and spoke of the important aid being accorded to Angolan refugees by the CONGO. He mentioned that the Portugese in ANGOLA had given refuge to Katangese Gendarmes and mercenaries and said that the Central Government intends to take this matter before the UN Security Council.

14. It has been announced that Mr GENGE, Secretary of State for Information, will go to TUNIS from 1 to 6 April to represent the CONGO at a UNESCO conference to examine the development of press agencies in AFRICA. The reason for the meeting is to advise the Director-General of UNESCO concerning measures to be taken to aid the development of press agencies in African countries.

15. On 18 March Mr BOBOLIKO, head of the UTC (Union des Travailleurs Congolais) delivered a press conference in which he indicated his dissatisfaction with the position of labour unions in the new provinces. He said that in some provinces labour leaders were arrested and their offices closed as a matter of principle. He mentioned that the provincial head of the UTC in LULUABOURG had been put in prison because of his activities. Mr BELEKE, the Secretary-General of the UTC, is presently on a tour of various territories in the old Province of ORIENTALE. It has been announced that the purpose of Mr BELEKE's trip is to contact provincial and territorial officials to discuss the UTC's programme for 1963, with particular regard to the guarantees in the Loi Fondamentale respecting the right of workers to maintain unions and to strike.

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16. The Director-General of WHO has reported that malaria and sleeping sickness are increasing in the CONGO.

17. A UN State Department spokesman said that the CLEVELAND Report considers that once the UN Security Mission has been fulfilled, it will take 2 to 3 years before the economy of the CONGO can stand on his own feet.

18. A recommendation has been made by the Economic Commission for AFRICA at ADDIS ABABA that there should be a permanent UN military force for AFRICA. This would relieve the African countries of heavy defence expenses, allowing them to concentrate on economic matters.

LEOPOLDVILLE

19. On 18 March a UN officer from HQ LEOPOLDVILLE visited KITONA Base and reports that the KITONA area is quiet. The Base Administrator has about 300 Congolese working for him grading roads around the base and doing other similar tasks. The Administrator plans to set up a small Congolese police force of about 60 men on the base. Relations with the ANC are excellent.

20. 13 March was the first day of the new BRAZZAVILLE project "Food for LEOPOLDVILLE" under which BRAZZAVILLE merchants were given free transport to LEOPOLDVILLE and were allowed to proceed without paying customs. Apparently the project did NOT go as well as might have been hoped for a meeting between officials of the two CONGOs has since been held at which it was decided that "due to difficulties encountered on the first day of the project," the sale of products destined under this plan for LEOPOLDVILLE, will henceforth take place in BRAZZAVILLE and the currency used will be CFA francs.

21. On 18 March Mr ANANY, National Defence Minister, returned to LEOPOLDVILLE following a trip to KIKWIT. On his return Mr ANANY reported that the Gendarmerie company that is in KIKWIT is well-disciplined and that troops which were seen a few weeks ago on roads near BULUNGU were looking for the ANGWALIMA gang and were NOT--as had been rumoured--under orders to arrest people opposing the present provincial government. Mr ANANY also stated that the political situation in the Province of KWILU is good.

22. On the morning of 15 March Premier ADOULA laid the cornerstone of the new INBTP (Institut National du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics) building in LEOPOLDVILLE in the presence of the Central Government Minister of Public Works and other Central Government dignitaries as well as the ONUC Officer-in-Charge and the UNESCO Representative in the CONGO. In a short address Mr ADOULA expressed the appreciation of his government for the aid given by ONUC and UNESCO towards the creation of INBTP. INBTP, a school for civil engineers, was founded in Jan 1962 by ONUC at the request of the Central Government. The school now has 75 students and a teaching staff of 9 UNESCO experts.

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EQUATEUR

23. On 20 March a delegation from BOLOMBA visited the Presidents of the National Senate and the Chamber of Deputies to protest against the inclusion of their territory in the Province of CUVETTE CENTRALE. It was decided to send a senatorial investigating committee to COQUILHATVILLE in relation to this matter.

ORIENTALE

24. Mr SALUMU, Secretary-General of the MNC/L JEUNESSE and former private secretary to Mr LUMUMBA, was last week set at liberty by the LEOPOLDVILLE Parquet, which found that charges of embezzlement under which Mr SALUMU was being held were unsubstantiated. Mr SALAMU was put under house arrest in STANLEYVILLE in July 1962 and transferred to MAKALA Prison two months ago.

KIVU

25. Mr NGOY, the Chef de Cabinet of former Commissioner Extraordinary MOSOKO, sought ONUC protection after receiving a threatening letter from Maj MBADU, the Gendarmerie Commander in BUKAVU. The letter said that NGOY's presence in BUKAVU was undesirable and that he ought to return to LEOPOLDVILLE. On 18 March the ONUC Civil Representative in BUKAVU and Maj MBADU together reassured NGOY that he would be free to return to his home.

26. On 18 Feb Mr WEREGEREMERE, former Central Government Minister of Justice, who has been in BUKAVU for some weeks, visited the office of the ONUC Civil Representative in BUKAVU with a cable which he asked be sent to President KASA-VUBU, Premier ADOULA, Mr KAMITATU, and other high-ranking officials. The telegram was signed by Mr WEREGEREMERE, the Mwami KABARE and five others. It stated that the peoples of KABARE and KALELE oppose the installation of the proposed executive college to govern the central KIVU area and wish to become part of the Province of NORTH KIVU. The telegram threatened the use of force if the Central Government goes through with its plans to establish the college. It said that the people of KABARE and KALELE want the State of Emergency to continue until a referendum is held and provincial institutions installed. The ONUC Representative later saw Mr NGOY, the local Chef de Cabinet, who said that he had issued instructions NOT to accept cables which tend to create troubles. He added that he was worried about Mr WEREGEREMERE's activities and is considering whether WEREGEREMERE might be expelled from BUKAVU on grounds of having violated the rule forbidding political meetings under the State of Emergency. In the meantime Mr SAMOUDZOU, the Special Commissioner at BUKAVU, has confirmed that the appointment by the Central Government of an Executive College with himself as head is imminent.

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27. Maj MBADU, the Gendarmerie Commander in BUKAVU, has issued a communiqué stating that the State of Emergency is still in force in BUKAVU and that therefore it remains illegal for more than 4 persons to assemble in one place. The carrying of offensive is also proscribed.

28. A local police commissioner in BUKAVU has threatened to liquidate the Nigerian Police detachment as soon as ONUC Malayan troops depart from the CONGO. He says that he must avenge his brothers killed by Nigerian troops when they were stationed in BUKAVU. The Bourgmestre and Police Chief have been told of these threats and say they will transfer the police commissioner immediately. They are hoping that some ONUC troops will be sent to BUKAVU to replace the MSF as they say the local population is much afraid of local Congolese troops and of the local police.

29. It has been reported that the NORTH KIVU government is becoming impatient due to the Central Government's delay in holding a referendum in the GOMA/RUTSHURU area and has threatened to march on GOMA and take it as the provincial capital capital, referendum or NO referendum.

30. On 21 March the MSF Contingent at BUKAVU and GOMA became non-operational. All day and night guards at frontier control posts at BUKAVU/SHANGUGU and GOMA/KISENYI have been withdrawn as have guards at the GOMA Airport and the offices of the ONUC civilian mission at BUKAVU.

31. The runway on the GOMA airfield is under repair by an Italian firm under Congolese Government direction.

32. On 17 March the ONUC Officer-in-Charge flew to KINDU for discussions with local government officials concerning the present situation there. Following Mr GARDINER's return to LEOPOLDVILLE, an ONUC spokesman said that KINDU is calm and that daily life is continuing normally. Regular air service to KINDU was reestablished at the end of last week. The Government of MANIEMA has written to the Officer-in-Charge undertaking individual and collective responsibility for the safety of all ONUC personnel in the province and in particular in KINDU. If the situation seems to be getting dangerous and beyond the control of the government, the UN will be notified immediately.

33. In a letter addressed to authorities of the Central Government, a group of people from the MANIEMA protested last week's statement made by Mr LUNYASSI, Secretary of State for the Interior, who said that calm and peace reign in that province. According to the letter Mr LUNYASSI did NOT visit KASONGO, IANGI, FUNIA, and LUBUTU, where conditions are NOT those described by the Interior Ministry official on his return to LEOPOLDVILLE. The letter states that in these areas people who do NOT belong to the ANKUTSHU tribe are arrested arbitrarily and their jobs given to ANKUTSHUs.

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KATANGA

34. Reintegration and Registration. HQ ANC in ELISABETHVILLE have NOT yet received instructions as to how and when the registered ex-Katangese Gendarmes are to be integrated into the ANC. It is felt that the ANC does NOT want these ex-Gendarmes for the following reasons:

- a. Their officers and NCOs have risen to higher ranks and much more quickly than in the ANC but have even less training than the ANC.
- b. There are now more registered ex-Gendarmes than the maximum intake of recruits for the whole of the CONGO authorized by Parliament.
- c. The training facilities of the ANC are NOT sufficient to accommodate all the ex-Gendarmes who would have to be properly trained.

35. There are now 2389 ex-Gendarmes registered. In addition, it is believed that a further 760 have been registered in JADOTVILLE, while registration is continuing in KAPANGA and 500 more wish to register in KOLWEZI.

36. Ex-Gendarme Activities. President TSHOMBE requested that 15 armed ex-Gendarmes be permitted to accompany him on his trip to JADOTVILLE. The UN authorities informed him that this would require Central Government approval. His convey left ELISABETHVILLE on 19 March preceded by armed police and 12 "security personnel" in civilian clothes who could have been part of his ex-Gendarme guard.

37. Maj ATAKOMBE, the former BAUDOUINVILLE sector commander, arrived in ALBERTVILLE on 13 March and continued on to PWETO where he produced 22 hidden rifles. He returned to ALBERTVILLE on 16 March and met ANC commanders. On 19 March he went to BAUDOUINVILLE and met the territorial administrator and the CO of 3 Cdo Bn. He then toured MOBA and was welcomed by the locals and ex-Gendarmes. It is hoped that he will be able to change the hostile attitude of the ex-Gendarmes in the area and obtain more arms. It should be noted that there has been NO registration in that area and that only 475 small arms have been recovered. The original garrison was well over 2000 men.

38. It has been established that Gendarmes in ELISABETHVILLE at times wore Ethiopian insignia.

39. On 18 March, 5 ex-Gendarmes were found robbing a house in EVILLE. 3 were captured and one was fatally wounded by the local police while trying to escape. They had been armed with an automatic rifle and a knife.

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40. ANC Activities. The Central Government has approved the formation of an ANC HQ in EVILLE. Col BOBOZO, the Commander, is at present the Commander of 4 Bde in THYSVILLE, WEST of LEOPOLDVILLE. He is a career soldier and was one of the nine highest ranking Congolese in the Force Publique. The officers of this HQ arrived on 22 March.

41. ANC Location.

- a. UN troops having withdrawn from SAKANIA and MOKAMBO, the two ANC coys in these places are now on their own.
- b. 16 March 120 ANC Engineers arrived at KABALO to clean up the station. On 19 March 2 Engineer platoons (possibly the same group) arrived at LENCE and started clearing mines. ONUC and CFL representatives are also there.
- c. 1 coy of 2 Congo Bn is scheduled to leave BUKAMA for EVILLE by train on 22 March 63.
- d. The second-in-command of 17 Bn, Capt JANPAULA, is in KABONGO with 2 coys of his bn. The rest of the bn is expected within two weeks.
- e. 19 March 2 Coy of 21 Bn with a strength of 152 men arrived in MANONO. They are commanded by 2/Lt MUPEPE. It was reported that their morale was NOT as good as in 3 Cde Bn and that they are short of food. They have also been accused of stealing petrol and DDT at MANONO.

42. Mr ILEO made a press declaration this week in which he talked of recent developments in SOUTH KATANGA. Mr ILEO said that efforts continue to integrate the ex-Katangese Gendarmerie into the ANC but that more than 20,000 (sic) Gendarmes are still in the bush. He revealed that in the past two weeks an ex-Katangese Gendarmerie supply depot had been discovered in which were found 291 mercenary files, which have been transferred to Prime Minister ADOULA in LEOPOLDVILLE. Mr ILEO said that a search is on for more such files.

43. The President of the Council of Katangese Customary Chiefs has addressed a letter to the UN Secretary-General protesting a UN news release published in Dec 62 stating that eight Katangese Customary Chiefs had written to Premier ADOULA denouncing Mr TSHOMBE and asking that an enquiry be carried out against him. In his letter the President of the Council denies the "allegations" contained in this release and reaffirms the support of all the tribal chiefs of KATANGA for Mr TSHOMBE and his government. The letter accuses the UN Information Bureau of publishing lies "in keeping with the UN's policy of denigration of KATANGA."

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44. It has been reported that the Council of Katangese Customary Chiefs has come out in favour of the joint CONAKAT/BALUBAKAT policy for the reunification of KATANGA.

45. On the morning of 16 March, CHALLMERS, an ex-Katangese Gendarmerie mercenary of British origin, walked into ANC HQ in ELISABETHVILLE and said he had come to collect salary due him for services rendered while he was in the Katangese Gendarmerie in 1961. Mr CHALLMERS was detained by the ANC and on 20 March was flown to LEOPOLDVILLE where he is in ANC custody. CHALLMERS was held by ONUC in LEOPOLDVILLE for nearly 7 months before 14 March 62 when he was repatriated through the British Embassy in LEOPOLDVILLE. It is probable that he and two other Europeans, who were arrested in ELISABETHVILLE this week on suspicion of having aided the Katangese Gendarmerie, will be questioned by the Sûreté before being repatriated.

46. In the early morning hours of 16 March someone fired a shot into a room in the house of the Assistant Civilian Representative in ELISABETHVILLE. The Assistant Representative was sitting in the room and narrowly escaped being hit. On other occasions this ONUC official has been threatened with death by letter and by telephone. The patrol in the area of his house has been intensified.

47. The aircraft spare parts discovered last week in the ELISABETHVILLE railway station have been taken into ONUC custody. Any further war materials discovered will be handled in the same way.

48. Mr GRIVENIER, President of the Katangese Chamber of Commerce, made a brief trip to BRUSSELS where he met with Mr SPAAK, Belgian Foreign Minister, and with Belgian Common Market officials to plead the cause of Belgian residents of KATANGA, who he says are in a precarious position. He asked that the Belgian government take serious measures to protect and aid the Belgian colony in KATANGA.

49. It has been reported that the Angolan Government in Exile has sent a group of representatives to ELISABETHVILLE. It is believed that this group may open an information centre in ELISABETHVILLE to educate the population of that city concerning the Angolan insurrectionist cause. Reportedly a member of the executive of UPI (Union des Populations de l'ANGOLA) has met with Mr ILEO concerning the establishment of such a centre. A similar information centre operates now in LEOPOLDVILLE.

50. It is reported that Mr TSHOMBE is being accompanied on his tour of the interior by Mr MWAHBA, the head of the Parti Progressiste Katangaise, and by a delegation from the BALUBA refugee camp. The tour is officially being conducted to educate the peoples of SOUTH KATANGA concerning the policy of national reconciliation; however, it looks as though Mr TSHOMBE is also making an attempt to promulgate the new CONAKAT policy of the reconciliation of NORTH and SOUTH KATANGA as well. Towns included on this tour are JADOTVILLE, KOLWEZI, KAPANGA,

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and SANDOA. Mr TSHOMBE originally planned to visit KAMINA also but was reportedly told by Mr ILUNGA, the President of NORTH KATANGA Province who does NOT support the reconciliation policy, that if he came to KAMINA, he would be arrested.

51. In a public statement Mr TSHOMBE denied that he was considering a break with the Central Government as had been reported. However, he said that much remains to be done in connection with the implementation of the U THANT Plan. He said that he had, for his part, abolished the Katangese Ministries of External Affairs and Defence.

52. Representatives of the ELISABETHVILLE refugee camp had discussions with Mr TSHOMBE during the week and are reported to have agreed, in a friendly atmosphere, to evacuate the camp as soon as accommodation for the refugees becomes available in the communes.

53. On 19 March some ONUC soldiers who had gone to JADOTVILLE to collect supplies were stoned by a crowd of locals who were awaiting Mr TSHOMBE's arrival. The crowd also attempted to beat the leader of the ONUC group but were prevented from doing so by the intervention of Indonesian troops who dispersed them. NO injuries resulted from this incident.

54. It is reported from BUKAMA that bands of JEJESSE are harrassing the population in the villages of KIMBA and MISA to the SOUTH and WEST of BUKAMA. These villages are at present inaccessible.

55. On 15 March it was reported that repairs to the LUBUDI airfield would take another week.

56. NO information is available as to the outcome of the talks between representatives of NORTH and SOUTH KATANGA at KAMINA, but the BALUBAKAT and CONAKAT are publicly pressing for reunification, despite the opposition of Mr ILUNGA, President of NORTH KATANGA, who has been dismissed from the BALUBAKAT because of his views. In LEOPOLDVILLE both the BALUBAKAT and the CONAKAT appear to have joined the opposition.

57. Mr Prosper ILUNGA, President of NORTH KATANGA Province, visited KANIAMA on 20 March and was abused by Grand Chief MUTOMBO-MUKULU, who told him to leave the town. Mr ILUNGA became frightened when it became evident to him that local feeling was strongly against him and that even part of the local police force opposed him. He asked for and was granted ONUC protection and was flown back to KAMINA the following day. As a result of this incident, the ONUC garrison in KANIAMA has been reinforced and Grand Chief MUTOMBO-MUKULU has been warned that he will be held personally responsible for any further provocations.

58. General PREM CHAND paid a farewell visit to KAMINA Base on 21 March. A parade in which troops from nine nations took part was held in his honour.

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59. Train service between KONGOLO and KINDU was resumed on 10 March, and on 15 March the CPL reestablished regular boat service between KABALO and KONGOLO.

KASAI

60. On 18 March the Commander of the 3rd Nigerian Brigade presented UN CONGO medals to Nigerian Police in LULUABOURG. A combined Nigerian/local police parade took place on this occasion.

61. On 16 March an ONUC officer and a UNESCO representative visited LCDJA to deliver stores. They found the town uneasy because the ANG posted there have requisitioned all serviceable transport.

62. On 17 March a UNESCO team visited KABINDA in an Otter aircraft and obtained the release of a UNESCO representative, who had been put in detention there by the provincial education minister. This man was taken back to LULUABOURG and flown to LEOPOLDVILLE the same day.

63. An ONUC patrol operating in the area EAST of DIMBELENGE reports that the ferry on the LUBI River near BABADI is likely to be repaired by 22 March. Local chiefs of this area complained that BABADI has been cut off and the people are suffering because of a lack of medicines and other necessities of life.

64. In a press communiqué Mr MUHUNGA, a national deputy, protests that the provincial government of UNITE KASIENNE Province has taken steps to get rid of TSHOKWE refugees who were sent there last year from the ELISABETHVILLE Refugee Camp. According to Mr MUHUNGA, some police were sent to the refugee camp in TSHIKAPA and opened fire against the refugees. There were several victims. Mr MUHUNGA asks that the Central Government initiate an enquiry into the matter.

65. Mr LUBAYA, Minister of Plan, Coordination, Labour, and Social Welfare for LULUABOURG Province (and former President of KASAI Province), arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE on 16 March for a stay of 3 days during which time he was to meet with Central Government authorities to discuss the general situation in his Province, especially the economic and social situation.

66. The situation in SOUTH KASAI--WEST of BAKWANGA--has improved considerably. 160 armed JEUNESSE have surrendered. The roads are now clear. Villagers are rebuilding their homes, and schools and hospitals are re-opening.

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

15 March 63

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is Summary of Major Events Report No 92, Copy No 2..

G. Samuelson

(G Samuelson)

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

REPORT NO 92

GENERAL

COPY NO

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

15 March 63

1. Last week the National Senate set up a permanent bureau and elected as its President Mr Isaac KALONJI, who also served as Senate President during the last session. Mr SHANGO was reelected Second Vice-President, but Mr MBARIKO, the former First Vice-President, was defeated by Mr MOLEBE of the PUNA Party. The Chamber of Deputies was unable to raise the quorum required for the election of a President last week and on 9 March adjourned until 15 March, when a quorum of 106 turned up and the elections were held. Mr MIDIBURO, the opposition parties' candidate, won by a majority of 64 to 42 defeating Mr THADEE, the candidate of those parties favourable to the Central Government. Mr MIDIBURO is a member of CEREA, the most important party in Eastern KIVU. He was a member of Mr GIZENGA's government at STANLEYVILLE.

2. It has been reported that pursuant to a recent report issued by the US Government to the UN urging that the Congolese Army be reorganized, the following countries have been asked to assume responsibility for the reorganization of various branches of the Congolese military force: ITALY (Air Force), NORWAY (Navy), CANADA (Signals), BELGIUM (military schools, especially the Military Academy to be established either at LULUABOURG or at KAMINA), and ISRAEL (Paratroops). The UNITED STATES itself will NOT take part in this programme as it is a "Major Power," however, it will furnish technical assistance to the five nations named above to enable them to carry out their tasks.

3. With reference to the proposed reorganization of the ANC, Gen MOBUTU recently accorded an interview to the Congolese Press Agency in which he said: "It is a mistake to think, as certain people do, that the Congolese Army is worth nothing and that we should start from zero to reorganize it....It is impossible to think of an army without trained officers, yet the Congolese Army came into being at a time when all the officers (of the Force Publique) had left, and thanks to certain measures taken by us, it has managed to survive. We expected confusion, and experts in military history have advised us to disband and start recruiting young men. However, we have in fact worked miracles." He elaborated on the training which Congolese officers are receiving in BELGIUM and stated that any officer who does NOT receive some training abroad will in future be given a course of instruction at the Congolese Military Academy. The recruiting and training of new officers will, according to Gen MOBUTU, be started only after the present officers have been thoroughly trained.

4. Mr G. Mennen WILLIAMS, American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, is presently in BRUSSELS for talks with Mr SPAAK, the Belgian Foreign Minister, concerning the coordination of foreign aid to the CONGO.

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5. In a letter dated 11 March to the President of the UN Security Council, Mr QUAISON-SACKEY, GHANA's Ambassador to the UN, asked that the Security Council meeting his government had insisted upon last week be suspended. He said that GHANA was asking for the suspension following talks with Central Congolese Government leaders, who objected to GHANA's having asked for the meeting, which was to consider a report made by a UN Enquiry Commission into the death of Premier LUMUMBA. It has been announced in LEOPOLDVILLE that the Central Government is sending a delegation to discuss this question with Ghanaian leaders in ACCRA.
6. On 10 March reliable sources in NEW YORK said that the UN Secretary-General had approved plans to send dunning letters to the Finance Ministers of the more than 50 member nations who are in arrears on their CONGO and MIDDLE EAST payments. Unpaid assessments for the two peace-keeping forces total \$104,000,000, and, according to the NEW YORK Times, it may be necessary to disband both forces by the end of the year unless some collections are made. On 14 May the General Assembly will meet in special session to consider the financing of the two operations, both of which are now being supported with the proceeds of a UN bond issue.
7. Except for a rear party of 17 all ranks, the 14th Tunisian Battalion's repatriation, which started on 28 Feb, was completed on 8 March.
8. It has been reported that Mr José de MEDINA, a Belgian National, who was arrested by Congolese Sûreté agents on 9 March on charges of diamond smuggling, died on 10 March. The Belgian Embassy at LEOPOLDVILLE has protested to the Central Congolese Government, which promised to initiate an enquiry immediately.
9. Premier ADOULA has convoked a meeting of provincial ministers of economic affairs to open in LEOPOLDVILLE City on 13 March. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the problem of food supply for the country.
10. It has been reported that last week's announcement that Premier ADOULA would visit LONDON this spring was premature. It is now said he will make his LONDON visit "in some months." He has NOT yet made an official reply to the British invitation, reportedly because pressing affairs of state have prevented him from doing so.
11. On 8 March the British Foreign Office announced that it had appointed a new Ambassador to the CONGO, Mr ROSE, whose last appointment was with the British Embassy at BONN.
12. Maj Gen JACOB, First Ethiopian Ambassador to the CONGO, arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE on the afternoon of 12 March. Gen JACOB served with the ONUC Force and held the position of Deputy Force Commander from late 1961 to June 1962.

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13. Mr NDELE, head of the National Bank of the CONGO, made a press statement recently in which he said that the CONGO is categorically opposed to nationalization of private capital and encouraged foreigners to invest here.

14. Mr DAVIES, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE on 9 March on a 3-day visit. WMO is expanding its programme in the CONGO to include agricultural meteorology and hydrographic research. Its present CONGO staff of 30 will soon be increased to 44.

15. Mr WATCHUKU, the Nigerian Minister of Foreign Affairs, left LEOPOLDVILLE for LAGOS on 7 March. Mr WATCHUKU led a delegation which arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE on 2 March to discuss with Congolese leaders the establishment of economic ties between the two governments.

LEOPOLDVILLE

16. BRAZZAVILLE authorities have taken emergency measures to aid the population of LEOPOLDVILLE City in combating the present food shortage. BRAZZAVILLE merchants will be allowed to take food products to LEOPOLDVILLE every Wednesday morning without passing through customs and will have free transport across the River. A communiqué issued by the BRAZZAVILLE government said that these measures were being taken because BRAZZAVILLE authorities wish to give all possible aid to the government and people of the LEOPOLDVILLE CONGO. On 14 March two shiploads of food arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE from BRAZZAVILLE, a gift from President YOUNG to the people of LEOPOLDVILLE City.

17. Members of the Central Government Interior Ministry met with provincial authorities of KONGO CENTRAL this week concerning the annexed zones of LEOPOLDVILLE City, which were being disputed between the Central Government and the KONGO CENTRAL government. It has now been agreed that all annexed zones, with the exception of DJELO-BINZA and MONT-GAFULA are now under the jurisdiction of KONGO CENTRAL Province.

EQUATEUR

18. NGOMBES from the BOLOMBA Territory have issued a press communiqué asking that the Central Government take the necessary measures against uncontrolled CUVETTE CENTRALE Police who have established themselves in the BOLOMBA region and caused several deaths. A telegram of protest has also been sent to the President of MOYEN CONGO Province and to the President of the Provincial Assembly of that province. BOLOMBO is officially included in CUVETTE CENTRALE Province, but NGOMBES in the area do NOT recognize the CUVETTE CENTRALE government and consider themselves part of the MOYEN CONGO.

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19. The MOYEN-CONGO Provincial Assembly has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister and to the Ministers of Justice and Defence asking that something be done about political prisoners from LUKOLELA who are in detention at COQUILHATVILLE. According to the telegram one of these prisoners has died in prison. The Provincial Assembly asks that a Red Cross commission be sent to COQUILHATVILLE to investigate the situation. The LUKOLELA area was once a part of the CUVETTE CENTRALE, but following an NGOKBE rebellion against that province in Sep 1962, LUKOLELA was given to the MOYEN-CONGO.

20. For a number of weeks now there has been a teachers' strike at LISALA causing all government-subsidized primary schools to be closed down and the children sent back to their villages. The teachers are striking because they have NOT been paid in an inordinately long time. When MOYEN-CONGO achieved provincial status over a month ago, the provincial education minister promised to do something about this deplorable situation, but so far NO steps have been taken to re-open the schools.

ORIENTALE

21. The law creating the new Province of HAUT-CONGO (STANLEYVILLE) has been passed by the National Senate.

KIVU

22. On the morning of 9 March, the MSF held a farewell parade in BUKAVU, which was witnessed by local authorities and by the ANC. The Chief of the ONUC civilian mission in BUKAVU took the salute.

23. The moving of MSF vehicles and heavy baggage from BUKAVU to KALUNDU was completed on 10 March. On 12 March the equipment was sent to KIGOMA (TANGANYIKA) by barge, and on 14 March the first train load left for DAR-ES-SALAAM to be followed very shortly by a second train, which is now being loaded at KIGOMA.

24. Mr SAMOUDZOU, the Special Commissioner in BUKAVU, returned to BUKAVU on 11 March following a visit to LEOPOLDVILLE where he consulted with Central Government officials. He says he will remain in BUKAVU until such time as the National Parliament creates the Province of KIVU CENTRAL and a provincial government is formed. Mr BISHERERZ, the former Chief Police Commissioner, who was arrested last year along with Mr MIRUHO, the former provincial president, also returned to BUKAVU on 11 March. The First Bourgmestre has announced that Mr BISHERERZ will resume his post. As for Mr MIRUHO, he has been provisionally released from prison in LEOPOLDVILLE on condition that he remain in LEOPOLDVILLE City until his ultimate fate is decided. In the meantime, the local administration at BUKAVU is still practically at a standstill.

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25. The Mwami KABARE has declared that he will oppose any government which includes followers of former President MIRUMU, whose sympathizers constitute a majority in the Provincial Assembly. KABARE is a strong tribal leader, and it is believed that he possesses arms enough for 100 men. More than 50 complaints have been filed against him by various inhabitants of the BUKAVU area accusing him of every possible crime. He has been cited by the Magistrates but has never appeared for trial. As the Magistrates themselves are in fear of him, NO stronger action has been taken against him. Rumours are now circulating in BUKAVU that KABARE is waiting for ONUC troops to leave the town, after which he will take revenge on all those who have accused him. If KABARE should decide to start trouble in BUKAVU, it is feared that the local security forces would NOT be much help. The police are reported to be totally unreliable and politically divided, and although the Gendarmerie Commander is neutral so far as politics are concerned, KABARE has been known to buy off Gendarmes with stolen cattle.

26. ONUC military forces were moved out of KINDU this week to STANLEYVILLE prior to their repatriation to ETHIOPIA. The Swedish team that was in charge of the airport control tower was flown to LEOPOLDVILLE and the tower is now in the hands of two ICAO controllers who were brought in from STANLEYVILLE at the request of the ONUC civilian representative in KINDU. A signals unit and a small detachment of ONUC troops were flown from STANLEYVILLE to KINDU on 15 March. It has been reported that Mr LASSIRY, the former Vice President of MANIEMA Province who was arrested and taken to BUKAVU some months ago for trying to overthrow the provincial government and establish himself as President, has returned to KINDU, and it is possible that he may try to stir up trouble there. The ONUC Officer-in-Charge will fly to KINDU on 17 March to investigate the situation.

KATANGA

27. On 9 March the CONAKAT Party issued a communiqué outlining its new policy, the main points of which seem to be the establishment of a common front with its former opposition, the BALUBAKAT and Mr MWAMBA's Parti Progressiste Katangaise; working towards national reconciliation; and the insistence on the adoption of a Federal Constitution by the National Parliament.

28. Brig NORONHA, the Commander of the Indian Independent Brigade Group, left ELISABETHVILLE on the morning of 11 March for MOMBASA. He was seen off by top ONUC civil and military officials and was given an Ethiopian Honour Guard at the airport. The Brigade will leave MOMBASA on 17 March by boat for INDIA.

29. The ONUC Officer-in-Charge arrived in ELISABETHVILLE on the morning of 11 March on an official visit.

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30. In a press conference on 11 March, Mr KIMBA, who was acting as provincial president in Mr TSHOMBE's absence, told of the various contacts that have been made between the provincial government of SOUTH KATANGA and the Central Government concerning the application of the U THANT Plan. He remarked that certain points had NOT yet been clarified. Turning to other matters, Mr KIMBA said that his government was taking steps to stop unemployment and theft but that the BALUBA Refugee Camp's continued existence is preventing the complete success of these measures. He called on the refugees "in the name of national reconciliation" to leave the camp and go back to their communes, where he said they would receive full guarantees for their safety. Concerning the economic situation, he said that production had been slowed down and that unless import licences are revalidated within a very short time, the situation will be catastrophic. The devaluation of the currency by 30 per cent, he said, has led to a 30 to 50 per cent rise in prices.

31. Mr TSHOMBE arrived in SALISBURY from PARIS on 11 March. He stayed over night in SALISBURY and reportedly had discussions with Sir Roy WELNSKY, the Rhodesian Prime Minister. On 12 March he flew to ELISABETH-BETHVILLE, stopping off en route at KIPUSHI. In both ELISABETHVILLE and KIPUSHI he was greeted by large, enthusiastic mobs. A large number of Katangese flags were in evidence in both places, and in KIPUSHI NOT one Congolese flag was seen. Mr ILEO said he would protest to Mr KIMBA regarding this unseemly display. On Mr TSHOMBE's arrival in ELISABETHVILLE, he stopped in the centre of the town and delivered a short speech in Kiswahili, in which he said he had NOT deserted KATANGA as some of his enemies had claimed when he went to PARIS last month. He said he had accepted the U THANT Plan and nothing else and added, "Tomorrow I will be able to tell you more--and freely--in the communes. "Upon arrival at his residence, he was met by the whole civilian police force who had abandoned the stations leaving ONUC forces on their own to continue patrolling and general surveillance. There were also over 100 ex-Katangese Gendarmes, in uniform but without weapons, gathered around Mr TSHOMBE's Palace on his arrival. ONUC officials contacted Mr KIMBA and told him to order the police to return forthwith to their duties and to order the Gendarmes to go home and NOT to return to town in uniform. ONUC patrols in ELISABETHVILLE have been reinforced and a company of troops is ready to deal with any abnormal situation that might arise due to Mr TSHOMBE's return.

32. Before leaving PARIS, Mr TSHOMBE gave a press conference in which he displayed a somewhat conciliatory attitude towards the Central Congolese Government. He said that he hoped for an early implementation of the U THANT Plan and suggested that the three powers that backed the Plan--BELGIUM, GREAT BRITAIN, and the UNITED STATES--should take more positive steps to see that the Plan is implemented. Mr TSHOMBE implied that Katangese support for the Central Government would depend on implementation of the Plan and on Katangese representation in the Central Government. In regard to this last point, he declared that KATANGA was now NO longer

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his sole interest and that he would answer an "appeal" from Premier ADOULA. This typically ambiguous statement might mean almost anything (or nothing), but it could be construed to mean that TSHOMBE is prepared to give full cooperation to the Central Government provided the terms are sufficiently attractive.

33. Ex-Katangese Gendarmes who placed themselves under ANC authority at KARAVIA Camp have complained through Col MWIMBI, an ex-Gendarmerie officer, that they have NOT been paid for 3 months.

34. On 7 March ONUC Security forces in ELISABETHVILLE arrested two European suspects. A search of the house of one of them revealed two pistols. Both of these Europeans have been handed over to the local civil police.

35. On the evening of 14 March Mr ILEO told ONUC officials in ELISABETHVILLE that he had documents showing the numbers of certain wagons containing Katangese Gendarmerie war material ready to be transported from ELISABETHVILLE to DILOLO. ONUC officials went to the railway station but found none of the listed wagons there; nor were these wagons listed in the BCK books. Two wagons of a suspicious appearance were opened at random and turned out to contain a lot of spare parts for aircraft in a packing case marked "Belgian Air Force." ONUC ordered that NO trains leave ELISABETHVILLE until further notice. The following morning the ONUC Civilian Representative in ELISABETHVILLE and the Ethiopian Brigade Commander met with Mr BAKEN, the Secretary-General of BCK, who explained that the aircraft parts had been in the wagons since 1961, having come from KAMINA around the time that ONUC took charge of the Base. It was agreed that trains could resume operations subject to ONUC inspection to ensure they do NOT carry war material. Mr BAKEN has agreed to cooperate in the search for the wagons on Mr ILEO's list.

36. Mr ILEO and Col EBEYA flew to LEOPOLDVILLE on 15 March for conferences with Central Government authorities.

37. An article entitled "Why has Elisabethville Become so Expensive?" appeared in a recent issue of the "Essor du KATANGA." The article compares the present prices of certain articles with those before the secession. According to the paper, the price of a box of matches used to be 1 franc and is now 8 francs. A package of Belgas was 6.50 or 7 francs and is now 15 to 20 francs. Simba beer has risen from 13-25 francs to 50-100 francs, and chicken from 150-200 francs to 450-500 francs. The article states that the black market is now the best market in ELISABETHVILLE. It should be pointed out that the new prices mentioned in the article are comparable to current prices in LEOPOLDVILLE.

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38. At a press conference held on 9 March in ELISABETHVILLE, Mr MUTIBA-MODE, the Secretary-General of the General Federation of Congolese Workers in KATANGA, said that if the cost of living in ELISABETHVILLE continues to rise, particularly as regards the price of manioc and corn flour, "We will be obliged to declare a general strike of all workers" in the city. Mr MUTIBA violently attacked Central Government leaders, who, he said, "are NOT working in the interest of the people but are only thinking of filling their own pockets." The fact that intemperate statements are occasionally made by Katangese officials should NOT be taken too seriously as this is inevitable after two years of secession and will continue for some time to come. This also applies to such incidents as Katangese flag waving, etc. In regard to the cost of food, it is true that the prices have risen considerable since the time of the secession, due mainly to the fact that KATANGA has NOT received any foreign currency in the meantime. But it should be remembered that KATANGA itself is mainly responsible for the bad economic state of the country as a whole and is only reaping the reward of its own doings.

39. On 9 March a Belgian National at KIPUSHI fired 6 rounds at an ONUC guard. He escaped but was apprehended by an ONUC patrol the following day and put under civil police custody.

40. ONUC elements investigating the whereabouts of missing Katangese Gendarmerie radio transmitters are in most cases told that they were taken to KOLWEZI in early January. If this is true, a fair number of transmitters should now be collected in KOLWEZI.

41. In last week's Summary it was incorrectly reported that the 17th ANC Battalion was being disbanded. The 17th Battalion is, in fact, being moved to KABONGO and may even be there by now. The 14th Battalion is, however, being dissolved. 25 officers and 127 men from this battalion have been sent to KAMINA to reinforce the 13th Congolese Battalion there.

42. The present strength of the 13th Congolese Battalion is as follows:

1st Company	- 2 officers, 2 NCOs, 153 men
2nd Company	- 2 officers, 3 NCOs, 151 men
3rd Company	- 1 officer , 3 NCOs, 152 men
Support Company	- 1 officer , 1 NCO , 126 men
HQ Company	- 1 officer , 3 NCOs, 176 men
Battalion HQ	- 8 officers

It is reported from KAMINA that the 13th Battalion gives a fine impression. It is commanded by Capt NDELE, a very good officer.

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43. A company of the 2nd ANC Battalion is still at BUKAMA and is expected to be moved by rail to ELISABETHVILLE between 20 and 25 March. This company is reported to be cooperating very well with the local police, which now numbers 47 all ranks. This report is particularly heartening since when the 2nd Battalion first moved into BUKAMA, it was reported that all the police fled into the bush in terror. About half of the former population in BUKAMA has now returned to town.

44. The LUBUDI airfield is under repair, and NO aircraft can land there at present.

45. Eight SOUTH KATANGA provincial deputies, among them Thomas TSHOMBE, the brother of the Provincial President, arrived at KAMINA on 13 March for a meeting with some NORTH KATANGA provincial deputies from ALBERTVILLE. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the reunification of NORTH and SOUTH KATANGA. The outcome is NOT yet known.

46. KANIAMA is reported as reasonably quiet. The local Grand Chief, MUTOMBO-MUKULU is keeping his subjects busy on road and bridge maintenance and on the general rehabilitation of his chieftdom. ONUC patrols in the area are often accompanied by the local police and often also by the Grand Chief. This is done to show the population that ONUC and the local administration are cooperating. The police at KANIAMA are reported to be weak and the Police Inspector, incompetent.

47. Mr ILUNGA, the BALUBAKAT District Commissioner at KABONGO, has complained to ANC HQ LEOPOLDVILLE that Swedish ONUC forces at KAMINA are giving encouragement to Grand Chiefs KABONGO-NIEMBO and MUTOMBO-MUKULU, both of whom support the CONAKAT party and backed the Katangese secession. According to Mr ILUNGA, Chief MUTOMBO-MUKULU is persecuting BALUBAKAT sympathizers in KANIAMA and has put eight of them in prison.

48. The Swedish platoon at KANIAMA has been replaced by a Norwegian LAA platoon.

49. 157 ex-Katangese Gendarmes have registered with the ANC at KAPANGA.

50. There have been more rumours of Katangese Army units under training in Eastern ANGOLA. One source of information says that Gendarmes and mercenaries who escaped across the border into ANGOLA brought with them a number of vehicles and arms, including some new machine guns straight from their crates. Another information source reports that some Austrian Streyer Bush jeep-type vehicles arrived in KATANGA at the end of 1962. NO such vehicles have been seen by ONUC in KATANGA. It is interest that NO action appears to have been taken by the authorities concerning the statement made by the Portugese Press Agency 6 weeks ago that there were 14 Katangese aircraft in ANGOLA.

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51. The 28th Ethiopian Battalion has been moved from MANONO to ELISABETHVILLE and its duties in MANONO have been assumed by the 530th Indonesian Battalion, which has just arrived in the CONGO. One Indonesian platoon, consisting of one officer and 29 ORs, has taken over from the Ethiopians at PIANA.

52. 'D' Company of the 3 QOHR left KONGOLO on the morning of 8 March and reached LULUABOURG via LUSAMBO on the morning of 13 March. There are now NO ONUC troops left in KONGOLO.

53. A Gendarmerie Battalion is being formed in ALBERTVILLE primarily for security and garrison duties. One company of the former 10th Gendarmerie Battalion will form the nucleus of this as yet unnamed battalion.

54. Maj ATAKOMBE, the former Katangese Gendarmerie Sector Commander at BAUDOUINVILLE, reached ALBERTVILLE on 13 March and left for BAUDOUINVILLE the same day accompanied by the Indonesian Brigade Commander.

55. There is some evidence of local hostility towards the UN in the BAUDOUINVILLE area. On 11 March an ONUC patrol in the area found some Katangese flags and propaganda leaflets pinned to trees, and a group of school children passed by the ONUC troops singing a song honouring the Katangese Gendarmerie. Telephone lines between BAUDOUINVILLE town and the airport have frequently been cut.

56. On the morning of 11 March a UN mobile patrol of 27 all ranks went from BAUDOUINVILLE to KASEMA (40 kms NORTHWEST of PWETO), returning to base the same day. The area patrolled is reported as quiet.

57. Future location of units under ONUC operational control in KATANGA Area is planned as follows:

Sector 'B'

- HQ 3rd Ethiopian Brigade
- 4th and 6th Ethiopian Battalions
- 4th Ghanaian Battalion
- 2nd Congolese Battalion
- One company of the 1st ANC
- Paracommando Battalion

Sector 'C'

- 18th Swedish Battalion
- 13th Congolese Battalion

Sector 'D' (KOLWEZI Area)

- 38th Irish Battalion

Sector 'E' (JADOTVILLE Area)

- Indonesian Recce Battalion

The new Sector 'E' will include JADOTVILLE, the eastern bank of Lake DELCOMMUNE, BUKAMA, and the JADOTVILLE - MITWABA road. The date when these new areas of responsibility will be put into effect will be reported later.

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KASAI

58. It seems that some opposition to President KAMANGA is developing in TSHIKAPA. A number of local politicians are reported to oppose him including Mr PIEMA, the President of the Provincial Assembly, and the Provincial Agriculture Minister. Mr MUSOMBO, a BAPENDE politician and one of those reported opposed to President KAMANGA, is said to have sent some JEUNESSE to CHARLESVILLE, which is officially part of LULUABOURG Province but which BAPENDES have been trying to have included in UNITE KASIENNE Province instead. A large part of the population of CHARLESVILLE are BAPENDES and are allegedly discriminated against by the LULUABOURG administration. The ANC commander in CHARLESVILLE has been alerted concerning the possibility of BAPENDE JEUNESSE making trouble there.

59. The Minister and Secretary-General of the "Angolan Revolutionary Government" are reported to be at TSHIKAPA, and to have been well-received by President KAMANGA. There is some evidence of a move by BATSHIOKOS to break away from UNITE KASIENNE and join with their brothers in ANGOLA and presumably also in KATANGA (SANDOA and DILOLO regions). The BATSHIOKOS live to the WEST and SOUTH of TSHIKAPA, and their hostile attitude has prevented the establishment of customs posts closer to ANGOLA than TSHIKAPA. BATSHIOKOS have also prevented FORMINIERE from starting operations in LUBAMI and KEBA as they proposed to do.

60. It has been learned that Col TSHINIAMA, a former officer in the SOUTH KASAI Gendarmerie who joined the ANC after the collapse of the KALONJIST regime in Oct 62 and was the prime mover of the SOUTH KASAI uprisings in favour of the Central Government, is probably being posted outside of KASAI. Other former KALONJIST officers are also slowly being moved to posts outside of KASAI, such as MATADI and THYSVILLE. At the same time the former SOUTH KASAI Gendarmerie is gradually being reduced. Such cross-posting of former KALONJIST officers and mustering out of men appears to constitute the ANC's programme for reducing the SOUTH KASAI Gendarmerie and integrating it with the ANC. The over-all effect is one of integration by evolution rather than an abrupt, mass reduction.

61. According to a patrol report submitted by the Commanding officer of a Liberian patrol that was in the BAKWANGA area from 26 Feb to 4 March, this area of SOUTH KASAI has become considerably quieter than it was 2 months ago. The report does, however, point to the existence of fear on the part of villagers in regard to the ANC. Villagers have reported maltreatment by ANC elements who are posted outside of BAKWANGA. There was also some evidence of arbitrary arrests of locals by the ANC. The situation in the following towns and villages was, however, normal without any sign of molestation by the ANC: BAKWANGA, TSHISAMBA, BENA, LUBADI, and BENAODIA. This patrol also spent one night in DIMBELENCE, where all was quiet.

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62. The local Administrator at DIMBELENCE told a UN patrol leader that an ANC patrol now in the area is there to reconnoitre future ANC posts at KAPAMBWE, KAPENDE, and MUTOMBO-DIBWE. This is contrary to what the ANC had told the UN concerning this patrol, which, according to ANC HQ, was simply to ensure that law and order were being maintained. The DIMBELENCE Administrator also said that the ANC had taken two tribal chiefs out on patrol with them to Lac MUKAMBA. The two chiefs are reportedly supporters of Mr BINYANGA, who last fall tried unsuccessfully to establish himself as President of the illegal "Province of Laos FWA and MUKAMBA." Reportedly BINYANGA followers called a meeting in DIMBELENCE on 13 March. It is NOT yet known whether or NOT this meeting actually took place.

63. There seems to be a movement afoot among LULUABOURG provincial officials to press the Central Government to take DIMBELENCE out of LOMAMI Province and make it a contested area.

64. An ONUC Signals officer visited BIBANGA in a C-47 aircraft and reports that the airfield there is good except in rainy weather. This was the first time that a C-47 had landed at BIBANGA. Missionaries at BIBANGA say that the situation there is normal.

65. On 11 March the Commander and Brigade Major of the 3 Nigerian Brigade visited LODJA, the capital of SANKURU Province, and found the town quiet. Enough food is being grown there to meet local requirements. The ANC have about 150 men at LODJA and there are also about 250 police and Gendarmes in the area. With regard to the political situation in SANKURU Province, it has been learned that the former provincial Vice-President, the Abbé ATHANASE, who last month made an unsuccessful attempt to set up a rival government at LUSAMBO, is now in LEOPOLDVILLE with several SANKURU provincial deputies who aided him in his fight.

66. Société Minière de BAKWANGA (MIBA) has informed the Central Government that unless action is taken to stop large-scale smuggling of diamonds out of the CONGO, the company will have to cease operations. Observers doubt, however, that MIBA, which produces 80 per cent by weight of the world's industrial diamonds and 57 per cent of all the world's diamonds, will really close down even though the smuggling situation has become more and more grave. The official of one KASAI diamond company has estimated that between 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 carats of industrial diamonds are leaving the CONGO by illegal means every year. During the last week a Senegalese national was arrested and was found to have a huge amount of diamonds in his possession. He was, in fact, passing himself off as the Ambassador of SENEGAL and issuing false visas and forged passports to other Senegalese traders.

67. It was announced that last week a number of political prisoners of SOUTH KASAI Province were given provisional freedom. Among those released were ex-General DINANGA, the Commander of the SOUTH KASAI Gendarmerie, and Mr KAZADI, who served as President of SOUTH KASAI after Mr KALONJI was put in prison last year and whose government was overthrown by Mr NGALULA, the present President of the Province.

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC


MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

9 Mar 63

Dissemination of Information

Attached is Summary of major events Report No. 91
Copy No. 2.



(G. Samuelson)

Lt.-Col.

Chief of Military Information

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6700Z hrs 28 Feb 63 - 0700Z hrs 7 March 63

REPORT NO 91

GENERAL

COPY NO

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

8 March 63

1. Parliament reopened on the morning of 4 March. The Senate had a quorum and elected a Provisional President, Mr BWANA-MOTO, who used to be Special Commissioner in STANLEYVILLE and is a member of the MNC/L. The Chamber of Deputies did NOT have a quorum present and so adjourned until the following day when it too elected a Provisional President. Both houses were scheduled to meet on 8 March. The Provisional Presidents, who were elected by drawing lots, will serve until Permanent Presidents are elected by a two-thirds majority vote.

2. On 4 March GHANA called for a meeting of the UN Security Council to consider the 16-month old official UN report which suggested that in all probability Mr TSHOMBE was involved in the murder of Premier LUMUMBA. It is reported that the Council will meet some time next week to consider this question. In a letter to the Security Council, Mr BOMBOKO, Congolese Foreign Affairs Minister, has said that GHANA's request is an intervention into the internal affairs of the CONGO.

3. On 3 March the Chief of the Soviet Delegation to the UN submitted a letter to the Secretary-General, asking for the immediate withdrawal of all UN troops from the CONGO and that they be replaced in KATANGA by troops of the ANC. On 4 March Radio MOSCOW declared that the Soviet letter "expresses deep anxiety over the present turn of events in the CONGO....Taking advantage of the presence of the UNITED NATIONS troops, the Western powers continue to interfere in the CONGO's internal affairs and impose on the Central Government such a settlement of the KATANGA problem as will lead to a virtual enslavement of the CONGO by foreign monopolies." Radio MOSCOW then commented that the UNITED STATES is rapidly consolidating its position in KATANGA and in the entire CONGO. It was also mentioned that ANC troops in ELISABETHVILLE had been disarmed by "the UNITED NATIONS Command." It added that to leave ONUC troops in the CONGO is to leave a powerful lever of pressure on the Central Government in the hands of the colonial powers. A UN spokesman said on 5 March that the Soviet letter is NOT being considered as an official request but rather as a commentary on the last Report of the Secretary-General on the CONGO, in which it was stated that the ONUC Force would be reduced to 12,000 or 13,000 men by the end of April and would continue to be reduced progressively after that date. The spokesman said that the Secretary-General does NOT intend to reply to the letter or to make any comment on it.

4. Nicolai SMETANIN, the Secretary-General of NOVOSTI, a Soviet news agency, has been in LEOPOLDVILLE for several days studying the possibilities of opening a NOVOSTI office in the CONGO. He has met with Mr GENGE, Secretary of State to the Prime Minister, and invited him to visit the USSR on behalf of NOVOSTI and TASS. Mr GENGE is reportedly going to MOSCOW some time this month.

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5. Mr PLIMOTON, an American delegate to the UN, said at a private meeting of the 21-nation UN Finance Committee that the US will in future NOT pay any more than its regularly assessed share of the cost of peace-keeping operations unless other nations meet their commitments. He noted that in the past the US has made large voluntary contributions to these operations beyond its assessments (a little more than 32 per cent of the total cost) but said that in future American voluntary contributions would be decisively influenced by the financial support provided by other UN member nations. The UN Finance Committee is now studying means of large-scale financing of such peace-keeping operations as those now under way in the CONGO and the MIDDLE EAST. These questions will be discussed at a special session of the General Assembly to be held in May.
6. Mr ANANY, the Central Government's Minister of Defence, has returned to LEOPOLDVILLE after a 6-day visit to KAMPALA, where he met with UGANDA's Prime Minister and other UGANDA government officials on a number of matters of mutual concern to the Congolese and Ugandan governments. Following Mr ANANY's visit, the following press release was put out in NEW YORK by the UGANDA permanent mission to the UN: "The UGANDA Government, recognizing the need for assistance to the CONGO and notwithstanding the prevailing financial stringency, has decided in the interests of good neighborly relations to provide 6 months' food supplies for the Congolese Army, up to the value of £10,000. Although modest in size, this gesture indicates UGANDA's consciousness of its international responsibilities, particularly in AFRICA and its intention to develop friendly relations with its neighbors."
7. It has been reported that Lord HOME, British Foreign Affairs Minister, has issued an official invitation to Premier ADOULA to visit GREAT BRITAIN some time next month and that the Congolese Prime Minister has accepted this invitation.
8. During a debate in the Belgian Senate on the question of technical assistance to the CONGO, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Commerce and Technical Assistance reported that in 1961, 3,527,394,000 francs were spent on technical assistance to the CONGO and that in 1962, 2,963,816,000 francs went for this purpose.
9. A group of European Common Market experts left BRUSSELS for LEOPOLDVILLE on the morning of 4 March. These experts are working on plans for measures to be taken by the Common Market to bolster the Congolese economy.
10. On the night of 2 March Mr WATCHUKU, Nigerian Minister of Foreign Affairs and a delegation of 15 other Nigerian Government officials arrived at N'DJILI Airport where they were met by Mr BOMBOKO and a number of other Central Government Ministers. On 5 March top-echelon Congolese officials began meeting with the Nigerian delegation to discuss future Nigerian technical aid to the CONGO and the improvement of air communications between NIGERIA and the CONGO. The possibility of drawing up a Treaty of Cooperation between the two countries is also being studied.

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11. The US Information Service has announced that 6 out of 55 African students who are trying to obtain visas to leave BULGARIA are from the REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO. A mass movement among African students in BULGARIA to leave that country began when Bulgarian authorities prevented the students from organizing an African students' club. The students engaged in a peaceful protest demonstration, which was broken up by the Police who reportedly mistreated the demonstrators. Already, about 75 students have left BULGARIA for various Western European countries.

12. The Central Government Minister of Agriculture has announced that from 17 to 23 March the Government is sponsoring a "campaign against hunger." The Central Government Minister of Labour and Social Welfare has issued a communiqué asking that all the provincial governments take part in this campaign. He has also asked all labour unions in LEOPOLDVILLE to issue propaganda so that the masses will be stimulated to join the campaign. The purpose of the campaign is to educate the people of the country concerning the large number of people in the world who are suffering because of lack of sufficient food and to consider measures that might be taken to alleviate the situation. In organizing this campaign, the Congolese Government is participating in a world-wide movement administered by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which was begun in 1960 and will continue to 1965.

13. Forty-two tons of radio equipment are to be placed at the disposal of the CONGO by WEST GERMANY in order to renovate the Congolese telecommunications network. The delivery is being carried out in collaboration with the ITU (International Telecommunications Union). West German technicians will help in the installation of the equipment.

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14. The Fifth Session of the Economic Commission for Africa was officially closed on 2 March by its President, Mr MASSA, Minister of Plan and Coordination for the Central Congolese Government. The next session will be held at ALGERS at an undetermined date, probably the beginning of next year. On the evening of 1 March the ECA recommended that African governments NOT grant visas to people from the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA and PORTUGAL because of the racist policies of these two countries. Mr GARDINER, the Executive Secretary of the Commission, has commented that such a resolution goes beyond the limits of the ECA and is contrary to the UN Charter.

15. Mr DELVAUX, Central Government Minister of Public Works, has announced that the new National School of Law and Administration should be ready in time for classes to be held there next September at the beginning of the 1963/64 school year. Work was started on this complex of buildings in December 62.

16. 350 tons of rice have lately arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE City from BUMBA. This rice has been distributed among the ANC, the local Police, hospitals, the prison, the various communes, and some commercial establishments. The public may buy rice at a fixed price either in their communes or in the stores which received quotas.

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EQUATEUR

Nothing to report

ORIENTALE

Nothing to report

KIVU

17. Mr MOSOKO, the Commissioner Extraordinary at BUKAVU, who returned to his post last week without authority, was put under surveillance at his residence on 2 March and flown back to LEOPOLDVILLE on 6 March. The local administration at BUKAVU has come to a standstill as it is NOT yet known whom the Central Government will send to replace MOSOKO.

18. The Nigerian Police in BUKAVU has instituted continuous day and night patrols, each patrol consisting of 2 Nigerians and 2 ANC Police. A shortage of vehicles has created a problem in these patrols. Out of 3 vehicles which were sent from LEOPOLDVILLE for this purpose, one is still at GOMA and one is off the road. The Nigerian Police have asked for 3 more vehicles in order to carry out their duties efficiently.

19. Mr COLIN, the National Minister of Education, returned to LEOPOLDVILLE from BUKAVU on 3 March. In BUKAVU he visited colleges, Athénées, a professional school and a Protestant primary school. He also visited educational institutions at NYANGESI and the Athénée and the professional school at GOMA. He met with education authorities who are at the moment working on a plan for education in the future province of KIVU CENTRALE. On his return, he stated that the situation in the realm of education in CENTRAL KIVU is satisfactory.

20. The Central Government Minister of Agriculture returned to LEOPOLDVILLE from BUKAVU on 4 March. In SOUTH KIVU he visited tea factories in the NGWESHE area and a milk factory at BUSHIE. In the north he inspected tea factories at MOKOTO and LOTO and the OPAK (Office des Produits agricoles de KIVU) coffee factory. He also visited plantations, some abandoned and some still in operation. While in KIVU the Agriculture Minister held discussions with both Europeans and Africans who contribute to the agricultural life of the area. He was particularly concerned with the matter of the smuggling of agricultural produce across the KIVU frontiers. He delivered a radio address from BUKAVU calling on the population NOT to participate in these illegal activities which are ruining the national economy.

21. The Malayan Special Force is preparing for repatriation. Vehicles and heavy baggage are already being moved to the Port of KALUNDU on LAKE TANGANIKA where they will be loaded on barges and sent across the Lake to KIGOMA (TANGANIKA). The MSF will hold a farewell parade in BUKAVU on 9 March.

22. Local Police at GOMA have instituted a curfew because of acts of brutality and atrocity by members of the BANDADE tribe as threatened in propaganda leaflets distributed in GOMA two weeks ago.

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23. Labourers at the GOMA Public Works Department have been on strike since 24 Feb because of non-payment of salaries since Dec 62. The GOMA Administrator has issued a warning to these labourers.

24. On his return from BENI on 28 Feb the MSF Commander reported that the road between BENI and the KASINDI Customs Post is in poorer condition than ever and that little is being done to repair it. He also reported an acute shortage of medical supplies in the BENI area. The 2 R Malay patrol that was in this area last week returned to GOMA on the morning of 2 March.

25. A delegation of political leaders from SOUTH KIVU has arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE to protest action taken by the MANIEMA Government against WAREGAS living in that province, particularly in the PANGI area. In a press statement Mr NZOGU, leader of the delegation, said that MANIEMA Province is run by criminals. "Assasins and thieves are rewarded by being given positions of authority. Policemen who have forced people to eat human flesh are promoted to the rank of Commissioner. People with but three years of primary schooling have become territorial administrators, while educated Africans living in the Province are the victims of their "politique de violence." The delegation has also announced that it will demand that the Central Government give official recognition to the SOUTH KIVU government.

KATANGA

26. On 6 March Mr TSHOMBE, who has been in PARIS since 9 Feb, announced that he intended to return to ELISABETHVILLE on the night of 7 March. He said he was returning, contrary to the advice of his doctors, because the present political situation in ELISABETHVILLE made it absolutely necessary for him to be there. Following this announcement Mr TSHOMBE met twice with Mr LUSSUMBU, Congolese Chargé d'Affaires at PARIS. It is believed that these meetings, which have been reported as "cordial," may have been in connection with obtaining a Congolese passport for Mr TSHOMBE, who left KATANGA without one. It has just been learned that Mr TSHOMBE did NOT leave PARIS on the night of the 7th after all, reportedly because he fell sick just before he was due to leave.

27. In a press conference on 2 March Mr ILEO, the Central Government's Minister of State in ELISABETHVILLE, answered some of the allegations made by Mr KIMBA in his meeting with the press on 28 Feb (see SME No 90, Para 32). Mr ILEO said that ONUC and the ANC were in the process of studying methods that Mr ILEO said that ONUC and the ANC were in the process of studying methods that would ensure the maintenance of order and the avoidance of incidents. Mr ILEO then took up Mr KIMBA's criticism that the Central Government is NOT following the U THANT Plan in its handling of the KATANGA situation. Mr ILEO pointed out that a federal constitution drawn up by international experts, who could NOT be accused of partiality, has been submitted to the Parliament and would NO doubt be considered as soon as the Parliament reconvened (on 4 March). He said that the Central Government was following the Plan in handing over to the Province of SOUTH KATANGA 50 per cent of the customs receipts collected in the Province. The Plan is also being followed in the unification of the national currency. However, he added "The Plan is NOT a constitution that rules our country, nor is it the solution to all the problems in the CONGO."

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28. Following last week's incidents involving ANC troops in ELISABETHVILLE, the following changes have been made in the number of ANC elements on guard at each of the following localities:

	<u>Were</u>	<u>Are Now</u>
Mr ILEO's residence	10	8
Ministry of Defence and ANC HQ	10	8
Bank	8	6
Radio Station	7	0
<u>Joint ANC/Police Guards at Police Stations:</u>		
Main Station	7	0
KENYA Commune	5	0
KATUBA Commune	5	0
ALBERT Commune	5	0

With reference to last week's decision that ANC troops in joint ANC/ONUC/Police patrols could NOT carry weapons, Lt Col EBEYA, the ANC Commander at ELISABETHVILLE quoted Article III of the Loi Fondamentale as follows: "NO ANC soldier can abandon his gun during service. He must die with his gun." Hence, it has been decided that ANC troops will NO longer participate in the joint patrols.

29. Despite the fact that the closing date for registration of Katangese Gendarmerie into the ANC was announced as 2 March, registration is continuing, mainly at KARAVIA Camp in ELISABETHVILLE and at KOLWEZI. On 7 March Gen MUKE went to JADOTVILLE to see if he could speed things up there. Two ANC officers have opened a registration centre in KAPANGA, but it appears that ex-Katangese Gendarmes there will NOT enlist in the ANC until they can meet with Maj KAZADI, their Sector Commander at KOLWEZI. The same situation obtains at SANDOA, where Gendarmes will NOT register until their Company Commander returns. The following are the latest figures for ex-Katangese Gendarmerie registration in the ANC:

KOLWEZI	293
ELISABETHVILLE	484
KAMINAVILLE	549
SANDOA	4

Since the registration of ex-Katangese Gendarmerie into the ANC began, a total of 1597 have registered.

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30. Gen WHEELER has prepared a report on the communications situation in KATANGA which has been sent to NEW YORK. Gen WHEELER will meet with Dr BUNCHE to discuss suggestions made in his report as soon as Dr BUNCHE returns from YEMEN, where he has gone on a special mission. All together, there were 9 rail bridges and 28 road bridges destroyed in KATANGA. The two most important rail bridges that were destroyed are the Interprovincial bridge over the LUBILASH River and the BUKAMA Bridge. Gen WHEELER hopes that these two bridges can be temporarily restored by 1 Jul, so that they can be opened for traffic. Final repairs could be effected by 1 Oct. As for the rail/road bridge at KONGOLO, it has been very badly damaged, and Gen WHEELER has recommended that experts be brought to look at it. However, river traffic between KONGOLO and KABALO has been resumed, so that goods can be transported that way.

31. A communiqué from the Central Government Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that on 7 Feb 63 six Fouga Magister aircraft were seized by the French Government at TOULOUSE at the POTEZ Factory on demand of the Congolese Government. It seems that the Ministry has "definite proof" that these aircraft were purchased by the leaders of the Katangese secession with public funds. Precise details concerning this matter will remain secret until an investigation is completed. The statement said the seized planes were equipped for night and blind flying.

32. It has been reported that Mr TSHITADI, a Katangese Government official, arrived in KOLWEZI from ELISABETHVILLE around the first of February, leaving on 4 Feb. During his stay he recruited and paid a large number of European and African volunteers to move into ANGOLA for specialized military training in basooka, automatic, and heavy weapons.

33. On 4 March Mr ILEO asked ONUC authorities that three mercenaries being held by ONUC at the ELISABETHVILLE Airfield be immediately repatriated through their Consuls. Mr ILEO said he would take full responsibility for this procedure.

34. In a press conference held at LEOPOLDVILLE on 6 March, Mr SENDWE, former Central Government Vice-Premier and head of the BALUBAKAT Party, clarified his position regarding the BALUBAKAT's new policy to reunite NORTH and SOUTH KATANGA. "We only want to reunify the Province in order to bring peace to our population which has suffered too much," Mr SENDWE said, adding that the province had been divided in the first place for purely political reasons, which do NOT apply now that the Katangese secession is over. He said that during the Colonial period all the tribes of KATANGA had lived together in peace and that they should do so in the future. He gave the following three reasons for the desirability of reunifying KATANGA: 1) To prevent further outbreaks of tribal hostility in KATANGA; 2) To join together in order to aid the Central Government to reconstruct the Congolese Nation and contribute to the growth of the national economy; 3) To form a new provincial government in which all the ethnic groups of KATANGA would be represented.

35. Well-informed sources in LONDON say that Mr Derek DODSON, British Consul in ELISABETHVILLE, has been appointed to another post and will be replaced by Mr William WIESMAN. Mr DODSON was named Consul in April 1962.

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36. On 6 March an unidentified dead body in a Police Uniform was found near KARAVIA Camp. This is believed to be the body of one of the two policemen reported slain by ANC elements last week.

37. Repatriation of the Indian Independent Brigade has begun. Flights are now carrying elements of the Brigade to MOMBASSA, whence they will return to INDIA by sea.

38. On the evening of 5 March Col NERUP, Assistant Director of the UN's Medical Service in KATANGA, was presented with a medal by the Italian Red Cross for service beyond the call of duty at the UN Italian Hospital in ELISABETHVILLE during the hostilities of Dec 62 and Jan 63. The medal was presented to Col NERUP, a Norwegian, by Maj ROSSI, head of the hospital.

39. On 5 March the Katangan Bank Association reported that foreign residents of SOUTH KATANGA may transfer a part of their earnings abroad. Such transfers have NOT been possible for the past two or three months. Application for transfers on January and February earnings are now being accepted.

40. Maj ATAKOMBE, the Katangese Gendarmerie Sector Commander at BAUDOUINVILLE, who has been missing since the hostilities ended, turned up at ELISABETHVILLE where he said he has been since the middle of February. He told an ONUC officer he would like to return to BAUDOUINVILLE, presumably to locate ammunition and weapon caches. On 4 March Maj ATAKOMBE left ELISABETHVILLE for KOLWEZI to collect his salary. He has taken the Oath of Allegiance to President KASA-VUBU.

41. Katangese Gendarmerie documents have been brought to light which reveal that three-fourths of all the troops in rifle companies of both the 9th and 23d Gendarmerie Battalions were given three months' pay in January of this year. The 9th Battalion was at BAUDOUINVILLE and the 23d at KAPONA.

42. About 300 ex-Katangese Gendarmes have come into PWETO, probably from KASENGA, and demanded their pay. There is NO money in PWETO with which to pay them, and the local administrator has sent a message to ELISABETHVILLE asking that the matter be attended to. There is a serious food shortage in PWETO which is aggravated by the presence there of these ex-Gendarmes and a large number of refugees. It has been reported that six children of ex-Gendarmes have died of starvation.

43. The BCK has reported that the LUFIRA River Bridge was completed on 6 March, thus re-establishing a direct rail link between ELISABETHVILLE and LOBITO via JADOTVILLE, KOLWEZI, and DILOLO.

44. Except for one company at BUKAMA, which will be moved to ELISABETHVILLE by train, and one platoon, which has remained at KAMINA to brief the 13th ANC Battalion concerning its duties as the ONUC Congolese Contingent, the 2d ANC Battalion has been moved to ELISABETHVILLE. The deployment of this battalion is planned as follows: Battalion less two companies - ELISABETHVILLE; one company in MOKAMBO and one in SAKANIA. The move of ANC troops to MOKAMBO and SAKANIA will start within the next few days. The move to SAKANIA will be made by train and that to MOKAMBO by road. A platoon of UN troops will be in each place when the ANC arrive and will remain for four or five days to put the ANC in the picture.

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45. The 13th ANC Battalion moved by train from KABONGO to KAMINA on 7 March.

46. As soon as an aircraft becomes available, the mutineers who were arrested in KAPANGA and taken to KAMINA will be flown under ONUC guard to KOLWEZI where they will be handed over to Maj KAZADI, the Sector Commander there, and imprisoned.

47. The problem of establishing ONUC presence in DILOLO is complicated by the impassable condition of the road from KOLWEZI and by a blown bridge at SANDOA. On 5 March, ONUC authorities in ELISABETHVILLE asked Mr ILEO to press provincial Public Works officials to have the bridge repaired as a matter of top priority. Mr ILEO promised to do this. As soon as the bridge is completed, a DILOLO operation will be planned along the lines of the recent expedition to KAPANGA.

48. The over-all plan for the location of ONUC units in Sector 'C' is as follows:

HQ Sector 'C'	- KAMINA
Swedish Battalion	- HQ at KAMINA with detachments at SANDOA and KAPANGA.
13th Congolese Battalion	- Under training at KAMINA
4th Ghanaian Battalion	- HQ at KAMINA with one company at BUKAMA and one company at KANIAMA. This Battalion will be moved to ELISABETHVILLE on 22 or 23 of this month.

49. On the morning of 3 March the Commanding Officer of the 28th Ethiopian Battalion, accompanied by one staff officer and 2 ANC officers, left MANONO for MUYUMBA (45 kms WEST of MANONO), returning to MANONO the same afternoon. He reported that all was quiet in MUYUMBA and that the local population accorded him and his party a friendly welcome.

50. The 21st ANC Battalion is at NYUNZU and the 12th Battalion at NIEMBE. Both of these Battalions have two companies deployed at KIEMBE under the command of the 2d-in-Command of the 12th Battalion; a small detachment of troops from the 21st Battalion is at LUIZA.

51. The 17th ANC Battalion at KITENGE has been ordered back to LEOPOLDVILLE, where it is evidentially going to be dissolved. A company from the 1st Para-commando Battalion, which is at KITENGE, is also pulling out.

52. On 3 March a ferry was inaugurated at KABEYA-MAJI.

53. GEOMINES personnel who have been in MITWABA recently report that the town is empty of Katangese Gendarmerie and that there are very few civilians there. The road between MALEMBA-NKULU and MITWABA is under repair.

54. It has been reported that two local civilians were killed by mine explosions near KONGOLO Airfield. The ANC at KONGOLO have asked that some ex-Katangese officers be sent to KONGOLO to show where such mines are buried.

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KASAI

55. The GOC of the Royal Nigerian Army arrived in LULUABOURG on 4 March to visit the Nigerian Contingent there. On 6 March he flew to LEOPOLDVILLE accompanied by the Brigade Commander and left the CONCO the following day for LAGOS.
56. HQ 3 Company 3 QONR arrived in LULUABOURG from KONGOLO on the afternoon of 4 March, and the Battalion HQ convoy arrived late the following night.
57. It has been reported that the Administrator of KAZUMBA has arrived in LULUABOURG and reported that his assistant is arousing the hostility of the local population against him. Two LULUABOURG Provincial Ministers are going to KAZUMBA on 9 March to investigate the situation.
58. A KASAI interprovincial education conference was held in LULUABOURG ending on 5 March. The conference asked the Central Government to appoint a Special Commissioner to take over the responsibility for education administration in the contested areas of the old Province of KASAI.
59. The Liberian patrol that was sent to DIMBELENCE last week has now returned to LULUABOURG. While in the DIMBELENCE area this patrol investigated an incident in which 5 policemen captured near KATENDE were taken to KAPAMBWE, where they were later found tied up and beaten.
60. BENA KONJI tribesmen at TSHILOLO (10 kms NORTH of MUTOMBO DIBWE) stated that all is now quiet in their area; however, they are afraid of attacks by BAKWALUNTUS when there are NO UN patrols in the vicinity and were assured that there will be frequent UN patrols there from now on.
61. A tribal chief at LAC MAKAMBA has reported that on 18 Feb of this year some ANC troops burned some villages and crops in that area, causing terror amongst the local population. This sort of destruction seems to be a fairly common ANC practice in areas where JEUNESSE operate and is presumably carried out as a warning to the JEUNESSE.
62. A UN patrol returned to LULUABOURG from BAKWANGA on 4 March and reported that at MIKETE, MIABI, and MERODE, villagers are returning from the bush and are rebuilding their villages, which were destroyed by KALONJIST JEUNESSE in the recent troubles. At DIANAMA, however, villagers say that the ANC have caused disturbances and although they would like to return from the bush, they are afraid to do so.
63. Grand Chief KAYETE of the BAKETE Tribe is reported to be in TSHIKAPA for the purpose of asking President KAMANGA to come to the aid of BAKETES in CHARLESVILLE. Chief KAYETE recently visited Central Government authorities in LEOPOLDVILLE concerning the inclusion of CHARLESVILLE in LULUABOURG Province. BAKETES in CHARLESVILLE are NOT happy with this arrangement and would like the town to come under UNITE KASIENNE authority. An ANC detachment is now at CHARLESVILLE and should ensure the maintenance of order there.

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MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

2 Mar 63

Dissemination of Information

Attached is Summary of major events Report No. 90
Copy No. 2.



(G. Samuelson)
Lt.-Col.
Chief of Military Information

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Deputy Force Commander	3
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0700Z hrs 21 Feb 63 - 0700Z hrs 28 Feb 63

REPORT NO 90

GENERAL

COPY NO 2

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

1 March 63

1. Premier ADOULA arrived in BRUSSELS from LEOPOLDVILLE on the morning of 25 Feb accompanied by Mr BOMBOKO, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by Mr BAMBA, his Finance Minister. While in BRUSSELS Mr ADOULA and his ministers met with Belgian Government and trade officials regarding technical and financial aid to the CONGO, and it has been announced that a treaty defining the modalities of Belgian technical assistance is to be drawn up between the two governments. Constructive discussions concerning the questions in litigation between BELGIUM and the CONGO are also reported to have been held. Mr ADOULA returned to LEOPOLDVILLE on 1 March. Before leaving BRUSSELS he made a brief statement in which he remarked that BELGIUM and the CONGO have reconciled their differences, adding that "from now on the two governments will work together for the good of the countries." It has been reported that the Belgian Prime Minister has accepted an invitation proffered him by Mr ADOULA to come to the CONGO. A date for this visit has NOT yet been fixed.
2. While in BRUSSELS Premier ADOULA met with officials of the European Common Market to whom he transmitted a message on behalf of the 18 African nations who are being considered for associate status in the Market. It had been expected that the Treaty of Association would be signed by the six Common Market nations sometime this month, but recently ITALY and HOLLAND, two of the "Six" announced that because of impending national elections, their present governments are NOT empowered to sign the document. It has been reported that the message handed to Common Market officials by Mr ADOULA asked that a definite date be fixed for the signing of the treaty.
3. A commercial agreement has been signed between the governments of the UNITED STATES and the CONGO. The US has agreed to send \$24,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, mainly flour, rice, and wheat, to be sold in the CONGO for local currency. The Congolese Government is to keep 90 per cent of the proceeds which will be used for the strengthening of the country's economy. In addition, the US is giving \$25,000,000 in foreign currency to the CONGO to be used for importing such essential items as petroleum products, industrial raw materials, pharmaceutical products, etc.
4. Mr CLEVELAND, the American Assistant Secretary of State, who recently returned to the US from a mission in the CONGO, has been meeting with the UN Secretary-General in NEW YORK this week. On 28 Feb the "WASHINGTON Post" carried a front page article on these discussions, referring to a report on the CONGO that Mr CLEVELAND submitted to President KENNEDY on his return to WASHINGTON from LEOPOLDVILLE and which is now under discussion in NEW YORK. The report is said to state that "TSHOMBE's Gentlemen have NOT taken the oath of allegiance to the Congolese National Army as promised,

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have NOT surrendered their arms as promised, and presumably still have an immense amount of heavy equipment oached away." In the report it is estimated that \$175 million will be required in foreign aid in the coming year. The US is willing to spend a large amount of money towards the rehabilitation of the CONGO, but, "according to the CLEVELAND Report, the UNITED STATES wants other countries to put forward their pledges first so that the UNITED STATES will NOT be lurdened with more than its share." According to the Post article, the CLEVELAND Report foresees two new tasks for the UN in the CONGO: 1) The coordination of all outside economic aid, and 2) the training of the Congolese Army.

5. On 22 Feb flights bringing the Tunisian Battalion from ELISABETHVILLE to LEOPOLDVILLE were started. More flights were carried out on 27 Feb, and the first flights to TUNIS began on 1 March. The entire battalion is expected to have been repatriated by 7 March. The SIERRA LEONE force was repatriated on 28 Feb.

6. Mr FAYAT, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs in BRUSSELS, told the Belgian Chamber of Deputies that more than a thousand Belgian nationals have submitted claims demanding compensation from the UN for losses suffered during the various hostilities in KATANGA. These claims, which amount to more than 600 million Belgian francs, will be transmitted to the UN by the Belgian Embassy in LEOPOLDVILLE. The UN Secretary-General has agreed that the UN will pay for damages if it can be proved that they occurred as a result of action taken by UN troops. Mr FAYAT added that the BELGIUM Government will NOT give a centime to the UN until the UN pays BELGIUM 225 million francs owed for the utilisation of KAMINA and KITONA Bases by UN troops.

7. A document issued in NEW YORK on 25 Feb indicated that on 20 Feb 63 the ONUC military force amounted to 19,798 men.

8. In a recent article in the LONDON Times concerning Mr ADOULA's visit to BRUSSELS, regret was expressed that Mr ADOULA could NOT come to LONDON at the same time. It was reported that the Congolese Government recently turned down a British offer to credit the CONGO with £2 million, and pointed out that it would be well if the misunderstandings between the CONGO and GREAT BRITAIN could be cleared up. Relations between the two countries have been strained ever since the recent UN action in KATANGA, which was NOT supported by the British Government.

LEOPOLDVILLE

9. It appears that there is still trouble between the Central Government and the government of the Province of CONGO CENTRALE over who is to have jurisdiction over the City of LEOPOLDVILLE. On 23 Feb the CONGO CENTRAL government published a communiqué stating that it intended to extend its control over the so-called annexed zones of LEOPOLDVILLE City. On 26 Feb the Central Government's Council of Ministers met and later published a rather ambiguous communiqué reminding the CONGO CENTRAL

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authorities that in the law of 10 Oct 62, which established LEOPOLDVILLE City as a Federal District, LEOPOLDVILLE City was defined as including the city's 13 communes and its annexed zones. It has since been reported that on the night of 26/27 Feb ANC troops patrolling the LEOPOLDVILLE/MATADI road in the vicinity of KASANGULU, the provincial capital of the CONGO CENTRAL, had some trouble with local Gendarmerie forces who tried to prevent them from completing their task. The ANC has been patrolling the road in order to ensure that CONGO CENTRAL authorities do NOT attempt to reestablish roadblocks, which last month prevented merchants from bringing food produce from the BAS-CONGO into LEOPOLDVILLE City. On 28 Feb it was announced on Radio BRAZZAVILLE that Central Government forces had occupied some CONGO CENTRAL government institutions at BINZA, which is in one of the annexed zones.

10. OTRACO employees who were on strike last week returned to work on 23 Feb following negotiations between Mr DERICOYARD, Central Government Minister of Economic Affairs, and Mr BOBOLIKO, the head of the UTC (Union des Travailleurs Congolais). Mr DERICOYARD has ordered the release of UTC members arrested in the course of the strike, and an examining committee that is considering the question of a pay raise for OTRACO employees resumed its meetings on 28 Feb.

EQUATEUR

11. A Parliamentary Mission which has been touring the country province by province, arrived at LISALA, the capital of the newest province, the MOYEN CONGO, on 24 Feb and is scheduled to remain there until 3 March when it will go to GEMENA, provincial capital of UBANGI.

12. On learning that certain provincial deputies of the new province of MOYEN-CONGO convoked a meeting of the Provincial Assembly at BUMBA on 25 Feb, the Central Government Interior Ministry issued a communiqué stating that a Special Commissioner was being dispatched to MOYEN-CONGO to arrange for the installation of legal Provincial institutions and that the Provincial Assembly could NOT legally meet in the absence of such a Special Commissioner. The communiqué also asked that all provincial deputies of MOYEN-CONGO come to LEOPOLDVILLE for a very important meeting with the Minister of the Interior. (LISALA, NOT BUMBA, is the capital of the MOYEN-CONGO, and it looks like this convocation of the Assembly might have been an attempt to overthrow the authorities at LISALA).

ORIENTALE

Nothing to report

KIVU

13. Commissioner Extraordinary MOSOKO has returned to BUKAVU, much to the surprise of almost everyone in town and to the dismay of NOT a few, including Mr SAMOUDZOU, the Special Commissioner, who on learning that MOSOKO was on his way back, said that if he did return, he SAMOUDZOU would leave the following day. Mr SAMOUDZOU had been spreading the story that an executive college was to be formed to govern BUKAVU with himself as head of it. It is suspected that

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Interior Minister KAMITATU may have profitted by the Prime Minister's absence in choosing this time to send MOSOKO back to BUKAVU. The return of MOSOKO is especially surprising in view of the fact that a number of reports from official sources have been sent to LEOPOLDVILLE with evidence that MOSOKO had been involved in some questionable deals.

14. A 2 R Malay company arrived at KASINDI on 21 Feb, and remained there all week sending out daily patrols to nearby villages and to BENI. The BENI airfield was recced and pronounced suitable for landing a DC-3 provided the weather is good. The MSF Commander flew himself to BENI in a DC-3, and on the morning of 28 Feb he went with the 2 R Malay Company on a patrol that covered the entire area from BENI to ISANGO, a village situated on the northern shore of LAKE EDWARD. The Commander and his party returned to BUKAVU that afternoon in the DC-3.

15. A detachment of Nigerian Police has been sent to BUKAVU.

16. Mr NGOY, the Chef du Cabinet at BUKAVU, and Mr ELONGO, a local magistrate, called on the Administrator of WALUNGU, and discovered that his assistant, a Mr BARUME, was holding 12 prisoners arbitrarily. The prisoners have been released and a search is now on for BARUME.

17. A dam in the river MULONGWE near UVIRA gave way due to heavy rains; some huts were carried away, and 6 people drowned. Possibilities of repair are under investigation.

18. Mr KISENGA, President of MANIEMA Province, detained a Mr SOUMIALOT for campaigning against the provincial government and ordered him out of the MANIEMA. SOUMIALOT, fearing for his life, sought and was granted ONUC protection over night. The following day he was put on a plane bound for LEOPOLDVILLE but got off at LULUABOURG and there boarded an AIR CONGO flight for BUKAVU. SOUMIALOT is evidently trying to form a new MANIEMA government with Mr LASSIRY as head of it. Mr LASSIRY was once Vice President of MANIEMA Province, but was removed from office as a result of the combined efforts of President KISENGA and Mr MOSOKO.

19. There have been a few incidents at KINDU recently. Two women were murdered one by poisoning and one by beating, and the ONUC Representative's house was broken into. Local police are investigating.

KATANGA

20. On the morning of 22 Feb before leaving ELISABETHVILLE for LEOPOLDVILLE, Premier ADOULA visited the ALBERT and KENYA Communes accompanied by Messrs ILEO, KIMBA, and MUNONGO. According to Mr ILEO, crowds in the ALBERT Commune greeted the Prime Minister enthusiastically, but in KENYA the reaction was hostile and stones were thrown at the cars in the cortege. It was observed that tracts were being distributed. On returning to Mr ILEO's residence, the Prime Minister's party noticed a man distributing tracts which on inspection proved to be violently anti-Central Government. The man was arrested and identified as a Mr BANNEX, a Belgian national. Mr ILEO issued an order calling

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for the expulsion of Mr BANNEUX from the Province of SOUTH KATANGA, and he was taken to LEOPOLDVILLE on the same plane that carried Mr ADOULA. The Belgian Council in ELISABETHVILLE later informed ONUC that ANC troops had served an expulsion notice on Mr BANNEUX's wife and five children. According to Mrs BANNEUX, the notice was accompanied by threats. Mr ILEO has sent a letter to the Belgian Consul stating that measures would be taken against Mrs BANNEUX in due course but NOT at once. He has agreed with UN officials that this woman must be left in peace and that NO action will be taken against her until a decision is reached in LEOPOLDVILLE regarding her husband.

21. On the afternoon of 22 Feb Gen MUKE and Lt Col EBEYA left ELISABETHVILLE for JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI to administer the Oath of Allegiance to ex-Katangese Gendarmerie officers in these towns. Before leaving ELISABETHVILLE, they were briefed at ONUC HQ on the following three aspects of their mission:

- 1) To administer the oath of allegiance to all ex-Katangese Gendarmerie officers who have NOT yet taken it;
- 2) To order these officers to bring all their soldiers in for registration and surrender of weapons;
- 3) To announce that 2 March has been set as the deadline for registration in the ANC. After this date delinquents may lose their military status.

As a result of this mission, Col EBEYA reports that 40 Gendarmes were sworn in at JADOTVILLE and 87 at KOLWEZI.

22. On 23 Feb Mr SENDWE, President of the BALUBAKAT Party, expelled Messrs Prosper ILUNGA and NGOY from the Party. Prosper ILUNGA is President of the Province of NORTH KATANGA and Mr NGOY is President of the Provincial Assembly. Mr SENDWE said that his reason for expelling the two NORTH KATANGA leaders was that they had announced themselves as opposed to the Party's recent decision to back the reunification of KATANGA Province. On 25 Feb Mr ILUNGA held a press conference in ALBERTVILLE in which he explained his position to the population. Judging by the press conference, Mr ILUNGA may be softening towards the official BALUBAKAT position. He said that it was too early to begin to think of reunification as the Katangese secession is NOT yet completely over, but he added he would be willing to discuss the problem with SOUTH KATANGA political leaders. Most NORTH KATANGA ministers are opposed to the reunification of the province as they would of course lose their jobs. Members of the Provincial Assembly, however, seem to be ready to return to ELISABETHVILLE where they could be members of the Assembly for the whole province as it was before the Province of NORTH KATANGA was formed. Meanwhile a CONAKAT Senator has confirmed that the CONAKAT, the BALUBAKAT, and the Parti Progressiste have decided to form a united front at the National Parliament at LEOPOLDVILLE. At the same time it was indicated that Premier ADOULA had offered four Central Government ministerial positions to the CONAKAT Party.

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23. On 26 Feb the ONUC Force Commander and a party of 5 ONUC officers from HQ LEOPOLDVILLE flew to KAMINA. The same afternoon they paid a brief visit to MANONO returning to KAMINA the same evening. On the morning of 27 Feb they visited the KILUBI Power Station and KAMINAVILLE, and left for ELISABETHVILLE where they arrived in the early afternoon.

24. The Indian Independent Brigade held a Beating of the Retreat ceremony in ELISABETHVILLE on 27 Feb to bid farewell to the Congolese people and to ONUC. The ONUC Force Commander took the salute and told the commanding officers of the Brigade that they could return to INDIA with a feeling of immense pride for the part they have played in ONUC.

25. On the morning of 23 Feb a UNION MINIERE physician walking in front of a building on Avenue LEOPOLD, which was guarded by ANC troops, tried to pass between the sentry and the building. When asked to pass on the street side of the sentry, he (according to the ANC version of the story) used insulting language. Shortly thereafter six or seven ANC soldiers entered a house on Avenue LEOPOLD where the physician had gone. The owner of the house (the physician's father-in-law) objected to the troops entering his house and was himself arrested by them and taken to the building guarded by the ANC. An ELAKAT Director who stopped to inquire what the excitement was about was also arrested as was the UNION MINIERE physician when he tried to drive out of his father-in-law's house. The physician was reportedly beaten up by the troops and taken away. Finally on Mr ILEO's intervention he was surrendered to Capt KALUFA, who was deputizing for Col EBEYA in the latter's absence in JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI. The other two men who were arrested by the ANC were released after having been somewhat roughed up and having their clothes torn. The GOC KATANGA Area recalled Col EBEYA from KOLWEZI to take the matter in hand and the Deputy ONUC Representative in ELISABETHVILLE protested to Mr ILEO regarding ANC troops' entering a private house, detaining civilians without warrant, and beating them up.

26. Gen MOBUTU made a declaration to the ACP denying allegations made by "certain ONUC personalities" concerning the provocation by the ANC of serious incidents at ELISABETHVILLE. Gen MOBUTU said that the ANC troops were obliged to force the UNION MINIERE doctor to respect the law by walking in front of the sentry. He also reported that the doctor had insulted the troops by calling them "macaques." The ACP added the following comment after reporting Gen MOBUTU's remarks: "In official circles it is thought that the UN grossly exaggerated incidents at ELISABETHVILLE, and that this was done in support of the opinion that Congolese soldiers are barbarians and that their dispatch to ELISABETHVILLE must be avoided at all costs as their presence there constitutes a threat for European inhabitants. Numerous Congolese organisations consider that the liquidation of the Katangese Secession canNOT be effective until the day when a large number of Congolese security forces are installed in SOUTH KATANGA so that the Central authorities may wipe out, radically and definitively, the foundations of the secession."

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27. Radio BRAZZAVILLE reported that on 27 Feb BALUBA and TSHOKWE warriors armed with lances and bows and arrows but NO fire arms, blocked the road leading from ELISABETHVILLE to the airport and entered the city causing a certain amount of excitement. It appears they were demonstrating against the clearing of a road leading to the BALUBA refugee camp, which they fear will bring about trouble in the camp from tribes hostile to the BALUBAS. ONUC troops managed to disperse the demonstrators, and there were NO incidents.

28. A campaign to vaccinate all the inhabitants of ELISABETHVILLE against small pox was started on 27 Feb, and the public has been warned that after 14 March anyone NOT possessing a certificate indicating that he has been vaccinated within the year will be liable to a fine of 2000 francs and a prison sentence.

29. On the night of 26/27 Feb some ANC soldiers returning from a mixed ONUC/ANC/local Police patrol in the KATUBA Commune of ELISABETHVILLE shot a Katangese Gendarme, who died from his wounds the following morning. An investigating team comprising the Deputy UN Representative in ELISABETHVILLE, another ONUC civilian official, two ONUC Colonels, and Capt KALUFA, Second-in-Command of the ELISABETHVILLE ANC, went immediately to the scene of the shooting, but the ANC had fled. While the investigating team was there, a lorry with 40 ANC troops drove up and asked them to stop their investigations; however, Capt KALUFA ordered the ANC to drive back to KARAVIA. To know exactly what happened after this, we must rely somewhat on speculation. It appears that while driving through the LUMUMBASHI Commune, the ANC met a local police lorry and fired on it, killing the driver. Afterwards the ANC are believed to have opened fire on a police station manned by ONUC troops and Katangese Police. The fire was answered, and two ANC soldiers were killed and one injured. The ANC troops took up positions on the spot and remained there until the Deputy UN Representative and Col EBEYA arrived with an ONUC armoured car escort and sent the ANC back to KARAVIA. A full investigation of these incidents is under way, and so far there is every indication that the crucial role was played by Col MWIMBI, an ex-Katangese Gendarmerie officer, who, despite the fact that he had NO executive authority, ordered the truckload of ANC to proceed to KATUBA to "help" their fellow soldiers who were involved in the shooting of the Gendarme. Col EBEYA reported that he had strongly reprimanded MWIMBI and again instructed the ANC to take NO orders except through himself or Capt KALUFA.

30. On 1 March a declaration by Mr ILEO was published by the ACP as follows:

"At approximately 2000 hrs the Ethiopians retired (from a joint patrol) to go to their meal. A few minutes later a woman came and complained that she had been beaten up in a bar. The police commissioner in charge of the patrol ordered the patrol to go to this bar and arrest the responsible person. On the return trip a uniformed Katangese Gendarme was seen. The soldiers ordered him to accompany them, but he refused and ran away. The soldiers quickly caught up with him, and a short fight ensued, during which the Gendarme tried to get hold of a soldier's weapon. At this stage the soldier fired, and the Gendarme was seriously wounded. The patrol then returned to the station.

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"Col MWIMBI learned of the incident and sent people to alert ANC in KARAVIA Camp. A truckload of 40 soldiers went to KATUBA where the incident had taken place. Capt KALUFA, a Lieutenant, and an ONUC Representative were already there.

"Going towards KATUBA, the truck met a roadblock put up by the Police, but the Police moved aside and let the truck go by. When they arrived in KATUBA, the ANC were sent back to camp in their truck. The incident was closed. On the return journey, when the truck arrived at the Police roadblock, it was ambushed and two ANC soldiers were killed. Our soldiers fired back and one policeman was killed.

"Capt KALUFA then proceeded to the scene of this incident. This was followed by a conference between Col EBEYA and Gen PREM CHAND.

"There was NO exchange of fire between ANC and ONUC," stated Mr ILEO.

31. On the morning of 28 Feb a report was received at ONUC HQ ELISABETHVILLE that on the preceding evening at about 1845 hrs local time, some ANC soldiers in a vehicle picked up two local policemen in the middle of Avenue TOMBEUR and drove them to KARAVIA Camp where they killed and dismembered one and fatally bayoneted the other. The bodies were found the following morning in the bush and were picked up by the Parquet and the Police. On receipt of this information, Col EBEYA was brought to the residence of the GOC where a conference was held which included the ONUC Force Commander, the GOC, two other ONUC officers, the Deputy ONUC Representative in ELISABETHVILLE, and another ONUC civil official. Mr SAPWE, the local Police Commissioner, was called in later on. The Force Commander questioned Col EBEYA closely on his ability to control his troops and asked what steps he had taken and proposed to take towards apprehending those involved in the killing of the two policemen and having them tried and punished. The following measures were decided upon:

A. Joint patrols will continue but their ANC and Police elements will be allowed to carry batons only.

B. All ANC guard posts in town will be abolished with the exception of the following: 8 at Mr ILEO's residence, 8 at the Defence Ministry (ANC HQ), and 6 at the Bank. ANC will NO longer be stationed at the Central Police Station nor at Police Stations in the communes.

C. ANC proceeding to and from guard posts and joint patrols will travel unarmed and at pre-set times under the command of an ANC officer. Guards will take over weapons from their predecessors at the three duty stations, where weapons are allowed.

D. Daytime mixed patrols will henceforth consist of three ONUC troops, one ANC, and one policeman. Night patrols will be composed of 10 ONUC troops plus 3.

E. ONUC will assist the ANC in providing facilities at KARAVIA Camp for locking up ANC weapons when they are NOT in use.

F. Col EBEYA is responsible for apprehending suspects in the killings of the night of 27 Feb and for bringing them to justice.

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32. On the morning of 28 Feb, Mr KIMBA, Acting Provincial President of SOUTH KATANGA, delivered a press conference in which he told of the killings described above and protested that the U THANT Plan on which the capitulation of the Katangese government and Gendarmerie were based, had turned out to be "nothing but a scrap of paper." He further protested that although the Central Government recognizes that the maintenance of order is the responsibility of provincial authorities, the SOUTH KATANGA government has NO control over mixed patrols operating in ELISABETHVILLE. He said that SOUTH KATANGA authorities had earlier been given to understand that the Katangese Police, aided by ONUC troops, would have the responsibility of maintaining order and that ANC forces would remain in their barracks until a new National Army had been established. However, now, he said, ANC troops are allowed to mingle with the population. "They question passers-by on their tribe and beat them if they answer LUNDA, MUYEKE, etc." He complained that the reintegration of Gendarmes into the ANC was NOT progressing as quickly as had been promised and added that in his opinion, the ANC should be made over and transformed into a "corps élite." He accused diplomatic consuls who supported the U THANT Plan of acting in an "incomprehensible manner" by keeping silent now when before they pressed for recourse to force to reduce the Katangese Secession. Later Mr KIMBA sent a letter to Mr ILEO listing offences allegedly committed by the ANC in ELISABETHVILLE and said that if patrols are needed for the maintenance of order in the city, they should be manned by local police and ONUC troops, and NOT by ANC.

33. On the morning of 26 Feb a mixed patrol of 10 ONUC troops and 5 ANC proceeded from BAUDOUINVILLE to LUSAKA, returning at noon the same day. The patrol reported that although a considerable number of inhabitants had still NOT returned to LUSAKA from the bush, school has reopened there. On 27 Feb another mixed patrol went from KANSIMBA to MKULU (30 kms NORTH of KAPONA) returning the same afternoon.

34. Despite last month's warnings from UNION MINIERE officials that mine workers would refuse to work if Ethiopian troops came to KIPUSHI, the KIPUSHI mines are now operating both day and night. Full-scale operations have NOT as yet been resumed, but this is due to a shortage of materials and NOT because of the presence of Ethiopian troops in the town. Moreover, the relationship of KIPUSHI locals to UN troops is reported to be excellent.

35. By 26 Feb another company of the 2 ANC Battalion had been moved to ELISABETHVILLE from KAMINA. The third company is still deployed in the BUKAMA/LUENA area and will be moved to ELISABETHVILLE by rail as soon as the LUFIRA River Bridge is opened for traffic, which is due to be on 3 or 4 March. The rest of the Battalion will be airlifted from KAMINA to ELISABETHVILLE before 4 March, leaving one platoon behind to hand over the duties and responsibilities of the ONUC Congolese Contingent to the 13th Battalion. An advance party of 25 all ranks of the 13th Battalion has been at KAMINA since 23 Feb. The rest of this battalion is scheduled to be moved from KABONGO to KAMINA by rail on 6 March, leaving two platoons as a rear group in KABONGO. These two platoons will proceed by road to KAMINA on 9 March using their own transport facilities.

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SECRET

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36. A UN patrol went from LUBENA to LUBUDI on 28 Feb and returned the same evening. On the same day a UN DC-3 with a recce party from KAMINA Base landed at LUBUDI. This is said to be the first DC-3 ever to land at LUBUDI.
37. The Swedish Company that was at SANDOA and last week went to KAPANGA to deal with some Gendarmes who had mutinied, has left one platoon in KAPANGA and one in SANDOA. The rest of the company started back to KAMINA on the morning of 28 Feb. The 39 Gendarmes who were arrested at KAPANGA on charges of mutiny have been taken to KAMINA and a decision as to what will be done with them is awaited.
38. On 21 Feb bridges over the following rivers were reported as passable for road traffic: LUBILASH, LOVUA, and LUABO. The road bridge at KAFAKUMBA is reportedly repaired to the extent that it is passable for pedestrians. The LUBILASH bridge can carry 9 tons of traffic; however, it is now reported that the Western approach to the bridge is under water.
39. On 23 Feb a UN patrol went from KANIAMA to MOTUMBO-NKULU, returning to KANIAMA the following day. The road is reported as good.
40. Trouble is reported to have broken out at KANIAMA following the arrest by local authorities of six persons who attacked the manager of a farm. The civil administration is said to be threatened, and the local police are unable to control the situation.
41. A full report has been received from KATANGA Area regarding the findings of the Indian Engineers who went to the LENGE area recently on a mine clearing operation. The engineers found a record indicating a mine field on both sides of the railway tracks in the vicinity of the LENGE Bridge; however, they did NOT clear the field because the record found was incomplete and inaccurate, and therefore the whole area must be searched. The land on both sides of the tracks is covered by high thick grass, and the only way to conduct the search would be to remove this grass by burning, which can only be done during the dry season. Since the tracks have been cleared as well as some yards of land on both sides of them, rail traffic can be resumed as soon as the LENGE bridge is completed.
42. The 3 QONR is in the process of returning to LULUABOURG from KONGOLO. By 28 Feb 'A' Company was at DIMBELENCE, Battalion HQ was on the road between EBOMBO and SENTERY with Recce Squadron following behind. 'D' Company is still at KONGOLO and is scheduled to move out on 4 March. The Canadian Signals Detachment at KONGOLO is also ready to move out of KONGOLO depending on the arrival of aircraft allotted to move its stores. The convoys on the EBOMBO/SENERY road are having great difficulties passing broken down or bogged down vehicles abandoned by the ANC.
43. The 5th ANC Battalion is deployed at SOLA with two companies at LUMAMISHA. The 22nd Battalion is at KABALO, and the 14th Battalion at KONGOLO. The 8th Battalion is in the process of moving from KONGOLO to ALBERTVILLE. The commanding officer of the 8th Battalion believes that his battalion may eventually be sent to ELISABETHVILLE.

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44. Roman Catholic missionaries have returned to KONGOLO and were given an enthusiastic welcome by the local population and the ANC. Among the missionaries arriving in KONGOLO was a priest who survived the Jan 62 massacre. The missionaries report that the 14th ANC Battalion, which is now stationed at KONGOLO, is giving a good account of itself.

KASAI

45. On 26 Feb at dawn a Liberian patrol left LULUABOURG for TSHINTSHANKU, BENA ODIA, MIKETE, and BAKWANGA and reports that all is quiet in that area. This patrol has been ordered to proceed to DIMBELENCE.

46. It is reported from the troubled part of SOUTH KASAI that villagers are beginning to return from the bush; however, they are in poor physical condition and badly in need of food and medical attention. It is expected that times will be very hard in this area from now until the end of Jan 64 as there are NO crops to be harvested in May and June of this year. As for the JEUNESSE, they are scattered in the bush and are NO longer likely to attack villages but are still in possession of arms. At present Catholic Relief Services are providing 350 tons of food a month, which is more than the 6 to 8 available lorries can distribute. This amount provides 6 kilos of food for 60,000 people per month. It is estimated that during the real crisis period, from May 63 to Jan 64, it will be necessary to provide 15 kilos per month for 100,000 people. To do this about 20 additional lorries and 10 million francs will be needed. The SOUTH KASAI Government and MIBA have agreed to meet the cost of the transportation of food to MWENE-DITU. President NGULULA has said he would welcome UN troops in SOUTH KASAI to help in intensive patrolling and in the recuperation of arms still held by the JEUNESSE.

47. The ONUC Representative in LULUABOURG has transmitted to President NGALULA a complaint made by Mr KAMANGA, President of UNITE KASIENNE Province, that SOUTH KASAI military forces are illegally occupying the area WEST of MWENE-DITU. Mr NGALULA said he would take up the matter directly with President KAMANGA.

48. On 28 Feb the Nigerian Brigade Commander traveled by helicopter to KAULU, where he found railway facilities operating and enough food to feed the local population. He was told that the villages of TSHILOLO, TSHISANGESHA, and MUKENGE, which were burned during the BAKETE/LULUA troubles of mid-November 62, are now in the process of being rebuilt. The Brigade Commander also visited DEMBA where the local administrator reported that the situation is quiet. The administrator complained that LULUAS are still being kept out of the KAKENGE area by certain BAKETE and BAKUBA elements. Until the Central Government defines the boundaries between LULUABOURG and UNITE KASIENNE Provinces, tribal disputes must be expected to continue in this area.

49. Two reporters, one from the "NEW YORK Times" and one from Associated Press, arrived at ONUC HQ LULUABOURG and asked to accompany any ONUC patrols out into the interior. This request was refused, but the two journalists were briefed by the ONUC Representative regarding the present situation in the KASAI.

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

22 Feb 63

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached are the following Annexes:

Annex A - Summary of Major Events, Report No 89, Copy No 2.

Annex B - An Assessment of the Katangese Gendarmerie

Annex C - Air Report on Visit to KOLWEZI and JADOTVILLE

Annex D - The Political Situation in the CONGO in the Beginning of 1963

G Samuelson
(G Samuelson)
Lt-Col
Chief of Military Information

Discrimination

Officer-in-Charge	1
Force Commander	2 ✓
Deputy Force Commander	3
Chief of Staff	4
Military Planning Branch	5
Chief Military Operations	6
Senior Liaison Officer	7
HQ Katanga Area EVILLE	8 - 9
HQ Sector 'A' ALBERTVILLE	10 - 11
HQ Sector 'C' KAMINA	12 - 13
HQ Sector 'L' LEOPOLDVILLE	14 - 15
HQ Indian Indep Bde Group EVILLE	16 - 17
HQ 2 R Malay BUKAVU	18
HQ 3 Nig Bde LULUABOURG	19 - 20
HQ Ethiopian Bde EVILLE	21
28 Ethiopian Bn MANONO	22
Air Commander	23 - 24
Base Commander N'DJILI	25 - 26
Fighter Operations KAMINA	27
Air Detachment Commander LULU	28
Air Detachment Commander ALB	29
Air Detachment Commander EVILLE	30
HQ ONUC COQUILHATVILLE	31
U Thant Plan Sub-Comm NEW YORK	32
UN HQ NEW YORK (Attn Mil Adviser)	33 - 34
File Military Information Branch	35 - 36
Spare Copies	37 - 38

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

0700Z hrs 14 Feb 63 - 0700Z hrs 21 Feb 63

REPORT NO 89

GENERAL

COPY NO

ANNEX A
MIL INFO 741
LEOPOLDVILLE
22 Feb 63

1. The Fifth Session of the Economic Commission for AFRICA was opened on 18 Feb by President KASA-VUBU at the Palais de la Nation in LEOPOLDVILLE City. 37 member states are represented at the Conference; in addition there are four associate member states and various observer groups. At the first meeting a message from the UN Secretary-General was read to the delegates in which he thanked the Commission for lending the services of its Director-General, Mr GARDINER, to ONUC and said that Mr GARDINER will be returning to ADDIS ABABA by 1 May at the latest to resume his duties with the Commission. Mr MASSA, Congolese Minister of Planning and Cooperation, has been elected President of the current session. Debates are now being held on a recommendation made by some African delegates to withdraw membership status from European countries belonging to the Commission and give them associate memberships instead. This has been hotly contested by one of the French delegates.

2. Three members of an East German observer group, who came to LEOPOLDVILLE to attend the ECA Conference, were asked to leave the CONGO and were flown back to EAST BERLIN under protest. The East German government maintains that its "delegation" was arrested by Congolese authorities and that measures were taken against the team which were "in complete contradiction to International Law." The Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has explained that it waived the customary visa requirements to allow members or associate members of the Commission to attend the Conference, but EAST GERMANY has NO membership status in the ECA, and as the members of its observer group had NO visas, they were invited to leave the country.

3. In a recent radio address Premier ADOULA said that one of the most important topics he will discuss with the Belgian Government when he goes to BRUSSELS next week will be the settlement of certain claims that are still in litigation between the REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO and BELGIUM (les contentieux Belgo-Congolais). Mr ADOULA explained that his government has always regarded the settlement of these claims as of great importance to the economic rehabilitation of the CONGO, second only to the ending of the Katangese secession. This question has been hanging in the balance since before Independence. At the request of both governments, the International Bank has been studying the matter and has already submitted an inventory to LEOPOLDVILLE and BRUSSELS.

4. In conformity with the General Assembly Resolution of December 1962 declaring the CONGO and GAZA Operations as coming within the regular UN budget, GREECE has handed the Secretary-General a check to bring its contributions up to date. NORWAY has donated \$40,000 to ONUC's expanded technical assistance programme and has offered to send qualified personnel to the CONGO to work on the programme. INDIA has taken out a \$2,000,000 UN Bond.

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5. The Netherlands government has announced that in response to the UN Secretary-General's appeal for aid to the CONGO Operation, it will give materials to provide a 50-bed field hospital in the CONGO. The hospital will be staffed by members of the Netherlands Red Cross.

6. On 15 Feb the Vice-President of the Interprovincial Council which recently met in COQUILHATVILLE submitted resolutions taken at the meeting to the National Parliament and to the Central Government. A communiqué was issued by the Council calling attention to the fact that these resolutions have great national importance as most of them concern changes to the Draft Constitution which is expected to be considered by the Parliament when it reconvenes on 5 March.

7. A Tunisian soldier, alleged to be a deserter from the ONUC Force, who was to have been repatriated to TUNISIA on 16 Feb, is still being held by ONUC in LEOPOLDVILLE as some difficulties have arisen regarding his passport. On the night of 19 Feb this soldier inflicted wounds on himself in an apparent attempt to take his life. He was taken to the ONUC Hospital, and a doctor has said that he is NOT seriously injured.

8. Mr DELVAUX, Central Government Minister of Public Works, recently returned to LEOPOLDVILLE from BRUSSELS where he conferred with European Common Market officials. As a result of his trip, the Common Market has credited the CONGO with about 500 million francs to be spent on roads.

LEOPOLDVILLE

9. ANGWALIMA, ringleader of a notorious band of gangsters who escaped from Camp KOKOLO on the night of 26/27 Jan with 17 others, was recaptured at MUSHIE (Province of LAC LEOPOLDVILLE II) and brought back to LEOPOLDVILLE for interrogation. One of his cohorts was with him at the time of his capture, which took place when a canoe the two men were using to travel up-river capsized. When interrogated, ANGWALIMA denied that he had engineered the escape from Camp KOKOLO and named IKOLAMA, a member of his gang, as the organizer. He also confirmed that an ANC guard, who has since been condemned to death, helped in the escape. This guard is a tribal brother of ANGWALIMA. Since the time of ANGWALIMA's capture, three more members of his gang have been apprehended in LAC LEOPOLDVILLE II Province. They too will be sent to LEOPOLDVILLE.

10. On 15 Feb Mr KAMITATU, Central Government Interior Minister, met with Mr MOANDA, President of the Province of CONGO CENTRALE, and an agreement was reached concerning the abolishing of road blocks on the LEOPOLDVILLE - MATADI Road. The agreement included the following terms:

- 1) Road blocks to be lifted as of 1300 hrs of 15 Feb;
- 2) BAS-CONGO merchants NO longer obliged to sell goods only at NPUMBU Market but may sell wherever they please (ie LEOPOLDVILLE City);
- 3) BAKONGO JEUNESSE to renounce their anarchist activities;

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- 4) For its part the Central Government promises protection to BAS-CONGO merchants selling goods on the LEOPOLDVILLE market;
- 5) Security agents buying goods at the LEOPOLDVILLE market must appear in civilian clothes, NOT in uniform.

The agreement produced positive results, and food trucks from the BAS-CONGO are again rolling into LEOPOLDVILLE City.

11. UTC (Union des Travailleurs Congolais) workers at OTRACO went on strike for a wage increase on 18 Feb. The strike was partially effective in MATADI and THYSVILLE and almost total at LEOPOLDVILLE and BOMA. Other OTRACO installations in the country have NOT been affected. The management of OTRACO says the strike is illegal as normal striking procedure was NOT followed. The gigantic shipping concern has announced it will NOT enter into negotiations with striking employees but rather will take measures against the strikers. Despite the fact that the management appealed to workers to return to work on the morning of 19 Feb threatening that anyone absent from work on that day would be considered to have broken his contract with the company, the strike was still in process at this writing. The Central Government Ministry of Communications and Transport and the Ministry of Labour have also issued communiqués urging OTRACO workers to return to their jobs. For its part, UTC maintains that the strike is a legal one and has protested that although it is taking place with calmness and dignity, some of the picketing strikers have been beaten or arrested by the Police. According to an announcement made by the Ministry of Labour, negotiations had been under way between officials of the UTC and OTRACO and presided over by a representative of the Ministry. These discussions had been discontinued on 16 Feb but were scheduled to recommence on 28 Feb. OTRACO workers had been appraised that the talks would continue but went on strike anyway.

12. In the past few weeks the KWANGO Provincial Interior Minister has issued several warnings to the Central Government that Portuguese troops from ANGOLA are infiltrating into the KAHEMBA Area and that Portuguese air recces are taking place over the region around BINDU. The Central Government has been asked to send Gendarmerie to this border area.

EQUATEUR

13. It was announced on 15 Feb that on 5 Feb President KASA-VUBU signed a decree instituting the Province of MOYEN-CONGO. The Territory of BANZIVILLE in this area has been declared a referendum area.

ORIENTALE

Nothing to report

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KIVU

14. A parliamentary delegation from LEOPOLDVILLE has visited BUKAVU and met with representatives of all areas of economic and political life. Conclusion: That the present Emergency state must be lifted and a stable government formed.

15. Special Commissioner SAMOUDZOU is back in BUKAVU; he says that Commissioner Extraordinary MOSOKO will NOT return. It is believed that MOSOKO has been withdrawn from his post by Premier ADOULA. SAMOUDZOU says that a new provincial government is to be set up at BUKAVU with himself as head of it.

16. The 2 R Malay MSF is NO longer sending patrols into the ALBERT National Park. In future NO further requests for such patrols will be entertained.

17. Reports were received in BUKAVU that the ANC in FIZI, under orders of the local administrator, had been arbitrarily arresting and beating the local population and that there were two dead and many wounded. The FIZI Administrator has cabled authorities in BUKAVU admitting that he had five persons arrested for menacing the Chef de Poste with spears; however, he denied that anyone had been killed or tortured. The BUKAVU Magistrate will make an enquiry when the road to FIZI becomes practicable.

18. On the night of 16 Feb the Government of UGANDA declared an emergency in the NTORO region in the Western part of the country near the CONGO border. UGANDA Police are patrolling the border and are looking for "secessionist and rebellious" NTORO tribal leaders, who, it is feared, may seek to escape into the CONGO. The UGANDA government has asked the Congolese government to patrol its side of the border and has also called on the ONUC military force for help. On the morning of 18 Feb three ONUC officers left GOMA for KASINDI, near the UGANDA border, to investigate the matter, returning to GOMA the following day. Their findings have NOT yet been reported.

19. At 0800 hrs on 20 Feb an ONUC long-range patrol, comprising 4 officers, 67 ORs, and 2 interpreters, left GOMA in three landrovers, one 3-ton truck, two 1-ton trucks, and four ferret cars. The destination of this patrol is BENI via ISHASHA. Enroute the patrol will visit KASINDI, MURAMBA, REGETSI, MUTWANGA, and KAMANGO. Authority has been received from the UGANDA Government for the patrol to pass over to the UGANDA side of the border enroute to KASINDI. The task of this patrol is 3-fold: 1) to show the flag for the last time before MSF forces are repatriated; 2) to visit customs and ANC border posts; 3) to check on reports that armed NTORO tribesmen are crossing into the CONGO (see Item 18). This patrol is expected to be out about 10 days.

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20. The Mining Institute at BUKAVU has been closed due to a students' strike in which placards were displayed menacing professors. The strike started as a protest against the fact that disciplinary action had been taken against two students. The students have been warned that any violence will be severely dealt with.

21. Police in KINDU are still somewhat uncontrolled. Recently an ONUC civilian staff member was reproached for walking on the left-hand side of a road and was told to choose between prison and paying a fine of 200 Cfrs. He was released when he identified himself.

KATANGA

22. On 18 Feb the ONUC Chief Representative in ELISABETHVILLE wrote a letter to Mr KIMBA, who is acting as Provincial President in Mr TSHOMBE's absence. This letter stated that reports had been received that there were more Gendarmes around TSHOMBE's Palace than had been previously agreed to by ONUC. It will be recalled that on 17 Jan the UN agreed that Mr TSHOMBE might retain a personal escort of 10 to 15 Gendarmes until such time as the Gendarmerie were reintegrated into the ANC. According to some reports as many as 290 armed Gendarmes were in fact deployed around the residence of the Provincial President. Mr KIMBA was asked to supply ONUC with a nominal roll of the 10 to 15 men chosen for TSHOMBE's escort. The letter further stated that on 19 Feb ONUC authorities would go to the Residence to verify that the decisions of 17 Jan were abided by. It should be pointed out that in any case the decision to allow Mr TSHOMBE a Gendarmerie escort was to apply only until the reintegration of Katangese Gendarmerie into the ANC began. The Katangese Gendarmerie officially ceased to exist on 6 Feb 63 when 23 Gendarmerie officers took the Oath of Allegiance to President KASAVUBU at LEOPOLDVILLE.

23. The KATANGA Provincial Council of Ministers invited Mr ILEO to be present at a ceremony on 19 Feb when the Congolese flag was hoisted in front of Mr TSHOMBE's Palace.

24. On company of the 2nd ANC Battalion arrived in ELISABETHVILLE from KAMINA on 16 Feb. The company is being accommodated at KARAVIA Camp, where living conditions are at the moment in a very sorry state. The ANC company arrived in ELISABETHVILLE looking scruffy with ragged and varied attire and NO parade uniforms. The ANC are bringing their beds with them from KAMINA, which will create difficulties when the time comes to move the 13th Battalion to KAMINA to replace them as the ONUC Battalion. The company now at KARAVIA is very poorly equipped. NO cooking facilities were provided. Col EBEYA, the ANC Commander in ELISABETHVILLE has issued orders to ANC at KARAVIA NOT to leave the Camp area. All in all, it may be said that Col EBEYA is doing his best with what he has. He also seems to be giving his utmost cooperation to ONUC and sends the GOC a report of each of his meetings with Gen MUKE concerning Gendarmerie integration with the ANC.

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25. On the afternoon of 20 Feb Premier ADOULA flew to ELISABETHVILLE on his first visit to the provincial capital since the ending of the Katangese secession. He was met at the airport by a mixed ONUC/ANC/Katangese Police Battalion and a reception committee comprising UN civil and military officials, Mr ILEO, and Mr KIMBA. A vast crowd of locals was also present at the airport, who greeted the Prime Minister with thunderous enthusiasm. Afterwards a cortege of cars escorted Mr ADOULA around the city amid cheering throngs. On the evening of 21 Feb Premier ADOULA delivered a radio message to the people of ELISABETHVILLE, thanking them for the warm welcome they had accorded him. He then reminded the people that the Central Congolese Government is determined to reestablish its authority throughout all of SOUTH KATANGA Province. He said that despite the fact that the Central Government has yet to carry out any reprisals on the secessionist authorities, it is ready to punish any secessionist die-hards and anybody engaging in subversive activity. He added that any foreigner living in SOUTH KATANGA who still felt nostalgia for the old colonial era and the secession, anyone who threatened to leave KATANGA if the ANC are sent there, anyone who refused to recognize the national currency, in short, anyone who was unable to adapt to the new regime, could leave KATANGA and the CONGO. However, he invited all foreigners who love the CONGO and who wish to work for its prosperity to remain. Mr ADOULA returned to LEOPOLDVILLE on the afternoon of 22 Feb.

26. On the morning of 17 Feb a peaceful demonstration took place in ELISABETHVILLE, when 500 BALUBAS joined together to acclaim their political leader Mr SENDWE, who is presently visiting the SOUTH KATANGA capital for the first time in over two years. Mr SENDWE, a former Central Government Vice Premier, is head of the BALUBAKAT Party, which provided the opposition to Mr TSHOMBE's CONAKAT in the days immediately preceding Congolese Independence. Mr MUNONGO, KATANGA's Interior Minister, told Mr ILEO that the BALUBAKAT demonstration was illegal as the Premier Bourgmestre had issued instructions that groups of more than 10 persons should NOT congregate in ELISABETHVILLE. Mr ILEO said he would take the necessary action.

27. There seems to be a movement afoot among certain top leaders of both the BALUBAKAT and the CONAKAT Parties in favour of a united KATANGA. In a recent speech Mr KIMBA said: "We NOT only want a reunified CONGO, but also a reunified KATANGA....The reunification of KATANGA will come to pass...and soon. The two opposing parties were justified before the secession was ended, but now they have made peace with each other and are going to cooperate." Speculation concerning the possible reunification of NORTH and SOUTH KATANGA became so serious that Mr KAMITATU, the Central Government Interior Minister, felt obliged to write a letter to Mr ILUNGA, the President of NORTH KATANGA Province, assuring him that rumours that NORTH KATANGA will be dissolved are false. It will be noted that the BALUBAKAT under SENDWE were really as much in favour of secession as the CONAKAT but NOT being in power they threw in their lot with the Central Government to depose TSHOMBE.

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28. Gen MUKE and Lt Col EBEYA left ELISABETHVILLE for JADOTVILLE on the morning of 22 Feb on an oath-administering tour. The object of the tour is to administer the Oath of Allegiance to Gendarmerie officers in JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI who wish to join the ANC. An oath-taking ceremony is planned at JADOTVILLE for the morning of 23 Feb after which the two officers will proceed to KOLWEZI where a similar ceremony will take place. They will then return to ELISABETHVILLE, where more oaths will be administered on either 25 or 26 Feb. It is hoped that this tour will help boost Gendarmerie registration at JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI. So far NO Gendarmes have registered with the ANC at JADOTVILLE and only four at KOLWEZI. It has been agreed that 2 March will be the deadline for ANC registration and surrender of arms. Thereafter will begin the organizational phase of Gendarmerie integration, ie, the formation of new units.

29. As of 22 Feb the following number of Katangese Gendarmes had enlisted with the ANC:

ELISABETHVILLE - 334

JADOTVILLE - Nil

KOLWEZI - 4

KAMINAVILLE - 479

KANIAMA - 243.

The grand total in all of KATANGA was 1,334 (this figure includes those who registered at centres that have already been closed).

30. Three reasons have been given for the unwillingness of Katangese Gendarmes in the KOLWEZI/JADOTVILLE area to sign up with the ANC:

- 1) Many Gendarmes have received 3-months pay and been given leave. As long as they have enough money in their pockets, they are NOT eager to register with the ANC;
- 2) Despite the official attitude of Katangese civilian authorities and high-ranking officers, there is reason to believe that the stated Katangese intention of cooperating with the ANC is NOT in fact very genuine. This is perhaps due to the influence of certain provincial Ministers and some high-ranking dignitaries. Such elements appear to be biding their time and are possibly hoping for a rapid decrease in UN forces in due course, after which they intend to reorganize;
- 3) Among Gendarmerie soldiers there exists a genuine mistrust of the ANC. They fear mistreatment by ANC elements. The Gendarmes seem to be poorly informed and are likely to listen to anti-ANC rumours.

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31. The ONUC Officer-in-Charge has addressed a letter to Monsigneur KILESRIE, Vicar-General of ELISABETHVILLE, in reply to one from the Monsigneur containing grave accusations against ONUC troops. Regarding a charge that Irish and Ethiopian troops fired point blank at patients at the UNION MINIERE Hospital at LUBUMBASHI on 29 Dec 62, the OIC points out that Irish troops were NOT in the area at that time. The Ethiopians, however, after sustaining heavy fire from Gendarmerie positions within the hospital, returned the fire, injuring two persons. Another allegation that Ethiopians were responsible for killing 70 persons could NOT be proved as fewer than half that number of dead were counted, and there is NO way of telling who is to blame. Concerning a charge that churches in KASAPA and KARAVIA were looted and damaged by ONUC troops, the Officer-in-Charge stated that ONUC troops had found these churches in a deplorable condition and attributed the desecration to the Katangese Gendarmerie, who were out of control at the time.

32. There is a new Belgian Consul in ELISABETHVILLE, a Mr PANIS.

33. Two officials of the National Institute of Social Security have recently returned to LEOPOLDVILLE from ELISABETHVILLE, where they went to brief the Katangese Minister of Labour on the Congolese Social Security System. The CONGO's Social Security Law provides that Social Security be handled by the Central Government's Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

34. As of 0820Z hrs on 20 Feb the deployment of the Indonesian Brigade in the ALBERTVILLE/BAUDOUINVILLE area was as follows:

ALBERTVILLE	- Indonesian Brigade HQ 530 Battalion HQ 2 companies of 530 Battalion
BAUDOUINVILLE/MOBA	- 1 company minus 1 platoon
PWETO	- 1 company
KANSIMBA	- 1 platoon

35. On 21 Feb the CFL resumed normal barge service between ALBERTVILLE and BAUDOUINVILLE.

36. An English student "Globetrotter" who recently walked from ELISABETHVILLE to ALBERTVILLE via KASENGA and PWETO, says he saw many Gendarmes enroute, all of them unarmed. He also said that when he was in RHODESIA, he spoke with many mercenaries, whom he classified as "normally unemployable."

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37. On his way to ELISABETHVILLE on 20 Feb, Premier ADOULA made a brief stopover at KAMINA Base. He had a friendly meeting with Grand Chief KASONGO NIEMBO at the airport and said that NO politicians should visit this area without his approval.

38. At 2000 hrs on 19 Feb ONUC troops at SANDOA received a radio message from the mission at KAPANGA stating that all Katangese Gendarmerie officers at KAPANGA had been imprisoned by their men and adding that the soldiers were attacking civilians and looting in the town. The message asked for ONUC help. The following day a Swedish company minus one platoon left SANDOA for KAPANGA with Gen MUKE, Maj KASADI (former Katangese Gendarmerie Sector Commander at KOLWEZI), and the ONUC Deputy Representative in ELISABETHVILLE. This patrol arrived in KAPANGA at 0060 hrs on 21 Feb and contact was made with the local civil administrator and with the Commander of the KAPANGA Gendarmerie Battalion. Gen MUKE ordered the Battalion--about 500 men--to line up in front of him, and he delivered a long speech after which he had 150 men arrested. 39 of these were mutineers, who are being brought back to ELISABETHVILLE. The KAPANGA Gendarmes have now been paid, and the situation in the town is calm.

39. On Gen WHEELER's recommendation, the Indian Engineer Company was sent to the LENGE/MASENCO-GOI area, where a large number of mines had been reported. There is a destroyed rail bridge in this area, and in order to facilitate its reconstruction, the vicinity must be cleared of mines. The Indians returned to ELISABETHVILLE on 19 Feb and reported that the LENGE/MASENCO-GOI area is very heavily mined and will require long clearing operations. A full report has been dispatched to LEOPOLDVILLE in which further action is recommended. The Indians report that the railway tracks are cleared, but that they canNOT guarantee the banks.

40. The BCK has constructed a ferry at BUKAMA, which will enable essential goods to be shipped by rail from KOLWEZI to KAMINA. The load capacity of this ferry is at present only one truck, but a larger boat is being built which will be able to carry three trucks.

41. A patrol went from BUKAMA to KISAMBA (45 kms EAST-NORTHEAST of BUKAMA) on the first visit of ONUC troops to this village, and reported that the village is calm but that the population is in need of medical help. A doctor will be taken along on the next patrol.

KASAI

42. An ONUC patrol went from KONGOLO to LULUABOURG, arriving on the afternoon of 16 Feb via SENTERY, LUBEFU, PENGGE, KATSHI, LUSAMBO, MUTOMBO-DIBWE, and KAPAMBWE. The patrol reports that the road is good and that the ferry at LUSAMBO is operating and can carry two 3-ton trucks or four landrovers at one time. The ferry at GANDAJIKA is NOT operating.

.../10

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

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43. A UN patrol to LAC MUKAMBA returned to LULUABOURG on the afternoon of 15 Feb and reported that the area is quiet and that a large number of locals have returned from the bush. There are NO reports of JEUNESSE threats, but locals are afraid of ANC elements located at BAKWANGA.

44. UN HQ NEW YORK has announced that certain recent press reports of rebellious movements in SOUTH KASAI are exaggerated. According to the UN announcement, the situation in this region is still troubled but it is improving.

45. It has been reported that LULUAS and BAKETES in the LUBONDAIE area of LULUABOURG Province have reached an amicable agreement to end their differences, and BAKETES are returning to their villages which were burned down in the tribal feuds of Nov 62.

46. A delegation led by the LULUABOURG Provincial Assembly President went to TSHIKAPA recently and was received by Mr KAMANGA, President of the Province of UNITE KASIENNE. President KAMANGA later told the UN Representative in LULUABOURG that the LULUABOURG officials had been warmly welcomed in TSHIKAPA and that a luncheon party had been held to celebrate the visit. He is still unhappy, however, that many LULUAS still remain in the KAULU area and are preventing some 18,000 BAKUBAS from returning to their villages from the bush. He also complained about CHARLESVILLE's inclusion in LULUABOURG Province because, he says, the town's population is predominately BAKETE and BAKUBA.

S E C R E T

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE
KATANGESE GENDARMERIE

GENERAL

1. The UN Military Operation which started on 28 Dec 62 to evict all mercenaries and to obtain freedom of movement for all UN troops in KATANGA Province came to an end on 21 Jan 63 when President TSHOMBE of SOUTH KATANGA invited UN troops to enter KOLWEZI. This important mining centre was the last stronghold of Mr. TSHOMBE. Subsequently and in keeping with the U THANT plan for the integration of the CONGO a general amnesty was reiterated by the Central Government. It was also declared that all ex-Katangese Gendarmes should be registered and those who wanted to join the National Army should present themselves at the various registration centres set up for this purpose. The date fixed for registration was 5 Feb 63 which was extended till the 9th and is now extended up till 1 Mar 63. The ex-Kat Gend who presented themselves for registration were required to bring their weapons with them.

2. As the operations progressed a large number of arms and ammunition were captured by the UN Forces. Besides this a fair number were voluntarily surrendered by the Katangese Gendarmerie at various places.

3. At this stage when most of the weapons surrendered have been listed by areas and also the registration figures are available, a comparative study of what was before and after would help to draw certain pertinent deductions regarding TSHOMBE's ex-Forces.

KATANGESE GENDARMERIE

4. According to the information available before the UN operations began the total strength of the Katangese Gendarmerie was approximately 18000 and were located as follows:

ELISABETHVILLE Area	4000
JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI area	3500
KAPANGA and SANDOA area	1500
KAMINA, KANIAMA, KABONGO area	3500
BAUDOUINVILLE-MITWABA area	2500
KONGOLO area	1500
Ancilliary troops distributed in the province.	2000

Total 18500

5. Of this number of Gendarmerie the total accounted for by registration, prisoners and casualties, comes to approximately 1500 troops. Registration figures, as on 20 Feb, by areas are as follows:

ELISABETHVILLE Area	321
JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI area	4

2.

KAMINA and KANIAMA area	719
KONGOLO area	290
Total	1334

6. A further 2500 were disarmed and allowed to proceed to their homes as follows:

ELISABETHVILLE Area	350 (approx. figure)
KOLWEZI (MP Battalion)	700
KAMINA area	400
KONGOLO area	1000
Total	2450

7. It is likely that this figure of 2450 includes some who turned up for registration particularly in ELISABETHVILLE and KAMINA areas. From these figures it is seen that only a total of approximately 3500 Katangese Gendarmes are accounted for out of the 18000 who were on the rolls prior to the start of operations.

8. There have also been reports of some armed Katangese Gendarmes having gone into RHODESIA and ANGOLA. No details are available regarding their numbers or what orders had been given to them. It is reported that the troops who entered RHODESIA were disarmed by the Rhodesian authorities.

9. It is also known that in the JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI Sectors the officers were paid six months advance of pay, the other ranks for three months, and were told they were on leave until further notice.

WEAPONS

10. A fairly large percentage of small arms have been captured or have been surrendered by the Gendarmerie. Considering these weapons by sectors and comparing them with the relative strengths in these areas we get the following figures:

	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Weapons</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
KATANGA Area	7500	2500	33%
SECTOR C	3500	1600	45%
KONGOLO Area	1500	1600	100%
SECTOR A	1500	250	16%
Total	14000	5950	43%

11. From the above it is quite clear that except for KONGOLO area the percentage of weapons captured/surrendered is quite small. These figures would indicate that only one-third of the total small arms have so far been accounted for. An interesting factor is the almost total lack of any heavy weapons surrendered by the Katangese Gendarmerie. In this connection reliable reports indicate that definite instructions

were issued by authorities after 21 Jan 63, to the various garrisons to hide their heavy weapons and surrender only the small arms. Other reports have indicated a large scale shipment of arms and ammunition to certain areas not under UN control. It is also reported that arms and ammunition have been shipped out to RHODESIA and ANGOLA.

VEHICLES

12. The exact number of various types of vehicles held by the Gendarmerie are not known but it would be reasonable to assume - and this is substantiated by the fact that their supply system was fairly good - that they had a reasonably good fleet of all types of military vehicles. However, the number of vehicles reported captured, destroyed or surrendered is negligibly small.

13. The Gendarmerie were known to have some armoured cars in JADOTVILLE and KOLWEZI, which have not been seen. There were landrover jeeps fitted with .50 machine guns as the main vehicles of all groups mobile. No trace of these vehicles has been reported. It is likely that these have also been moved to areas outside KATANGA or have been carefully hidden away.

RADIO SETS

14. The network of the Gendarmerie communications, prior to the operations, appeared to be a complete and efficient one. The signal traffic was continuous and of a good standard. Even after the complete collapse of the various garrisons the signal communications did not fail and at all stages a fair control was maintained over the complete network. Reports showed that there was a definite effort to keep up the morale of smaller garrisons by passing information contrary to what was actually happening. Yet, but for the KONGOLO area, the number of radio sets captured/surrendered is negligible. In fact signal traffic originated from KOLWEZI even after UN troops had been in the city for a week or so. This would indicate a definite attempt to hide the radio sets and retain a wireless network, the main means of speedy communications in the province. (See Appx 1 for wireless diagram)

DEDUCTIONS

15. The principal factors can therefore be summed up as:

- a) less than a quarter of the known Gendarmerie strength has been accounted for;
- b) more than 50% of small arms and a higher percentage of heavier weapons are still not accounted for;
- c) a great part of the military vehicles which were in use before the operations have not been surrendered;

- d) the radio network has not been eliminated, and may still exist for any subsequent use by the Katangese authorities;
- e) there may be a concentration of men and materials in the areas which are still not under UN control such as DILOLO and the MITWABA, PWETO and KASENGA area. Of course large numbers of men can easily hide in the jungle.

16. From these factors it is possible to draw some deductions which may only be remote possibilities but need to be considered to prevent any future incidents which might involve the use of armed force. These deductions are as follows:

- a) a planned and systematic system of surrender and registration has been carried out whereby two-thirds and more of the Gendarmerie are still hiding along with their weapons. It might be the intention of vested interests to resume military activity once the UN thins down her forces in SOUTH KATANGA. The hiding of heavy weapons and vehicles and the fact that the radio network has gone underground points to this possibility. This would imply the intentions of the Katangese authorities to restart a secessionist movement at a later date;
- b) The registration figures by areas clearly indicate that those areas which were (and partly still are) under the influence of the former Katangese Gendarmerie HQ have not responded as well as those where the influence was less. This is substantiated by the figure for JADOTVILLE, KOLWEZI, PWETO and BAUDOUINVILLE on one side and KONGOLO on the other.
- c) It is likely that armed groups of the Gendarmerie might form bands and take to banditry. There is a strong possibility that sooner or later the ex-soldiers are going to face a shortage of food and supplies and, being armed, are likely to take the easy way of feeding themselves and their families. Even if the soldiers themselves do not indulge in banditry there is nothing to stop them from selling their weapons and ammunition to the Jeunesse who in turn could cause considerable trouble. Knowing the characteristics of the Congolese people, such activities could result in a serious set-back to the economic conditions in SOUTH KATANGA. It would also compel the UN to have a great number of its troops deployed in the field as opposed to stationing battalion groups at important places;

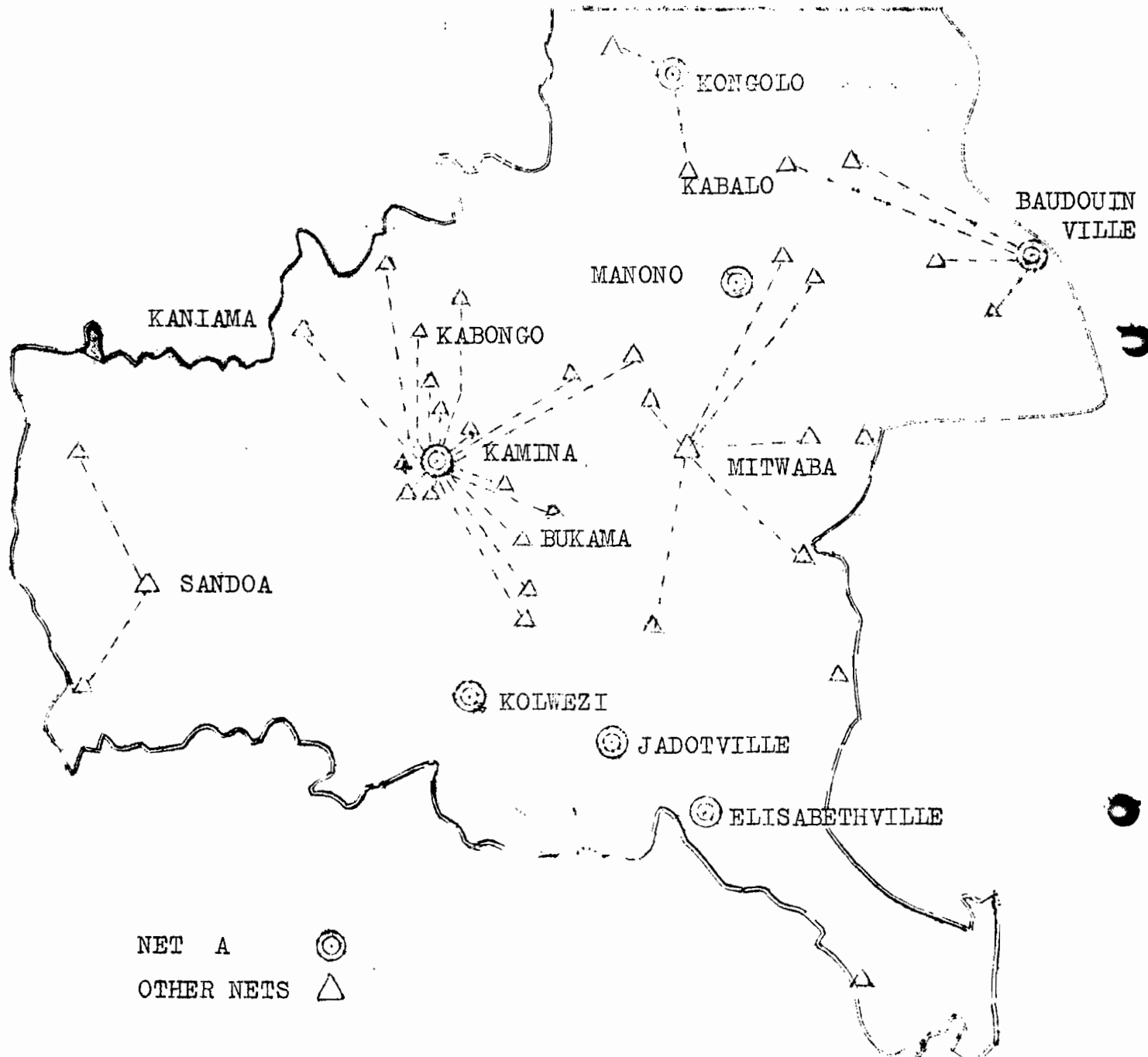
- d) the possibility that a large percentage of the Gendarmes have got rid of their weapons and uniform and have gone back to normal civilian life can not be disregarded. The military background of most of the Gendarmerie dates back to after July 1960 and in this period they have not completely become soldiers. This could give them a tendency to get back to their homes and forget about army life. But the question remains, what has happened to their weapons and equipment?

CONCLUSION

17. It would be in the interest of the United Nations and for the betterment of the CONGO to make a concerted effort to trace the remnants of the ex-Katangese Gendarmerie. Those not willing to be enrolled in the ANC should be made to return to civilian life and renounce any future designs of taking up arms. This effort may even have to be in the form of radio broadcasts and dropping of leaflets saying that after a certain date those found in possession of uniform or weapons would be prosecuted as being illegally in possession of those items. Such a broadcast has already been made by Mr. ILEO and Gen MOKE and would have to be repeated and made more specific. For the collection of weapons suitable awards could be announced as an incentive for people to come and give information of any dumps and their locations. If this idea is accepted in principle the details of the conduct of the drive could easily be worked out.

KATANGESE
WIRELESS COMMUNICATION
LAYOUT DECEMBER 1962

APPEX 1
ANNEX 2
MIL INFO 74
FEB 63



ANNEX 'C'
HQ ONUC
MIL INFO 741
22 Feb 63

REPORT ON VISIT TO KOLWEZI AND JADOTVILLE

AIRFIELD 25 - 29 JAN 63

GENERAL

1. An ONUC air intelligence team of one officer and two warrant officers accompanied by three technical experts were sent to KOLWEZI and JADOTVILLE on 25-29 Jan following the cessation of hostilities. (See Summary of Air Activities, attached as Appendix I).

MISSION

2. a) To examine all Katangese aircraft remaining on the field in order to determine their equipment and capability.
- b) To obtain all information which might lead to determining the source(s) of supply of these aircraft into KATANGA.

DESTROYED AIRCRAFT

3. a) KOLWEZI-KENCERE

2 DH Vampires 115 (Trainer)
3 North American T6 Harvards
1 DH Dove
1 Piper Comanche

The above aircraft were destroyed during the Dec 62 operation. However, one Vampire and one Harvard, although they had been partly damaged by ONUC air attacks, were further demolished by Katangese personnel by burning and explosives. This presumably was done in an attempt to destroy markings and other signs of origin. The Comanche at the time of the air attacks was parked, unserviceable, in a hangar. The wrecks of one DC-4 (OO-ADJ) and one DC-3 (KA-DFN) destroyed in Dec 61, were lying close to the apron. Arranged as camouflaged dummy aircraft, south of the runway, were the remains of two Dornier Do 28 and one Piper Super-Cub. One of these Dorniers was destroyed by UN air attacks Dec 61; the other Do 28 (KA-016) had crashed in the bush about 600 yards south of the runway, also in Dec. 61.

- b) KOLWEZI-TOWN Airfield

The wreckage of a DH Dove (KA-TDC) was lying at the KOLWEZI TOWN airfield. The aircraft was not destroyed by UN activity but had crashed close to the airfield

during an attempt to make a forced landing in early December 62. It was piloted by Mr. L. FOUQUET, a former Belgian Air Force pilot who had been flying for TSHOMBE since July 61. Mr. FOUQUET and his mechanic, an Italian national, who had served in FAK only three months were killed instantly on impact. No other persons were on board the aircraft on that occasion.

c) KAMATANDA Airfield

Three North American T6 Harvard were found at this airfield located near JADOTVILLE. Two of these Harvards were burnt out, but the third Harvard was serviceable, although slightly damaged at the tail. This aircraft was the one which had been shot at in the air North of KOLWEZI-KENGERE 29 Dec 62. On that occasion it was piloted by Mr. STEFANO, a Polish ex-RAF pilot who had been in Katangese service since Sept 62.

One Klemm 207 (Boelkov) aircraft was parked beside the serviceable Harvard (KAT-28) and one Jodel aircraft was housed in the hangar. The Klemm with the marking D-ECBY and Boelkov serial number 203 was also marked with red crosses and was said to belong to a doctor in JADOTVILLE. The Jodel belonged to the Aero Club JADOTVILLE.

d) NGULE Airfield (not visited by the team).

The team was informed that the DH Dragon Rapide which was burnt in the hangar of this airfield as a result of an air attack on 29 Dec 62, had been used for training Katangese paratroopers and was piloted by the ex-Belgian Air Force Fouga-Magister - Pilot, Captain Jan H. Van Risseghem.

IDENTIFICATION

a) Vampires (KOLWEZI)

Both aircraft were painted silver - grey. One had recently been repainted and had no markings whatsoever. However, the previous colour was also silver-grey and around each boom there was painted a black field in which was painted a roundel, which appeared to have been all red. The same roundel was painted on at least one of the wings (the other was completely destroyed) and although it is not possible to be

completely sure, this roundel also seemed to have been painted as a large red patch. Under the outer layer of silver painting on the rudders and the fins were the following letters and figures painted in black:

HAI / DH2

DTD 772

C

DHC

45

45 M

Four identification plates were found on this aircraft of which three were scratched to erase the printing on them. However, on one of them all the inscriptions can still be read, while one can be partly read. The third one found on an engine is completely unreadable as it was partly scratched and partly burnt by acetylene flames.

(Found inside the left
side boom)

HAI	DH	2301
13	T 3	A
2		
	HAI	
	115	
VAM	55YFT	
YF M	20223	
ISS	2	

(Found on the engine)

PART NUMBER (ERASED)
SERIAL NUMBER (ERASED)
MOD NUMBERS 500 PTI
860 PT 2 - 938 PTI - 1604
G 3 A M
CONCL 2 / 1832
PT NO 71576
691
DHE

(Found on the engine)

PART NUMBER (ERASED)
SERIAL NUMBER (ERASED)
MOD NUMBERS
528 ? ?
08 ? ?
562

(Found on the remains of the cockpit)

SERIAL NO	:	HAI	DH	2301
DRG NO	:	13	T B	15 AND ISSUE 10
PASSED	:	HAI		2 7 52
				115

A remarkable finding concerning this Vampire was that it was equipped with radio-compass, rather unusual equipment to find in a Vampire Trainer.

The other Vampire had been blown by explosives and parts of it were scattered over a big area, some of the parts had been thrown away more than a hundred yards. However, both the fin flashes could be found and they were marked with the Portuguese Air Force red and green square symbol (colour photos taken). One identification plate was found with the following text :

(Found on remains of boom)

VAMPIRE	
SERIAL NO	
DHP	26250
DWG.	DOO 6658
ISS	16
INSP	DHP
	75
MODS	
XXXXXX	
V.M	55YH

None of the Vampires were equipped with guns. Both of them were carrying balance weights (sacks containing small lead balls) in the gun rooms. Four drop tanks for external fuel were found, but they had not been used for a long time. No spare parts were found for these aircraft. Interrogation of people at the airfield and in the town disclosed that the Vampires were flown into KCLWZI from ANGOLA in mid October by Mr. ALEXANDER and another mercenary pilot, both of Polish origin. None of the aircraft were in good condition; in the one flown

by Alexander for example, the speed indicator was unserviceable when he landed at KOLWEZI! Only one of the Vampires had been flown once since their arrival in KATANGA. The cannons for the Vampires apparently had been ordered and were to arrive through ANGOLA at the end of December.

b) Harvards

All six Harvards found were painted in camouflage, green and brown. This had been done as our photo reconnaissance had already revealed, after their arrival to KOLWEZI-KENGERE. On three of them it was possible to scrape away the camouflage painting and identify the BELGIAN AIR FORCE markings (colour photos taken). Several identification plates were found on various parts (such as engines, generators etc.) of the Harvards. They contained the usual information and are considered of minor importance. The two identification plates in the front cockpit of the serviceable Harvard at Kamtanga had the following inscriptions:

North American Aviation Corporation of Dallas Texas Model : AT - 6C Contract No. AC-19192 SERIAL NO : 88 - 13598 DATE COMPLETE : 5 - 16 - 43
--

US ARMY AIR CORPS TYPE AT-6 SERIAL NO: EX-779 ORDER NO : AC - 19192 DATE COMPLETE : 5 - 19 - 43
--

None of the Harvards were armed with machine guns. A few spare parts, mostly spark plugs were found in a shed at the rear of FAK HQ in KOLWEZI. Interrogation confirmed that the supply of spare parts was very poor. It was also learned that the Harvards had been purchased in Belgium at a cost of 150,000 Belgian francs each. It was said they were delivered in crates to LUANDA in ANGOLA where they had been assembled to be later flown into KATANGA.

c) Other aircraft

The Dove aircraft destroyed at KOLWEZI-KENGERE had the registration mark G-AMHN. The unserviceable Piper Comanche carried the markings KA-111. It was learned that this aircraft was one of three Comanches purchased by TSHOMBE in SOUTH AFRICA Jan 62. They were sold by PLACO and the transaction was done through Mr. ATTALA at NDOLLO in NORTH RHODESIA.

5. Other findings

More than 300 bombs of three different types were found stock-piled along road tracks in the bush at KOLWEZI-KENGERE airfield. It was stated that these bombs were manufactured at UMHK factories in JADOTVILLE which is the only UMHK plant with a foundry for manufacture of cast-iron items. Near the bomb-piles were also the explosive charges; in some cases the charges had already been placed in the bombs. However, no detonators were found at the airfield. They were found later in the shed nearby FAK HQs. One single big bomb of special design was found. It was made of an iron-cast gas container and designed to be carried by a Vampire. UMHK at KOLWEZI was reported to have undertaken the construction of bombracks and necessary modification of the aircraft to permit the dropping of these bombs.

At FAK HQ in KOLWEZI all important equipment and papers of course had been taken away hence a thorough search among the left-overs did not reveal very much of interest. The most important item picked up is perhaps a local-purchase requisition book. The book covers the period 15 Oct 62 to 13 Nov 62, and some 50 requisitions made during that period, including 22 made on the 15th October, indicate a considerable activity to improve and reinforce the air capability. Among the items and works requested are some addressed to UMHK for construction of tripodes for machine-guns and "special boxes". Other firms were requested to modify electrical installations, to install "special equipment", deliver cables and lamps for runway lighting. Many litres of paint were ordered (possibly intended for camouflage painting of the Harvards). Items and services were to be delivered to "Aviation Militaire" or "Avikat à KOLWEZI" and the orders were signed by "Colonel" BROWN (the mercenary commander of FAK, whose real name is ZUMBACH), Major YAV G., Comdt. Sect. or Major KAZADI J.I. Comdt de Brigade.

A map and list with detailed information on airfields in ANGOLA was also found. Special information is given on two routes to be used for flights into KATANGA. The major one following the railway line LOBITO-DILOLO and an alternate route from LUANDA over VILA HENRIQUE DE CARVALHO to DILOLO. On the map, which has been produced in ANGOLA, showing the main aerial routes in that country, the route from VILA LUSO to DILOLO has been marked in ink. (See also Appendix II).

Other items of interest are a form for Flying Record and Experience, a Captain's Voyage Report and a Form for Authorisation of Flights in possession of the Military Information Branch. Again in the Shed at the rear of FAK HQs were the remains of crates some of which were marked "KOLWEZI via LOBITO" and others marked "KOLWEZI via LUANDA".

6. Additional information

During its stay in KOLWEZI the team lived at the Bonne Auberge Hotel, where most of the 'air' mercenaries had been staying and where they gathered for meals and drinks. This hotel has also been the place where many of the UMHK bachelor personnel used to have

their meals and drinks and much time was spent by the team together with these persons, who spoke openly about the past and expressed the opinion that, although they had sympathised with TSHOMBE's secession and the work done by the mercenaries, they had nothing to hide and they did not feel they had done anything for which they could be blamed. Notwithstanding the likely assumption that some did not speak the truth and that they have good reason to put smoke-screens around some of their knowledge of the past, most of the information gathered from them is considered reliable. They had been closely watching occurrences in FAK and much of what they said substantiated in detail information already confirmed through other sources.

The most important news was that the MUSTANG aircraft were in fact purchased by TSHOMBE and were expected to arrive in KATANGA in January 1963. They had been bought from ISRAEL and shipped to ANGOLA via PORTUGAL. Exactly how the deal was made is not quite clear but the Portuguese authorities are said to have assisted TSHOMBE by giving an official declaration to ISRAEL to the effect that the aircraft were intended for the Portuguese Airforce in ANGOLA. This deal, concerning the MUSTANG aircraft, was originated in SWITZERLAND where TSHOMBE met an ex-RAF Squadron Commander of Polish origin whose name is ZUMBACH (Col Brown). This Mr. ZUMBACH succeeded in convincing TSHOMBE that MUSTANG aircraft were the best type of aircraft to be used in KATANGA, according to what he, ZUMBACH, had read and heard of the operations in KATANGA. On the same occasion Mr. ZUMBACH offered to provide sufficient air and ground crew for the MUSTANGS. He actually brought these people into KATANGA in September/October 1962. The total number of personnel brought into KATANGA was approximately 15 pilots and mechanics, most of whom were Polish stateless people, some with previous RAF service. At the same time the HARVARDs and VAMPIREs were brought into KATANGA by Mr. ZUMBACH and his friends. Mr. ZUMBACH himself, at the same time, took over the command of the Katangese Airforce which had obviously been one of his conditions when making the deal with TSHOMBE. As Commander of the Katangese Airforce he appointed himself to the rank of colonel.

Another interesting factor concerns the blunt story about the FOUGA-MAGISTER aircraft purchased by TSHOMBE. As might be recalled the original deal was for nine FOUGAs of which only three were delivered. The remaining six have, according to the FAK people, been resold and delivered to LAOS. They also claimed that the third of the three FOUGAs was not destroyed by UN attacks nor was it crashed by FAK people. The true story about this last Katangese FOUGA is that it took off from KOLWEZI-KENGERE some few minutes prior to the first UN air attack in December 1961, climbed to high altitude where it was circling and waiting for the radio report from the ground to execute interception of the CANBERRA aircraft, if and when the SAAB Flighters returned to KAMINA leaving the CANBERRAs behind. However, the CANBERRAs and the SAABs left together and the FOUGA eventually landed at a base outside KATANGA where it remained the property of TSHOMBE pending an opportunity to again indulge in Katangese operations.

It was also learned that a LODESTAR aircraft, purchased in MOZAMBIQUE, flew in KATANGA during December 1962. This aircraft was

never discovered by UN recce.

Investigation also revealed that a HERON, TN-AAA, reported in Air Intelligence Summary, Mil Info 800, 17 August 62, came from CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE, where it had been the VIP aircraft for President YOUNG. However, there are still doubts whether the aircraft was sold to TSHOMBE or lent or leased to him. The HERON did not return to KATANGA from SCOUTS AFRICA, where it was flown in August to be overhauled by FIELD AIRCRAFT SERVICE in JOHANNESBURG.

CONCLUSION

7. Although there is definite proof that only one VAMPIRE was Portuguese property and three HARVARDs were Belgian property it is felt that both VAMPIREs were purchased from ANGOLA or PORTUGAL and that all ten HARVARDs were obtained from BELGIUM. If this is true it puts BELGIUM in the peculiar position that she had provided combat aircraft to the Central Government of the CONGO and also at least permitted sales to its antagonist KATANGA.

The remaining Katangese air arm totalling some 15 aircraft including one FOUGA and four HARVARDs, are all believed to be in ANGOLA. This has also been confirmed by the Angolan authorities, who, although not mentioning types of aircraft reported in a radio broadcast on 9 Feb 63 that 14 aircraft from KATANGA were impounded at Angolan airfields. Together with the 14 MUSTANGs, this fleet of Katangese aircraft not only represents a considerable financial investment but also a potential threat to peace in AFRICA. According to some Belgians in KOLWEZI these aircraft will again be used "in the next fight for KATANGA's secession".

Referring to Summary of air activity (Appendix 1) it was confirmed that no personnel was killed or injured as a result of the air attacks on KOLWEZI, KAMITANDA and NGULU airfields.

There seems to be no doubt that the aerial build-up in KATANGA was still in progress when the December 1962 hostilities began, and that at least some of the leaders in KATANGA believed in their capability to seriously challenge the UN in KATANGA. This view was expressed to the team in the following manner: "If you had only given us four more weeks so that we could have got the MUSTANGs ready, you would have experienced the same disastrous surprise, one early morning at your KAMINA Base as we experienced at KENGERE on 29 Dec."

However, in the appreciation of the Katangese air capability issued by this Branch on 28 Sept 62, para 22 reads as follows: "Although FAK has the aircraft, yet it is felt that, because its pilots are from different nationalities, therefore the Force will suffer from an inherent organic disadvantage of lacking the cohesion of a well-knit unit". This feeling at that time was indeed more accurate than it was realised. A rivalry existed between the pilots as the Belgian group distrusted the English-speaking group, accusing

them of being in KATANGA only for their own profit. The English-speaking group, admitting they had volunteered because of the good pay, claimed that they had more experience and that they and not the Belgians should rule the Airforce. The situation did not improve with the arrival of Mr. ZUMBACH's Polish group. In addition those people who were dealing with TSHOMBE for the purchase of his aircraft and equipment unhesitatingly took the opportunity of making extra profits; they ruthlessly exploited their knowledge of his desperate wish to build an airforce in spite of his poor position in negotiations due to the fact that all his dealings had to be done in secrecy. (See also Appendix II)

ONUC facilities to collect accurate information left much to be desired, and due to lack of complete information there was no alternative but to consider FAK as a dangerous enemy in the air. The arrival of the two SAAB photo recce aircraft in Nov 62 provided a considerable improvement in the means of collecting reliable information which in its turn soon resulted in a revised estimation of the Katangese air capability. The Katangese way of deploying their airforce against ANC in Northern KATANGA during the 1962 fall had left some doubts concerning FAK's capability and endurance. Photos taken by the SAAB aircraft re-inforced these doubts because many of the aircraft appeared to be unserviceable, and stock-piling of ammunition and POL could only be found at a few airfields. Furthermore the photos also revealed that reports received concerning construction of underground shelters at some airfields were not correct and that the underground shelters at KOLWEZI-KENGERE airfield were very vulnerable. Information received about anti-aircraft batteries at some of the Katangese airfields could also, due to the new photo facilities, be denied.

All findings and information on FAK obtained by the team show that the Katangese air build up was done with knowledge and assistance of the Governments of ANGOLA, SOUTH AFRICA and RHODESIA. The need for an efficient air intelligence service appears to have been confirmed even for a "Peaceful" operation such as that of the UN in the CONGO.

APPENDIX I
ANNEX 'C'
HQ ONUC
MIL INFO 741
22 Feb 63

SUMMARY OF AIR ACTIVITY 28 DEC 62 - 4 JAN 63

(Report submitted 9 Jan 63 by Chief Fighter Ops Officer.
Major L. H. CARLSON)

1. From 0900Z on 28 Dec highest readiness was maintained by ONUC fighter aircraft armed with cannons and rockets. In the event of action being necessary the task for our fighters was to prevent any Katangese air activity against ONUC ground forces and transport aircraft. The detailed plan was to destroy Katangese aircraft found in the air or on the KOLWEZI-KENGERE airfield and other airfields in SOUTHERN KATANGA which were likely to be used for Katangese air activity in the ELIZABETHVILLE area. However, to avoid unnecessary damage and casualties, Katangese passenger aircraft flying in the air or taxiing on the ground and the KOLWEZI Town airfield, located in a populated area, were not to be attacked. The two airfields at KIPUSHI adjacent to the Rhodesian border were also excluded from attacks due to their location. No action was necessary on 28 Dec and the only mission carried out was a photo recce in the ELIZABETHVILLE area.
2. The developments on the ground during 28 Dec justified the implementation of the planned air activity and in the early morning of 29 Dec at 0430Z KOLWEZI-KENGERE airfield was attacked by a formation of 6 J29s. The weather was very bad with a ceiling varying from 200 ft down to 60 ft. Two HARVARDS and one DOVE were found and attacked on the apron. During some 30 minutes the airfield was attacked 9 times and also petrol dumps, hangars, control tower and administrative building were attacked. Due to the low ceiling, however, only the Cannons could be employed. On completion of this mission one HARVARD, two Petrol dumps were on fire and the remaining HARVARD as well as the DOVE, hangars and other buildings were wholly or partly destroyed. Later it was learned that one VAMPIRE and one PIPER COMANCHE had been destroyed in the hangars. Three of our aircraft were hit by ground fire during this first mission. One of the aircraft had two bullets through the canopy but no pilots were injured. Two of the aircraft had to be grounded for the remainder of the day. Within ten minutes of completion of the first attack a post-strike photo recce was carried out by one S 29.
3. During the approach for the attack on KOLWEZI the four leading J29s suddenly met a HARVARD in the air just taking-off from runway. The rear pair of aircraft was alerted, managed to fire on the HARVARD and hit it. Due to low clouds and the heavy load of armament our aircraft could not turn to complete this attack on the HARVARD.
4. During the remainder of the day our aircraft repeatedly attacked KOLWEZI-KENGERE airfield, patrolled the air and checked the other

airfields in SOUTH KATANGA. At NGULE airfield one DRAGON RAPIDE aircraft was destroyed in the hangar. In all 17 fighter aircraft sorties and three recce sorties were carried out. The total damage caused during 29 Dec was 6 aircraft destroyed on the ground and possibly one in the air. 5 petrol dumps were set on fire at the KOLWEZI-KENGERE airfield where also 2 hangars and the administrative building had been destroyed. Bad weather hampered air activity all during the day.

5. Post-strike photos from 29 Dec were examined during the night. An additional HARVARD camouflaged beside the runway was revealed at KOLWEZI-KENGERE together with remaining targets of vital importance not destroyed the previous day. From first light on 30 Dec, patrolling of the air and checking of the airfields continued. That of KOLWEZI-KENGERE was again attacked and it was obvious that the total damage caused to the installations at this airfield would make it impossible for the Katangese Air Force to use it as their main air base any longer. This runway as well as other airfields was still usable necessitating verification by our fighters. 13 fighter sorties and 3 recce sorties were carried out on 30 Dec. Two HARVARDS were destroyed on the ground - one was the camouflaged aircraft at KOLWEZI-KENGERE and the other one was found at KAMATANDA airfield close to JADOTVILLE. Katangese ground fire from the KOLWEZI-KENGERE airfield destroyed a camera in one of the photo recce aircraft. The **two fighters** unserviceable from the previous day were still grounded.

6. Our pressure on the Katangese Air Force eased on 31 Dec. Radio broadcasts and leaflets were distributed over KATANGA requesting Katangese Air Base Commanders and pilots to hand over all civilian and military aircraft to the UN authorities on 1 Jan 63. From 1100Z on 31 Dec 62 our fighters were instructed NOT to attack any type of Katangese aircraft unless positively observed to commit a hostile act of flying directly over UN air bases. Nine sorties were carried out and fourteen Katangese airfields were checked but no serviceable aircraft were discovered. On request from ONUC ground forces, roads, railways and bridges were recce'd. The last two remaining J 29s newly assembled were flown from N'DJILI to KAMINA bringing the total J 29 fighters to eight. No ground firing was encountered during this day.

7. Between 1 and 4 Jan 63 one pair J 29s was based at the ELISABETHVILLE airport to provide air cover for UN transport aircraft and ground forces in the EVILLE and KIPUSHI areas. No Katangese aircraft was handed over as was requested. Patrolling of the air and checking of airfields continued together with photo missions to meet the increased number of requests from ONUC ground forces. No attacks had been carried out since 29-30 Dec when a total of 86 rockets and 5055 cannon projectiles were fired. From 28 Dec to 4 Jan inclusive a total number of 76 sorties were carried out and more than 100 hours were flown.

3.

8. A Katangese Air Force as such is no longer in existence. Out of the 10 Combat aircraft (2 VAMPIRES and 8 HARVARDS) present in KATANGA when the UN emergency operation began, only one or possibly two HARVARDS are not accounted for. It was confirmed that two VAMPIRES and four HARVARDS were destroyed by UN fighters during 29-30 Dec. One HARVARD was attacked in the air on 29 Dec. but its destruction is uncertain. Two additional HARVARDS were found destroyed by fire at JADOTVILLE airfield. However, this was NOT caused by UN fighter action. All vital air installations at KOLWEZI-KENGERE airfield were demolished by our fighters during 29-30 Dec.

9. The remaining Katangese aircraft can now trustfully be referred to as AVIKAT, (THE CIVILIAN KATANGESE AIRLINE) as there are only transport and general purpose aircraft left. Katangese pilots appear to have reacted in the same way as their ground counterparts and extensive UN recce and patrolling throughout the province failed to find any Katangese aircraft, with the exception of a TRIPACER observed at KOLWEZI Town airfield.

10. It is unlikely that any further offensive activity can be expected by Katangese aircraft in the near future. Should they, however, try to undertake any such action, the only course would be hit and run raids by individual aircraft from airfields outside KATANGA.

MISSING KATANGA MILLIONS FLOWN TO ANGOLA IN 60 BOXES

(From the "Dagens Nyheter" correspondent in LONDON)

LONDON
9 Feb 63

Prior to the break-down in KATANGA, a Belgian pilot, under orders from President TSHOMBE, flew 300 million Katangese francs packed in 60 boxes out of KATANGA to ANGOLA. At the same time 5 to 15 million American dollars were carried in lorries across the border to NORTHERN RHODESIA whence they were flown to banks in GENEVA and BRUSSELS.

This explanation of the empty vaults found by the UN in the National Bank of KATANGA in ELIZABETHVILLE was given by an ex-RAF pilot officer who had just arrived in LONDON after serving as a volunteer in the Katangese Air Force. This pilot who succeeded in flying from KATANGA to LOUANDA said he had failed to bring any order to the Katangese Air Force during his six months of service.

The English pilot was recruited to KATANGA in April 1962 by an Englishman called Johnny Brown, who, together with another Englishman named Remy Martin (both names are false) was leader of the Katangese Air Force. The whole time the pilot was in KATANGA, he found nothing but "bribes, inefficiency, and panic" among TSHOMBE's officers and civil servants.

He asserts, among other things, that the purchase of 14 single-seat fighter aircraft, which might have been able to stop the UN Air Force, fell through because a cheque drawn on a European bank was NOT honoured by the bank.

The English pilot arrived in KOLWEZI at the end of May 1962. There he found a total lack of discipline, very few spare parts, NO bomb racks on the aircraft, NO radio equipment, and NO organisation. When the UN Air Force attacked KOLWEZI for the first time, TSHOMBE's whole air force was destroyed by Swedish SAAB jet fighters and light bombers of the Canberra type. After this, TSHOMBE's air force personnel retired to DILLOLO.

"Remy Martin" and his pilots gradually reached VILLA LOUSA in ANGOLA. There they met the Belgian pilot and the banker who had flown the Katangese currency into ANGOLA. "The money was packed in 60 boxes, 5 million francs in each box, and was flown out of KATANGA in President TSHOMBE's private Dakota plane by a Belgian pilot, Jan van RISSENGEN, former commanding officer of a paratroop training school. The money was delivered to Portuguese security forces in ANGOLA."

Other pilots were aware of the fact that between 5 and 15 million American dollars had been brought out of the CONGO and subsequently flown to Belgian and Swiss banks. The Katangese Government did NOT fulfil its promises regarding payments and compensations to its volunteer pilots, all of whom have now left the CONGO and are trying to console themselves with huge piles of worthless Katangese francs, their sole compensation for 5 months' duty in President TSHOMBE's Air Force.

Mil Info Comments

Johnny Brown's real name is John ZUMBACH, former Wing Commander, DSO, RAF. He is of Polish origin, now stateless, who has been living mostly in SWITZERLAND since the war.

The alias of Remy Martin who, down in KATANGA called himself 'Colonel' as did Johnny Brown is not confirmed. It is believed that he was either Charles Kearey, an Australian national, also ex-RAF or John Puren, a South African ex-RAF pilot.

Papers have been found at FAK HQs in KOLWEZI signed by "J. Brown, Colonel" and by "R. Martin, Colonel".

The 14 aircraft purchased are most probably the MUSTANGS reported in our Air Intelligence Bulletin 652 dated 28 Sep 62. One source reports the price for the aircraft as \$3 million and that TSHOMBE paid the first million on purchase and the second million on shipment. This cheque bounced but the aircraft are believed to have arrived in ANGOLA. The third million was to have been paid on delivery. Another source also reports that the MUSTANGS arrived at LUANDA by ship. Their arrival in KATANGA was said to have been delayed because "Colonel Brown" and a friend of his tried to sell the aircraft a second time!

It is confirmed by other sources that the Belgian pilot van RISSECHEM actually flew the Katangese DC-3 between ANGOLA and KOLWEZI. His last take-off from KOLWEZI-TOWN airfield was at 0530 hours, local time, the same day UN troops arrived into KOLWEZI.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE CONGO
IN THE BEGINNING OF 1963

At the beginning of January 1963 both Houses of Parliament were recessed by Presidential decree until 5 Mar. This was done despite the fact that much urgent work, such as the new Federal Constitution and the 1963 budget, remained to be done. Parliament had shown that it was in no mood to do any constructive work, but rather concentrated on obstructing the Government. Amongst the Opposition's reasons for these obstructionist tactics were dissatisfaction because the secession of KATANGA had not yet been ended, the high cost of living, the serious economic plight of the country, and the high level of unemployment. Much of the criticism was in fact directed against certain ministers who were accused of inefficiency, dishonesty or dictatorial actions. Mr. ADOULA was urged to reshuffle his Cabinet. He did not do so, though there is every reason to believe that he also was dissatisfied with his team. Some of the most criticised ministers were, in fact, the strongest, and he may have felt that they would have done more harm in opposition than in the Government. The Opposition then decided to force Mr. ADOULA's hand by introducing a vote of censure against individual ministers. As a result of such votes the Vice-Premier, Mr. SENDWE, and the Minister for Justice, Mr. WERECHERE were deposed. A vote of censure against the Premier himself resulted in a simple majority in favour of the motion, but as such a motion requires a 2/3rds majority, Mr. ADOULA was not deposed. Still, it was obvious that he could not long continue against such opposition, without something concrete to show his opponents. In fact, Mr. ADOULA has made no secret of the fact that he is anxious to resign as Prime Minister, and let it be known that if the secession of KATANGA was not speedily ended he would do so. After this he would be in a better position to deal with the Opposition. Even when KATANGA's secession was ended, a certain breathing-space would be needed so that he could devote his whole time to the actual integration of the breakaway Province. In addition, he needed a chance to take the necessary steps, with outside help, to re-establish the economy of the country. President KASAVUBU obligingly decreed the recess of Parliament to facilitate Mr. ADOULA, by availing of a clause in the Loi Fondamentale (never intended for such a situation).

Mr. ADOULA was elected Premier at the Lovanium Meeting in August 1961. His election was, in fact, in the nature of a compromise. He was regarded as an honest and liberal man and generally popular. He is still regarded as an honest man personally, but his Government, apart from the criticism in Parliament, has also been attacked by the Trade Unions and the public in general. In May 1962 he reduced and reshuffled his Cabinet (the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation) because he found that the Cabinet was too unwieldy and that many of the ministers were in fact undermining his authority rather

than co-operating with him. Mr. ADOULA's biggest contribution to the CONGO has been a negative one. He has firmly suppressed MNC/LUMUMBA elements who, though not, in fact, communist, have flirted with communism and, to say the least, are politically unstable and immature. Mr. ADOULA realises the danger of anarchy resulting from political instability and the fertile ground that a chaotic Government would present to communism. His methods to suppress these elements, (GIZENGA, GBENYE, SALUMU) were definitely undemocratic, but if democratic methods were adhered to in the CONGO there would, in fact, be no Government. He has been supported in his actions in this regard by what is called the BINZA Group - MOBUTU, NENDAKA (Surete) BOMBOKO, NDELA (Bank) and KANDOLO (Under-Secretary, Ministry of Interior). Otherwise, he has not made much progress.

Now that the secession of KATANGA is, for the moment, ended, Mr. ADOULA still needs time to complete the absorption of the Province within the CONGO. On the national level, he needs time to arrange economic agreements with the UN and individual countries. In the beginning of February an economic and military mission from the US was in the CONGO for discussions as to the CONGO's future needs. It should be noted that ADOULA has already been criticised in Parliament for drifting away from the non-alignment policy of Lovanium, in accepting American aid while refusing it from RUSSIA. Since U THANT's recent statement that it is now time for the CONGO to negotiate bilateral agreements, RUSSIA has offered aid.

In view of the amount of work to be done it is quite possible that the President will order a further postponement of the opening of Parliament in order to give Mr. ADOULA more time. However, whenever Parliament meets it is quite possible that the Premier will be faced with the same opposition as he was before.

According to the Loi Fondamentale elections must be held early next year. Before this can be done, it is essential to introduce the new Constitution. This is a task which is bound to take considerable time. There has been much criticism of the proposed Constitution by provincial authorities, but it is reported that when these provincial authorities began a detailed scrutiny of the Constitution at the COQUILHATVILLE Conference they realised that it in fact gave them most of what they had asked for. So, it is possible that the Constitution will be accepted without too much controversy. However, opinions expressed one day are very often different from those expressed the following day, and it is therefore possible that agreement on the Constitution will not be forthcoming in Parliament. Since this Constitution is such an urgent matter it is possible that Parliament may be recalled for the sole purpose of enacting the Constitution without allowing other matters to be discussed until this is done. If it is impossible to achieve agreement, the most likely solution would be that the Constitution would be imposed, whatever the objection. It is felt that the BINZA Group would support this action if it proved necessary. Considerable concern has been expressed in the Western world in case Mr. ADOULA's

Government might be overthrown, as he is regarded as being the best hope for stability in an unstable situation. This applied particularly to the US, which regarded his possible defeat as the beginning of anarchy and an ideal situation for a communist-inspired take-over or, at least, a Government with communist leanings. The US declared its full support for the UN in its efforts to end the secession of KATANGA, and even hinted at the use of US troops, if necessary, to ensure this, rather than allow the country to fall prey to communism, due to the prolonged unstable political and economic situation. This all-out US support played no small part in the sudden collapse of KATANGA's secession, as this time, no country, not even BRITAIN, was prepared to go to the extent which she previously had done, to prevent the UN use of force. This lack of support for KATANGA's stand, even from TSHOMBE's strongest supporters heretofore, convinced him and the mercenaries, who had been the driving force of the Gendarmerie, that the game, at least for the moment, was at an end.

It may safely be presumed that the US will take a continuing interest in the future of the CONGO and would hardly be prepared to stand by while the country returned to chaos by the possible too-early withdrawal of the UN Force, particularly as the US has to a large extent financed operations to date.

In regard to a successor to Mr. ADOULA, it is difficult to find one. The Opposition is made up of many parties and it is unlikely to agree on an alternative politician for the post. The individual parties are disorganised and divided. In fact, most CONGO politicians are working for their own ends rather than those of a party. This applies particularly to the MNC/L party. GIZENGA has lost much of his support except in the STANLEYVILLE Area. GBENYA is not regarded with much favour because he lacks moral courage. KELHEKO and BOCHELY DAVIDSON, who are suspected of communist leanings, have not much support either. KASONGO has been trying to reunite the varying elements without much success to date. A moderate element of the MNC/LUMUMBA Party, which has become more active in the STANLEYVILLE Area recently, consists of BAJOKO and LENGEMA. Agreement in principle has been reached between this group and Mr. KAMITATU for the formation of a College of Commissioners to administer the Province of HAUT-CONGO until such time as the Province is firmly established. KAMITATO forms another wing of this party (PSA/MNC). He is very ambitious, but is an opportunist and, as such, not respected. Individual ambitions are so strong in the MNC/L Party in general that they offer no cohesive opposition to the Government.

The PUNA Party is also divided. The most outstanding man in this party is BOLIKANGO, but he is generally unpopular because of pro-Belgian sympathy before and since Independence.

The ABAKO Party is strong only in the LEOPOLDVILLE Area.

All in all, it is extremely difficult to unite enough politicians in this country, where tribal loyalties and local factors are so important, to form a cohesive Government of one party. Thus Mr. ADOULA is likely to continue for the present as Prime Minister, though probably with a new Cabinet. It is believed that the BINZA Group will step in at any time, if necessary, to prevent chaos.

As far as KATANGA is concerned, it is by no means certain that TSHOMBE will continue as President even though he has been granted a political amnesty. If it is proved that he and his ministers have embezzled Provincial funds they could be charged with criminal offences. Public opinion in the CONGO might demand this. The question of the appointment of SOUTH KATANGA personnel to the Central Government remains to be completed. Though in his public statements Mr. TSHOMBE has generally declared his full support for the Central Government, in practice a number of incidents give cause for concern. These are:

- a) some units, at least, were instructed not to surrender their heavy weapons to the UN;
- b) a comparatively small number of weapons of any kind has been surrendered;
- c) co-operation from the KATANGA Government with the UN and Central Government officials checking the Bank of KATANGA's accounts was not forthcoming until the UN used force to ensure this co-operation. Even then, full disclosures were not made;
- d) TSHOMBE recently visited NORTH RHODESIA and ANGOLA and is currently in FRANCE and SWITZERLAND without a Congolese passport. This is, in fact, an act of defiance against the Central Government;
- e) at no stage did he disclose the presence in ANGOLA of KATANGA-owned aircraft, which has now been revealed by the Portuguese Press Agency;
- f) the Gendarmerie before being disbanded at KOLWEZI were paid three months' salary in advance.

There is thus a danger that TSHOMBE is only biding his time until the UN decreases its forces sufficiently to make another bid for secession. On the other hand, Mr. ILEO, Resident Minister in KATANGA, has stated that the various ministers are co-operating well with him to achieve integration, and Mr. TSHOMBE has suggested that the senior gendarmerie officers now integrated in the ANC be used to encourage the rank and file of the gendarmerie to enlist in the ANC.

In regard to Communist activities, there is proof that seminars have been run for trade union members and also for youth movement members (particularly the LUMUMBA jeunesse). The instruction included the staging of riots etc. Approaches have been made to ANC lieutenants in the STANLEYVILLE Area, and unconfirmed reports allege similar activities in LEO. As far as the politicians are concerned, attention is being concentrated on the STANLEYVILLE Group. There is reported to be a communist group amongst the students of Lovanium, where they publish a leftish paper called "Echo".

SECRET

MIK INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

15 Feb 63

Attached is Summary of major events Report No. 88
Copy No.

G. Samuelson

(G. Samuelson)

Lt.-Col.

Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

0700Z hrs 7 Feb 63 - 0700Z hrs 14 Feb 63

14 Feb 63

REPORT NO 86

GENERAL

1. Prime Minister ADOULA has accepted an invitation from the Belgian Government to pay an official visit to BRUSSELS. Latest reports say that Mr ADOULA will probably leave LEOPOLDVILLE about 25 Feb.
2. On 12 Feb UN HQ NEW YORK announced that about 2,400 Indian troops would leave the CONGO for INDIA on 14 March. Another 800 will follow on 12 April, and all Indian troops should be out of the CONGO by the end of April. The Indian Contingent, which is being withdrawn from the CONGO at the request of the Indian Prime Minister, comprises more than one fourth of the UN CONGO Force.
3. Mr Harland CLEVELAND, American Assistant Secretary of State, who headed an important economic commission to the CONGO, left LEOPOLDVILLE to return to WASHINGTON on 11 Feb. The American commission was in the CONGO for 10 days. Before leaving the CONGO, Mr CLEVELAND told a news conference that the two main steps to be taken towards the CONGO's rehabilitation are the retraining of her army and the checking of her "catastrophic inflation." "The two steps must go forward together," Mr CLEVELAND said, "You can't do business without ensuring internal security, and you can't have growth without sound money." While the US is prepared to invest heavily in the CONGO's revival, Mr CLEVELAND stressed the point that aid should be given by a variety of countries under an over-all UN "umbrella." So far, the US has contributed more than \$2000,000,000 to the CONGO, most of which has been channeled through the UN. As envisaged by Mr CLEVELAND in consultation with members of the Central Congolese Government, the bulk of future aid would be shared by the US, BELGIUM, WEST GERMANY, and the European Common Market. "The UN should NOT have to continue the role of a banker through which all the money passes," Mr CLEVELAND said. "Its new role should be that of programmer. The main reason for keeping the UN in the picture is to keep the cold war out."
4. In commenting on Secretary CLEVELAND's visit, the "NEW YORK Times" reports that the US may be ready to join with BELGIUM and "several other countries" in training and equipping the Congolese Army. "The US would provide equipment but probably NOT instructors." CANADA is reported to be among the "other countries" that might be involved in giving military aid. "It is understood," the "NEW YORK Times" continues, "that both Premier ADOULA and Gen MOBUTU have endorsed Mr CLEVELAND's recommendations....Mr ADOULA was said to be particularly pleased that the CLEVELAND plan did NOT call for a disproportionate amount of aid from any one country, particularly the US. Such reliance on one Western country would leave his government open to charges of being a 'stooge'."

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to the Conference. The pre-session lasted for three days and was attended by representatives of 13 African countries. The purpose of the pre-session was to look at the Commission's programme for the coming year in its totality and, where possible, to make adjustments to the programme in order to speed up the work of the conference.

14. Mr TAMBA, the President of OTRACO, and Mr IYEKI, its Director-General, are presently on trial at the LEOPOLDVILLE Tribunal, having been charged with embezzlement. They were originally accused of making off with 48 million CFrS and of selling 62 of the company's boats; however, charges were subsequently changed to only 531,000 CFrS embezzled. The two OTRACO officials are being held at MAKALA Prison, and their lawyers maintain that their clients' detention has been too prolonged and, moreover, is illegal.

EQUATEUR

15. It has been reported that one of the bandits who escaped from prison in LEOPOLDVILLE on the night of 26/27 Jan has been apprehended in COQUILHATVILLE and that the captured man is one of those who had been condemned to death. The arrested bandit was quoted in these reports as saying that ANGWALIMA, the ringleader, left LEOPOLDVILLE in a stolen ONUC car going towards LULUABOURG. From LULUABOURG he planned to try to get to the Province of CUVETTE CENTRALE.

ORIENTALE

16. Col MULAMBA, Commander of the 3rd ANC Groupment in STANLEYVILLE, has instituted a curfew beginning at midnight in STANLEYVILLE. This has been done in an effort to cut down robberies.

KIVU

17. By the afternoon of 8 Feb the entire 2 R Malay Battalion had arrived back in BUKAVU from LUMAMISHA (NORTH KATANGA) where it participated in "Exercise Friendship."

18. On 11 Feb threatening propaganda leaflets were found scattered all over GOMA. Locals hold that members of the BANDADE tribe were responsible, and one BANDADE has indeed been arrested in connection with the affair. Last week it was reported that BANDADES in the KIROTSHE area near GOMA were dissatisfied because the local government is still being administered from BUKAVU.

19. On the morning of 12 Feb a mixed ONUC/ANC patrol went to KABARE with two local BUKAVU authorities to investigate a report that the Mwami KABARE was keeping a private prison in which he detained personal enemies and those regarded as political undesirables. The patrol returned to BUKAVU late the same night and reported that the so-called prison consisted of a few abandoned houses where 17 prisoners had been held, 16 of whom escaped and one died. The matter has been put into the hands of the Procureur d'Etat who will open an inquiry.

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S E C R E T

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20. Albert KABARE, the son of the Mwami, and ten of his followers armed with spears manaced the director of Radio BUKAVU after the radio transmitted an order from the First Bourgmestre prohibiting a rally Mr KABARE had planned. The rally was to be a demonstration in favour of Mr WEREGERERE, former Central Government Minister of Justice, on the occasion of his arrival in BUKAVU. WEREGERERE was removed from office NOT too long ago after considerable evidence of shady dealing was brought to light against him. Both WEREGERERE and KABARE are opposed to the return of the MIRUHO government to BUKAVU.

KATANGA

21. President TSHOMBE arrived in PARIS from SALISBURY (SOUTHERN RHODESIA) on 9 Feb and is now in GENEVA. Mr TSHOMBE continues to maintain that the purpose of his trip is to visit various doctors in regard to a number of ailments; however, the "LONDON Times" of 9 Feb suggests that TSHOMBE's real reason for leaving KATANGA at this time is fear for his personal safety. "It is authoritatively understood that information reached Mr TSHOMBE of a plot to take his life." The "Times" reports that he had 14 suitcases with him when he left, which would indicate he expected to be away a long time.

22. While in PARIS Mr TSHOMBE was interviewed by the Belgian Socialist newspaper "Le Peuple," in which he is reported as saying that the time for reconciliation with the Central Government had come and that his government would NOT permit certain irresponsible elements to continue their subversive campaign. He said that he was optimistic about the situation in KATANGA provided the U THANT Plan is applied. He also protested the division of KATANGA into two provinces, calling the partition economically unsound and saying he was categorically opposed to this solution. He stated it would still be possible to reunite NORTH and SOUTH KATANGA.

23. Mr ILEO, the Central Government's Minister of State in SOUTH KATANGA, who came to LEOPOLDVILLE last week to confer with Premier ADOULA has returned to ELISABETHVILLE. Before returning Mr ILEO said that the Central Government is now studying ways of integrating the former Katangese Gendarmerie into the ANC or into civilian life. Most of the Gendarmerie are at present still in hiding in the bush or have returned to their villages. Mr ILEO also said that Katangese Government Ministers have accepted the limits which the Central Government has put on their authority.

24. Mr ILEO has had more talks this week with Katangese provincial ministers concerning Central Government assumption of certain services formerly under their jurisdiction. The KATANGA Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been dissolved, and Mr KIMBA, its Minister, has been appointed Provincial Minister of Education. KATANGA's foreign representatives in PARIS and BRUSSELS have also been given ministerial posts in the provincial government. In announcing these appointments, the

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Congolese Press Agency queries how they came to be made without a convocation of the Provincial Assembly. It is believed that KATANGA's Defence Ministry will also be abolished and Mr YAV, its Minister, given another ministerial position.

25. The Katangese Customs Service was handed over to Central authority this week. Henceforth all customs duties collected in KATANGA will go to the Central Government. Mr KIBWE, KATANGA's Finance Minister, reportedly protested this Central Government take-over on the grounds that, according to the U THANT Plan, customs should during the "transition period" remain under provincial authority. Mr ILEO denied this allegation.

26. Mr ILEO issued a communiqué warning ELISABETHVILLE newspaper editors against inciting the population against the established authority. The communiqué has been protested by the Katangese Press Association, which termed it a flagrant violation of the principle of Freedom of the Press, guaranteed by the UN Charter and solemnly recognized by Premier ADOULA when he took office.

27. On 12 Feb Mr ILEO issued a communiqué instructing inhabitants of ELISABETHVILLE, JADOTVILLE, and KOLWEZI to hand in to the military authorities all fire arms, rifles, ammunition, and explosive materials in their possession. Anyone who has NOT conformed to these orders before 20 Feb will be subject to legal prosecution.

28. Another of Mr ILEO's recent communiqués concerns the conversion of Katangese currency to the Congolese Franc. In this announcement Mr ILEO calls attention to the importance of monetary unity as a symbol of national reconciliation and deplores the fact that certain elements in SOUTH KATANGA are hindering the currency conversion by refusing to give merchandise in exchange for Congolese Francs and insist on taking only Katangese money. He warns that severe measures will be taken against anyone found hampering the currency exchange operation in this way.

29. On 11 Feb Gen MUKE, the former Commander of the Katangese Gendarmerie, made a radio appeal asking that all Gendarmes return to their respective posts and put themselves at the disposal of the ANC, surrendering any arms or vehicles in their possession. This announcement was made with the approval of ANC authorities in ELISABETHVILLE.

30. The total number of Gendarmes who had registered with the ANC as of 13 Feb was as follows: ELISABETHVILLE, 318; JADOTVILLE, nil; KOLWEZI, 4; KANIAMA, 433; KAMINA, 430; SANDOA, 4. The ANC registration centre at MBULULA was closed on 7 Feb, by which time 251 Katangese Gendarmes had enrolled in the ANC. Registration centres at BAUDOUINVILLE and PWETO have both been closed because they were failing to enroll any Gendarmes. Most of the Gendarmes who were in the BAUDOUINVILLE area have been paid off and have gone quietly back to cultivating their fields; however, the 500 Katangese soldiers at PWETO are considered

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to be a hard-core unit. They say they are waiting until those Gendarmerie officers who went to LEOPOLDVILLE last week make an announcement giving them orders to join the ANC before they will do so. In fact, Gen MUKE did give such an order on 11 Feb, and it is hoped that this may encourage the PWETO Gendarmerie to enroll. If they give indications of wishing to do so, the ANC registration team will return to PWETO.

31. In a cable to the Prime Minister, Mr NENDAKA, Director of Congolese Security, said that on 9 Feb he had a conversation with various Katangese Ministers, including KIMBA, MONONGO, and YAV. All of these Katangese personalities criticized the LEOPOLDVILLE delegation to ELISABETHVILLE on grounds that its members are conducting themselves as conquerors in a vanquished country. NENDAKA says that all Katangese Parliamentarians--KIMBA and company included--plan to come to LEOPOLDVILLE to participate in the next parliamentary debates. KIMBA also produced a cable which he said he had sent to all Gendarmerie companies in SOUTH KATANGA asking them to report to various places to collect their salaries and adding that disciplined soldiers would be integrated into the ANC. Mr KIMBA told NENDAKA that it was the American State Department that had advised the Katangese Government never to re-integrate with the rest of the CONGO.

32. A UN spokesman in ELISABETHVILLE has denied the findings of investigations conducted by the Parquets of ELISABETHVILLE and JADOTVILLE to the effect that during the Dec 62-Jan 63 hostilities, ONUC forces liberated Common Law prisoners from jails in the two towns. The UN statement added, however, that it is a fact that certain prisoners did manage to escape from the prisons in the general confusion and this was due to a lack of administrative surveillance by prison officials. "The fact that in certain cases the arrival of ONUC military forces at the prisons was preceded by the departure of prison personnel and guards made the situation favourable for escape."

33. Mr ILEO has had discussions with Mr WOTEN, a director of the Manganese Society, which has an important social role in KATANGA as it subsidizes certain hospitals and schools. Mr WOTEN asked Mr ILEO about obtaining a licence for the Society as its old licence has been invalidated. Mr ILEO promised to study this problem with the Central Government's Minister of Economic Affairs, who is due to arrive in ELISABETHVILLE in the near future.

34. The whole question of import licences was raised by Mr GREVINIER, President of the KATANGA Chamber of Commerce and Industry, when he met with Mr ILEO on the afternoon of 12 Feb. Mr GREVINIER said that the economic situation of the Province will become a serious problem if the Monetary Council does NOT return these licences, and warned that if present conditions persist, European Societies in the KATANGA are going to be obliged to resort to massive lay-offs of personnel. Mr GREVINIER also expressed concern over the security of Europeans who gain their livelihood in the KATANGA, and Mr ILEO told him that the white population of SOUTH KATANGA is displaying an exaggerated fear that is NO longer justified.

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35. On 7 Feb an ANC sub-unit of 83 ORs arrived at MOBA from ALBERT-VILLE. This ANC detachment is now stationed at MOBA. The situation at MOBA and BAUDOUINVILLE is reported as calm. Elements of the local population are still returning from the bush, and European traders have said they believe the situation will continue to improve provided UN troops remain in the area. A ceremony was held at BAUDOUINVILLE on the occasion of the hoisting of the Congolese flag over the city. The flag-raising ceremony was attended by local authorities and by ONUC civil and military representatives. A Guard of Honour composed of one ANC platoon and one local police platoon was provided. A similar ceremony was held when the UN flag was raised over ONUC HQ BAUDOUINVILLE.

36. ONUC has rejected a UNION MINIERE request that Ethiopian troops, who recently took over from the Irish in KIPUSHI, be removed and the Irish returned to the town. In requesting that the UN remove the Ethiopians, UNION MINIERE threatened that unless the Irish were brought back, all work in KIPUSHI's zinc and copper mines would come to a halt. UNION MINIERE said that this decision was NOT one that had been made by the company's directors but had been taken on the demand of locals in KIPUSHI, particularly some 13,000 - 15,000 BAHUTU mine workers. According to UNION MINIERE, these BAHUTUS had fled to KATANGA from RUANDA-URUNDI in the time of the Belgians because of hostile treatment from the BATUTSHIS, who at that time were the ruling class in the Protectorate. The BAHUTU still hate and fear the BATUTSHIS, who resemble the Ethiopians in many outward respects, and refused to remain in KIPUSHI if the Ethiopians were given any authority there. ONUC conducted an investigation into this matter, and it is now believed that the UNION MINIERE allegation is NOT based entirely on fact and that a number of Europeans in KIPUSHI were behind the move to replace the Ethiopians. In any case, the Ethiopians have NOT been withdrawn, and the KIPUSHI mines continue to function.

37. On 14 Feb a Tunisian soldier who served with the ONUC Force and later joined the Katangese Gendarmerie was sent from KAMINA to ELISABETHVILLE for interrogation by his Battalion. The soldier surrendered to the UN in KAMINA last month and has been held there ever since. On 15 Feb he was flown to LEOPOLDVILLE under Swedish escort, and on 16 Feb he will be escorted back to TUNISIA by an ONUC non-Tunisian officer. He will arrive in TUNIS on the afternoon of 17 Feb and will be turned over to Tunisian military authorities. There is some evidence that this soldier may have been kidnapped by the Katangese Gendarmerie at ELISABETHVILLE and forced to join them; he served with the Gendarmerie for 3 months.

38. The move of the 2nd Congolese Battalion from KAMINA to ELISABETHVILLE will commence on 16 Feb, when one company will be moved. A second company is scheduled to go on 23 Feb, and the remainder of the Battalion on 2 March. At ELISABETHVILLE the 2nd Congolese Battalion will be considered as an ANC unit and will be administered by the ANC but will be under operational command control of GOC KATANGA Area. It is considered stationing one company at KASENGA, one company at SAKANIA, and the rest of the Battalion at Camp KARAVIA in ELISABETHVILLE. The 13th ANC Battalion, which is presently at KABONGO, is to be moved to KAMINA by train to replace the 2nd Battalion as the ONUC Congolese Contingent.

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39. The 14th ANC Battalion has joined the 8th Battalion at KONGOLO. The 21st Battalion, which has been in the BUYU area, is being moved to MANONO.

40. The fighter element of the UN Air Division has been re-established by the arrival in the CONGO of the 103rd Iranian and 9th Phillippine Fighter Squadrons. Together with the Swedish Fighter Unit, which was already in the CONGO, they will form the UN Fighter Wing, permanently based at KAMINA. The UN Fighter Wing will be administered by the KAMINA Air Base Commander.

41. The BCK has announced that the railway line BENGUELA (ANGOLA) - JADOTVILLE - ELISABETHVILLE - LUSAKA - LIVINGSTONE (RHODESIA) will be back in operation at the beginning of March, by which time two of the bridges destroyed in Dec 62-Jan 63 will have been repaired.

42. The BCK has made available to ONUC a Bailey Bridge section, which will be installed at the LUBILASH River in order to reopen the road across the River. It is envisaged that the bridge can be installed within one week. Thus it will be possible to send shipments by rail direct from DILOLO and TENKE to PORT FRANCOUI by transferring goods by ferry across the LUALABA River at BUKAMA and by road across the LUBILASH. It also means that rail shipments from ELISABETHVILLE to PORT FRANCOUI can be made by the end of March. BCK is sending the bill for this bridge to the Central Congolese Government, which will in turn forward it to KATANGA provincial authorities, who bear the ultimate responsibility for the destruction of the original bridge.

KASAI

43. On 8 Feb leaflets urging that peace be restored were dropped over KABEYA and KATENDE-KOMBE, in that part of SOUTH KASAI which is now experiencing severe trouble because of hostility between ANC and KALONJIST JEUNESSE elements in the region. On the same day, following reports that the village of MIKETE had been seen burning, a UN air recce was made over the village, and it was discovered that all houses between MIKETE and BENA BAYA had been burned or were burning. Some houses at TSHINTSHANKU were also destroyed, but life appeared normal there; however, all houses on the road SOUTH of TSHINTSHANKU for a distance of 12 kms had been burned down. Leaflets were dropped over this troubled area.

44. A Liberian patrol that visited various troubled parts of SOUTH KASAI returned to LULUABOURG on 10 Feb and reported that from 6 to 8 Feb it had operated in MIABI in conjunction with the ANC. Here the Liberians moved into the bush and made a dawn-sweep into a JEUNESSE stronghold approximately 5 kms NORTHWEST of MIABI where they found an office organization for collecting money and a small armoury of home-made mortars, Dane guns, and police rifles. Some 340 people in the area, some of them definitely NOT JEUNESSE but all of them KALONJIST sympathizers, were sent to BAKWANGA under UN escort for investigation by the ANC.

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45. From 8 to 10 Feb the Liberian patrol operated in the MERODE area. In the bush about 6 kms from MERODE an encampment of 63 JEUNESSE was found, some of them armed with shotguns, spears, and home-made mortars. These JEUNESSE were also escorted to BAKWANGA. All weapons captured by the patrol were brought back to LULUABOURG where they will be destroyed along with a quantity of hemp found in JEUNESSE possession.

46. Mr NGULULA, President of the Province of SOUTH KASAI, told the UN Representative that JEUNESSE groups operating in the Province between BAKWANGA and MWENE-DITU take hostages whom they kill unless villagers supply them with food. Many villagers have fled to the bush out of fear of the JEUNESSE, and when they return they are in a state of exhaustion due to hunger and exposure. NGULULA says that food and medical relief are : indispensable for these innocent persons; however, there is a problem of how to feed the law-abiding citizens without also feeding the JEUNESSE. Mr NGULULA estimates that there are between 60,000 and 100,000 persons in the troubled area who now require relief, and the ONUC Representative in LULUABOURG considers that this is a conservative estimate. A National Parliamentary Delegate who visited MIABI recently to see his family found that they had all been killed. This Delegate maintains that more than 8,000 persons have been killed by the JEUNESSE groups in the following places: MIABI, KABEYA, TSHIJIBA, TSHIBOMBO, MERODE, KATENJE, and TSHINTSHANKU.

47. Following reports from the KATENDE/LAC MUKAMBA area that there were JEUNESSE operating in this region, a UN patrol was sent into the area on 13 Feb. The patrol visited MATOTO and reports that all is quiet there. The KATENDE area is also reported as very quiet; a Priest at the mission said that the JEUNESSE threat seemed to have diminished. The patrol drove to MUKASI and MUKENDJI, 40 kms NORTH of KATENDE on the road to LUSAMBO. This road is reported to be in bad condition, and repairs are being carried out by locals. The patrol arrived at LAC MUKAMBA on the afternoon of 14 Feb.

48. President MANONO of LOMAMI Province has informed the UN Representative in LULUABOURG that he can NO longer be responsible for what might happen in LUSAMBO now that the SANKURU Provincial Assembly has voted a new government (see SME No 87, Item 64). According to MANONO, this election took place in LUSAMBO itself. It is feared that MANONO's warning may mean he intends some kind of intervention in LUSAMBO. LUSAMBO is a referendum area which is being disputed by the Provinces of SANKURU and LOMAMI. A while ago the Central Government sent a Special Commissioner to the town with instructions to maintain order there and to keep politicians from both of the neighboring provinces out. According to Mr MANONO, however, this Special Commissioner gave the SANKURU Assembly carte blanche to hold their election in the town. In fact he even fled to LEOPOLDVILLE (taking 500,000 ill-gotten Cfrs with him) in order to make things easier for the SANKURU politicians. There is also reason to believe that the Abbé ATHANASE, the local Administrator of LUSAMBO, was behind last week's move to replace the SANKURU government. The Abbé seems to be aware of the irregularity of the election

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of the new government, but evidently he does NOT consider this important. It is NOT believed that the Central Government will recognize the new SANKURU government, and Mr DIUMASUMBU, the old Provincial President, will continue to be regarded as the official President of SANKURU. Mr DIUMASUMBU and his government are at LODJA, which has been regarded as the capital of SANKURU since the Province was established.

49. The Delegation of Opposition Group Parliamentarians which went to KASAI last week is now in LULUABOURG. An announcement was made over Radio KASAI that the delegation would give audience to members of the provincial government and assembly, customary chiefs, and the general public and transmit any suggestions made to the National Parliament in LEOPOLDVILLE. It is feared, however, that anyone opposed to the present provincial government will NOT feel free to voice his complaints to the delegation, which is housed in the residence of President LUAKA-BWANGA.

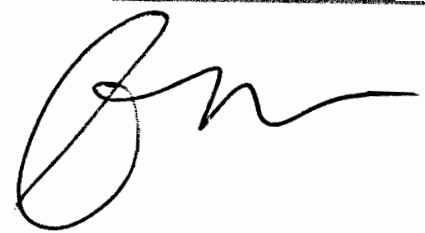
50. Mr KAYEMBE, President of the LULUABOURG Provincial Assembly, has accused Mr TSHIMAGA, a Provincial Deputy, of having incited the recent tribal hostilities at KAKENGGE, of having ordered the assassination of Mr MINAUT, the director of a European firm there, and of continuing to provoke panic in LULUABOURG.

51. ANC and Gendarmerie elements in LULUABOURG are actively checking identity cards of the local population and collecting taxes from them. Several hundred people are believed to have been interned as a result of this operation.

52. Maj MENA, the ANC Commander at LULUABOURG, maintains that neither he nor the local Gendarmerie Commandant knows anything about the arrests last week of the Administrator and Territorial Agent at CHARLESVILLE (see SME No 87, Item 62). It now appears that the arrests were made by ANC troops who came from COQUILHATVILLE. Maj MENA is making enquiries.

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MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

9 Feb 63

Attached is summary of major events Report No. 87, Copy No. 2



(G. Samuelson)

Lt.-Col.

Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

0700Z hrs 31 Jan 63 - 0700Z hrs 7 Feb 63

REPORT NO 87

GENERAL

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

7 Feb 63

1. The UN Secretary-General has submitted a report to the Security Council reviewing recent developments in the CONGO. He told the Council that the ONUC achievement was one in which the UN may take pride, but he added that so much remains to be done that the CONGO Operation might now be regarded as just at the beginning of a new phase, in which civilian operations and technical assistance will be emphasized. He said that the task of helping to maintain the territorial integrity and political independence of the CONGO has now been "largely fulfilled, except for a caretaker role." He indicated that Central Government authority was "being restored throughout KATANGA" and that it now appears that law and order have been firmly restored in the main centres of KATANGA but that the problem of its maintenance would remain a delicate one during the transitional period of reintegration. He said there would be a very substantial progressive reduction in the strength of the ONUC Force beginning this month but that much would remain for the UN to do to help maintain law and order in the CONGO. It was also pointed out that Prime Minister ADOULA has requested UN assistance in the modernization and training of Congolese armed forces. In regard to the removal of foreign mercenaries from Congolese soil, the Secretary-General said that the operations of Dec 62-Jan 63 appeared to have resulted in the flight of most, if NOT all, of the remaining mercenaries with the exception of a small number who are in UN custody. On the question of future foreign aid to the CONGO, he noted that in the past all aid was channeled through the UN, but it is now apparent that greater resources will be needed, and bilateral aid is therefore under discussion. He added that "It will still be essential to try to avoid by some means subjecting the CONGO to the dangers of a politically motivated competition among states."

2. On the afternoon of 4 Feb, 23 Katangese Gendarmerie officers were flown from ELISABETHVILLE to LEOPOLDVILLE, where on 6 Feb they took the oath of allegiance to President KASA-VUBU. The U THANT Plan for National Reconciliation requires officers who served with the Katangese Gendarmerie to take the oath. Among the officers in the group were Gen MUKE, the Commander of the Gendarmerie, and Col MAKITO, who commanded the Katangese force at MBULULA and once served in ELISABETHVILLE as Gen MUKE's Second-in-Command. Of the 23 officers in this group, one holds the rank of Lt General (MUKE), two are full Colonels (MAKITO and MWIMBI), and one is a Lt-Col (M'BAYO). In addition there were nine Majors (SELEMANI, MAKELELE, KATAMBWE, MUTOMBO, MUKALAMUSHI, MWITWA, KADIAMBA, MUNIANIA, and KASONGO) and 10 Captains (Capitaine-Commandant OKALA, and Captains MUZALIA, DOTO, KAMBULU, ABEDI, GOMA, KAMUANGA, KAUBO-LENGE, MUKEMBE, and MWAMBA). On 7 Feb another Katangese officer, Maj MWELE, formerly Sector Commander of KAMINA, arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE from KAMINA. It is expected that he might take the oath of allegiance with another group. On

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the evening of 7 Feb Gen MOBUTU held a reception at his residence in honour of the 23 officers who had taken the oath. The reception was attended by ONUC civil and military officials, ANC officers and other Congolese dignitaries as well as by representatives of many countries. The 23 officers are to return to ELISABETHVILLE on 9 Feb.

3. Brig GUHA, who served as ONUC Chief of Staff from Dec 61, has left LEOPOLDVILLE on completion of his assignment. Col C.E. SHORTALL is the new Chief of Staff.

4. The Malayan government has cancelled its plans to send 250 relief troops to the CONGO on 5 Feb. The decision NOT to send these troops was taken because of a troubled situation in MALAYA.

5. Brig RIKHYE, Military Advisor to the UN Secretary-General, and Mr URQUHART, who at one time served as ONUC Chief Representative in ELISABETHVILLE, have both arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE from NEW YORK.

6. On the afternoon of 1 Feb ceremonies were held in LEOPOLDVILLE on the occasion of the closing of the Conference of Congolese Ambassadors. The Conference opened on 23 Jan and was attended by all the Ambassadors, who were recalled from their posts to LEOPOLDVILLE especially for the occasion. Mr BOMBOKO, Congolese Foreign Affairs Minister, delivered a speech thanking the Ambassadors for their good efforts in representing the CONGO abroad.

7. According to a Portuguese press report, another 60 ex-mercenaries were arrested in ANGOLA on 31 Jan. The report states that the mercenaries crossed the CONGO/ANGOLA border at DILOLO, handed their arms over to local Portuguese authorities, and changed their uniforms for civilian clothes. Information received later in the week indicates that there may still be 21 mercenaries in DILOLO on the Congolese side of the border.

8. It has been announced that an oil refinery is to be built in the CONGO under an agreement between the Central Congolese Government and ANIC, a subsidiary of the Italian National Oil Cooperative. The refinery will be run jointly by Congolese and Italians and will refine 600,000 tons of crude oil a year. Half the capital required for building and operating the refinery will be supplied by the Congolese Government and the other half by ANIC. The refinery will attempt to meet Congolese oil product demands, and any surplus will be exported.

9. All regular air flights to and from the CONGO and within the CONGO are now back in operation.

10. It has been announced that Professor LECLERC, Professor of Economics at LOVANUM University, has worked out a scheme for the stabilisation of the finances of the CONGO REPUBLIC and presented his plan to Premier ADOULA on 4 Feb. It is reported that Professor LECLERC feels that the economic situation of the CONGO is NOT fundamentally bad but that the monetary situation is extremely serious and canNOT be improved without a thorough reform in public finance.

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11. In its issue of 4 Feb the LEOPOLDVILLE paper "Le Progrès" published an editorial sharply criticizing the Russian diplomatic mission in the CONGO. The editorial points out that although the USSR has invested NO capital whatsoever in the CONGO, and NO Russian national resides in the CONGO, the SOVIET UNION finds it necessary to maintain an embassy of more than 100 persons in LEOPOLDVILLE. The editorial argues that a staff of 5--including a chauffeur and cook--would be sufficient. It is concluded that the main function of this excessive number of personnel is espionage and the conduct of subversive activities, particularly as regards the Congolese army. The article asks that Congolese authorities take immediate measures to restrict the number of Soviet employees at the Embassy, calling attention to the fact that the Congolese Embassy at MOSCOW is NOT nearly so large as the Soviet mission in LEOPOLDVILLE and demanding that the size of the two missions be brought into line.

LEOPOLDVILLE

12. The MNC/LUMUMBA Party has announced that sections and sub-sections of the party will be re-opened in all the communes of LEOPOLDVILLE City. Mr BOCHELEY DAVIDSON, national Vice President of the party, has been put in charge of this operation in conjunction with Mr MADIANA, head of the old LEOPOLDVILLE provincial committee.

13. Now that the City of LEOPOLDVILLE is independent of all provinces--tantamount to a federal district--it has a Gendarmerie Battalion of its own, under the 2nd ANC Groupment, called "Battalion de Ville," commanded by Capt-Commandant SIMBA. This young officer, a graduate of Belgian Officer School, creates a good first impression.

EQUATEUR

14. There has been more bad blood between the provisional president of the as yet unofficial Province of MOYEN CONGO and the Commissioner Extraordinary in the area. Mr EKETEBI, the President, has asked that the Central Government withdraw Mr NKULI, the Commissioner, and Mr NKULI, in his turn, has issued a communiqué calling attention to the fact that EKETEBI has installed himself and his government in government buildings at LISALA even though the MOYEN CONGO has NO provincial status. Mr NKULI maintains that the personnel of this "pseudo-government" are being paid with public funds although a law creating the Province has NOT yet been promulgated by President KASA-VUBU.

15. Mr ZEBOT, a political leader hailing from AKULA in the MONGALA region of the MOYEN CONGO, has been in LEOPOLDVILLE for the past two weeks for the purpose of protesting to Central authorities against his arrest of 28 Nov 62 by order of a member of the UBANGI provincial government. It seems that Mr ZEBOT was forcibly taken from his home in AKULA to the GEMENA prison where he was detained for 18 days; he was for part of that time without food and water. According to Mr ZEBOT he was arrested because he refused to allow the AKULA region to be annexed to UBANGI Province. In a letter addressed to the Procureur d'Etat, Mr ZEBOT has accused the Interior Minister of UBANGI Province of jeopardizing his individual liberty, of arbitrary arrest, and of corporal injuries.

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16. It has been reported that illegal traffic in coffee and cotton is on the increase in ITURI Province and little is being done to combat it. Mr MANZIKALA, the President of the Province, considers that all customs collected belong to the provincial government rather than to the Central Government. According to a very reliable report, practically every plantation in the Province is involved in this illegal traffic. Merchandise is being carried by porters across the frontier through the bush. A customs expert has been sent from STANLEYVILLE to inspect customs posts on the northern frontier.

17. A detachment of Nigerian Police is scheduled to move to STANLEYVILLE in the near future. Local authorities have expressed their appreciation to ONUC for sending the Police to STANLEYVILLE and have promised their cooperation.

18. Mr ANANY, the Central Government's Defence Minister, visited STANLEYVILLE this week, returning to LEOPOLDVILLE on 7 Feb. An ANC Guard of Honour and a 12-gun salute was accorded to him on his departure. Lt-Col MULAMBA, Commander of the 3rd ANC Groupment, was present at the airport.

19. Lt-Col MULAMBA continues to maintain a firm grip on his troops and appears to have established stability in STANLEYVILLE and most of the province.

KIVU

20. Both Commissioner Extraordinary MOSOKO and Special Commissioner SAMOUDZOU are presently in LEOPOLDVILLE, and it is reported that the BUKAVU government has come to a standstill in their absence.

21. On 31 Jan police at KIROTSHE, just south of GOMA on the road to BUKAVU, set up roadblocks because they feared that tribal fighting would break out in the area. The roadblocks were lifted on 1 Feb. According to locals in GOMA, members of the BUNDARE tribe at KIROTSHE are potential trouble-makers. Apparently these BUNDARE are unhappy because certain districts in the GOMA area are still being administered from BUKAVU.

22. A Belgian tea planter in the BUKAVU area was attacked by bandits who stole 100,000 Cfrs with which he was going to pay his workers. The leader of the bandits was a former worker on the plantation who has robbed the plantation owner three times in the past and never been arrested. A warrant has now been taken out for the arrest of these robbers, and Maj MBADU, Commander of the 7th Battalion of Gendarmerie (Province of KIVU) has issued instructions that the area should be combed until the bandits are apprehended.

23. A delegation of Catholic teachers arrived in BUKAVU from GOMA to claim salaries which have been unpaid since Sept 62. The education Director in BUKAVU told them to apply to LEOPOLDVILLE.

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24. According to an ONUC Magistrate who has just returned to BUKAVU from KINDU, the situation there is much calmer now and the MANIEMA Provincial President is cooperating more with ONUC.

KATANGA

25. On 31 Jan it was announced from UN HQ NEW YORK that Lt Gen WHEELER of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would arrive in the CONGO on 8 Feb to make a study of road and rail communications in KATANGA. As is well known, the Katangese Gendarmerie destroyed a large number of road and rail bridges throughout KATANGA, and this has paralysed the economic life of outlying parts of the Province. The UN has asked Gen WHEELER to make this study at the request of the Central Government. The cost of the study will be assumed by the UN under its enlarged technical assistance programme. Gen WHEELER will attempt to estimate how much work, equipment, and money will be necessary to put KATANGA's bridge system back into use. This is NOT the first time that Gen WHEELER has cooperated with the UN: In 1956-57 he was in charge of the clearing of the SUEZ Canal, and in July 1960 he worked with ONUC on the task of reopening the port of MATADI. Gen WHEELER intends to remain in the CONGO two or three weeks.

26. According to a report to the UN Secretary-General from the ONUC Officer-in-Charge made public on 4 Feb, mercenaries and Katangese Gendarmes destroyed or damaged 35 road bridges and seven rail bridges during the recent military action in KATANGA. Three of the rail bridges are main links between KATANGA and the rest of the country and are vital to the CONGO's economy. Preliminary indications are that repairs to the rail bridges will take from 6 weeks (for the JADOTVILLE-KOLWEZI line) to 6 months (for some of the others). There is NOT only the problem of money, but of getting to the CONGO the necessary materials and technical personnel. Two private rail companies, the UN, and the Central Congolese Government will cooperate in the restoration of the Katangese railway network. (Since this report was published, more road bridges of minor importance have been reported destroyed.)

27. Other information revealed in the report of the Officer-in-Charge to the Secretary-General is as follows:

- a. In the UN KATANGA action of Dec 62-Jan 63, nine mercenaries were captured by UN troops. These included 5 Belgians, 1 South African, 1 Rhodesian, 1 Greek, and 1 Hungarian. The total number of mercenaries in KATANGA at the outbreak of fighting in Dec was about 400. Most of these left by train for the ANGOLA frontier before UN troops entered KOLWEZI on 24 Jan. Portuguese authorities in ANGOLA have since announced they have discerned and interned the mercenaries and will send them back to their countries of origin. (Note: Of the nine mercenaries mentioned in the OIC's report, three have already been repatriated. In addition ONUC is holding a Tunisian who deserted from the ONUC Force and joined the Katangese Gendarmerie.)

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- b. Local Katangese tribal chiefs and officials have in general been cooperative in their relations with the UN, but there was a period when non-Katangese officials and technicians seemed to be waiting to see which way the wind would blow and their attitude, which bordered on passive resistance, created a serious problem in the administration of those parts of the country which the UN had occupied.

28. On the afternoon of 1 Feb a large group of TSHOKWES from the CONGO, ANGOLA, and RHODESIA, as well as some BALUBA women whose husbands had been killed in the recent hostilities in KATANGA, conducted a demonstration of sympathy in front of Mr ILEO's residence in ELISABETHVILLE. The demonstrators carried placards on which was written in Swahile: "We have faith in you, Mr ILEO." Men, women and children danced deliriously attracting a crowd of more than a thousand people. Mr ILEO addressed the demonstrators asking them to remain calm and to have confidence in the future of SOUTH KATANGA as part of a unified CONGO.

29. On 4 Feb Mr ILEO sent a message to the ONUC Officer-in-Charge reminding him that he had promised that one ANC Battalion could be sent to ELISABETHVILLE by 1 Feb, and asking why the Battalion had NOT, in fact, been sent and what was being done about it. He said that his presence in ELISABETHVILLE was conditional on the presence of an ANC battalion in the city. ONUC and ANC are taking appropriate steps.

30. It has been learned that on the night of 27 Jan Mr SENN, International Red Cross Representative in ELISABETHVILLE, was on his way to the house of the Deputy ONUC Representative when he was intercepted by some ANC soldiers in uniform and treated in a very rude and dangerous manner. The incident took place while Mr SENN was passing the residence of Mr ILEO. After Mr SENN reported the occurrence, three ONUC officials went in two different cars to Mr ILEO's residence. Both of the cars were stopped by ANC troops; one was allowed to go through, but the occupants of the second car had machine guns pointed at them through the windows, and when they drove away, one ANC guard took aim and both of the cars got through safely. Col EBEYA, the ANC Commander in ELISABETHVILLE, wrote a letter to the Deputy Representative apologizing for the incident and excusing it on the grounds that the situation at the time was aggravated because Europeans living in the house opposite ILEO's had fired a few shots (this is considered to be untrue).

31. On 5 Feb the BRUSSELS paper, "La Libre BELGIQUE," which in the past had often printed anti-UN articles, published an article praising ANC soldiers in ELISABETHVILLE. The article said that the soldiers had good bearing and that it was comforting to see them there. It also reported that the 3rd ANC Battalion which is to be moved to ELISABETHVILLE (sic) is of the same fine quality as those troops who are already there. The article states that "These are Gen MOBUTU's best troops" and Gen MOBUTU will NOT send to ELISABETHVILLE the hoards that made such a name for themselves at KONGOLO, KINDU, and KASAI. The very fact

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that "La Libre BELGIQUE" printed an article so favorable to the ANC may be an indication of a change in the thinking of Belgian editors in relation to the Central Government and the UN.

32. Mr ILEO has met with all the ministers of Mr TSHOMBE's government and given them detailed instructions on the nature of their functions now that SOUTH KATANGA is part of the REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO. One of the most important of these meetings was the one with Mr MUNONGO, KATANGA's Interior Minister. With Mr MUNONGO Mr ILEO discussed the Katangese Sûreté, immigration, and emigration, all of which are now being handled directly by the Central Government rather than by the Katangese Ministry of the Interior. Mr MUNONGO promised his sincere collaboration but asked that agents coming from LEOPOLDVILLE work in conjunction with officials in ELISABETHVILLE rather than replacing them so as to avoid misunderstanding and unemployment. Mr MUNONGO also asked that the Katangese Police continue to work with UN troops rather than with the ANC. Mr ILEO made NO promises.

33. Another most important meeting was that with Mr KIBWE, KATANGA's Finance Minister to whom Mr ILEO explained that matters of customs and foreign exchange will now be under Central Government jurisdiction while other financial services come under the divided authority of the provincial government and the Central Government.

34. Mr ILUNGA, Katangese Minister of Justice, has emphatically denied a report printed in the ELISABETHVILLE press and given over Radio ELISABETHVILLE that in his talks with Mr ILEO he admitted that the judiciary services of his Ministry had committed grave errors during the period of the secession.

35. On 4 Feb Mr ILEO announced that beginning on 5 Feb the Congolese Franc would be the legal exchange throughout the whole of the Province of SOUTH KATANGA. Katangese bank notes, which were introduced into the Province in 1961, will remain valid for the time being in SOUTH KATANGA but will be slowly withdrawn as they come into the banks and post offices. However, after 5 Feb, all checks, bank accounts, money orders, etc., must be expressed in Congolese Francs. The public has been advised to change their holdings of large-denomination Katangese Francs for Congolese notes. The exchange of Katangese Francs for Congolese Francs will be at par; one Congolese Franc for one Katangese Franc. This operation was planned by the Congolese Monetary Council with the assistance of two experts sent by the International Monetary Fund at the request of Prime Minister ADOULA.

36. On 5 Feb ceremonies were held in ELISABETHVILLE when KATANGA's Security Police Force was formally turned over to the Central Congolese Government. Resident Minister ILEO announced that the Force would henceforth be administered by Mr NGOMA, Director of National Police. The Katangese Police were formerly under the jurisdiction of Mr MUNONGO, KATANGA's Interior Minister.

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37. Mr ILEO has issued a communiqué stating that UNION MINIERE will be back to normal within three months. This communiqué corresponds in fact to one issued a few days later by the company itself.

38. On 6 Feb Mr ILEO left ELISABETHVILLE for consultations with Prime Minister ADOULA in LEOPOLDVILLE.

39. On 5 Feb Mr TSHOMBE told a news conference that he intended to leave ELISABETHVILLE, perhaps on the following day, to go to RHODESIA for medical treatment. He said that he would remain out of the CONGO for an indefinite period of time and indicated he might go on to EUROPE after he left RHODESAI. Mr TSHOMBE emphasized that his trip would be strictly unofficial in character. Asked when he planned to return to the CONGO, he said, "The doctors will decide that." Mr TSHOMBE opened his news conference by declaring that "The U THANT Plan has now been totally implemented by us." He went on to say that "The three governments (UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, and BELGIUM) who guarantee the application of the plan are now responsible to the world to see that the other side will also implement it. So far the implementation of the plan has been unilateral." Mr TSHOMBE also announced that during his absence Mr KIMBA, Katangese "Foreign Minister" would act as Provincial President. Apparently Mr TSHOMBE did leave ELISABETHVILLE on 6 Feb, but there is now some doubt as to where he went. According to some news reports, he did NOT go to RHODESIA but to ANGOLA. Latest reports say he returned to ELISABETHVILLE on 8 Feb and left almost immediately for PARIS via BRAZZAVILLE.

40. On 4 Feb it was announced that experts from the UN's International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) had begun work to convert ELISABETHVILLE's LUAMO Airport from a military to a civil aerodrome.

41. The UN Secretary-General has asked INTERPOL (International Criminal Police Organization) to conduct an investigation into the death of Mrs DISTER, a European resident of ELISABETHVILLE who was killed during the recent fighting in that city. Mrs DISTER's husband had accused UN Ethiopian troops of murdering his wife, but a UN investigation into the matter failed to establish that UN troops were responsible for the killing.

42. Nine political detainees were brought to ELISABETHVILLE from KOLWEZI where they had been held prisoner by secessionist authorities for periods ranging from 9 months to more than one year. Their release was arranged by Mr SENN of the International Red Cross after ONUC had established that NO criminal charges lay against them. Seven of them have been reunited with their families in ELISABETHVILLE. The other two, who come from KASAI and LEOPOLDVILLE have been placed in Mr ILEO's custody pending their repatriation.

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43. MR CHATTERJEE, Indian Ambassador to the CONGO, completed a 4-day tour of SOUTH KATANGA Province on 5 Feb. While in ELISABETHVILLE, Ambassador CHATTERJEE congratulated troops of the Indian Brigade on their role in the recent UN action and conveyed to them the appreciation and gratitude of the whole Indian nation. During his visit the Ambassador drove from ELISABETHVILLE to KOLWEZI on the 200-mile long highway along which Indian troops advanced last month. Enroute he spent some time with the officers and men of the 22 Field Company Engineers who are encamped near the DIKULWE River over which they recently completed a Bailey Bridge. The Ambassador complimented the engineers on building in record time Bailey Bridges over the LUFIRA River and other gorges and ravines in SOUTH KATANGA where bridges had been destroyed by fleeing Gendarmes and mercenaries. Ambassador CHATTERJEE also visited JADOTVILLE during his tour of SOUTH KATANGA.

44. On 4 Feb there was a meeting in KIPUSHI of local tribal chiefs and the town Administrator. They intend to send a delegation to ELISABETHVILLE protesting the projected withdrawal of UN Irish troops from KIPUSHI.

45. Registration Centres where Katangese Gendarmes may enlist in the ANC have been set up in the following towns: ELISABETHVILLE, SAKANIA, JADOTVILLE, KOLWEZI, KAMINAVILLE, KANIAMA, PWETO, BAUDOUINVILLE, and SANDOA. In addition, there are two such centres in NORTH KATANGA, one at MBULULA and the other at KABALO. By 7 Feb 297 Gendarmes had registered with the ANC at ELISABETHVILLE, all of whom are being accommodated at KARAVIA Camp. A total of 98 Gendarmes registered with the ANC at KAMINAVILLE and 4 officers, 3 NCOs and 285 soldiers at KABALO. Gendarmes at both PWETO and SANDOA are obviously unwilling to join the ANC. NO Gendarmes at SANDOA have as yet enrolled. At PWETO only two Gendarmes registered and both of them withdrew their names later, apparently as a result of threats by their fellow soldiers.

46. The JADOTVILLE/KOLWEZI area has been designated as Sector 'D' of KATANGA Area.

47. On 5 Feb a platoon of UN troops was moved to KANSIMBA.

48. The ONUC Force at KAMINA Base now has detachments at KAMINAVILLE, SANDOA, KANIAMA, KABONGO, KILUBI, and BUKAMA.

49. From BUKAMA it is reported that the local population is starting to return to the town, and the BCK hope to be able to restore water and electricity in the near future. A ferry is to be constructed at BUKAMA using local materials. This ferry will enable transport to be resumed between KOLWEZI and KAMINA within two weeks. On 2 Feb UN troops at BUKAMA blew up approximately 1100 kilograms of ammunition captured from the Katangese Gendarmerie. At the BUKAMA Airfield there are two tons of captured ammunition and weapons ready to be collected.

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50. A UN mixed Congolese/Swedish patrol that went to LUENA from BUKAMA reports that the situation in LUENA is NOT satisfactory. This patrol was to be withdrawn from LUENA on 7 Feb.

51. Political activities are obviously brewing in the eastern and northeastern parts of Sector 'C.' It is reported that there has been an influx in these areas of politicians from NORTH KATANGA, particularly ALBERTVILLE and that some of these politicians have even attempted to overthrow legal local authorities.

52. On 4 Feb a UN patrol proceeded to KABONDO DIANDA from KAMINA and broke up a band of 52 BALUBA JEUNESSE from whom 5 rifles, 1 grenade, 2 anti-person mines, and some small arms ammunition were recovered. Five leaders of the group were arrested and brought back to KAMINA for investigation. The remaining 47 were sent off towards the NORTH. A muster roll showed that there were 80 members of this JEUNESSE group. The leaders said that they receive their orders from the NORTH KATANGA Government in ALBERTVILLE and that the main body of their force is at KIKONJA. They also said that at KIKONJA they have 10 rifles, 3 FN carbines, 1 light machine gun, one heavy machine gun, two boxes of mixed ammunition, 3 jeeps, 5 trucks, and 2 saloon cars.

53. On 4 Feb the Chief of the village of SHINTA (14 kms NORTHWEST of LUSENJA) came on foot to KAMINAVILLE and told Grand Chief KASONGO NIEMBO that a small group of JEUNESSE from the KABONGO area had come to SHINTA about a week previously and had started trouble. On 5 Feb the Chief of Staff of Sector 'C' and a representative of the Grand Chief visited SHINTA and report that the JEUNESSE have gone and the situation is calm.

54. Information has been received that there are large quantities of Katangese Gendarmerie ammunition and supplies at KAPANGA.

55. On 2 Feb the 2 R Malay Battalion started to move out of LUMAMISHA by train to ALBERTVILLE via KABALO. By the night of 4 Feb the entire Battalion had arrived in ALBERTVILLE, and on the following afternoon an advance party left by barge for BUKAVU. This party proceeded by road from KALUNDU to BUKAVU, arriving in BUKAVU on the morning of 7 Feb. By that time the main body of the Battalion had arrived at KALUNDU, and a rear party was still at ALBERTVILLE. The entire Battalion is expected in BUKAVU by the evening of 9 Feb.

KATANGA

56. The SIERRE LEONE patrol that went into SOUTH KASAI last week returned to INZUABO on 2 Feb. The patrol is reported as having accomplished a successful mission. It went to KABEYA where it was found that an AVG platoon deployed there had looted the mission and hospital. This platoon has now been replaced by another one. The priest at the KABEYA Mission and the local chief have requested more UN patrols in the area. The local chief said that more patrols would be helpful in subduing the

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JEUNESSE and the ANC. The SIERRE LEONE patrol also visited KATANDA and KWADI. They found the river at KWADI badly flooded. The ferry is still operating but carrying passengers only. An ANC platoon at KWADI reported that a large number of JEUNESSE were in the bush and are using threats to persuade the local population to join their group.

57. On 5 Feb another UN patrol was sent down to SOUTH KASAI from LULUABOURG. This patrol is to visit KABEYA, BAKWANGA, MIABI, KIANLAMA, and KAMIJI, returning to LULUABOURG on 9 Feb.

58. The Inter-Provincial Economic Conference that opened in LULUABOURG last week has now closed. The ONUC Representative in LULUABOURG attended the closing session at the invitation of the President of the Conference. Before adjourning, delegates to the Conference agreed to establish a permanent secretariat and to hold another meeting at TSHIKAPA during the first fortnight in May. All of the new provinces of KASAI were represented at the last conference with the exception of UNITE KASIENNE, which had NO transport to send a representative to LULUABOURG.

59. It was announced on Radio KASAI that on 6 Feb Gendarmes and Police would begin expelling from LULUABOURG persons considered to be improperly resident in that city.

60. A detachment of Nigerian Police is training local police in LULUABOURG with good results.

61. The situation in TSHIKAPA is reported as calm and quiet. Two platoons of ANC are deployed there, one on each side of the KASAI River. The LULUABOURG provincial government recently appointed a new Administrator to TSHIKAPA, but he is apparently confining his activities to the LULUA side of the river. An economic renaissance seems about to take place in TSHIKAPA. A FORMINIERE representative is expected to arrive in the town on 11 Feb, and it is said that his visit may result in the recommencement of operations of this very important diamond concern. In addition it has been reported that three merchants are coming to TSHIKAPA almost immediately to set up a consumer supply business there. Also a mill for grinding yam flour is expected to be installed in the town shortly.

62. On a visit to LUEBO, the ONUC representative in LULUABOURG learned that the Administrator and Territorial Agent installed at CHARLESVILLE by the UNITE KASIENNE Government had been arrested by Gendarmes sent to CHARLESVILLE from LULUABOURG and taken away to LULUABOURG. Thirteen UNITE KASIENNE policemen were arrested in CHARLESVILLE at the same time. According to a LUEBO local official, CHARLESVILLE is now controlled by about 50 Gendarmes. LUEBO itself appears to be fairly prosperous. It seems to be the only place in KASAI where transport is NOT lacking and BALUBA traders are shipping supplies from PORT FRANQUI to LUEBO and thence by road to LULUABOURG (a 5-hr trip). There are 35 policemen and 37 Gendarmes at LUEBO.

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63. A delegation of deputies from the National Chamber of Representatives, led by Mr GBENYE, the leader of the Opposition party group in the Chamber, was expected to arrive in TSHIKAPA on 4 Feb. In addition to TSHIKAPA, the delegation apparently plans to visit KAKENGE, CHARLESVILLE, KAMPONDE, BAKWANGA, KABINDA, LUSAMBO, and LODJA.

64. It has been reported that the SANKURU Pprovincial Assembly met in extraordinary session on 31 Jan and voted 9-0 in favour of forming a new provincial government with a Mr LUTULA as President. The Assembly met at EBANGOBANGO, near LUSAMBO. The old SANKURU government at LODJA considers that the meeting was illegal, and it is feared that trouble may break out between the rival political factions unless the Central Government comes to a quick decision as to which of the two governments is the legal one.

65. Mr BOSOKO, the Special Commissioner at LUSAMBO, has carried out an arms search in which a number of lances, bows, and poisoned arrows were found. Mr BOSOKO has forbidden police from the neighboring provinces of LOMAMI and SANKURU to appear in uniform in LUSAMBO or to carry arms of any kind unless they are on a special mission (in which case a mission order must be signed by BOSOKO). He has further forbidden politicians from LOMAMI and SANKURU access to any part of the town of LUSAMBO unless they are given express authority by the Central Government Interior Minister to come into the town. He has also forbidden any public demonstration in LUSAMBO either in favour of or in opposition to any tribe.

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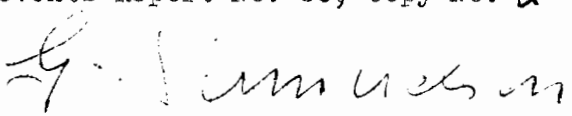
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MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

1 Feb 63

Attached is summary of major events Report No. 86, Copy No. 2


(G. Samuelson)
Lt.-Col.
Chief of Military Information

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

0700Z hrs 24 Jan 63 - 0700Z 31 Jan 63

REPORT NO 86

GENERAL

COPY NO 2.

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

1 Feb 63

1. On 27 Jan President YOULOU of the BRAZZAVILLE CONGO came to LEOPOLDVILLE with members of his cabinet for a 4-day visit. This is the first time since the CONGO achieved independence that the President of the neighboring state has visited it or that any head of state has done so. He was welcomed by President KASA-VUBU and Premier ADOULA; the ONUC Officer-in-Charge attended the ceremonies. In his welcoming address President KASA-VUBU stressed the common history of the two CONGOS and the many ties which bind the peoples of the countries into one race. President YOULOU made a speech to the Congolese people in which he suggested that the two CONGO republics take the initiative in forming an African Common Market. Commenting on the significance of President YOULOU's visit to the LEOPOLDVILLE CONGO, the British independent newspaper, "The Guardian," remarked that his coming to LEOPOLDVILLE marks the absorption of Premier ADOULA's government into the MONROVIA group of African states, of which President YOULOU is a prominent member. On 28 Jan President YOULOU and President KASA-VUBU left LEOPOLDVILLE together to visit COQUILHATVILLE (see under EQUATEUR for a rather disturbing incident that took place there). On 29 Jan the two Presidents visited the port of MATADI and the site of the projected INGA Hydraulic Dam in the BAS-CONGO, returning to LEOPOLDVILLE on 30 Jan. President YOULOU returned to BRAZZAVILLE on 31 Jan.

2. The UNITED STATES has sent a planning group to the CONGO to study new means of aiding the CONGO's economy. The group, headed by Harland CLEVELAND, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization, and composed of five economic and political experts, arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE on 31 Jan. The American experts are expected to stay in the CONGO for two weeks during which time consultations will be held with Central Government and UN officials. Before the group left the US, discussions were held in NEW YORK with the UN Secretary-General and with Dr BUNCHE. Consultations were also held with Belgian Foreign Minister SPAAK during a stopover in BRUSSELS. It is possible that any future aid agreement between the CONGO and the UNITED STATES may be made on a bilateral basis rather than through the UN as has been the policy in the past. On 29 Jan the UN ~~Secretary~~ Secretary-General announced that he had approached Congolese authorities in regard to the possibility of the CONGO's dealing directly with individual countries rather than using the International Organization as an intermediary. This change in policy is reportedly being considered at this time because the likelihood of the Cold War's breaking out in the CONGO has diminished now that the Katangese secession has ended.

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3. At a meeting in ROME of the FAO, ILO, and UNESCO, it was decided to send an inter-agency mission to the CONGO to examine the manner in which a rural development programme could be implemented in the CONGO. The mission will arrive in the CONGO about 15 March and is expected to remain NOT longer than three months, with two months spent in the field. The mission will work in close cooperation with the Central Government.

4. UN HQ NEW YORK has confirmed that the Secretary-General received a letter from Mr TSHOMBE asking that the UN appoint a special representative to discuss with Mr TSHOMBE measures for the application of the U THANT Plan for National Reconciliation. The Secretary-General turned down Mr TSHOMBE's request on the grounds that the UN already has enough competent officials in the CONGO to deal with this problem.

5. A group of 62 mercenaries (of various nationalities) who had been fighting with the KATANGA secessionists is reported to have arrived in BRUSSELS from LUANDA ANGOLA. These mercenaries reportedly said on arrival in BRUSSELS that they had been expelled from ANGOLA by Angolan authorities, who provided a special plane for them to leave the country. The BRUSSELS newspaper "Le Peuple" quoted one of the mercenaries as saying, "We could have held out longer, but one can't fight AMERICA."

6. On 29 Jan the UN Secretary-General made a statement in which he said that the phase of active UN military involvement in the CONGO was now over. However, he added that this does NOT mean that the ONUC force will NO longer be needed or will be quickly withdrawn. He said that vital tasks remain for the military force in the CONGO and that the force would continue to be needed for some time to come. He specified that in future the main ONUC military effort would be the maintenance of order and the avoidance of inter-tribal strife until such time as the Central Congolese Government is ready to assume these duties itself. A gradual reduction of ONUC's force will begin in March, and by the end of that month the present strength of 19,000 men will have been reduced to about 13,000 with the departure of the Indian Independent Brigade and the Tunisian Battalion.

7. Albert KALONJI, once President of the so-called "Independent Mining State of SOUTH KASAI," has addressed a letter to Premier ADOULA from GENEVA, where he fled after ANC troops occupied BAKWANGA in Oct 61. Mr KALONJI's letter, which displayed a remarkable lack of humility, suggested that the general amnesty accorded by President KASA-VUBU to persons considered by the Central Government to be political criminals be extended to him and that he be allowed to return to the CONGO. Mr KALONJI pointed out that he would be a very valuable political leader in the CONGO in view of his wide political experience dating back to the time of the Belgians. He also demanded that free elections be held in SOUTH KASAI.

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LEOPOLDVILLE

8. On Sunday, Jan 27, at 0900 hrs a ceremony was held in LEOPOLDVILLE City in honour of the arrival of Mr YOLOU, President of the CONGO/BRAZZA-VILLE. Present on the grandstand were British, American, and Belgian Military Attachés and 12 ONUC officers. Ambassadors were also present as were many Congolese dignitaries, including Gen LUNDULA. The actual march-past followed much the same pattern as the Independence Day parade on 30 June 62; however, there were considerably fewer troops participating in the march-past and less equipment was in evidence: There were 6 as against 12 M-8 scout cars, 4 as against 10 open-top APC, 4 as against 10 20 mm AA guns, and NO 40 mm SP AA guns as against 8 in the last parade. Miscellaneous equipment was also less numerous. Abbé YOLOU and President KASA-VUBU were both heartily cheered by the crowd, which was quite substantial.

9. On the night of 26/27 Jan, ANGWALIMA, the ringleader of a notorious band of gangsters who had been sentenced to execution, escaped from his cell at Camp KOKOLO in LEOPOLDVILLE City. Sixteen of ANGWALIMA's partners in crime and former Police Commissioner MPA escaped with ANGWALIMA. Two of those who escaped with ANGWALIMA had also been sentenced to death. Mr MPA was being held on charges of a theft of 7 million Cfrs. It is known that some of the guards in the prison compound contributed to the escape of the 18 desperados, who jumped out of the prison through the window of a toilet on the second floor. One of the guards felt obligated to aid in the escape because he was a tribal brother of ANGWALIMA and possibly also for financial reasons. After the escape six Military Police were put into the cells vacated by ANGWALIMA and his henchmen, and on 2 Feb it was learned that two of the arrested MPs had been sentenced to death, two to life imprisonment, and the remaining two released. In the hope of capturing the criminals, the ANC in cooperation with the Nigerian Police are organizing road blocks in the area of LEOPOLDVILLE City. Mr MPA has already been re-arrested as has one of ANGWALIMA's assistants who had been sentenced to death.

EQUATEUR

10. Large-scale festivities took place in COQUILHATVILLE on 29 Jan when President YOLOU visited the town. An unfortunate diplomatic incident occurred when President KASA-VUBU took President YOLOU on a visit to the ONUC Guest House and YOLOU refused to get out of the car. President KASA-VUBU seemed greatly annoyed but had to leave with YOLOU. Mr BOMBOKO, the Central Government's Foreign Affairs Minister, stayed behind and addressed the ONUC staff, speaking most appreciatively of recent ONUC action in KATANGA and technical assistance activities. Mr BOMBOKO deplored President YOLOU's attitude towards ONUC, which he called an affront to President KASA-VUBU and to the Congolese Government.

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ORIENTALE

11. On 23 Jan Mr SALUMU Bernard, one-time Bourgomaster of STANLEYVILLE and Secretary of the MNC/LUMUMBA Party, was released from prison because of insufficient evidence in support of the charges under which he was being held. However, he was re-arrested because of his attack on the magistrate who was conducting his trial (see SME No 84 Para 10) and has been flown to LEOPOLDVILLE under armed guard, accompanied by a police inspector. This turn of events shows that SALUMU must have been originally arrested for political reasons rather than for embezzlement with which he was charged.

KIVU

12. Mr RUDAHINDWA, a former Minister of Mines for the Central Government, has informed the ONUC Representative in BUKAVU, that Premier ADOULA has asked him to supply a list of reliable functionaries from CENTRAL KIVU and contested territories so as to form a temporary local government. The decision to set up a local government in the BUKAVU area was apparently taken following a meeting of local Customary Chiefs a few weeks ago.

13. Ruandese refugees in NORTH KIVU have strongly protested the arrest and execution of some of their number who returned to their homeland, having been encouraged to do so by Mr KAYIBANDA, the President of RWANDA, who guaranteed their safety. The refugees have appealed to the world for intervention to put an end to these reprisals which are carried out arbitrarily and without due process of the law.

14. Defense Minister ANANY has been in BUKAVU and GOMA inspecting ANC forces in that area. On 29 Jan Mr ANANY left GOMA with some other officials to visit KAMPALA (UGANDA) in order to arrange details for supplying food to the ANC in KIVU.

15. The ONUC Representative in BUKAVU and members of the BUKAVU judiciary flew to KINDU to speak with Mr KASENGA, the President of MANIEMA Province regarding arbitrary arrests made by him and his ill treatment of Mr ALGOU, a SYMETAIN director who was recently arrested and beaten by the local police. Of 120 persons imprisoned in KINDU, 68 have NOT been judged. Captain BALUKA of the ANC has remained behind in KINDU to investigate police behavior and to ask that Gendarmes in KINDU cooperate with the UN.

16. The Athenée at BAGIRA is NOT functioning because the bus that brings the teachers to the school has NO tyres. Local education authorities are endeavouring to arrange transport for the teachers.

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KATANGA

17. Col KIEMBE, former Chief of Staff of the Katangese Gendarmerie, who was captured by UN troops on 10 Jan, was released from detention but was beaten up by Katangese guards in front of Mr TSHOMBE's Palace on 26 Jan. The fact that Col KIEMBE was molested (presumably because he was regarded as a traitor to the Katangese cause for having surrendered to the UN) has raised a question as to the security of 316 ex-Gendarmes presently at KARAVIA Camp under Ethiopian custody. These Gendarmes are waiting to be integrated into the ANC.

18. Following the attack on Col KIEMBE by Mr TSHOMBE's Palace Guard, the UN announced that Mr TSHOMBE was NOT, in fact, entitled to a guard in ELISABETHVILLE and that henceforth any Katangese Gendarmes appearing in uniform and armed in ELISABETHVILLE would be arrested. The UN stated that it had been agreed that Mr TSHOMBE could retain a personal guard while he was at KOLWEZI because of the situation which obtained at KOLWEZI immediately after the Katangese capitulation; however, it was never intended that this guard be retained at ELISABETHVILLE and its presence there had been an oversight on the part of the UN. Mr TSHOMBE is still entitled to an escort of 10 - 15 men while he is traveling, however. In his press conference on 28 Jan Mr TSHOMBE hotly protested the decision to withdraw his guard and added that he remained "the only legitimate authority in ELISABETHVILLE" and that "only the Provincial Assembly of SOUTH KATANGA" could dismiss him. Finally he declared that there was NO question of his leaving ELISABETHVILLE.

19. On 21 Jan the Vice-President of the Monetary Council assumed responsibility for the administration of the so-called "National Bank of KATANGA." At that time a meeting was held with the directors of the Bank, who promised full cooperation in supplying information necessary for the reintegration of the Bank of KATANGA with the Central Bank of the CONGO. However, in the week following this meeting, officials of the Monetary Council found that they were meeting with systematic obstruction from the Bank's directors, who failed to produce such essential items as keys, files, and account books. On the morning of 28 Jan, the President and Vice President of the Monetary Council, Central Government financial advisers, and ONUC representatives, accompanied by Security agents and a UN military escort, penetrated the Bank and arrested its directors who were held in their offices until they agreed to a list of specific requests, at which time they were released. An investigation of the Bank's records has brought to light a number of highly unethical practices and revealed, among other things, an office at NDOLA with assets of 300 million Katangese Francs. The existence of such an office had previously been denied by the Bank's directors. In a press interview on 28 Jan, Mr TSHOMBE stated that he intended to protest to Mr ILEO, Central Government in ELISABETHVILLE, regarding the measures taken that morning against the Bank, which he said, were NOT in conformity with the U THANT Plan. In a press release ONUC specified that the action was covered by Security Council Resolutions.

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20. On 30 Jan a ceremony took place at the Bank, which was attended by a large, applauding crowd. Mr ILEO made a speech celebrating the restoration of the Bank to Central Government authority. Mr ILEO was received at the Bank by two officials of the Monetary Council and toured the building making short speeches to the staff, saying he relied on their cooperation, and shaking hands with section chiefs, most of them Europeans.

21. On 28 Jan Mr ILEO, the Central Government's Chief Representative in KATANGA, made a radio broadcast in which he stated that the situation in ELISABETHVILLE is deteriorating rapidly, saying that certain elements were inciting the population of the city to rebellion. He warned that severe measures would be taken against all trouble-makers, irrespective of their rank. Shortly after this broadcast Mr TSHOMBE met for the first time with Mr ILEO. The meeting lasted for 2 hrs and was reported to have been cordial. Another meeting took place on 29 Jan. Mr ILEO has announced that in these conferences Mr TSHOMBE has been appraised of the modalities of the relationship of the Central Government to the provincial governments. He also announced his intention of meeting with the Katangese Ministers individually to discuss the effects of integration on their respective departments. There appears to be some doubt in Mr TSHOMBE's mind as to Mr ILEO's exact status in ELISABETHVILLE. Mr TSHOMBE sent a letter to Premier ADOULA this week asking for clarification regarding Mr ILEO's functions.

22. ONUC military officials in ELISABETHVILLE met with Mr ILEO on 30 Jan and suggested to him that ANC officers be assigned to each major ONUC military post (KIPUSHI, SAKANIA, JADOTVILLE, etc.) to assume responsibility for Katangese Gendarmes who may respond to an appeal made recently by Premier ADOULA asking that Gendarmes who wish to join the ANC enlist at various centres by 5 Feb. Mr ILEO agreed to this idea, and the matter is to be discussed further with Col EBEYA, the ANC Commander in ELISABETHVILLE.

23. Mr TSHOMBE has informed ONUC that certain mercenaries in possession of ONUC press cards had arrived in ELISABETHVILLE with the intention of killing Messrs KIMBA, MUNONGO, and KIBWE, the three highest-ranking ministers in the Katangese government. Mr TSHOMBE offered to assist in apprehending the criminals, and ONUC has accepted his offer. (This may be another red-herring.)

24. In an article entitled "What to Do with TSHOMBE," the MOSCOW paper "Izvestiya" writes that TSHOMBE is a criminal who must answer for his crimes before the Congolese people; that he is a traitor who acted in the interests of foreign countries; that he prevented the CONGO from embarking on a peaceful transformation and participated in the murder of LUMUMBA as has been established by a UNITED NATIONS enquiry. The article concludes by suggesting that a trial of TSHOMBE would be in the interest of all African peoples. The RIO DE JANEIRO paper, "Diario de Noticias," also advocates bringing Mr TSHOMBE to trial. Another bitterly anti-TSHOMBE story was carried by "Avanti," a ROME newspaper.

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25. The situation in BAUDOUINVILLE is returning to normal. School and mission activities are being resumed, and WHO proposes to send a doctor to the local hospital where there has been NO doctor for two years. A customs official will be installed at the port of MOBA, where there is direct lake traffic with TANGANYIKA and BURUNDI.

26. Gendarmes are beginning to turn in their arms in the BAUDOUINVILLE area. As of 27 Jan about 70 rifles had been collected. The local Administrator's payroll shows that under the TSHOMBE regime there were about 2,000 Gendarmes in this region. It has been reported that Katangese Gendarmes were moving SOUTH towards PWETO. They discarded their uniforms and are now dressed in civilian clothes.

27. On 27 Jan UN civil and military authorities in ALBERTVILLE met with Maj NGZOIBA, who agreed that UN troops should be stationed in KAPONA and KANSIMBA, which are now under control of the 3rd ANC Battalion. It was decided, however, that before UN troops could be moved to the two places, the matter would have to be taken up with Maj SOMA, the Battalion Commander at KAPONA. On 28 Jan the Commander of Sector 'A', Maj NGZOIBA, and other UN officials flew to KANSIMBA where they were supposed to meet SOMA; SOMA, however, failed to show up. One of the reasons why it appears desirable to deploy UN troops in the KAPONA/KANSIMBA area is that there are NO signs of the local population returning to this region while the contrary is true in areas occupied by the UN.

28. On 30 Jan Indonesian troops entered PWETO. One Otter aircraft subsequently landed at the airstrip and reported that it may be all right for DC-3s after some time but NOT at the moment. Katangese officials at PWETO have expressed their thanks for the arrival of UN troops to the town and promised their full cooperation. The European population of PWETO consists of a Belgian adviser to the local Administrator, six Greek businessmen, one Portuguese, three Belgian missionaries, and four British nuns. Law and order in the town is maintained by 125 Katangese Gendarmes and 60 civilian policemen. NO large concentration of Katangese Gendarmes was found at PWETO. A large number of refugees, the majority of them from the KAPONA area, have passed through PWETO during the past two weeks. This influx of people has caused a serious food shortage; the local administration has approached the Red Cross for help.

29. ONUC troops in the BAUDOUINVILLE area are deployed as follows:

One company minus one platoon at BAUDOUINVILLE

One platoon at LUSAKA

One platoon at KAMUPINI/PEPA

One reinforced company at MUTOTO

Two companies minus one platoon at PWETO.

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30. On 29 Jan a UN Military Police detachment at KAKANDA was disarming Gendarmes when a Gendarmerie sub-machine gun accidentally went off, injuring the wife and two children of a local African UNION MINIERE employee. A UN officer and an official of UNION MINIERE went immediately to KAKANDA from JADOTVILLE and conducted a detailed investigation into the incident. It has been established that the shooting was entirely accidental and that the injuries sustained were NOT of a serious nature.

31. A temporary bridge over the DIKULWE River was completed on 29 Jan. This bridge is a few hundred yards NORTH of the destroyed bridge. The length of the diversion is about 2000 yards.

32. On 26 Jan 300 well-camouflaged aerial bombs were discovered hidden in the bush around the KOLWEZI/KENGERE Airfield. So far UN engineers at the airfield have recovered about 2500 pounds of explosives.

33. An ONUC Representative who visited KABONGO this week reports that the population in that town now numbers 2,000 and that Grand Chief ILUNGA-KALUNGUE and his administration have enthusiastically begun to restore normal conditions. They are showing a healthy initiative and independence of possible UN aid.

34. On the morning of 27 Jan an ONUC patrol left KAMINA for KINDA (on the KAMINA - KOLWEZI road), returning on the evening of 29 Jan. Two Katangese Gendarmerie rifles were recovered at KINDA.

35. The bridge over the DEMBO River, 90 kms from KAMINA on the DILOLO road, has been blown and will take about 2 months to repair. Labour and materials for this job are available.

36. All Katangese Gendarmes in the KONGOLO area--about 1500--have surrendered to UN forces. They have been disarmed, paid off, relieved of their uniforms, and sent home. Very few expressed a desire to join the ANC.

37. Tactical HQ of the 3rd Nigerian Brigade has returned to LULUABOURG. 3 QONR has been ordered to remain in the KONGOLO area until further notice. The 2 R Malay Battalion is preparing to leave LUMAMISHA. They will be moved by train to ALBERTVILLE via KABALO. From ALBERTVILLE they will return to BUKAVU by road. It is NOT considered necessary to leave any UN forces EAST of the LUALABA River as the ANC in that area seem capable of maintaining law and order.

38. The Nigerian Brigade Commander went to KONGOLO and had a conference with the Commanders of the 8th and 22nd Battalions and with the local civilian administrator, advising them of their duties and responsibilities towards the civilian population. This talk seemed to be well-received. Meanwhile the Nigerian Brigade Major had a private talk with two Katangese Gendarmerie officers in KONGOLO. They said they were well-treated by the ANC and that they were happy. When questioned about reports that the

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ANC at SOLA had imprisoned Katangese Gendarmerie and civilians (see SME No 85, Para 39), they said they knew nothing about it and believed that the reports were false. An MSF patrol visited SOLA on 25 Jan and reports that all prisoners seem to have been released.

39. The LUALABA River has risen 2 feet at KONGOLO. New bank approaches are being constructed.

40. An ONUC civil representative made a 1-day tour of the BAHEMBA area along the MBULULA/LENGWE road and reports that NO cotton has been planted this year in this important cotton-producing area. There are, however, about 500 tons of cotton from the 1961 harvest stored. This will allow processing to resume at KONGOLO. Farmers in the area have been growing maize and rice instead of cotton. There seem to be sufficient supplies of staple foods although consumer goods are lacking. Dispensaries need replenishing badly.

41. Three wagon loads of ANC explosives accidentally blew up in the KABALO railway station. The station was badly damaged, and several wagon loads of manioc which were to be transported to ALBERTVILLE were destroyed by the explosion. Unexploded mortar bombs in the station are preventing the entry of trains into KABALO. These bombs will be dealt with by ONUC engineers.

42. In the whole of KATANGA a total of 3,420 rifles, 62 light machine guns, 845 sub-machine guns and 8 medium machine guns, 16 mortars of all kinds, 2 boxes of SNEB rockets, and a large quantity of ammunition of various sorts have been captured by or surrendered to UN forces.

KASAI

43. On 25 Jan an air recce was made over KAMIJI (60 kms NORTHWEST of MWENE-DITU) in a UN DC-4. It was found that 15 villages in this area had been burned or were in the process of being burned. The Catholic mission at KAMIJI appeared to be unharmed, and many refugees were seen in the vicinity. On 26 Jan the UN Representative in LULUABOURG flew to MWENE-DITU and was told by the District Commissioner and the ANC Commander there that the burning had been done by KALONJI JEUNESSE who come from the western part of SOUTH KASAI. Two ANC companies were sent into the troubled area to deal with the JEUNESSE. In addition there are two sections of ANC at KAMIJI. According to the ANC commander at MWENE-DITU, there has been fighting between the ANC and JEUNESSE in the area, and one ANC soldier was killed on 25 Jan. It is probable that the burning was done in retaliation for the killing. At BAKWANGA President NGALULA and Maj BENEZETI confirmed that the trouble was due to JEUNESSE. They produced a JEUNESSE "spy" who had been captured on 25 Jan and who stated that the main objective of the JEUNESSE is to take BAKWANGA. He said that the rebel force is living on stolen cattle and human flesh. Mr NGALULA repeated his request that UN troops come to the affected areas and that UN jet sorties be made over the region. He asked that leaflets

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be distributed by ONUC following such sorties saying that the jets are a warning of the force that will be used against the JEUNESSE if they do NOT surrender immediately. Maj BENEZETI asked that ANC troops be attached to UN patrols into the area.

44. On 28 Jan a SIERRE LEONE patrol left LULUABOURG for BAKWANGA and KAMIJI. The patrol stopped at MERODE where there is a Catholic Mission and hospital. The mission is safe, but the hospital has been abandoned except for one nurse. At KYRA DIANIAMA (about 40 kms from MERODE on the main road to DIBAYA), the UN patrol surprised a pocket of JEUNESSE and launched a quick attack, capturing 22 JEUNESSE with some ammunition, a sub-machine gun, two locally-made guns, and a photo of KALONJI. Some of the JEUNESSE disappeared into the bush with arms. NO shooting and NO casualties were connected with the encounter. The captured JEUNESSE have been taken to BAKWANGA.

45. Mr LUAKABWANGA, President of LULUABOURG Province, made a broadcast this week stating that President KASA-VUBU planned to visit LULUABOURG with President YOULOU during YOULOU's visit to the CONGO. This statement was entirely false, and it is suspected that LUAKABWANGA made it in the hope of leading the population of LULUABOURG to believe that KASA-VUBU supports the LUAKABWANGA government, which is at the present time exceedingly shaky. Last week it was reported that LULUABOURG Provincial Deputies had written to President KASA-VUBU requesting permission to convoke an extraordinary session of the Provincial Assembly in order to elect a new government. So far as is known, KASA-VUBU has NOT yet granted authority for such a meeting. Rumours are now circulating in LULUABOURG to the effect that ANC officers are being sent to LULUABOURG from LEOPOLDVILLE to "control" the provincial government.

46. An inter-provincial economic conference has opened in LULUABOURG. It is being attended by representatives of the five new provinces which formerly made up the old Province of KASAI. The President of the Conference is Mr MUKEMBA, Minister of Economic Affairs for the Province of SOUTH KASAI. Preliminary speeches stressed the need for agricultural development and the improvement of roads.

47. Missionaries at LUEBO have reported two murders which took place at KAMPONGU (12 kms NORTH of LUEBO) after an inter-family fight.

48. An air recce over the LUBILASH River Bridge revealed that all the wooden spans have been destroyed. The southern abutment is completely destroyed with the SOUTH span twisted and lying in the River. The northern span remains partially intact.

49. On 30 Jan 24,000 pounds of bridging equipment were flown from LULUABOURG to ELISABETHVILLE.

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

25 Jan 63

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached are the following annexes:

Annex A - Summary of Major Events, Report No 85, Copy No 2.

Annex B - "The UN in the Dust" - (Article from "The Economist," of 18 Jan 63)

2. Attached also is an Appreciation of the UN Military Commitment in the CONGO after Secession, with six annexes.

(G. Samuelson)

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

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COPY NO

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

ANNEX A
MIL INFO 741
LEOPOLDVILLE
24 Jan 63

0700Z hrs 17 Jan 63 - 0700Z hrs 24 Jan 63

REPORT NO 85

GENERAL

1. GHANA's President N'KRUMAH wrote to the UN Secretary-General on 16 Jan demanding that the UN put Mr TSHOMBE under arrest for the murder of Premier LUMUMBA in January 1961. The Secretary-General's reply to President N'KRUMAH has NOT yet been made public. The exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of GHANA began a few weeks ago when Dr N'DRUMAH first criticized the CONGO Operation and U THANT replied that his criticisms seemed to be based on misinformation or misunderstanding of the UN policy in the CONGO. On 16 Jan Dr N'KRUMAH replied that the Secretary-General's contention that the UN was NOT interfering in Congolese internal affairs was untenable because, he said, the UN is trying to impose a new constitution on the CONGO.
2. On 19 Jan a UN spokesman announced that last month the Secretary-General sent an appeal to member nations to support the UN's civilian operation in the CONGO. He asked for voluntary contributions and said he hopes that £6,750,000 can be raised to cover the costs of the programme for 1963. The UN statement explained that the principal object of the civilian operations programme is the training of Congolese personnel to take over all essential services in the country. For this purpose the UN envisages sending 550 teachers, 200 doctors, and a number of other experts to the CONGO in 1963.
3. The ONUC Officer-in-Charge announced this week that from now on emphasis will be given to the technical assistance aspect of ONUC rather than to its military side as has been the case to date.
4. Mr BOMBOKO, Congolese Minister of Foreign Affairs, has recalled all Congolese Ambassadors to LEOPOLDVILLE for a conference to discuss the activities of the various embassies and draw up a plan for their future operation. At the present time the CONGO maintains 13 diplomatic missions. The first meeting of the Ambassadors was held on 23 Jan.
5. On 22 Jan Gen MOBUTU left LEOPOLDVILLE on a 5-day tour. He visited LULUABOURG and BAKWANGA, arriving in KAMINA on 23 Jan and in ELISABETHVILLE the following day. He plans to remain in ELISABETHVILLE until 26 Jan when he will return to LEOPOLDVILLE.
6. It has been announced that the UN Economic Commission for AFRICA will hold its next session at LEOPOLDVILLE from 18 Feb to 1 March.

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7. The Abbé Fulbert YOULOU, President of the BRAZZAVILLE CONGO REPUBLIC, is to pay an official visit to the REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO. President YOULOU will return to BRAZZAVILLE on 31 Jan after visiting LEOPOLDVILLE CITY, COQUILHATVILLE, and MATADI. He will receive a state welcome on 28 Jan 63.

8. On 23 Jan Premier ADOULA made a declaration deploring the recent assassination of President OLYMPIO of TOGO and announcing that religious services in memory of the late Mr OLYMPIO would be held in LEOPOLDVILLE on 25 Jan. Mr ADOULA also announced that the CONCO would send a representative to LAGOS to attend a conference being held there to investigate the situation in TOGO. Mr ADOULA concluded by stating that the Congolese Government supports a movement undertaken by certain African nations to ask that the UN conduct an inquiry into the death of President OLYMPIO.

9. On 22 Jan Mr NEMTCHINA, Soviet Ambassador to the CONGO, presented Mr BOLYA, Minister of Public Health, with 19 cases of smallpox vaccine, half a million doses in all. The vaccine is a gift of the Soviet Government to the Congolese people. (Comment: Some countries give \$10 million to the Congolese government, but in this case 500,000 persons will know that the vaccines are a gift of the USSR.)

LEOPOLDVILLE

10. On 18 Jan, the second anniversary of the death of Premier LUMUMBA, the PSA (Parti de la Solidarité Africaine) held a public meeting in front of its HQ on the Avenue FORCE PUBLIQUE in LEOPOLDVILLE. Mr MUKWIBE, a PSA deputy in the National Assembly, paid homage to the late Mr LUMUMBA, who he called the "national hero of the CONGO," saying that Mr LUMUMBA had given his life for the ideal of Congolese unity and "real" independence. Mr MUKWIBE made a long speech against imperialism and demanded that Mr GIZENGA, who was once head of the PSA, be liberated. Mr MUKWIBE also advocated the formation of a large political party comprising all Congolese nationalists and having LUMUMBISM as its central doctrine.

EQUATEUR

Nothing to report

ORIENTALE

11. On 17 Jan Mr ISAAC KALONDJI, the President of the National Senate, received a delegation from the Province of the UELES, led by a customary chief and comprising the Provincial Minister of Justice and the Second Vice-President of the Provincial Assembly. The delegation asked that the State of Emergency be brought to an end in the UELES, that the patrimony of the old Province of ORIENTALE be equitably distributed, and that

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administrative personnel of the old Province who are now working for the Commissioner Extraordinary at STANLEYVILLE be sent to work in the capitals of the new provinces. They also asked that the President of the National Senate visit the Senate office at PAULIS as he had done for the other new provinces. Mr KALONDJI promised that he would contact the proper officials with regard to the complaints voiced by the UELES delegation. He said that he would probably visit PAULIS at the end of January.

12. It has been reported that on a recent visit to LEOPOLDVILLE Mr KELHEKO, the head of the MNC Party in STANLEYVILLE, received a large sum of money from the Russian Embassy. This money was to be used for propaganda purposes. Mr KELHEKO has recently been receiving many visitors at his house; among them have been several former ministers of the old GIZENGA government.

13. On 18 Jan a church service was held in STANLEYVILLE in remembrance of the late Premier LUMUMBA. The service, which lasted for three hours, was attended by 200 members of the local government.

KIVU

14. The President of MANIEMA Province, Mr KASENGA, is reported to have openly stated that he is against Europeans. He had Mr ALGOUD, a SYMETAIN Director, beaten and imprisoned and also had some cars stolen from Europeans. MNC JEUNESSE have been incorporated into the local police and are reported to be harrassing both Europeans and Africans in the KINDU area. Mr MOSOKO, the Commissioner Extraordinary at BUKAVU, has sent an indignant message to the MANIEMA government protesting against arrests of European industrialists who are so important to the economy of the country.

15. Tension is reported to be rising between the BAKUSU and WAREGA tribes in the MANIEMA. An imminent clash is feared.

16. There has been an outbreak of rabies in KINDU. Instructions have been issued to shoot all stray dogs.

KATANGA

17. On the morning of 19 Jan Mr TSHOMBE met with ONUC officials in ELISABETHVILLE to work out the technical details for the entry of UN troops into KOLWEZI. That afternoon he flew to KOLWEZI to make last-minute arrangements for the disarming of his forces and the preparation of the local population for the coming of the UN force. On the morning of 21 Jan, some Katangese government officials went to PUMPI, about 23 kms from KOLWEZI on the JADOTVILLE road, where they met with ONUC troops of the 4 Raj Rifle Battalion and escorted them into KOLWEZI. The cortege stopped at the DEL COMMUNE Bridge, which was checked to see that all explosives had been removed. On reaching KOLWEZI, one company of troops went immediately to remove all mines, booby traps, and other

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explosives from the vicinity of the KOLWEZI-KENGERE Airfield. Some 7 tons of explosives, ready to be detonated, were discovered around the runway at KENGERE and were thrown into DELCOMMUNE Lake. When the field was pronounced safe for landing, two GURKA companies were flown in from ELISABETHVILLE. UN troops were given an enthusiastic welcome by the population at KOLWEZI, both Congolese and Europeans. After the entry was completed, UN military officials met with Mr TSHOMBE and congratulated him on making the wise decision of ending the secession by allowing the UN to come into KOLWEZI, which had been the last stronghold of the rebel province.

18. On 22 Jan ONUC representatives at KOLWEZI met with Mr TSHOMBE and his ministers and it was agreed to start collecting Katangese ammunition at the central dumps immediately. The dumps were put under UN control on 24 Jan. On 23 Jan a 4 Raj Rif Company moved to RUWE (9 kms NORTHEAST of KOLWEZI) and to NZILO (25 kms NORTH of KOLWEZI) to assume control of arms and ammunition being collected by the Katangese Gendarmerie.

19. Life in KOLWEZI is rapidly returning to normal. On the morning of 23 Jan work was started to put UNION MINIERE installations at KOLWEZI back into operation. Shops have reopened, and children have started back to school.

20. It was reported that on the afternoon of 20 Jan mercenaries who served with the Katangese Gendarmerie at KOLWEZI marched out of the town carrying a Katangese flag before them. Later in the week a UN spokesman said that most of the foreign mercenaries who served with the Katangese Gendarmerie had now left the country. Asked where they had gone, he said, "To RHODESIA, most likely."

21. On the afternoon of 23 Jan Mr ILEO, the new Central Government representative in ELISABETHVILLE, arrived in ELISABETHVILLE by air from LEOPOLDVILLE. He was welcomed at the airport by the Deputy ONUC Representative in ELISABETHVILLE (the Representative has been ill in hospital for about a month). After inspecting a platoon of ANC troops and a platoon of Katangese Police lined up along side each other, Mr ILEO attended a reception given in his honour by the Deputy UN Representative at the UN Club in ELISABETHVILLE. The reception was attended by ONUC civil and military officials and by representatives of the Central Government presently in ELISABETHVILLE.

22. All of Mr TSHOMBE's ministers have now returned to ELISABETHVILLE from KOLWEZI. Messrs KIBWE, MUNONGO, and KIMBA returned on 23 Jan, and on 24 Jan Mr TSHOMBE himself returned, letting it be known he felt his presence would be necessary there for consultations with Mr ILEO. Mr TSHOMBE promised he would return to KOLWEZI within an hour after being called if the UN asked him to come to solve any problems that might arise.

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23. Mr Isaac KALONJI, President of the National Senate in LEOPOLDVILLE, went to ELISABETHVILLE during the week, took over the house of the Katangese Minister of Public Works and installed himself in it. After he had organized a demonstration, the UN decided his presence in ELISABETHVILLE was undesirable and requested Prime Minister ADOULA to recall him to LEOPOLDVILLE. This was done, and Mr KALONJI is now back in LEOPOLDVILLE.

24. On 19 Jan UN helicopters dropped leaflets over the BAUDOUINVILLE area, and the UN radio station in ELISABETHVILLE broadcast the following announcement to the people of BAUDOUINVILLE, KAMUPINI, PEPA, and the villages of that part of NORTH KATANGA: "The UN force will come to give you all the necessary protection. Stay where you are and, above all, stay calm. When the UN force arrives, show white flags. We repeat. Stay calm and remain where you are. The UN force is coming. There is nothing to fear." The announcement was made after reports were received that thousands of inhabitants of this region were fleeing in advance of approaching ANC troops.

25. On the night of 19 Jan two companies of Indonesian troops arrived at MOBA by barge from ALBERTVILLE, landing at 2000 hrs. They met with some small arms fire, but there were NO casualties. The troops waited until 0400 hrs the following morning before debarking and moved into BAUDOUINVILLE with NO opposition. The African population of BAUDOUINVILLE which had fled into the bush is now returning to the town.

26. On 22 Jan a UN company advanced up to 10 kms EAST of KAPONA, where three trucks slid off the road owing to bad weather conditions. The Battalion Commander and the Company Commander continued in two jeeps and contacted an ANC patrol 7 kms EAST of KAPONA. The patrol was friendly and turned back to KAPONA with the UN Battalion Commander, who had a cordial meeting with Maj NZOIGBA. Maj NZOIGBA said that his battalion had entered KAPONA on 21 Jan and had met with strong opposition during its advance. KAPONA was completely deserted. Both officers proceeded to KASIMBA Airfield, which is located 22 kms SOUTHWEST of KAPONA, and was blocked by drums. The road from KAPONA to KASIMBA is controlled by ANC troops. The UN company returned to BAUDOUINVILLE leaving a platoon at LUSAKA.

27. On 23 Jan UN troops advanced from BAUDOUINVILLE to KAMUPINI. They secured the airstrip, and an advance force moved on to PEPA, arriving at 20 hrs the same day. The road to PEPA from KAMUPINI is in good condition as is the airfield at PEPA. It is reported that a DC-3 could land there. There was NO indication of any Gendarmes in the KAMUPINI/KASIMBA area although a Gendarme captured at PEPA stated that Gendarmerie elements from BAUDOUINVILLE and KAPONA are scattered in the area surrounding PEPA and KAMUPINI.

28. On 23 Jan a Katangese Gendarmerie Adjutant surrendered at BAUDOUINVILLE and stated that approximately 500 of his men were scattered in the area. He promised to bring 60 of them in the same day if food and accommodation were provided for them.

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29. On 21 Jan a meeting was held at BAUDOINVILLE between ONUC civil and military officials, the local Administrator and Chief of Police, a Belgian adviser to the local Administrator, and the head of the local Roman Catholic mission. At this meeting full cooperation was promised to the UN. The BAUDOINVILLE representatives asked that ANC troops be denied entry to the city as both European and African inhabitants fear that the ANC will carry out revenge and will leave the town if the ANC comes in. It was reported that mercenaries left the BAUDOINVILLE area on 6 Jan 63 and that Katangese Gendarmes began to thin out on 18 Jan. The majority are reported to have fled to PWETO when they saw the UN troops approaching. It was also reported that the local hospital has had NO doctor for the past two years.

30. The UN Secretary-General addressed a message to the ONUC Officer-in-Charge and the Force Commander expressing his gratification at the entry of UN troops into KOLWEZI and BAUDOINVILLE. He said that occupation of these two towns means that ONUC personnel now have freedom of movement throughout KATANGA. He congratulated the ONUC staff on its "rare devotion to duty," which has been of invaluable assistance to the UN in its effort to ensure unity, peace, and progress in the CONGO.

31. The LUFIRA River Bridge, recently destroyed by mercenaries of the Katangese Gendarmerie, was reopened to traffic on the afternoon of 18 Jan having been rebuilt by a UN Indian engineering group. The new bridge, which represents a considerable feat of construction, since the LUFIRA River at that place is deep and swift, going at a speed of 15 miles an hour, can carry loads of up to 9 tons. The same engineering group has rebuilt the bailey bridges over the LUKUTWE and TANGA Rivers on the ELISABETHVILLE - JADOTVILLE road.

32. On 21 Jan the 18th Swedish Battalion went from KAMINA to SANDOA and occupied that town. The UN force was welcomed by the population in a calm and reserved way. Cooperation between the UN and the local authorities is good. Weapons for at least 2 platoons were captured, and on 22 Jan 20 Gendarmes were captured 70 kms EAST of SANDOA. Mixed UN/Katangese Police patrols are now on the streets of SANDOA.

33. An ONUC representative from KAMINA Base visited KABONGO and found that the District Commissioner, Mr ILUNGA-KALUNGUE, had recently returned to the town. There are now about 1,300 persons living in KABONGO.

34. On the morning of 21 Jan the President of NORTH KATANGA Province, MWAMBA ILUNGA PROSPER, arrived at MANONO by Air CONGO and was welcomed at the airport by a crowd of about 2,000 people.

35. The UN force at KONGOLO has succeeded in obtaining the surrender of Col MAKITO, the Katangese Gendarmerie commander in that area. When he was in ELISABETHVILLE, Col MAKITO served as Second-in-Command to Gen MOKE, the Commander of the Katangese Gendarmerie; he also commanded the garrison at JADOTVILLE, where his family resided. His appointment at the time of his surrender was "Commandant du Groupement" at MBULULA.

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36. On the arrival of UN troops in LENGWE, about 200 Katangese Gendarmes surrendered, and another 100 have since surrendered. On 22 Jan over 400 Katangese Gendarmes surrendered at MBULULA with ammunition and weapons. As of 24 Jan approximately 1250 Gendarmes have been disarmed, registered, and dismissed to their homes in this territory. Life in villages between MBULULA and LENGWE seems normal. Villagers are returning to their homes in large numbers. Many civilians are also returning to KONGOLO. There is a great need for medicines and food in the area.

37. The 2 R Malayan Battalion started crossing the LUIKA River on 21 Jan. The ferry, however, collapsed, and NO vehicles could be brought to the SOUTH bank. One company started advancing towards LUMAMISHA on foot. The advance was slowed down due to the weight of heavy equipment such as wireless sets and batteries. On 22 Jan the second company of the 2 R Malayan Battalion also crossed the river. The first company received transport assistance from the ANC at SOLA, and managed to reach KIBEMBA. The major portion of the Battalion was 15 kms from LUMAMISHA on 22 Jan, and concentration at LUMAMISHA was completed by 23 Jan.

38. A patrol of Malaysians was fired at by Katangese Gendarmerie at KATERA. One Katangese Major was captured. At NONGA over 100 Gendarmes surrendered to the Malaysians and were demilitarised. (KATERA and NONGA are on a subsidiary road that runs between SOLA and MBULULA.)

39. The 5th ANC Battalion is now at SOLA. Maj LIAGANDA, the commanding officer of this Battalion, claims he received orders from LEOPOLDVILLE to carry on joint operations with the UN. In fact the presence of the ANC at SOLA is hindering the surrender of Katangese Gendarmes in the area. The ANC is believed to have captured 100 Gendarmes there, whom they are holding prisoner. UN forces in SOLA have been instructed to suggest that the ANC release these prisoners after demilitarisation so that they can return home and testify that the Central Government and the ANC do NOT intend to carry out reprisals.

40. The commanding officer of the 21st ANC Battalion, now in KIAMBI, arrived unannounced in MANONO stating he had been ordered to establish his battalion there. It was suggested to the ANC that for re-supply purposes, 100 men could settle in MANONO but it would be inopportune to have a second unit in town at the time.

KASAI

41. Mr SHANGO, the second Vice President of the National Senate, gave a press conference on his return from a tour of inquiry in SOUTH KASAI. He said he would be opposed to calling a state of emergency in this province and asked that ANC reinforcements be sent to SOUTH KASAI to give protection to the legal government of President NGALULA. He said that the recent troubles in this province were the work of well-trained KALONJIST JEUNESSE who were in possession of automatic weapons and who did NOT hesitate to open fire especially on those who are opposed to KALONJI. Mr SHANGO said that the young Kalonjist hoodlums wore ANC

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uniforms and committed acts of genocide and cannibalism, which are often blamed on the ANC rather than on the JEUNESSE. He added that the actions of the JEUNESSE were obliging civilians to arm themselves against the forces of order, hence the regrettable incidents involving the ANC and certain inhabitants of SOUTH KASAI.

42. As agreed upon at a recent meeting of the ONUC Officer-in-Charge and Mr NGULULA, the President of SOUTH KASAI Province, leaflets have been dropped in the BAKWANGA area, asking that inhabitants behave in a lawful manner.

43. The Procureur D'Etat in LULUABOURG visited LEOPOLDVILLE and returned to report that the Procureur General is satisfied with evidence against Mr WAFWANA, the LULUABOURG Provincial Interior Minister, who is believed to have been behind the recent tribal uprisings at KAKENGGE. The procureur d'Etat said that WAFWANA is now in prison in LEOPOLDVILLE. The LULUABOURG Parquet is now proceeding to investigate further witnesses in connection with the KAKENGGE affair. It is expected that sufficient evidence will be collected to justify the arrest of Mr LUAKABWANGA, the President of LULUABOURG Province. Maj MENA, the local ANC commander, is cooperating in producing civilian witnesses.

44. It has been reported that Mr MUKENGGE, the provincial Minister of Health in LULUABOURG who was once President of old KASAI Province, will be arrested for the recent diamond robbery from the LULUABOURG Parquet, in which 6000 stones were stolen. The robbery took place on 2 Dec 62.

45. LULUABOURG Provincial deputies have sent a request to President KASA-VUBU, signed by the required one-third of the members of the Provincial Assembly, in which they ask to be allowed to hold an extraordinary session of the Assembly in order to elect a new provincial government. This would solve many of LULUABOURG's problems.

46. The UN civil representative in LULUABOURG has told President LUAKABWANGA personally that anyone, irrespective of rank, who promotes disorder will be arrested.

47. The Liberian patrol that went from LULUABOURG to PORT FRANCOU last week has finished loading bridging equipment on to BCK railway flats in preparation for returning to LULUABOURG with the equipment.

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The UN in the Dust

ANNEX B
MIL INFO 741
LEOPOLDVILLE
24 Jan 63

It is not enough to look back in KATANGA.

What lies ahead - in particular,
for the United Nations?

Down, if not out, Mr. TSHOMBE returned on Tuesday to an ELISABETHVILLE that is no longer the private fief of him and his associates, still talking darkly of his plans to blow up the Union Miniere's installations at KOLWEZI, but saying no more about his appeals for all-out guerilla war against the United Nations. His remnant force at KOLWEZI was said to include a number of OAS-minded French mercenaries, who may yet attempt a die-hard demolition job. But his support elsewhere in south KATANGA, if it once existed, seemed to have melted like snow.

No trace of a popular rising had emerged, for all Mr. TSHOMBE's repeated appeals for "resistance to the end". The once terrible figure of Mr. MUNONGO, the Bayeke leader, was seen passing round drinks, in a bar which he apparently owns, comfortably near the Rhodesia border, and using unprecedentedly conciliatory language. Unkindest cut of all, eight tribal chiefs, including the Lunda chief who is Mr. TSHOMBE's father-in-law, and the Bayeke chief who is Mr. MUNONGO's brother, jointly pledged their support to the CONGO government and urged it to arrest Mr. TSHOMBE.

Hindsight being the clear vision that it is, it can easily now be said that, if the TSHOMBE regime all along rested on clay feet, it could and should have been pushed over long ago. So, no doubt, it could have, if the United Nations really was the monster of blood and iron that has now, once again, been conjured up in some of the comment on its action in KATANGA. Last week the familiar image of the UN Congo force as a sort of rogue elephant on the rampage flickered across many retinas when its advance guard entered JADOTVILLE (without meeting resistance) on January 3rd; and U THANT, who a few hours earlier had apparently told the Belgian U delegation that things were not going to move so fast, said that the UN would investigate what seemed to have been a break in its chain of command. But the evidence, when later examined by those who were not looking for a conclusion to jump to, proved more reassuring. The commanders of the force that had halted at the LUFIRA river, finding their men under harassing fire from the west bank, had not unnaturally taken steps to stop the harassment. Once across the river, they found that the Tshombist forces had vanished, and Brigadier NORONHA then motored into JADOTVILLE, with two jeeps as his sole escort, to be greeted with relief by a citizenry who had managed to limit the amount of destruction done by the mercenaries before they fled.

There is no such thing as a tidy battle; and seldom one about whose exact course there is no dispute. Whether or not there was a "Nelson touch" about the bloodless occupation of JADOTVILLE, and whether or not

this move was decisive in averting the blowing up of the costly installations of the not very volubly grateful Union Miniere, the episode needs to be seen in perspective from two points of view. First, if the UN showed itself capable of conducting a military operation without lapses in comprehension, and even friction, between field commanders and a remote headquarters, it would be unique in history. Second, if the gun was really jumped at JADOTVILLE, this exception to the rule should point up the general restraint about pulling the trigger at all that has marked the UN side of a conflict involving far fewer killings than occurred on British roads over Christmas.

But, inevitably, such blood as was unhappily spilt will be smeared, widely if thinly, across the UN's image, which many people tend to regard as hopelessly ruined as soon as it is no longer immaculate. One may set aside the wild fabrications about large-scale massacres by brutal and licentious UN soldiery. These are as far off the mark as the charge, revived by Mr. TSHOMBE just before he reached ELISABETHVILLE, and faithfully echoed in BRUSSELS and MOSCOW, that the UN's aim is simply to grab KATANGA's copper for AMERICA (M. SPAAK, who has to put up with a lot of this nonsense, dealt bluntly and bravely with it in his speech on Tuesday). But there remains the underlying doubt in many quite honest and balanced minds whether the UN ought to be in the killing business at all, even when its few shots may be fired to avert a much bloodier clash.

The basic case for its KATANGA action is precisely that: non-military methods having proved inadequate, a controlled minimum of force has been invoked in order to head off the prospect of the massive, prolonged and widespread violence that would ensue if the temporary success of the TSHOMBE ploy not only plunged the CONGO back into chaos, but also destroyed all chance of "white" southern AFRICA shedding its illusions in time to get off the suicidal road to an "Algerian" war. Let us suppose - optimistically, no doubt - that in due time historians may agree that the UN role in KATANGA was indeed crucial in turning AFRICA aside from this tragic path. Even so, will the moralists accept the rightness of the concept of armed action in the name of peace, of the dove with the Tommy-gun?

Unfortunately, in an imperfect world the strict moralist is doomed to have to choose repeatedly between evils. For the UN, force is obviously and always a course to be chosen only for want of a better. Its application in KATANGA was imminent, even though the actual trial of arms was set off by the Tshombist troops' reckless attacks during Christmas week. It was to be applied only as a last resort, when all attempts at reconciliation had proved barren. Barren, indeed, they had proved. Since July, when Mr. TSHOMBE broke off his talks with the CONGO government, and August, when he accepted in principle U THANT's plan for reconciliation and proceeded in practice to resist every one of its clauses, he and his associates had made it abundantly clear that no more process of reasoned persuasion was going to budge them.

The hope that they might be coerced by an economic squeeze, without a military confrontation, was dashed to pieces on the rock of British refusal to co-operate in any such plan. Even after that, the UN intention was still undoubtedly a "show-up" rather than a "show-down" - an ostentatious building up of military preponderance which, it was hoped, might do the trick without an actual battle. In August, 1961, the UN had won a similar trick, although, when the British and other governments swiftly took a hand, it lost the subsequent game. But this time, as in December, 1961, Mr. TSHOMBE's wilder friends chose to start the fight while the UN was still mustering.

Is the fight now really over, bar the rather oddly muffled shouting of some of Mr. TSHOMBE's backers? If so, no time should be lost in mastering the lessons for the future of the KATANGA affair - in some ways one of the most educative episodes of the postwar years. And, in regard to the future of the United Nations as an organisation, the most important lesson is that if an international body is to be expected to come down into the dust of conflict and involve itself there physically - however clearly its aim may be to moderate that conflict - it is bound to run the risks of having to do some shooting, and of being shot at, both actually and metaphorically.

There are only two other possible courses. One would be to pickle the UN and shelve it, unequivocally labelled as a mere forum of debate with no right of executive action in any even faintly controversial matter; that was the label displayed on Mr. KHRUSHCHEV's famous "troika" plan, now itself shelved. The other is to give the UN executive functions in principle, while in practice reserving the right of any substantial state's government to nullify its actions (preferably by discreet means) even when they are approved by an overwhelming consensus; there have been points during the KATANGA affair when that has seemed to be BRITAIN's own formula. To either of these courses one may fairly apply the words that Mr. HAMMARSKJOLD used in the 1961 report that proved to be his political testament:

"Those whose reactions to the work of the organisation hamper its development, or reduce its possibilities of effective action, may have to shoulder the responsibility for a return to a state of affairs which governments had already found too dangerous after the First World War."

UN MILITARY COMMITMENT IN THE
CONGO WHEN SECESSION ENDED

HQ ONUC

24 Jan 63

APPRECIATION

1. MISSION

To assess the need for a UN military force in the CONGO for the next nine months, at what strength, and in what locations.

2. FACTORS

- a. The armed forces of the CONGO.
- b. The police forces of the CONGO.
- c. The situation in KATANGA.
- d. The political and tribal situation in the rest of the country.
- e. Political standards and the state of civil administration.
- f. Congolese reaction to the retention of UN troops.

3. THE ARMED FORCES OF THE CONGO

The Force Publique was officered completely by Belgians. After the mutiny the newly-named ANC had NO officers. NCOs were promoted to officer rank, thus depriving the force of many of its best NCOs.

On the one hand they had officers who were NOT trained for their ranks, and on the other a serious shortage of efficient NCOs, who, in any army, are the main-stay of discipline.

It appears that the Force Publique was a reasonably well-trained and disciplined force, but the events of the last 2½ years have led to a great deterioration in standards, as in addition to the matters already mentioned, the ANC did NOT have the opportunity to train either its officers or NCOs to any extent. Events during the fighting in NORTH KATANGA have proved their deficiencies, such as disobedience of orders, neglect of command by very senior officers, and an inordinate number of desertions. On the other hand, this same fighting showed that, when they had a good commander, the results achieved were considerably higher.

Again, when involved in tribal and political matters, they have shown that they are extremely partial, or at least that they can very easily be persuaded by local politicians to support them, even to the extent of massacring tribesmen at the bidding of the politicians, in the pursuance of the politicians' own ends. Their sense of loyalty to the CONGO as a country is very low. Local factors are much more important.

The stationing of ANC in KATANGA will present quite a problem. Before any arrived in EVILLE, fears were frequently expressed by both Europeans

and Congolese as to their likely conduct. Many Europeans have expressed the intention to leave when the ANC arrived. The arrival of even 150 has caused a good deal of alarm. The ANC, being poorly-disciplined, are quite liable to take reprisals against both Europeans and Congolese loyal to TSHOMBE, if NOT controlled. The ANC authorities, judging by their instructions to the troops in NORTH KATANGA, realise the importance of good behaviour. However, there has been looting there, and it is fairly obvious that they are NOT in a position to control the troops on their own. It is hardly necessary to stress the importance of the Europeans to the economy of the country. This same fear of the ANC has been expressed in various parts of the CONGO, with a categorical statement that "if the UN leaves, we leave too". However, there is a very strong feeling amongst the ANC, some politicians, and the more vocal element of the population, in favour of the posting of ANC troops there. It is a question of pride. If NOT acceded to, it could cause friction between the government and ANC on the one hand and the UN on the other.

In any event, the ANC has shown, and KASAI is a good example, that it cannot, unaided, maintain law and order.

An important factor for the proper control of the armed forces is an efficient communications system. This does NOT exist at present, resulting in a major problem for the ANC.

The plans of the Minister of Defence for the general organisation and duties of the various forces is shown in Annex A.

The appreciation does NOT cover the future training of the ANC. However, it is worth noting the letter written by Mr. ADOULA to the Secretary-General on this subject (Annex B).

The positions held by the senior officers of the ANC before Independence are shown in Annex C, as well as a review of the numbers who are undergoing courses in BELGIUM.

4. DEDUCTIONS

- a. Shortage of trained officers and NCOs.
- b. Low standard of discipline and training.
- c. Little sense of loyalty to the CONGO.
- d. Cannot maintain law and order unaided.
- e. Bad communications militate against control.
- f. Stationing of ANC in KATANGA presents a problem, while the reverse is also true.
- g. Desirable to maintain a UN force.

5. THE POLICE FORCES OF THE CONGO

Like the ANC, the Police Force was officered by Belgians before Independence. There were, in fact, two or three Congolese officers. After Independence all but two of the Belgian officers, outside KATANGA, departed. This resulted, as in the case of the ANC, in the overnight promotion of policemen to officer rank, without training.

Since most of the Belgian officers remained in KATANGA, the position should be better there, though many will have left for fear of being branded as mercenaries.

There has been little or NO training done in LEO. There are about three officers from LEO on a course in BELGIUM. There are rather vague proposals for the establishment of a training establishment in LEO, with the help of the Nigerian Police, who do NOT speak French. In STANLEYVILLE one course has been run.

The Nigerian Police authorities report that very little money is allotted to the police, with the result that transport is lacking, proper accommodation is NOT available, uniforms are very often NOT available.

Moreover, sometimes the police are as much as three months in arrears with pay. There is reported to be NO interest in the welfare of the force. Discipline (and a sense of integrity) are said to be non-existent. All senior appointments are political. There is NO sense of loyalty to even the province, unless the provincial and tribal interests coincide. There is NO feeling of respect amongst the population for the police. The only sentiment shown by the people is one of fear. This sense of fear arises from the traditionally brutal police methods practised here, a lesson which the new police authorities have learned from their old masters, and which they are carrying on. The Belgians, however, considered the use of force necessary because gentleness was regarded as a sign of weakness.

The police have shown all over the country that they are incapable of acting impartially, and, in consequence, cannot maintain law and order.

6. DEDUCTIONS

- a. More money needs to be allotted for pay, equipment and accommodation.
- b. Shortage of trained officers.
- c. Little sense of loyalty, duty, integrity or discipline.
- d. Cannot maintain law and order.
- e. Desirable to maintain a UN force.

7. THE SITUATION IN KATANGA

a. GENDARMERIE

With the almost total collapse of the gendarmerie in any recent operation conducted by the UN, any organised resistance by them after

secession is ended is unlikely. However, it is quite possible that some extreme members of the gendarmerie, who may still retain their arms, will organise in gangs and carry out raids for personal ends of either looting or revenge on those whom they regard as traitors, because they either opposed TSHOMBE during secession or joined the ANC after the KATANGA gendarmerie was disbanded. Such incidents have occurred in SOUTH KASAI, between former members of KALONDJI's gendarmerie and those who stayed on as members of the ANC. It is almost certain that there will be a large quantity of unsurrendered arms throughout the province, which will create a law and order problem.

It is also possible, and even likely, that there will be clashes between the ANC and the integrated gendarmerie; the ANC will have a natural resentment against those whom they failed to defeat in the field, and who have given the country so much trouble.

b. TRIBES

There is long-standing hostility between the LUNDA (to which TSHOMBE belongs) and affiliated tribes on the one hand and the BALUBA and the TSHOKWE on the other. The BALUBA are the most industrious tribe in the CONGO and have plenty of initiative. As a result, they have become the commercial class wherever they installed themselves. They have also acquired administrative posts, and have been in keen demand as workers by Belgian firms operating in the CONGO. They have never been a territorial tribe, in so far as the holding and owning of land is concerned. They were always prepared to pay tribute to the territorial tribe. They were never a war-like people. Before Independence, it would appear that the Belgian authorities feared the strong influence of the BALUBA in KATANGA affairs, particularly as they were strong supporters of the militant MNC Party. The LUNDA, on the other hand, were very co-operative with the Belgians, who are said to have supported them prior to the elections. Certainly the LUNDA were well-organised. After the provincial elections, which gave the LUNDA a majority, the BALUBA challenged the results, claiming they were rigged. This is a definite possibility. However, they got NO satisfaction. TSHOMBE was installed in power. Persecution of the BALUBA was carried out at various times during the secession period, and led eventually to the BALUBA refugee camp of 1961/62 at EVILLE.

If there is any reaction in KATANGA after secession, it should come from the BALUBA or TSHOMBE. The BALUBA, as already said, are an easy-going people, despite their industry. This was proved during the days of the refugee camp. They can, however, become very fierce if exhorted by their chiefs. If they do decide to take revenge, it will probably be only at a personal level. The fact that the majority of BALUBA are now resident in NORTH KATANGA Province will help the situation in SOUTH KATANGA. However, they may return to SOUTH KATANGA.

In regard to the TSHOKWE, who hold large areas around SANDOA and DILOLO, there is long-standing enmity between them and the LUNDAS, as they took this land from the LUNDAS about 100 years ago. There has since

been hostility, and during the secession of KATANGA, the TSHOKWE were persecuted. Moreover, the TSHOKWE are reported to be an aggressive people. They form pockets in the midst of LUNDU areas. Consequently, clashes are possible.

In regard to NORTH KATANGA, the fact that many of the tribes supported TSHOMBE is NOT of particular importance. The Congolese people appear to like a strong man, especially when he is prospering, and TSHOMBE was. Material welfare is a big factor in the life of the Congolese. Under TSHOMBE they were comparatively prosperous, while their countrymen elsewhere suffered from political and economic instability. TSHOMBE's propaganda certainly convinced them of this. Again, the chief can very easily persuade his people, and it is NOT unlikely that TSHOMBE bribed the chiefs to support him. It should be remembered, moreover, that a large proportion of the gendarmerie was directly under the control of the chiefs. The chief was paid by TSHOMBE, and he in turn paid the soldiers.

With reference to Grand Chief KASONGO NIEMBO's (BALUBA) support of TSHOMBE, it appears that his action was NOT so much a question of siding with TSHOMBE, as of opposing other BALUBA sections, with whom his ancestors had a serious conflict 90 years ago. This split has persisted.

The fact that eight chiefs who supported TSHOMBE have written to Mr. ADOULA, welcoming the end of secession, is encouraging. The fact that they have also demanded that TSHOMBE be punished for his actions of the last two years does NOT warrant attention (as a factor against his resuming the Provincial Presidency, or of opposition to him if he does). It is probably just a question of trying to whiten themselves by blackening TSHOMBE. It is difficult to see how the Central Government can avoid having TSHOMBE as Provincial President of SOUTH KATANGA in view of the publicly-declared amnesty, much as they would like to depose him. There is quite a mass of Congolese opinion against the resumption of power by TSHOMBE. This may cause trouble when the National Parliament meets in March, and also with the ANC. His retention as President, in loyal co-operation with the Central Government, would probably be a stabilizing factor in KATANGA.

While the border between NORTH and SOUTH is a matter which may cause trouble politically, as TSHOMBE has never heretofore recognised it, it is unlikely to be modified, as a matter of Central Government prestige. However, as the border cuts through some tribes which supported TSHOMBE, and even encloses others fully in NORTH KATANGA, it may cause clashes.

Annex D shows the border between the two provinces and the tribal situation.

c. RACE RELATIONS

The vast majority of non-Congolese people throughout KATANGA supported TSHOMBE. This may now cause anti-white reaction in NORTH KATANGA. Even in

SOUTH KATANGA, with TSHOMBE as President, relations may now be strained, as he has spoken very bitterly about the fact that the Europeans generally abandoned him in the end - the mercenaries and Union Miniere in particular.

8. DEDUCTIONS

- a. Danger of integrated gendarmerie and ANC clashes.
- b. Danger of trouble from ex-gendarmerie elements, with arms available.
- c. Danger of revenge action by BALUBA and TSHOKWE in SOUTH KATANGA.
- d. Danger of clashes along the border resulting from cutting of tribal areas.
- e. Danger of clashes in NORTH KATANGA between tribes who supported TSHOMBE and their opponents.
- f. Danger of revenge action by ANC in NORTH and SOUTH KATANGA.
- g. Danger of anti-white reaction throughout KATANGA.
- h. Desirable to retain a UN force in KATANGA.

9. THE POLITICAL AND TRIBAL SITUATION IN THE REST OF THE CONGO

Tribal feeling in the CONGO has always been strong. However, recent events such as the secession of KATANGA and SOUTH KASAI, the repression of opposing tribes that resulted, the re-organisation of the provinces on a tribal basis, and the possibility of obtaining political influence for the first time, have led to a strengthening of tribal feeling. At the same time, due to its preoccupation with KATANGA and economic matters, the Central Government has NOT been in a position to control the country properly. The individual Congolese seems to be easy-going, and without any strong feeling against even traditionally hostile tribes, but the tribes can still be very easily stirred up by their chiefs, who are often used for this purpose by the local politicians. This has happened in even the quietest of provinces - EQUATEUR - though NOT on a large scale.

In the old province of KASAI the situation is extremely troubled - see Annex E.

In KIVU, though there has been NO violence for some time, the political situation is very delicate. The referendum areas may cause trouble. There is still a Commissaire Extraordinaire in control here, a dictatorial and dishonest man, who moreover lacks experience. He has NOT helped to sort out the political tangle in the area since his arrival, but rather added to it. For fuller information on this situation see Annex F.

In regard to the new province of MANIEMA, there is frequent friction between the WAREGA tribe and the BAKUSU tribe. This could boil over at any time, due to an unstable government. There is strong LUMUMBA/GIZENGA sympathy amongst the BAKUSU, and close affiliation with neighbouring HAUT-CONGO. The population of KINDU, the capital, appealed to the UN in December against the decision to withdraw UN troops. The non-Congolese said they would have to leave the area. It was decided to leave a company of UN troops in KINDU. This decision has proved more than justified.

ORIENTALE Province has been quiet since the end of the GIZENGA affair, due to energetic (and repressive) action by the Commissaire Extraordinaire, Mr. EKOMBE, against the LUMUMBA/GIZENGA element, which is still very strong in this region. There are frequent calls for GIZENGA's release. HAUT-CONGO has NOT yet been declared a province. Mr. KAMITATU, on a recent visit, said that it soon would be. There has been a great revival of MNC/L activity in recent months despite the fact that the long-time secretary SALUMU has been arrested. The present situation is NOT clear, but there now seems to be strong disagreement between EKOMBE and the local ANC Comd., Col. MULAMBA.

It is worth noting that the presence of Gen. LUNDULA had a very calming influence on the people of the area, until his recent return to LEO.

There is a definite possibility of trouble in the area when the province is created (on political rather than tribal grounds).

The old province of LEOPOLDVILLE shows little indication of any tribal trouble. There is discontent in CONGO CENTRAL Province over losing the city of LEO, but this should NOT cause trouble.

10. DEDUCTIONS

- a. There is strong tribal feeling at present in KASAI, with the added complication of political unrest. The worst areas are the Provinces of LULUABOURG and SOUTH KASAI, and the DIMBELENCE area of LOMAMI Province.
- b. KIVU is a possible trouble-spot, particularly the proposed KIVU CENTRAL Province and MANIEMA Province.
- c. The proposed Province of HAUT-CONGO may be the scene of political trouble.
- d. Desirable to station a UN force in KASAI, KIVU and HAUT-CONGO.

11. POLITICAL STANDARDS AND THE STATE OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

The performance of the country's politicians in general has shown that there is very little integrity amongst them. It would seem to be accepted that a political appointment is an opportunity to further one's own ends and that of one's tribe. Loyalty, where it exists, therefore, is to the tribe rather than to the country. This fact has been the cause of tribal clashes. Moreover, politicians, particularly at provincial level, have used the tribes to further their own ends politically, even to the extent of the massacre of opposing tribes. This factor, the absence of integrity in the politicians, has been a major factor in such tribal clashes as have occurred; it appears to result from the laws of the jungle and lack of maturity on everyone's part.

They have, moreover, despite Mr. ANANY's appeal, persisted in employing ANC forces to further their own ends, even to the extent of massacre.

The fact that communications are so bad makes it easily possible in such a large country, for events to be over before the central authorities have a chance to intervene. Firm control of the armed forces by the Minister for Defence (one of the few honest politicians) is essential for the maintenance of law and order, so as to prevent the politicians from employing them illegally.

Integrity seems to be lacking also amongst administrative personnel. The fact that most of the Belgian executive class have left the country, and the fact that very few Congolese had reached a higher level than that of clerk, makes the presence of UN advisers necessary for a long time to come.

The creation of what amounts to twenty provinces, as against the former six, has aggravated the problem and it appears that all the so-called elite will become politicians and administrators, leaving the Europeans to run industry and supply the money.

There appears to be wide-spread discontent with the politicians in general, and the Government in particular, due to the fact that after two and a half years of Independence, the economic state of the people is much lower than before Independence. This discontent is also to be heard amongst the ANC.

Occasionally the Communist Embassies in LEO are reported to have a hand in subversive activities. Proof is NOT available, but the state of the country and its people offers communism a fertile ground.

12. DEDUCTIONS

- a. Little sense of integrity or loyalty amongst politicians;
- b. Lack of administrative personnel throughout the country;
- c. Danger of communist infiltration;
- d. The importance of control of armed forces by central authorities.
- e. To ensure the safety of UN advisers, it is desirable to retain a UN force.

13. CONGOLESE REACTION TO RETENTION OF UN TROOPS

Though the Prime Minister has requested the UN to assist in the training of the ANC, NO request seems to have been made for the retention of a military force as such in the CONGO. Presumably, since the UN force is here at the request of the government, it must also leave at the request of the government.

Therefore, if the UN considers it desirable to retain a force here, it would seem important to create a climate where such a force would be acceptable. While the country in general appears to appreciate the benefits resulting from the UN operation, particularly now that the secession of KATANGA appears to be finished, there has been strong criticism of both

UN civil and military personnel as a body, on the grounds that they have assumed more the appearance of an occupying force than a force sent here to help them.

A criticism that has often been made is that many UN personnel do NOT hide the fact that they dislike, and even despise, the Congolese, and that quite a number have availed of their term in the CONGO to further their own ends financially, both on a large and small scale. These complaints are heard mostly amongst the educated or better-informed classes, rather than amongst the masses. This criticism is understandable, as being due partly to an inferiority complex and partly to national pride (where it exists).

The mass ANC opinion appears to be that as soon as KATANGA is integrated in the CONGO, UN troops should leave. However, this is NOT the official ANC view-point, which seems to favour a UN force in KATANGA, KIVU and KASAI. There is, nevertheless, a danger that the general opinion might influence the official one, as seems to have happened in the case of the 136 ANC personnel sent to EVILLE recently.

Mass civilian opinion would appear to welcome the continued presence of UN troops for their own security, as they have little respect for either the ANC or the police. They give the UN credit for preventing these two forces from carrying out repressive measures, as the Congolese, in their new found positions of authority, like to show it.

14. DEDUCTIONS

- a. Probability of ANC authorities reacting favourably to retention of UN troops.
- b. Danger of mass ANC opinion influencing official view-point.
- c. Desirability of establishing good relations.

15. CONCLUSIONS

- a. It is considered necessary to station troops in the CONGO for some time after the secession of KATANGA is ended. The factors, such as training of ANC and police, political standards, control of the central authorities over the forces, are so imponderable and interwoven, that it is considered impossible to estimate beyond nine months, as to the strength and location. However, it can be presumed that a UN force will be required after that period.
- b. Law and order tasks as well as UN security will require for the period to the end of April 63, the forces currently in the country, less the Indian Brigade and the Tunisian Battalion due for repatriation.
- c. For the period from May to October 63 it is estimated that the following will be required:
 1. LEO - One battalion with armoured squadron for the security of UN installations and NDJILI Airport.

2. KASAI

- (a) LULUABOURG - One battalion, with strong recce elements, as follows: One company at each of the following centres -

LULUABOURG
TSHIKAPA
DIMBELENCE
PORT FRANCOIS

- (b) SOUTH KASAI - One battalion, with strong recce element, as follows: One company at each of the following centres -

DIBAYA
MWENE-DITU
GANDAJIKA
BAKWANGA

- (c) These forces should be equipped with helicopters and light aircraft for reconnaissance purposes.

3. ORIENTALE - KIVU - One battalion, as follows: One company at each of the following centres -

STANLEYVILLE
KINDU
GOMA }
BUKAVU } with recce element.

4. KATANGA - One battalion at each of the following centres:

EVILLE
KAMINA
ALBERTVILLE
KOLWEZI

5. Medium aircraft should be available at least in EVILLE and KAMINA.

NOTE

Until the recent operations in KATANGA, it was considered necessary to station troops as follows (outside KATANGA):

LEO - One battalion, one armoured squadron.
KASAI - One battalion and two companies.
KIVU - two battalions.
ORIENTALE - One battalion.

11.

- (d). The establishment of good relations between the UN and all Congolese elements is important.
- (e) The inclusion of further ANC troops in the UN force, for posting to SOUTH KATANGA, is desirable.

ANNEX A
MIL INFO 690/5
HQ ONUC
24 Jan 63

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S PLANS
FOR ORGANISATION OF FORCES

1. The armed forces, both ANC and gendarmerie, will be under Central Government control.
2. The ANC will be organised and equipped on conventional army lines.
3. The gendarmerie will be stationed in all provinces, and will protect the Central Government's interests and institutions in the provinces.

They may be used by the Provincial Government for the maintenance of law and order, with Central Government approval only.

They will be more lightly equipped than the ANC, but they will be able to support the ANC in war, if the occasion arises.

They will co-operate with the ANC in the recruiting and training of the armed forces.

4. The police force, apart from the Surete, will be a provincial force.

However, to prevent any abuse of power by the provincial authorities, their strength and equipment will be controlled by the Central Government.

Translation

Following letter dated 20 Dec. '62 No. 5243/62/CAB/P.M. addressed to Secretary General by Prime Minister ADOULA:

Implementation of the Plan for the Modernisation and Training of the Armed Forces of the Republic

1. The Government of the CONGO, in the exercise of its sovereignty, wishes to establish a unified armed force for the whole of the country.

2. While reserving the right to decide on the eventual strength and organisation of this force, the Government accepts in principle the plan for the modernisation and training of the Forces. Moreover, the Government requests that friendly countries furnish advice and technical assistance with the collaboration of the U.N.

3. The Government requests the U.N. in particular:

- a. to assist in the preparation of a programme for the modernisation of the armed forces in accordance with the Congolese Government's plan. The U.N. role would be the co-ordination of the efforts of the countries taking part;
- b. to assist in the organisation of technical assistance on a reduced scale representative particularly of those countries participating in the military programme. This Mission will advise and assist the C.I.C. in the control and co-ordination of the various programmes of technical assistance;
- c. to provide, as a matter of urgency, six French-speaking instructors for the Congolese Air Force, to cater for such matters as organisation, air operations, maintenance of aircraft and equipment, and general instruction. The initial efforts of these experts should cover:
 - (1) laying the foundations for the Air Force in the matters above-mentioned;
 - (2) checking on the suitability of present personnel for flying and technical instruction;
 - (3) selection of about 25 student pilots and 60 candidates for technical training outside the CONGO;
 - (4) preparation of a plan for the organisation of the N'DOLO Air Base so as to inculcate a sense of discipline amongst the Air Force personnel;
 - (5) preparation of a list of equipment necessary;
- d. to implement the programme planned for the Air Force, modified after experience, when trained Congolese personnel are available in sufficient numbers;

- e. to provide a French-speaking civilian as a temporary adviser to Army HQ on educational programmes, such as History of the CONGO and Civics in general, for both officers and troops. This adviser should also assist in the preparation of a programme to prepare serving personnel for re-habilitation in civil life;
- f. to ensure that the Belgian Government continue its current help in material, instruction and advisers, and that it extends its programme, by supplying the 15 advisers requested by the CONGO in May '62, and such other advisers as the Belgian and Congolese Governments consider necessary to improve the administration and control of the ANC;
- f. to supply French-speaking advisers to assist in the establishment of a Congolese Military Academy;
- g. to institute, as soon as possible, a course in English for selected personnel, with particular reference to technical terms;
- h. to provide French-speaking advisers for the organisation, equipment and training of a Congolese Navy;
- i. to provide 6 civilian or military medical officers, and more military technicians with experience in medical supplies, to assist in the re-organisation of the Congolese medical service and, as far as possible, to extend this service to meet the needs of the civilian population.

ANNEX C

MIL INFO 690/5

HQ ONUC

24 Jan 63

STANDARD OF ANC

1. APPOINTMENTS

Gen MOBUTU	CIC	Sgt (Adm) and journalist
Gen LUNDULA	Tech Adviser to	Sgt Major (Med)
Col EBEYA	Mr ANANY	Sgt (Inf)
	COS	
Maj PUATI	Dep COS	Sgt (Inf)
Col MASSIALA	OC 1 Gp	Sgt (Inf)
Lt.-Col BOSANGO	OC 2 Gp	Sgt (Adm)
Col MULAMBA	OC 3 Gp	Sgt (Inf)
Col BOBOZO	OC 4 Bde	Sgt (Inf)
Capt MULONGIA	QMG	Sgt (Adm)

2. CADETS

Fifteen cadets have been sent to BELGIUM each year since Apr 60, for a three-year course. The first batch is due back in Apr 63. It is hoped to send thirty each year in future.

3. OTHER COURSES IN BELGIUM

<u>Year</u>	<u>Course</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Duration</u>
1960	Inf	54	Officers and NCOs	9 months
	Sigs	30	" "	18 "
1961	Inf	30	" "	9 "
	Tpt	15	" "	9 "
	Adm	17	Officers	9 "
	Pilots	3	"	9 "
1962	Inf	70	NCOs	9 "
	Engr	30	"	9 "
	Adm	20	Officers and NCOs	9 "
	Sigs	5	Officers	6 "

It is hoped to continue sending students on these courses.

[illegible]

(T) SUPPORTED TSHOMBE

UNDERLINED - CHIEFS WHO SIGNED LETTER

SHADED AREA BALUBA

BROKEN LINE - BORDER

SECRET

ANNEX E

MIL INFO 690/5

HQ ONUC LEO

24 Jan 63

POLITICAL SITUATION
IN THE FORMER PROVINCE OF KASAI

1. BACKGROUND

There has always been a profusion of tribes in KASAI and there were frequent clashes between them. This seems to have been accepted by the Belgian authorities as long as it did NOT become too serious and did NOT interfere with administration or the economy. In recent years, these tribal animosities had died down. However, when it appeared that independence was about to come, some tribes, particularly the LULUAS and BALUBAS, became more politically minded, and a resurgence of tribal spirit was evident, with resultant tribal clashes. Attacks on Europeans also became frequent.

This tribal resurgence, though more marked in the old KASAI Province than elsewhere, became, during the years preceding independence, fairly common throughout the whole CONGO, with consequent demands for autonomy, or at least more local control.

2. REORGANISATION

In an effort to meet these demands, which should meet also the extreme cases of secession in KATANGA and SOUTH KASAI, the Central Government decided to create twenty provinces, as against the six that heretofore existed. The old provinces were delineated for administrative purposes, without respect to tribal frontiers, though an effort was made to sub-divide the provinces according to tribal territories. The frontiers of the new provinces sought to follow the tribal lines, so as to combine, at least, affiliated tribes.

3. NEW PROVINCES

In the province of KASAI, this was a very difficult task, due to the profusion of tribes, many of which were hostile to each other. The provinces created are as follows:

PROVINCE

LULUABOURG
UNITE KASAIENNE
LOMAMI
SOUTH KASAI
SANKURU

PRESIDENT

LUAKABWANGA
KAMANGA
MANONO
NGALULA
DIUMASUMBU

4. REFERENDUM AREAS

Nevertheless, there were still many minority pockets and mixed areas. Those mixed areas were declared referendum areas. However, the new provincial governments were NOT content to await the outcome of the elections. The Government of the LULUA Province of LULUABOURG, in particular, at the instigation of its President and its Minister of the Interior, Mr. WAFWANA, has endeavoured to establish its influence in the referendum areas by persecuting the minority tribes in order to drive them out before the referendum takes place, or at least to establish a reign of terror in the areas, so as to influence the eventual results.

5. TROUBLE SPOTS

a. In the referendum areas SOUTH of DIBAYA (BALUBA and BAKETE tribes) between the provinces of LULUABOURG and UNITE KASAIENNE, and south of MWENE-DITU (KANIOKA tribe), between the provinces of SOUTH KASAI and LULUABOURG, this has happened, with consequent deaths and the burning of many villages.

b. Again, both the provinces concerned, UNITE KASAIENNE and LULUABOURG, have been agitating in the referendum areas of TSHIKAPA and LUEBO.

The UNITE KASAIENNE authorities set up their capital at TSHIKAPA, despite a decree to the contrary by the Central Government, which was later reported to have been rescinded, and once again decreed. It should be noted that this is a rich diamond (jewel type) area. Tension was high there for some weeks. The U.N., and later the A.N.C., succeeded in keeping an uneasy peace. To complicate matters, it appears that Mr. KAMITATU, Central Government Minister for the Interior, on a visit to the two provinces in connection with TSHIKAPA, played a double game, sympathising with each side in turn, and blaming the U.N. for all the trouble. The BAPENDE are the tribe concerned in this area of UNITE KASAIENNE. LUEBO is also a mining area. The UNITE KASAIENNE tribes concerned here are the BAKETE and BAKUBA. There is friction all along the border between these two towns.

c. The border area between LULUABOURG and UNITE KASAIENNE east of MWEKA is inhabited by the BAKETE and BAKUBA tribes also. Though this is NOT a referendum area, the border has NOT yet been finally fixed, and this region has been the scene of recent fighting between the BAKETE and BAKUBA on the one side and the LULUAS on the other (KAKENGE). Some deaths, announced by the LULUABOURG Government as 370 LULUAS, took place, including that of two Belgians of EXFORCAS (a timber company). The administrator of DEMBA (in LULUABOURG) is believed to have been directly responsible for the deaths of the Belgians, who were suspected of being partial to the BAKETE and BAKUBA. The figure given by the LULUABOURG authorities is regarded as being highly exaggerated - in short a propaganda effort. These tribal clashes also resulted in the death of you ANC soldiers and some wounded (by LULUAS) after they had arrived to re-establish order.

d. In the Province of LOMAMI, where BINYANGA set up his own province of LAC MUKAMBA for a short period, there have been clashes between ANC and the local jeunesse, resulting in deaths on both sides, and the burning of villages.

e. On the border area of LUSAMBO, between LOMAMI and SANKURU (a referendum area), there was tension for a while between the LUNTU on the LOMAMI side and the BATATELA on the SANKURU side. The restraining influence of the ABBE ATHANASE, Vice-Premier of SANKURU, made itself felt here, and has, in fact, contributed greatly to the peaceful situation which has prevailed throughout the province till now. However, the President (DIUMASUMBU), deserves much credit also.

In the last few days an incident was reported from KATAKO-KOMBE, It appears that the entry of armed gendarmes was resented by the inhabitants, and in the resulting clash two were killed and eight injured.

6. The LULUABOURG Government has taken discriminatory measures against other tribes even within its borders, such as prohibition of residence to non-LULUAS. Moreover, the Government itself is an unbalanced team, with two ex-presidents (LUBAYA and MUKENGE) and an aspiring one, LUFWANA. LUBAYA, undoubtedly the most popular figure in the area, makes NO secret of the fact that he is unhappy in any position less than president. He is, moreover, a reasonable man, and deplors the discriminatory measures and tribal incitement for which the President and Minister for the Interior are responsible. It has been reported that the provincial deputies have appealed to President KASAVUBU to call an emergency session of the provincial parliament with a view to the removal from office of LUAKABWANGA, and his replacement by LUBAYA.

On 14 Jan LUBAYA's party (African Democratic Union) held a meeting in a hotel in LULUABOURG. During the meeting sixty policemen, armed with rifles, surrounded the hotel on the President's order and arrested the owner. Armed jeunesse supporting LUAKABWANGA are believed to have been ordered to attack LUBAYA supporters and thus create panic. Tension in the communes is said to be high. The jeunesse are also reported to have threatened to kill Mr. KAMITATU (Central Government Minister for the Interior) during his proposed visit this week, as it is believed that he intends to summon the emergency session referred to above. Maj. MENA (Acting OC of 1st Groupement, ANC) requested him to postpone his visit for a few days, until he disarmed the police and got the situation under control. He has now done this. However, Mr. ILUNGA, Central Government Minister for Communications, met the LULUABOURG Government on 16 Jan and is reported to have issued orders for the arrest of LUBAYA and four others. If this is done a revolt by his supporters is quite possible. This is NOT the first time he has been threatened with arrest.

On 17 Jan LUAKABWANGA's Cabinet held a meeting and declared that Mr. PACKHAM (UN Civilian Representative) LUBAYA and Maj. MENA were responsible for the KAKENGE affair. It is reported that WAFWANA afterwards requisitioned 100 gendarmes for his own use. A reliable source has reported that a large quantity of arms and ammunition has been smuggled into the city from BRUSSELS. The situation is explosive.

A further complication in this area is the fact that WAFANA has frequently ignored the judicial processes and released people who have been arrested, because they are friends of his. Their release leaves them free to pursue their subversive activities. It is suspected that the Administrator of DEMBA, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued in connection with the KAKENGE affair, is being hidden in LULUABOURG city by some of the ministers (probably WAFWANA). The Procureur d'Etat later states that he had enough evidence to arrest WAFWANA as being directly involved in the KAKENGA affair, and was reporting the situation to LEO. On 2 Jan LUFWANA was arrested without incident.

Following the death of the ANC soldiers at KAKENGE by the LULUAS, tension reigned in the communes of LULUABOURG, as the ANC threatened to kill ten LULUAS for every soldier killed. Some looting was reported.

7. The situation in SOUTH KASAI Province is very serious. Mr. KALONDJI (King of SOUTH KASAI) had very strong support in the area. However, the BALUBA of SOUTH KASAI are divided in two sections - those WEST of the River SAKURU, who support KALONDJI, and those EAST of the river, who support NGALULA. The three gendarmerie battalions of KALONDJI's army were never properly trained - just tribesmen in uniform. He appointed his cousin, then a lieutenant in the ANC, as the Commander-in-Chief (Gen. DINANGA). This led to a certain amount of friction, through jealousy. The fact that KALONDJI appointed the BALUBAS from his side of the river to all important posts also led to unrest. It was these two factors that enabled the ANC, with the help of the KALONDJI Battalion in BAKWANGA, to stage the coup d'etat in October 1962. KALONDJI, most of his ministers and his CIC, were arrested, but KALONDJI himself later escaped, made his way to KATANGA, and from there to SWITZERLAND. The remainder are now imprisoned in LEO. Elections were held after the coup d'etat, and Mr. NGALULA, till then Minister for Education in the Central Government, as well as chief representative from LEO on the recent tripartite commission at EVILLE, was elected President. He, in turn, appointed BALUBA from his side of the river to the best posts. Naturally, this has led to dissatisfaction. In regard to the KALONDJI battalion, they cannot be said to have been integrated into the ANC. From the start, there was friction between the battalion at BAKWANGA and the newly arrived ANC Bn. However, there was NO fighting, and they co-operate to a certain extent. Many officers and men of this battalion deserted. In the case of the other two battalions stationed at MWENE-DITU and GANDAJIKA, no effort was made to establish effective ANC control over them, except in so far as they wear ANC uniform and are paid by the Central Government. This was deliberate policy. The ANC consider it desirable to move slowly in this troubled territory. In fact, Col. TSHINIAMA is still in command of the three battalions, in uneasy alliance with Maj. BENEZETI, who commands all ANC in the area (5th Brigade). This, to say the least, is a funny situation, which ANC HQ fully realises, but does NOT intend to change for the moment. The two battalions outside BAKWANGA have, naturally, had quite a few deserters. According to an authoritative source, the officers of these battalions who did NOT intend to join the ANC carried off a large quantity of weapons to the area of MATADI (half-way between BAKWANGA and LULUABOURG). It is known that the troops who deserted rather than

serve with the ANC regard those who are loyal to the ANC as traitors, as do the tribesmen who still support KALONDJI. These people attacked NOT only these ANC troops but also massacred their families. This led to reprisals by the ANC, and this, combined with attacks by the deserter elements, aided by KALONDJI jeunesse, on villages whose men would NOT join this KALONDJI element, has caused quite a refugee problem. Whole towns and villages have been evacuated, either as a result of attacks or for fear of such visits.

Behind all this KALONDJI support is the belief that he will return, as he did before, and resume command. He is regarded by many as a sort of god. They even believed that they knew the date of his return - 1 January, 1963. All this makes funny reading, but the results are tragic. The NGALULA government holds that the looting and attacks carried out by the KALONDJI supporters are purely for their personal benefit. However, ANC sources believe that they have a definite political aim, the overthrow of the NGALULA Government. It is said that there is a HQ in MATADI. Certainly the area most troubled by these gangs is the area MIABI, MERODE, TSHINSHANKU, KADIMADIBA, KABEYA-KAMWANGA and KATENDE (WEST of BAKWANGA). The road from BAKWANGA to LULUABOURG is cut. Hospitals and dispensaries are closed, as some of the nurses have been killed. These bands have attacked even ANC patrols who had armoured cars. In this area, the customary chiefs, after failing to persuade the authorities to rectify the situation, decided to meet in BAKWANGA (after their HQ in the area had been destroyed prior to the meeting). They disappeared en route. Some sources suspect that the gangs are being supported by the LULUABOURG Government, and that their aim is the capture of BAKWANGA. They have already penetrated once into the town, where they did considerable damage and caused some deaths in the communes. On top of all this, the ANC troops, whether ex-KALONDJI or regular ANC, are badly disciplined. They have carried out some looting sprees of their own and caused some deaths also. The fact that many of the gangs wear ANC or gendarmerie uniform, is part of the reason for attacks on the ANC, as the tribesmen cannot distinguish between them. The gangs are completely ruthless with any personnel who were in the KALONDJI force and now serve with the ANC - instant death and cannibalism.

The result of all this is that there is a large number of refugees in the area - estimated by some at 200,000, while others say there are only a few thousand. It is proposed to distribute food and medicine through the mission-aries. There is danger of an epidemic from unburied corpses. President NGALULA has requested that UN troops be sent to the area. Steps are being taken by the UN to entice the refugees to return to their homes. The ANC propose to station troops at MIABI, TSHINSHANKU and MERODE, with strong patrols operating from these centres. Whether the situation is as reported by Mr. NGALULA or by the ANC, the presence of mobile UN troops seems highly desirable. It should be noted that NGALULA co-operated with KALONDJI in the establishment of the independent 'state' of SOUTH KASAI in July 1960, and later became Vice-President. He joined Mr. ADOULA's Government in July, 1961, and was replaced in SOUTH KASAI by KAZADI. Part of the reason for the opposition to him now is that he is regarded as a 'turn-coat' - NO more popular in the CONGO than elsewhere.

8. ANC COMMANDER

Maj. MENA, the ANC Commander in KASAI, has done excellent work in coping

with the many trouble spots, in spite of shortage of troops and transport, and the absence of a clear directive from the Central Government, in what is mainly a political matter.

9. UN PROBLEMS

Moreover, the UN in the area have felt the need for more troops and transport. At the moment, patrols must be very restricted. The lack of helicopters has also prevented effective reconnaissance work being done.

10. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REACTION

The Central Government has shown at last that it recognises the seriousness of the inter-provincial clashes. They have sent Mr. KAMITATU, Mr. ANANY, Mr. ILUNGA, Gen. LUNDULA and the COS to the area, to investigate and report.

Moreover, an administrator has been appointed to each referendum area, responsible directly to the Central Government. The entry of interested politicians to the areas has been forbidden. In fact, NO politician may enter without prior permission from LEO.

A conference, at which the five provinces will be represented, will be held at LUSAMBO about 25 January under Central Government control, in an effort to reconcile the various authorities. An appeal has been made for a return to the rule of law and an end to reprisals.

However, the Central Government, has NOT taken the strong action required to solve the political problems of LULUABOURG.

11. CONCLUSION

a. The presence of Mr. PACKHAM at the LUSAMBO conference, even as an adviser, would seem highly desirable.

b. The holding of the referenda should NOT take place until the areas concerned have had some months to settle down under the impartial rule of the administrators, freed from all partisan pressure, as it would appear that the tribes themselves are easily roused by their chiefs or political spokesmen. It is also important that the referenda be held while the administrators are still there.

c. The equipment of UN troops so as to make them more mobile is important.

d. More and better equipped ANC troops would help the situation, though, in their present state of training, discipline and loyalty, they are NO substitute for impartial UN troops, especially at the moment, when the Administrators need help to establish themselves.

e. The presence of UN troops in BAKWANGA appears to be necessary.

f. Strong action, even to the extent of the declaration of a State of Emergency, in LULUABOURG, seems necessary.

ANNEX F
MIL INFO 690/5
HQ ONUC LEO
24 Jan 63

POLITICAL SITUATION

FORMER KIVU PROVINCE

1. BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

This province, with its highlands and lowlands, was the garden of the CONGO. In its varied climate almost any crop could be grown and, in fact, KIVU supplied most of the CONGO with its agricultural products, as well as exporting a considerable amount. There were huge plantations of coffee, tea and bananas, as well as vegetables of all sorts.

2. AFTER INDEPENDENCE

The unrest which struck the rest of the CONGO left KIVU untouched until Christmas Day 1960, when two truckloads of GIZENGA's ANC troops arrived from STANLEYVILLE. They arrested President MIRUHO, who was to a large extent responsible for the peaceful state of the area, and some of his ministers, and brought them to STANLEYVILLE.

KASHAMURA now took over. He was, in fact, a national deputy for KIVU, and had been Minister for Information and Cultural Affairs in LUMUMBA's government until the latter's downfall. He then supported GIZENGA in STANLEYVILLE, and set himself up as president in KIVU with GIZENGA's approval. He had proved himself a very intemperate politician in LEOPOLDVILLE and was regarded as being responsible for fanning the flames of the Force Public mutiny by his violent outbursts on RADIO LEOPOLDVILLE. He has been described as the most dangerous man in the CONGO, and a Congolese Senator said that there could be NO peace in the country as long as he was in charge of broadcasting. Even LUMUMBA accused him of issuing false information and of distorting government decisions.

He immediately started a reign of terror in KIVU, and with his approval the Europeans were attacked and plundered, and forced to flee. All sense of security, even amongst the natives, was gone. This unrest, and the departure of the Europeans, had disastrous effects on the prosperity of the area. Agricultural production quickly dropped to almost zero. KASHAMURA was quickly dismissed by GIZENGA, NOT for his excesses, but for his secessionist activities. He was brought to STANLEYVILLE under arrest. In Mar 61 he became GIZENGA's Minister of Economic Affairs (NO cause for wonder in CONGO politics). With his removal from KIVU, OMARI was appointed in his place by GIZENGA. He simply followed in KASHAMURA's tracks, except that he displayed NO secessionist tendency. During all this time the Provincial Assembly was deprived of authority. In fact, a resolution was passed by the Assenbly in Apr 61 demanding the return to power of MIRUHO, but OMARI prevented this by force. At the same time OMARI was accused of ignorance of the political affairs of the province, and of having NO interest other than the furtherance of his own and his friends' welfare. At this time, besides OMARI himself, the Vice-President and four of the ministers came from MANIEMA, while there was only one BASHI representative, KABARE, Albert. The opposition to OMARI was based NOT only on questions of legality and his dictatorial methods, but also on ethnic and geographical grounds. He belonged

to the BAKUSU-BANGU-BANGU group ("les gens du bas") who are traditionally hostile to the BASHI ("les gens du haut"). However, GIZENGA continued to support him. In May 61 there were bloody clashes between OMARI's BAKUSU troops and the BASHI tribe in GWESHE territory. These incidents stopped only when the young MWAMI's mother had the war drums sounded. GIZENGA sent WEREGERERE (present Minister for Justice in the Central Government), a native of BUKAVU and a national deputy for KIVU, on a mission of reconciliation. He was then Minister for Information in GIZENGA's Government. In practice he showed little sympathy for MIRUHO, though he temporarily improved the position of the "gens du haut" by the modification of the government to include three BASHI representatives. One of these was MOLEY, who became vice-president. This truce did NOT last long. In Jul 61, OMARI arrested MOLEY and another minister for inciting the armed forces to mutiny and sentenced them to death. An appeal by the UN to GIZENGA resulted in the suspension of the sentence.

3. AUGUST 61 - With the election of ADOULA's national government comparative peace returned to KIVU. The Provincial Assembly met under UN protection and MIRUHO was re-instated. He immediately tried to reassure the population and encouraged many Belgians to return. The position continued to improve until the arrival of ANC STANLEYVILLE troops on their way to invade KATANGA in November. Looting and even massacres took place (Italian airmen at KINDU). For some weeks MIRUHO's government was again in danger. He got UN protection. He appealed to ADOULA to have the ANC Commander replaced and to ask UN to leave their troops (who were due to be moved to ELISABETHVILLE) in the area. This was agreed to, to the obvious relief of the population.

4. AFTER GIZENGA

GIZENGA fell from power in Jan 62 and has since been imprisoned on the island of BULEMBA. The situation in KIVU again has improved, helped in MANIEMA by the arrival of further UN troops in KINDU. There were occasional tribal clashes in the KABARE region, where MIRUHO set up in power MWAMI MPOZI against the wishes of the population, who wanted MWAMI KABARE. He eventually gave way, and peace returned to the area. MIRUHO was very popular with the people of Eastern KIVU, but his relations with the Provincial Assembly were poor. He also had to contend with a secessionist tendency in MANIEMA ("les gens du bas") where the BAKUSUS were strong supporters of LUMUMBA and later of GIZENGA. The alliance of the MANIEMA deputies with the discontented elements elsewhere in KIVU resulted in MIRUHO's downfall and his replacement as president by MOLEY, in a vote which was later proved invalid.

5. STATE OF EMERGENCY

MIRUHO refused to accept the vote, and, in the resultant confusion, the Central Government declared a State of Emergency in the province and appointed Commissaires Extraordinaires to administer it. He at first welcomed them, but when he saw that he was NOT likely to be installed as president, but that the commissaires were in fact carrying out an investigation into his administration as president, he strongly criticized them, and was so outspoken that he was placed under house arrest in August. In September efforts at reconciliation

were made between MIRUHO and KABARE with a view to forming a government for the province of KIVU CENTRAL (BUKAVU area). These efforts failed. As a result of the investigations carried out it was decided to move him to LEOPOLDVILLE to face charges of plotting with TSHOMBE to secede, embezzlement, and illegal exports. Many arrests of his associates have since taken place, and memories of the unpleasant days of KASHAMURA and OMARI are revived. At first it was suspected that these arrests were being made to suit political ends, but the present Commissaire Extraordinaire (MOSOKO) has broadcast to the population of KIVU CENTRAL, assuring them that the arrests were made on the basis of the above charges, and that ample proof exists. In fact, there is NO doubt that corruption did creep in. The suspicion remains, however, that, even if the charges are substantiated, the underlying motive for the arrests is political. In support of this is the fact that only seven weeks ago (long after the investigation had started) the Central Government was still willing to have MIRUHO become president, if he could be reconciled with KABARE. Moreover, the commissaires extraordinaires have all been natives of KIVU, and the Surete Nationale agents are all from KABARE, and were indeed driven from KIVU by MIRUHO when he was president. One of them in particular, MATALI, is reported to be anything but impartial. One of the Commissaires Extraordinaires was the above-mentioned WEREGERERE, and it is obvious that he would hardly be impartial to MIRUHO. The present Commissaire, MOSOKO, has in recent weeks carried out, or allowed the Surete agents to carry out, wholesale arrests, as well as the impositions of enormous fines on the spot for alleged overcharging by traders. The judicial process and the local Procureur are being ignored. This has led to the submission of a petition to ADOULA by prominent citizens of KIVU requesting his withdrawal. He was, in fact, shortly afterwards recalled to LEOPOLDVILLE, having left his young Chef de Cabinet in charge. The outcome is NOT yet known, but it has just been announced that he has returned to BUKAVU.

6. KABARE-GWESHE-MIRUHO RELATIONS

In the story of KIVU CENTRAL it is important to understand the background to the name KABARE which appears frequently nowadays. The GWESHE territory belonged to KABARE territory till two hundred years ago, but then separated and has since had its own succession of Mwamis. The GWESHE are a contented and peaceful people, while the KABARE are aggressive. The present Mwami of GWESHE is a minor in school in FRANCE. He and his mother (the MWAMIKAZE) are deeply respected, as is also the Regent, his uncle, LWANWA, Abraham. As already mentioned, Albert KABARE, the KABARE Mwami's son, was Minister for Finance in OMARI's government, but when MIRUHO was re-instated as President in Jul 61, he lost office. In fact the assembly passed a vote of censure, accusing him of every crime possible. He was arrested, but later released, in the hope of placating his people. He left for LEOPOLDVILLE and stayed there, with peaceful results in KIVU, until MIRUHO was placed under house arrest in Aug 62. He then endeavoured to stir up trouble again and has been the villain of the piece since his return. As mentioned earlier, an effort was made by the Commissaire seven weeks ago to reconcile himself and MIRUHO with a view to the formation of a government in KIVU CENTRAL, and when this failed, the Central Government ordered that the two of them be sent to LEOPOLDVILLE. MIRUHO arrived there, under arrest, but KABARE (Albert), has not come. It is believed that MOSOKO is afraid to arrest him, as he is estimated to have 200,000 supporters.

In fact, KABARE Albert, who is married to a sister of Mwani GWESHE, wants to re-unite the two territories, and in recent weeks has carried out attacks (resulting in several deaths) on the GWESHE peoples, in the hope of intimidating them, as well as from motives of revenge. He has also succeeded in persuading the gendarmerie to carry out raids for him: on 27, 28 and 29 Sep gendarmerie troops plundered the Regent's residence, supposedly on orders from BUKAVU, but Maj MBADU, the local commander, emphatically denies having issued any such orders. The Regent and notables are now in hiding. MOSOKO has promised a delegation from GWESHE to carry out an investigation. There are NO fresh reports of violence, but neither is there any report of action being taken against KABARE.

7. NEW PROVINCES

The division of KIVU into two new provinces (MANIEMA and NORTH KIVU) with the obvious intention of forming a third (KIVU CENTRAL) has helped matters to some extent. The "gens du bas" now have their own province of MANIEMA, where the main tribes are NOT co-operating well in the Provincial Government. They are the BAKUSUS, WEST of the RIVER LUALABA, the WAREGAS in KALIMA area, and the Arabicized tribes in KASONGO area.

In NORTH KIVU, the situation is very calm, but the government does NOT seem to be functioning as such due to lack of buildings, trained personnel, and even stationery. KIVU CENTRAL whose fate remains undecided, is the trouble spot. The struggle for power between the various leaders has already been reported. Since then, some of the tribes who had petitioned for inclusion in KIVU CENTRAL have changed their minds. This is of NO real significance, because they could just as easily change back. Moreover, it is felt that this is NOT an expression of the people's wishes, but that of some of the leaders. It is also likely that the very instability of this area is a large factor in their desire to sever their connection with it. This same instability may well be the cause of the reported desire amongst the Europeans for union with neighbouring KATANGA, with which they have close blood-ties. They have a large stake there in both plantations and minerals. Their continued presence is essential for the prosperity of the region.

8. GENERAL

It is unfortunate that the recent series of arrests has undermined the people's sense of security (both European and native), with a consequent decline in production when things were beginning to hum again. Another disquieting factor is the fact that, despite Mr. ANANY's appeal, both the ANC and the gendarmerie have been involved in arbitrary actions. Major MBADU makes NO secret of the fact that he is annoyed with various local administrators who request an escort, and then proceed to use it for intimidation and other irregular purposes. It is also well-established that the ANC have been involved in smuggling and the sale of arms. MBADU says, moreover, that he does NOT trust the local police. Such smuggling as is being carried out is done for the purpose of obtaining hard currency and a better price than is available locally. One result is that throughout KIVU, prices are exorbitant. The unrest has also led to the disruption of the collection and distribution of vegetables which are reported as being left to rot in the ground.

9. CONCLUSION

In regard to MOSOKO, he appears to have been extremely tactless, to say the least. It is worth noting that, as a result of complaints, the Security to the Ministry of the Interior visited KIVU five weeks ago to investigate. He was NOT allowed to do so by MOSOKO, who threatened him with arrest. He returned to LEOPOLDVILLE and reported to a press conference that he had been obstructed by MOSOKO, who had betrayed the confidence placed in him by the authorities. He also declared that the Government would take speedy measures to remedy the situation. However, the position has NOT improved and it was only last week that MOSOKO came to LEOPOLDVILLE, amidst rumours of his impending arrest.

It would seem that the first requirement for peace in KIVU is the appointment of a tactful and impartial commissioner, who will carry out such investigations as are necessary through normal legal processes. It is felt that if matters were left in the hands of the highly-respected Procureur ROUCHDY, the situation would rapidly improve.

Finally, MIRUHO, despite his faults, seems to be the only person capable of holding this area together in peace and prosperity once KABARE's unscrupulous activities are curtailed. He is still very popular, and even if he has been guilty of embezzlement and secessionist activities, it would NOT be the first time in the history of the CONGO that people guilty of both these charges have held high political appointments.

If this is NOT possible, an alternative would seem to be the incorporation of the area into NORTH KIVU, where the President MOLEY is a moderate and would probably be acceptable to all parties.

Meanwhile, the possibility of violent clashes between opposing groups is ever present, and there is NO sense of security amongst the population.

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

18 Jan 63

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached are the following annexes:

Annex A - Summary of Major Events, Report No 84, Copy No ².

Annex B - Political Situation in the Former Province of
KASAI

G. Samuelson

(G. Samuelson)

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

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HQ Sector 'C' KAMINA	12 - 13
HQ Sector 'L' LEOPOLDVILLE	14 - 15
HQ Indian Indep Bde Group EVILLE	16 - 17
HQ 2 R Malay BUKAVU	18
HQ 3 Nig Bde LULUABOURG	19 - 20
HQ Ethiopian Bde EVILLE	21
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Air Commander	23 - 24
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Air Detachment Commander ALB	29
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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

0700Z hrs 10 Jan 63 - 0700Z hrs 17 Jan 63

REPORT NO 84

GENERAL

COPY NO 2.

ANNEX A
MIL INFO 741
LEOPOLDVILLE
18 Jan 63

1. On 11 Jan the British and Belgian Consuls at ELISABETHVILLE were in conference with Mr TSHOMBE when he excused himself for a minute. A door was heard slamming shut and the Consuls saw TSHOMBE drive away in a police jeep. It was later reported that Mr TSHOMBE reached NDOLA in NORTHERN RHODESIA on 12 Jan where Rhodesian Colonial authorities allowed him to charter a plane to KOLWEZI. With Mr TSHOMBE in KOLWEZI were his three most powerful Ministers--MUNONGO, KIMBA, and KIBWE.
2. On 14 Jan Mr TSHOMBE sent a letter to Premier ADOULA saying that, wishing to avoid destruction which could plunge the Katangese people into misery, he and his government were ready to proclaim before the world the ending of the KATANGA secession and to allow UN troops freedom of movement throughout KATANGA. He said he would return to ELISABETHVILLE to arrange modalities for the application of the U THANT Plan. He asked that Mr ADOULA put into effect the amnesty envisaged in the U THANT Plan guaranteeing his own security and liberty and those of all persons who worked under the authority of the Katangese Government. He invited Mr ADOULA to meet him in ELISABETHVILLE to confirm the national reconciliation. Mr TSHOMBE sent a similar message to the UN Secretary-General and to the governments of BELGIUM, the UNITED STATES, and FRANCE.
3. On 16 Jan Mr ADOULA replied to TSHOMBE's letter stating that President KASAVUBU had issued a decree nominating Senator Joseph ILEO as his representative in ELISABETHVILLE. Mr ILEO's task will be to contact various Katangese provincial institutions with a view to facilitating the reintegration of SOUTH KATANGA into the Republic. Both Premier ADOULA and President KASAVUBU addressed letters to the UN Secretary-General stating that the Central Congolese Government is willing to guarantee the safety of South Katangese leaders. This is in conformity with a declaration made by President KASAVUBU on 26 Nov 62 in which he announced a general amnesty for political offenses.
4. On 17 Jan a conference was held in ELISABETHVILLE between top ONUC representatives and Mr TSHOMBE to discuss the modalities of the entry of ONUC into KOLWEZI. It was decided that:
 - a. Mr TSHOMBE would take all measures to ensure that ONUC's entry into KOLWEZI would take place peacefully and with the cooperation of the Katangese Gendarmerie and local authorities.
 - b. ONUC's entry into KOLWEZI is to be completed by 21 Jan.

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- c. Until arrangements are made for the integration of the Katangese Gendarmerie into the ANC, ONUC will fully ensure the security of Gendarmerie members. ONUC has given assurances that Gendarmes will NOT be treated as prisoners of war and that they can continue to wear their uniforms. An armed Gendarmerie guard of company strength will be authorized at the residence of the Provincial President.
- d. Gendarmerie arms and ammunition shall be deposited in one central dump to be guarded by a detachment of about 50 Gendarmes under the general control and command of ONUC. The provisions of this paragraph shall NOT curtail the right of ONUC to search for and seize arms and ammunition clandestinely held.
- e. All mines and other explosive materials which irresponsible elements contemplated using for the destruction of essential installations in KOLWEZI shall be removed by the Katangese authorities in cooperation with the ONUC forces. President TSHOMBE acknowledged that the Katangese authorities would be responsible if the withholding of information on mines and other explosive materials should lead to loss of life or other casualties.

It is understood that Mr TSHOMBE will return to KOLWEZI on 19 Jan to make the necessary arrangements for the entry of ONUC into the town. The Congolese flag has been hoisted over all the principal buildings in ELISABETHVILLE.

5. On 20 Dec Premier ADOULA sent a letter to the UN Secretary-General in which he outlined a programme for the modernization and retraining of the ANC. He has asked that the UN recruit experts from countries friendly to the CONGO--particularly countries who have already contributed military aid to the CONGO--to work on various phases of the programme under the overall coordination and administration of the UN.

6. On 10 Jan the Central Government had asked GREAT BRITAIN and BELGIUM to recall their Consuls from ELISABETHVILLE immediately; this order was provisionally rescinded following the intervention of the UNITED STATES Embassy on behalf of the two Consuls. It was reported that the American Consul at ELISABETHVILLE informed WASHINGTON that Mr DODSON, the British Consul, and Mr VAN DE WALLE, the Belgian Consul, had been extremely helpful in keeping the situation in KATANGA from becoming worse.

7. Premier ADOULA has acknowledged the letter he received last week from eight Customary Chiefs of SOUTH KATANGA (see SME No 83 para 40). He said he had noted their suggestions which he thought were indicative of the wishes of the people of SOUTH KATANGA. He said this expression of their loyalty exploded the myth of the legality of the secession and showed that the true aspirations of the people were for the unity of the CONGO. In the meantime it has been reported that Chief MWANDA-MUNONGO, the brother of Godefroid MUNONGO, has denied signing the letter and that another of the eight Chiefs who allegedly endorsed the letter has denounced the document as a forgery. The latter allegation is highly doubtful.

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LEOPOLDVILLE

8. On the morning of 15 Jan an anti-British demonstration was held outside the British Embassy in LEOPOLDVILLE. The demonstration was started by about 150 LOVANUM and ENTA students and grew to over 2,000 participants. The students themselves, however, appeared quiet when the others arrived. The manifestation was a protest against British interference in Congolese internal affairs and specifically against the British attitude on the KATANGA situation. Demonstrators entered the Embassy building, breaking windows and throwing official files and typewriters out. It was later learned that some Embassy staff members were slightly hurt in the uprising. Local police arrived on the spot about 15 minutes after the crowd began collecting; however, the police appeared to be unable and unwilling to do anything about putting the demonstration down. UN Nigerian Police and local Gendarmes were dispatched to the scene, but by the time they got there, the mob had moved on to ANC HQ where they shouted that the ANC should send troops to ELISABETHVILLE (see also paras 20 and 21). The crowd eventually dispersed of its own accord. Mr BOMBOKO, Congolese Foreign Affairs Minister, has apologized to the British Embassy for the incident.

9. ANGWALIMA, the ring leader of the bands of gangsters who terrorized the City of LEOPOLDVILLE in September and October 1962 and was arrested during the State of Emergency in that city, has been condemned to death by a LEOPOLDVILLE tribunal. It is reported that number of other gangsters, including two ANC Corporals, who were operating with ANGWALIMA also received death sentences. Many others face life imprisonment.

ORIENTALE

10. Mr SALUMU, former Bourgomaster of STANLEYVILLE, was being questioned in the high court when he physically attacked the magistrate. SALUMU's family joined in the fight. The magistrate is now in hospital. Mr SALUMU is being tried on charges of certain criminal activities he allegedly engaged in while he was Bourgomaster.

11. Col MULAMBA, the Commander of the 3rd ANC Groupment, now appears to be the only active authority in the STANLEYVILLE area. Mr EKOMBE, the Commissioner Extraordinary, returned to STANLEYVILLE on 12 Jan but his office has been closed down by Col MULAMBA until further instructions are received from LEOPOLDVILLE. ANC troops are guarding the building where EKOMBE's offices are located. As for Mr BWANAMOTO, the Special Commissioner, he has NOT been seen for over a week.

12. The MNC JEUNESSE are carrying out an extensive membership drive in STANLEYVILLE and have issued new membership cards for 1963. Bonaventure TAWITI is now head of the JMNC in STANLEYVILLE. There is evidence that the MNC Party is again becoming very active in the STANLEYVILLE area.

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KIVU

13. The case of Mr LASSIRY, Vice-President of MANIEMA Province who has been under detention in BUKAVU for some time, was submitted to the District Judge. The Judge found that charges against LASSIRY were insufficient and ordered his provisional release. Mr MOSOKO, the Commissioner Extraordinary in BUKAVU, sent the District Judge a letter questioning his capacity to free LASSIRY. MOSOKO ordered that LASSIRY be put back into detention, but LASSIRY had in the meantime disappeared. He has probably gone back to KINDU where he has strong support among the BAKUSU faction.
14. The WEREKA JEUNESSE of the KINDU - KALIMA area have sent a message to Premier ADOULA protesting arbitrary arrests of WEREKAS by MANIEMA provincial authorities and requesting that the Central Government send a delegation to investigate the situation and stop the victimization of the WEREKA peoples. There is reported to be a movement afoot among the WEREKAS to join KIVU CENTRALE because of their dissatisfaction with the MANIEMA provincial government.
15. On the afternoon of 15 Jan Mr LUKUNJA, the Provincial Treasurer at BUKAVU, came to ONUC HQ to say that that morning he had refused to give Commissioner Extraordinary MOSOKO money he requested from funds destined to pay city workers. MOSOKO first asked for 1 million and then 600,000 Cfrs. He said that MOSOKO had threatened him and that later he had seen two Gendarmes approaching his house at which point he left and came to ONUC. Maj MBADU was approached regarding the situation. He knew nothing about it but called MOSOKO who admitted sending the Gendarmes to arrest LUKUNJA. As LUKUNJA was NOT home the Gendarmes arrested his 15-year-old sister. Maj MBADU was reminded of Defence Minister ANANY's assurance that the ANC is at the service of legality and that arresting the girl was an arbitrary act. The UN Civil Representative in BUKAVU accompanied LUKUNJA to see MOSOKO, who lost control entirely, shouting that during the State of Emergency he had absolute and exclusive control of the Province and everyone in it. Finally he arrested LUKUNJA on grounds of insubordination. Maj MBADU has been asked to see to it that LUKUNJA and his sister are properly treated.
16. A group of Parliamentarians from KIVU CENTRALE addressed a request to the Interior Minister of the Central Government asking that KIVU CENTRALE be recognized as a Province. They also asked that the State of Emergency still in effect in the BUKAVU area be lifted and that the region be governed by a college of administrators native to the area until such time as provincial status is granted. It should be noted in this connection that Mr MOSOKO, the present Commissioner Extraordinary, is NOT a native of KIVU.
17. Customary Chiefs are meeting in BUKAVU to discuss the future administration of the Province of CENTRAL KIVU and to draw up a memorandum on this subject to present to the local Assembly. Nearly all of the Chiefs favour Mr MIRUHO as President of the new province although the Mwami KABARE is firmly opposed to MIRUHO's return. Since the time of Independence Mr MIRUHO served intermittently as President of the old Province of KIVU.

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18. On the morning of 14 Jan two long-range road recce patrols left BUKAVU for different destinations. The first patrol comprising one officer, 20 ORs, and an interpreter, left in three landrovers to determine the condition of the road BUKAVU - FIZI - LUTSHIMA - LUNEA - RAMANZANI. This patrol will also investigate a road believed to run from LUNEA to KIYI in NORTH KATANGA. The second patrol of one officer, 21 ORs, and an interpreter also travelling in three landrovers will check the road BUKAVU - FIZI - LUTSHIMA - KABAMBARE - MUKWANGA (NORTH OF KONGOLO). This patrol will also recce a broken road bridge over the LUIKA River. Both patrols will concentrate at LULIMBA (SOUTHWEST of FIZI) after the missions have been completed.

KATANGA

19. The rail line from ELISABETHVILLE into RHODESIA is now open. Following the entry of UN troops into SAKANIA on 12 Jan, a BCK train was sent from ELISABETHVILLE to test the rail line and to carry out necessary repairs. The train carried one company of UN troops to protect the repair crews and to clear the line of marauding groups of Gendarmes. The train arrived safely in SAKANIA on the evening of 12 Jan and returned to ELISABETHVILLE the following morning carrying materials for ONUC. BCK resumed commercial service on 14 Jan. ELISABETHVILLE's supply problem has thus been solved.

20. The ANC is pressing for entry into KATANGA in general and ELISABETHVILLE in particular. The wisdom of this seems doubtful since it is important at this stage NOT to antagonize the civilian population--both European and African--of the city, and the people of ELISABETHVILLE and many other parts of KATANGA greatly fear the ANC. Also with the present standard of discipline in the ANC, unpleasant incidents would appear to be unavoidable if ANC troops were deployed in ELISABETHVILLE in any strength.

21. ONUC reached an understanding with the Central Government that a token force of 22 ANC would be sent to ELISABETHVILLE to arrange for the integration of the SOUTH KATANGA Gendarmerie into the ANC. On 10 Jan ANC troops in civilian attire began arriving in ELISABETHVILLE, and at the present time there are 150 of them there. At first they were accommodated in the LIDO; but on 15 Jan they were transferred to KARAVIA Camp where they are under Ethiopian protection. It is understood that only the 22 mentioned in the agreement will be allowed out of the Camp and even they must be dressed in civilian clothes when they leave the Camp. Col EBEYA is responsible for the administration of these ANC.

22. On 15 Jan the Commander of the Ethiopian Brigade accompanied Defence Minister ANANY on an inspection tour of KARAVIA Camp. In the Camp they met 107 ex-Katangese Gendarmerie officers and ORs who were lined up and saluting. Mr ANANY addressed them in Swahili informing them that they were now part of the ANC and would retain their old Gendarmerie ranks. He told them that henceforth they must serve the CONGO and foreswear politics.

23. Congolese postage stamps went on sale at ELISABETHVILLE, and it was announced that by 16 Jan all mail bearing Katangese stamps would be considered null. Persons in possession of Katangese stamps may exchange them for Congolese stamps at KATANGA post offices up to 31 Jan.

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24. On 10 Jan a UN patrol went from JADOTVILLE to SHINKOLOBWE, where they uncovered a large-arms dump in which the Gendarmerie had stored mortars, rockets, rifles, and thousands of rounds of ammunition. This patrol stayed in SHINKOLOBWE until 13 Jan when it was withdrawn.
25. On 12 Jan, following reports that about 15 Gendarmes were creating panic at KAKANDA, a UN patrol went to KAKANDA and was fired on by Gendarmes. The UN patrol cleared the UNION MINIERE area at KAKANDA and remained overnight in the town. It is reported that six Europeans, including the local UNION MINIERE Director, were arrested by Gendarmes at KAKANDA and taken to KOLWEZI. A platoon of UN troops is now deployed at KAKANDA.
26. On 12 Jan a UN patrol was sent to KAMBOVE (15 kms NORTHWEST of JADOTVILLE) to clear that area. Another patrol was sent there on 14 Jan to meet with local UNION MINIERE and police representatives, returning to JADOTVILLE the same day.
27. On 15 Jan a UN patrol (4 Raj Rifles) advancing along the JADOTVILLE - KOLWEZI road succeeded in crossing the DIKULWE River and by 1200 hrs had reached the EAST bank of the River DIPETA where they reorganized. This advance was preceded by an engagement on 14 Jan at the KIKULWE River between UN troops on the EAST bank and Gendarmes on the WEST. In this engagement ONUC troops were supported by air action which knocked out two Gendarmerie vehicles. There is an unconfirmed report that ten Gendarmes were killed in the action of 14 Jan. One UN soldier was wounded. ONUC troops succeeded in clearing the WEST side of the DIKULWE River of Gendarmes and mercenaries and captured a substantial number of weapons.
28. On 17 Jan the disposition of the 4 Raj Rif Battalion was as follows:
- One company on EAST bank of River DIPETA reinforced with a troop of heavy mortars and a medium machine gun platoon;
 - One company less one platoon on EAST bank of River DIKULWE;
 - One company on WEST bank of River DIKULWE;
 - One company at MULUNGWISHI;
 - One platoon at KAKANDA.
29. During the night of 11/12 Jan a Swedish recce party took the LOVOI bridges which were heavily loaded with dynamite and guarded by Gendarmes who ran away. The UN party reached LUEIJ at 0615B hrs on 12 Jan and captured weapons and equipment for about one company strength. The Gendarmes who were at LUEIJ ran away. Most of them were unarmed. A UN recce was carried out SOUTH of LUEIJ to secure the position.
30. On 12 Jan, upon receiving information that remnants of KASONGO NIEMBO's two Gendarmerie battalions (22nd and 32nd) were at the mission at KABUNDJI (SOUTHEAST of KAMINAVILLE), a platoon of UN troops went there from KAMINA Base, and without firing a shot, captured 400 - 500 rifles, radio equipment, three landrovers, a jeep, and two trucks. Their commanding officer and

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three other officers were taken prisoner, and about 100 unarmed soldiers were sent home after receiving pay from their paymaster. It is believed that KASONGO NIEMBO ordered these men to lay down their arms on 7 Jan and they did so; however, on 9 Jan their commanding officer received orders from KOLWEZI NOT to obey KASONGO NIEMBO, and they took up arms again.

31. The disposition of UN troops in Sector 'C' are as follows:

KANIAMA - Ghanaian Regiment less one company;

KABONGO - One company of 2 Congolese Battalion.
The 13th ANC Battalion has also moved into KABONGO despite orders from Gen MOBUTU that they were to stop their advance 5 kms NORTH of KABONGO;

KAMINAVILLE and KAMINA Base -
18th Swedish Battalion, 2nd Congolese Battalion less one company, and one Ghanaian company.

32. ONUC officials in Sector 'C' are maintaining friendly relations with Grand Chief KASONGO NIEMBO, who returned to KAMINAVILLE on 11 Jan, and with the Grand Chief in the KANIAMA region. Both of these tribal leaders are cooperating with the UN as are the local administrations in the two towns. Locals in KAMINAVILLE are reported to be in great fear of the ANC.

33. On 15 Jan the Commander of KAMINA Base and the Base Administrator visited KANIAMA and then went on to KABONGO to appraise the situation there, returning to KAMINAVILLE that evening. KABONGO has been deserted for about two years, but now that the UN is there, civilians are beginning to come back. About 150 of them have already returned. The UN is arranging to send them food and medical supplies. The KABONGO area was heavily mined by the Katangese. Three soldiers of the 2nd Congolese Battalion were hit by a booby trap while washing clothes on the river bank; two were killed and one badly wounded. A mine chart showing a mine field in KABONGO has been located, and two Swedish soldiers have been sent to KABONGO with the chart and an electrical mine detector.

34. The CO and Information Officer of the 3 QONR accompanied by the local Minister of Information and Maj VANGU, commanding officer of the 8th ANC Battalion, visited LUMAMISHA on 10 Jan. At LUMAMISHA they met a representative from ANC HQ ALBERTVILLE who was apparently there to coordinate the operations of the 5th and 22nd ANC Battalions. The Commanding Officers of the two battalions said that NO advance against the Katangese Gendarmerie would be possible until they were reinforced by other ANC elements in the area and were given additional rations and vehicles. Maj VANGU believes that neither of the commanding officers is willing to advance although the battalions are perfectly capable of dealing with a limited Gendarmerie opposition.

35. The 21st ANC Battalion reached MBUYU on 12 Jan. It is reported that the battalion encountered little Gendarmerie resistance in its advance.

36. The 3rd ANC Commando Battalion has reached to within 50 kms of KAPONA on the ALBERTVILLE - KAPONA road.

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KASAI

37. On 13 Jan the ONUC Officer-in-Charge visited BAKWANGA to discuss with provincial authorities reports of unrest in the western portion of old KASAI Province and measures to be taken to end marauding and pillaging by bands of JEUNESSE in this area. It was decided that rebels should be warned by leaflets and radio broadcasts to surrender their arms immediately and that civilian refugees should be advised to return to their villages. While he was in BAKWANGA, the Officer-in-Charge spoke with MIBA officials who informed him that this diamond mining company is now operating normally.

38. Two Belgian journalists, former directors of public relations for Radio BAKWANGA arrested on 15 Nov, were transferred to LEOPOLDVILLE and later released. The two men were being held on accusations of conspiracy to overthrow the SOUTH KASAI provincial government. They had NOT been formally charged.

39. On the afternoon of 10 Jan, the UN Representative in LULUABOURG visited DIMBELENCE with Maj MENA, the local ANC commander, following a report that the ANC company there was in a semi state of mutiny. NO ANC troops were at DIMBELENCE as they had pulled back to BAKWANGA after killing four BALUBAS who were being held in the local jail. Villagers at DIMBELENCE were in fear of outbreaks of violence by the local JEUNESSE.

40. On 10 Jan the Padre of the 3rd Nigerian Brigade visited the mission at SENTERY and the local administrator. It was learned that due to flooding, ferries across the LOMAMI River will soon have to cease functioning. Recces of the area revealed that the northern ferry at KAMENA is usable for light vehicles, such as landrovers, only. The southern ferry at MAKOLE is still in use but the water level has now reached the top of the landing platforms. Approach roads on both sides are only 6 inches clear of water, and if the rains continue, this ferry may have to be taken out of use. It is hoped that a UN heavy transport column enroute from KONGOLO to SENTERY can cross the LOMAMI before floods cut off the road approach to SENTERY.

41. On 11 Jan the UN Representative in LULUABOURG visited KAKENGE with Mr KAMITATU and President LUAKABWANGA. They found the area calm. An ANC officer stated that two ANC platoons were being withdrawn from KAKENGE. One platoon will remain there, and a section will be deployed at BAKWAKENGE (EAST of KAKENGE on the railway line), a village which was burned down by JEUNESSE on the night of 9 Jan. Five Europeans, employees of BCK and EXFORKA, stated they would stay in KAKENGE as long as the ANC remained. They asked for permission to keep arms. They said that the EXFORKA factory is closed and that it would be impossible to reopen the plant without the skilled LULUA workers, who are presumed to have fled to LULUABOURG following the recent BAKETE/LULUA tribal fights in the KAKENGE area. NO LULUAS at all remain in KAKENGE, but a few BAKUBAS and BAKETES have returned. Mr KAMITATU met at KAKENGE with BAKUBA Customary Chiefs and with two officials in the UNITE KASIENNE government, who asked that the Red Cross give immediate assistance to refugees in the area. It is hoped that this can be arranged.

42. Mr KAMITATU returned to LEOPOLDVILLE on the evening of 11 Jan. Before leaving he told President LUAKABWANGA that KAKENGE must for the present be considered as legally part of UNITE KASIENNE Province and that, therefore, LUAKABWANGA must refrain from attempts to exercise any authority there.

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43. A UN patrol proceeded to KAMPONDE on 12 Jan and returned to LULUABOURG the following day. The situation at KAMPONDE is reported as quiet. This patrol also visited TUMBA (42 kms NORTHEAST of LUIZA) to escort some cattle to the railhead. TUMBA is also reported as quiet.

44. Missionaries at BIBANGA (84 kms SOUTHWEST of KABINDA on the BAKWANGA - KABINDA road) report that the eastern side of the LUILU River is peaceful. They ascribe this happy situation to the fact that ANC troops have for two weeks been unable to cross the river because of floods.

S E C R E T

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ANNEX 'B'

TO MIL INFO
741

18 Jan 63

POLITICAL SITUATION

IN THE FORMER PROVINCE OF KASAI

1. BACKGROUND

There has always been a profusion of tribes in KASAI and there were frequent clashes between them. This seems to have been accepted by the Belgian authorities as long as it did NOT become too serious and did NOT interfere with administration or the economy. In recent years, these tribal animosities had died down. However, when it appeared that independence was about to come, some tribes, particularly the LULUAS and BALUBAS, became more politically minded, and a resurgence of tribal spirit was evident, with resultant tribal clashes. Attacks on Europeans also became frequent.

This tribal resurgence, though more marked in the old KASAI Province than elsewhere, became, during the years preceding independence, fairly common throughout the whole CONGO, with consequent demands for autonomy, or at least more local control.

2. REORGANISATION

In an effort to meet these demands, which should meet also the extreme cases of secession in KATANGA and SOUTH KASAI, the Central Government decided to create twenty provinces, as against the six that heretofore existed. The old provinces were delineated for administrative purposes, without respect to tribal frontiers, though an effort was made to sub-divide the provinces according to tribal territories. The frontiers of the new provinces sought to follow the tribal lines, so as to combine, at least, affiliated tribes.

3. NEW PROVINCES

In the province of KASAI, this was a very difficult task, due to the profusion of tribes, many of which were hostile to each other. The provinces created are as follows:

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>PRESIDENT</u>
LULUABOURG	LUAKABWANGA
UNITE KASAIENNE	KAMANGA
LOMAMI	MANONO
SOUTH KASAI	NGALULA
SANKURU	DIUMASUMBU

4. REFERENDUM AREAS

Nevertheless, there were still many minority pockets and mixed areas. These mixed areas were declared referendum areas. However, the new provincial governments were NOT content to await the outcome of the elections. The Government of the LULUA Province of LULUABOURG, in particular, at the instigation of its President and its Minister of the Interior, Mr. WAFWANA, has endeavoured to establish its influence in the referendum areas by persecuting the minority tribes in order to drive them out before the referendum takes place, or at least to establish a reign of terror in the areas, so as to influence the eventual results.

5. TROUBLE SPOTS

a. In the referendum areas SOUTH of DIBAYA (BALUBA and BAKETE tribes) between the provinces of LULUABOURG and UNITE KASAIENNE, and south of MWENE-DITU (KANIOKA tribe), between the provinces of SOUTH KASAI and LULUABOURG, this has happened, with consequent deaths and the burning of many villages.

b. Again, both the provinces concerned, UNITE KASAIENNE and LULUABOURG, have been agitating in the referendum areas of TSHIKAPA and LUEBO.

The UNITE KASAIENNE authorities set up their capital at TSHIKAPA, despite a decree to the contrary by the Central Government, which was later reported to have been rescinded, and once again decreed. It should be noted that this is a rich diamond (jewel type) area. Tension was high there for some weeks. The U.N., and later the A.N.C., succeeded in keeping an uneasy peace. To complicate matters, it appears that Mr. KAMITATU, Central Government Minister for the Interior, on a visit to the two provinces in connection with TSHIKAPA, played a double game, sympathizing with each side in turn, and blaming the U.N. for all the trouble. The BAPENDE are the tribe concerned in this area of UNITE KASAIENNE. LUEBO is also a mining area. The UNITE KASAIENNE tribes concerned here are the BAKETE and BAKUBA. There is friction all along the border between these two towns.

c. The border area between LULUABOURG and UNITE KASAIENNE east of MWEKA is inhabited by the BAKETE and BAKUBA tribes also. Though this is NOT a referendum area, the border has NOT yet been finally fixed, and this region has been the scene of recent fighting between the BAKETE and BAKUBA on the one side and the LULUAS on the other (KAKENGU). Some deaths, announced by the LULUABOURG Government as 370 LULUAS, took place, including that of two Belgians of EXFORCAS (a timber company). The administrator of DEMBA (in LULUABOURG) is believed to have been directly responsible for the deaths of the Belgians, who were suspected of being partial to the BAKETE and BAKUBA. The figure given by the LULUABOURG authorities is regarded as being highly exaggerated - in short, a propaganda effort. These tribal clashes also resulted in the death of two ANC soldiers and some wounded (by LULUAS) after they had arrived to re-establish order.

d. In the Province of LOMAMI, where BINYANGA set up his own province of LAC MUKAMBA for a short period, there have been clashes between ANC and the local jeunesse, resulting in deaths on both sides, and the burning of villages.

e. On the border area of LUSAMBO, between LOMAMI and SANKURU (a referendum area), there was tension for a while between the LUNTU on the LOMAMI side and the BATATELA on the SANKURU side. The restraining influence of the ABBE ATHANASE, Vice-Premier of SANKURU, made itself felt here, and has, in fact, contributed greatly to the peaceful situation which has prevailed throughout the province till now. However, the President (DIUMASUMBU), deserves much credit also.

In the last few days an incident was reported from KATAKO-KOMBE. It appears that the entry of armed gendarmes was resented by the inhabitants, and in the resulting clash two were killed and eight injured.

6. The LULUABOURG Government has taken discriminatory measures against other tribes even within its borders, such as prohibition of residence to non-LULUAS. Moreover, the Government itself is an unbalanced team, with two ex-presidents (LUBAYA and MUKENGE) and an aspiring one, LUFWANA. LUBAYA, undoubtedly the most popular figure in the area, makes NO secret of the fact that he is unhappy in any position less than president. He is, moreover, a reasonable man, and deplors the discriminatory measures and tribal incitement for which the President and Minister for the Interior are responsible. It has been reported that the provincial deputies have appealed to President KASAVUBU to call an emergency session of the provincial parliament with a view to the removal from office of LUAKABWANGA, and his replacement by LUBAYA.

On 14 Jan LUBAYA's party (African Democratic Union) held a meeting in a hotel in LULUABOURG. During the meeting sixty policemen, armed with rifles, surrounded the hotel on the President's orders and arrested the owner. Armed jeunesse supporting LUAKABWANGA are believed to have been ordered to attack LUBAYA supporters and thus create panic. Tension in the communes is said to be high. The jeunesse are also reported to have threatened to kill Mr. KAMITATU (Central Government Minister for the Interior) during his proposed visit this week, as it is believed that he intends to summon the emergency session referred to above. Maj. MENA (Acting OC of 1st Groupement, ANC) requested him to postpone his visit for a few days, until he disarmed the police and got the situation under control. He has now done this. However, Mr. ILUNGA, Central Government Minister for Communications, met the LULUABOURG Government on 16 Jan and is reported to have issued orders for the arrest of LUBAYA and four others. If this is done a revolt by his supporters is quite possible. This is NOT the first time he has been threatened with arrest.

On 17 Jan LUAKABWANGA's Cabinet held a meeting and declared that Mr. PACEHAM (Un Civilian Representative) LUBAYA and Maj. MENA were responsible for the KAKENGE affair. It is reported that WAFWANA afterwards requisitioned 100 gendarmes for his own use. A reliable source has reported that a large quantity of arms and ammunition has been smuggled into the city from BRUSSELS. The situation is explosive.

A further complication in this area is the fact that WAFANA has frequently ignored the judicial processes and released people who have been arrested, because they are friends of his. Their release leaves them free to pursue their subversive activities. It is suspected that the Administrator of DEMBA, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued in connection with the KAKENGE affair, is being hidden in LULUABOURG city by some of the ministers (probably TSHINIA). The Procureur d'Etat now states that he has enough evidence to arrest WAFANA as being directly involved in the KAKENGE affair, and is reporting the situation to LEO.

Following the deaths of the ANC soldiers at KAKENGE by the LULUAS, tension reigned in the communes of LULUABOURG, as the ANC threatened to kill ten LULUAS for every soldier killed. Some looting was reported.

7. The situation in SOUTH KASAI Province is very serious. Mr. KALONDJI (King of SOUTH KASAI) had very strong support in the area. However, the BALUBA of SOUTH KASAI are divided in two sections - those WEST of the River SANKURU, who support KALONDJI, and those EAST of the river, who support NGALULA. The three gendarmerie battalions of KALONDJI's army were never properly trained - just tribesmen in uniform. He appointed his cousin, then a lieutenant in the ANC, as the Commander-in-Chief (Gen. DINANGA). This led to a certain amount of friction, through jealousy. The fact that KALONDJI appointed the BALUBAS from his side of the river to all important posts also led to unrest. It was these two factors that enabled the ANC, with the help of the KALONDJI Battalion in BAKWANGA, to stage the coup d'etat in October 1962. KALONDJI, most of his ministers and his CIC, were arrested, but KALONDJI himself later escaped, made his way to KATANGA, and from there to SWITZERLAND. The remainder are now imprisoned in LEO. Elections were held after the coup d'etat, and Mr. NGALULA, till then Minister for Education in the Central Government, as well as chief representative from LEO on the recent tripartite commission at EVILLE, was elected President. He, in turn, appointed BALUBA from his side of the river to the best posts. Naturally, this has led to dissatisfaction. In regard to the KALONDJI battalion, they cannot be said to have been integrated into the ANC. From the start, there was friction between the battalion at BAKWANGA and the newly arrived ANC Bn. However, there was NO fighting, and they co-operate to a certain extent. Many officers and men of this battalion deserted. In the case of the other two battalions stationed at MWENE-DITU and GANDAJIKA, no effort was made to establish effective ANC control over them, except in so far as they wear ANC uniform and are paid by the Central Government. This was deliberate policy. The ANC consider it desirable to move slowly in this troubled territory. In fact, Col. TSHINIAMA is still in command of the three battalions, in uneasy alliance with Maj. BENZETI, who commands all ANC in the area (5th Brigade). This, to say the least, is a funny situation, which ANC HQ fully realise, but does NOT intend to change for the moment. The two battalions outside BAKWANGA have, naturally, had quite a few deserters. According to an authoritative source, the officers of these battalions who did NOT intend to join the ANC carried off a large quantity of weapons to the area of MATADI (half-way between BAKWANGA and LULUABOURG). It is known that the troops who deserted rather than serve with the ANC

regard those who are loyal to the ANC as traitors, as do the tribesmen who still support KALONDJI. These people attacked NOT only these ANC troops but also massacred their families. This led to reprisals by the ANC, and this, combined with attacks by the deserter elements, aided by KALONDJI jeunesse, on villages whose men would NOT join this KALONDJI element, has caused quite a refugee problem. Whole towns and villages have been evacuated, either as a result of attacks or for fear of such visits.

Behind all this KALONDJI support is the belief that he will return, as he did before, and resume command. He is regarded by many as a sort of god. They even believed that they know the date of his return - 1 January, 1963. All this makes funny roading, but the results are tragic. The NGALULA government holds that the looting and attacks carried out by the KALONDJI supporters are purely for their personal benefit. However, ANC sources believe that they have a definite political aim, the overthrow of the NGALULA Government. It is said that there is a HQ in MATADI. Certainly the area most troubled by these gangs is the area MIABI, MERODE, TSHINSHANKU, KADIMADIBA, KABEYA-KAMWANGA and KATENDE (WEST of BAKWANGA). The road from BAKWANGA to LULUABOURG is cut. Hospitals and dispensaries are closed, as some of the nurses have been killed. These bands have attacked even ANC patrols who had armoured cars. In this area, the customary chiefs, after failing to persuade the authorities to rectify the situation, decided to meet in BAKWANGA (after their HQ in the area had been destroyed prior to the meeting). They disappeared en route. Some sources suspect that the gangs are being supported by the LULUABOURG Government, and that their aim is the capture of BAKWANGA. They have already penetrated once into the town, where they did considerable damage and caused some deaths in the communes. On top of all this, the ANC troops, whether ex-KALONDJI or regular ANC, are badly disciplined. They have carried out some looting sprees of their own and caused some deaths also. The fact that many of the gangs wear ANC or gendarmerie uniform, is part of the reason for attacks on the ANC, as the tribesmen cannot distinguish between them. The gangs are completely ruthless with any personnel who were in the KALONDJI force and now serve with the ANC - instant death and cannibalism.

The result of all this is that there is a large number of refugees in the area - estimated by some at 200,000, while others say there are only a few thousand. It is proposed to distribute food and medicine through the missionaries. There is danger of an epidemic from unburied corpses. President NGALULA has requested that UN troops be sent to the area. Steps are being taken by the UN to entice the refugees to return to their homes. The ANC propose to station troops at MIABI, TSHINSHANKU and MERODE, with strong patrols operating from these centres. Whether the situation is as reported by Mr. NGALULA or by the ANC, the presence of mobile UN troops seems highly desirable. It should be noted that NGALULA co-operated with KALONDJI in the establishment of the independent 'state' of SOUTH KASAI in July 1960, and later became Vice-President. He

joined Mr. ADOULA's Government in July, 1961, and was replaced in SOUTH KASAI by KAZADI. Part of the reason for the opposition to him now is that he is regarded as a 'turn-coat' - NO more popular in the CONGO than elsewhere.

8. ANC COMMANDER

Maj. MENA, the ANC Commander in KASAI, has done excellent work in coping with the many trouble spots, in spite of shortage of troops and transport, and the absence of a clear directive from the Central Government, in what is mainly a political matter.

9. UN PROBLEMS

Moreover, the UN in the area have felt the need for more troops and transport. At the moment, patrols must be very restricted. The lack of helicopters has also prevented effective reconnaissance work being done.

10. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REACTION

The Central Government has shown at last that it recognises the seriousness of the inter-provincial clashes. They have sent Mr. KAMITATU, Mr. ANANY, Mr. ILUNGA, Gen. LUNDULA and the COS to the area, to investigate and report.

Moreover, an administrator has been appointed to each referendum area, responsible directly to the Central Government. The entry of interested politicians to the areas has been forbidden. In fact, NO politician may enter without prior permission from LEO.

A conference, at which the five provinces will be represented, will be held at LUSAMBO about 25 January under Central Government control, in an effort to reconcile the various authorities. An appeal has been made for a return to the rule of law and an end to reprisals.

However, the Central Government, has NOT taken the strong action required to solve the political problems of LULUABOURG.

11. CONCLUSION

a. The presence of Mr. PACKHAM at the LUSAMBO conference, even as an adviser, would seem highly desirable.

b. The holding of the referenda should NOT take place until the areas concerned have had some months to settle down under the impartial rule of the administrators, freed from all partisan pressure, as it would appear that the tribes themselves are easily roused by their chiefs or political spokesmen. It is also important that the referenda be held while the administrators are still there.

c. The equipment of UN troops so as to make them more mobile is important.

7.

d. More and better equipped ANC troops would help the situation, though, in their present state of training, discipline and loyalty, they are NO substitute for impartial UN troops, especially at the moment, when the Administrators need help to establish themselves.

e. The presence of UN troops in BAKWANGA appears to be necessary.

f. Strong action, even to the extent of the declaration of a State of Emergency, in LULUABOURG, seems necessary.

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

11 Jan 63

Dissemination of Information:

1. Attached is Summary of Major Events, Report No 83,
Copy No. 2.

G Samuelson

(G Samuelson)

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

Distribution:

→ Officer-in-Charge	1
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Chief of Staff	4
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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

0700Z hrs 3 Jan 63 - 0700Z hrs 10 Jan 63

REPORT NO 83

GENERAL

COPY NO 2

MIL INFO

LEOPOLDVILLE

11 Jan 63

1. On midnight of 5/6 Jan Dr BUNCHE arrived in LEOPOLDVILLE from NEW YORK and on his arrival stated that he had come to the CONGO at the request of the Secretary-General "in connection with the supervising and continuing responsibility (he has had) with ONUC since its beginning." He indicated that among matters to be discussed with top ONUC officials would be the matter of communication and coordination with UN HQ NEW YORK. He said he was confident that the "Temporary breakdown in effective communication could be repaired and any recurrence avoided." He paid "high tribute to the UN Force in the CONGO and particularly to the officers and men who have, with great courage, and military brilliance, carried out the recent actions at ELISABETHVILLE, KIPUSHI, KAMINAVILLE, and JADOTVILLE." He added, however, that the task is NOT yet completed and will NOT be completed until ONUC's "freedom of movement extended throughout both NORTH and SOUTH KATANGA, including of course KOLWEZI, SAKANIA, and KILOLO." Dr BUNCHE concluded his statement as follows: "From the beginning of the UN Operation in the CONGO, when, in mid-July 1960 the UN with remarkable speed responded to the urgent appeal of the Government of the CONGO, I have always had confidence that in time, with persistent and wise effort, assisted by understanding and patience by those most directly concerned, and always with thorough preparation, the Operation would see realized its objectives of law and order and peace in a fully unified CONGO, with all mercenaries eliminated. Recent events in KATANGA have considerably fortified that confidence."

2. Dr BUNCHE, Mr GARDINER, the Force Commander and party left LEOPOLDVILLE for ELISABETHVILLE on 7 Jan. During their tour they visited JADOTVILLE, KIPUSHI, and KAMINAVILLE. They discussed the possibility of opening a Gendarmerie Registration Office in ELISABETHVILLE with a view to their employment for peace-keeping. The re-organization and employment of the ANC were also discussed. Dr BUNCHE returned to NEW YORK on 10 Jan.

3. On 5 Jan U THANT assured Sir Patrick DEAN, the British Representative to the UN, that the UN operations were now merely consolidating their positions in KATANGA and that they would NOT march on KOLWEZI without orders from NEW YORK. VOA reported that both the US and BELGIUM had appealed to TSHOMBE to end his threats regarding the destruction of installations. They said that the only legal government in the CONGO was the Central Government and appealed to him to cooperate with it in accordance with the U THANT Plan.

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4. On 8 Jan UNION MINIERE confirmed that the Katangese Gendarmerie had placed explosive charges at the big KOLWEZI dam and power station. These two installations furnish more than three-fourths of the total hydroelectric power of KATANGA. The UN called the threat to destroy the economy of the Province shocking and irresponsible and said that it would make every effort to avoid such destruction.

5. On 10 Jan Premier ADOULA made a statement in which he said he considers it the sacred duty of his government to preserve the heritage of the CONGO. He said that if economic installations at KOLWEZI and/or elsewhere are damaged or destroyed, he would hold Mr TSHOMBE personally responsible and would see that severe measures were instituted against him in conformity with the laws of the Congolese Republic.

6. Discussions between the Central Government and UNION MINIERE officials are presently under way in LEOPOLDVILLE. On 8 Jan Mr FORTIN of UNION MINIERE said in LEOPOLDVILLE that he was discussing with the CONGO Monetary Council the technical details involved in handing over the foreign currency to this body in accordance with Mr TSHOMBE's recent offer. He said the future of UNION MINIERE was in the balance and that naturally the company did NOT wish to see its installations destroyed. He pointed out that the DELCOMMUNE hydroelectric dam would take 10 years to rebuild if destroyed. He personally thinks it is essential for TSHOMBE to remain as president of KATANGA to avoid the worst happening. He also said that UNION MINIERE employs 21,000 people and if their installations were destroyed, these people would be without employment. Mr FORTIN has gone to BRUSSELS presumably to obtain further instructions from top UNION MINIERE officials regarding the matters under discussion at LEOPOLDVILLE. Prime Minister ADOULA is reported to be "very satisfied" with the discussions to date.

7. Mr VAN ROEY, Director of the Bank of KATANGA, is also in LEOPOLDVILLE for discussions regarding UNION MINIERE payments and unification of currency. He said that the UN had asked him to continue in his present post but that he had NOT yet decided.

8. On 8 Jan Radio BRAZZAVILLE announced that Mr HUNTLEY-BARKLEY (Conservative) was leaving LONDON for LEOPOLDVILLE for talks with the UN and that he also hoped to meet the Katangese Government.

9. It is reported that the Central Government may refuse to accept a gift of \$2,000,000 recently offered by the British Government and may even be considering breaking off diplomatic relations with GREAT BRITAIN. It is said that the US Government is striving to restore good relations between the REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO and the UNITED KINGDOM.

10. On 5 Jan a British Government spokesman issued the following statement:- "It is the British Government's hope that Mr TSHOMBE will lose NO time in returning to ELISABETHVILLE in order to lend his authority to the making of the necessary arrangements for a peaceful solution of the KATANGA problem, and Mr TSHOMBE has been so informed. UNITED NATIONS guarantees have been conveyed to him. In the British

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view it is equally important that Mr ADOULA should fulfil his part of the arrangements in the manner indicated in the UNITED NATIONS statement. A procedure of this kind, designed to avoid further fighting, is what her Majesty's Government have always advocated. Her Majesty's Government welcome U THANT's reference to an early beginning of the reduction of military strength in the CONGO and an increasing concentration on UNITED NATIONS technical assistance." In a radio report the BBC stated the British Consul had been instructed to impress on Mr TSHOMBE the importance of implementing the U THANT Plan, and that BRITAIN would deplore any destructive acts.

11. The British Sunday press commentaries on the UN's recent operation in KATANGA were mixed. The conservative "Sunday Times" commented that it was NOT part of the UN's task to support a particular person in any state, inferring that that was what the UN was doing in the CONGO in supporting the Central Government against TSHOMBE. It suggested that the UN will be very slow to undertake any operation remotely resembling the CONGO again. The slightly more moderate "Sunday Telegram" said that the latest turn in the CONGO operation was in fact a new type of colonialism by the US under Afro-Asia guise. The liberal "Observer" said that the use of force was warranted because talks had failed repeatedly. Financial sanctions could have achieved the objective but the British had opposed this. It added that the resurgence of a tribal spirit in the CONGO was making administration of the country almost impossible and that if the UN failed, the CONGO was bound to enter the Cold War, hence the firm US support of the UN operation.

12. In a press statement, Mr LENGEMA, Secretary of State to the Central Government's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, deplored the negative attitude taken by Mr NKUMBULA, leader of the ANC, a Northern Rhodesian political party. Mr NKUMBULA has NOT approved the recent UN operation in KATANGA and asked that all ONUC troops leave the CONGO and that negotiations be started between Mr ADOULA and TSHOMBE. "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs," said Mr LENGEMA, "is astonished by this attitude of the President of a nationalist movement, who, moreover, was represented at the PAFMESCO Conference (recently held at LEOPOLDVILLE) by his secretary-general, Mr MITCHELLO." At the Conference Mr MITCHELLO gave his support to CONGO unification.

13. On 6 Jan Opposition parliamentarians issued a statement expressing their approval of the recent UN action in SOUTH KATANGA and praising the UN Secretary-General and the ONUC Officer-in-charge for having taken this action. The parliamentarians invited the UN to continue its SOUTH KATANGA operation until the secession is finally ended. They also asked that the Central Government send ANC troops to SOUTH KATANGA in support of UN troops presently there.

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14. At the same session of Parliament the Opposition deputies adopted the following resolutions pertaining to the recent adjournment of Parliament by President KASAVUBU: 1) the legality of the adjournment is recognized, but the procedure has been noted as "irregular." 2) The Opposition reserves the right to ask for the convocation of an extraordinary session if needed to discuss matters of importance such as the 1963 budget, the KATANGA affair, new provinces, etc. 3) Opposition parliamentarians reaffirm their complete confidence in President KASAVUBU and hope that the 6th parliamentary session will commence on 4 March as arranged.

15. On 7 Jan the Central Government announced that it was taking certain steps towards the reintegration of the Province of SOUTH KATANGA with the Central Government:

- 1) A mission headed by Mr KALALA, Secretary-General at the Ministry of Public Affairs, has gone to EVILLE to administer the province on a temporary basis. Congolese and foreign technicians presently employed by the SOUTH KATANGA government are to remain at their posts. Katangese Gendarmes who wish to join the ANC will be re-assigned with their present grade, if they join the ANC within a certain period of time, as yet unspecified.
- 2) Legislation regarding exchange control and foreign trade will apply in KATANGA as in the rest of the country.
- 3) The Congolese Monetary Council has been asked to assign a Manager to the Bank of KATANGA, which will henceforth be under the Monetary Council.
- 4) As soon as possible the Monetary Council will take measures to replace Katangese currency with Congolese banknotes.
- 5) The International Monetary Fund has been asked to put some of its experts at the disposal of the Congolese Monetary Council to assist in the application of the above measures.

16. A mission headed by Mr J. HOLLANTS VAN LOOKE, accompanied by two experts, left BRUSSELS for LEO. It will join Congolese authorities in a study of the possibilities of an effectual cooperation between BELGIUM and the CONGO in the medical field. WHO representatives will also be consulted in this connection.

17. It was announced on 8 Jan that two F.86 Sabre Jets would leave MANILLA for the CONGO on 15 Jan with 140 air personnel and that four planes would arrive later.

18. The Central Government Interior Ministry has issued the following instructions to administrators recently appointed on a temporary basis to the various referendum areas throughout the country (see SME No 81 item 13): NO interested politicians are to be allowed to enter the contested regions. This applies to deputies from the regions themselves as well as to political personalities from provinces adjacent to the referendum areas. Other politicians must obtain approval from the Ministry of the Interior before entering contested areas.

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LEOPOLDVILLE

19. Mr ANANY, Minister of Defence, left LEO for KENGE on 7 Jan on an inspection mission and returned the same day.

20. LAC LEO II provincial authorities are protesting against the BOLOBO regions being allotted to MOYEN CONGO. President KOUMORIKO has visited the president of the national assembly in this connection.

ORIENTALE

21. In connection with recent fighting along the SUDAN frontier, it is reported that the frontier has now been clearly marked and that the Sudanese refugees have been moved further into the interior of the CONGO in order to avoid future incidents.

22. Gen LUNDULA, when he left STANLEYVILLE recently to take up the post of Technical Adviser to Mr ANANY, was seen off by most of the inhabitants of the town. The Premier Burgomestre praised him highly, and presented him with 200,000 CF, a gift from the local people. Gen LUNDULA said he would present half of this money to LOVANUM University, and the other half to the proposed University of STANLEYVILLE.

23. In a press statement, Mr KELHEKO, Provincial President of the MNC/L party said that the large number of political parties in the CONGO is one of the fundamental reasons for the political instability of the country. He appealed to all those who had left the MNC/L to return to it.

24. On 9 Jan it was reported by the Central Government that the Egyptian Government had agreed to return two tons of gold which were removed to EGYPT by GIZENGA during his regime at STANLEYVILLE.

KIVU

25. In a telegram addressed to the Commissioner Extraordinary of the ex-Province of KIVU, the political organizations of this region expressed their surprise at the continued detention of Mr LASSIRY, ex-Vice-President of MANIEMA stating that although President KAMITATU had ordered that LASSIRY's dossier be handed over to the Parquet at BUKAVU, this has NOT been done. This is interference with the normal course of justice.

KATANGA

26. On 8 Jan Mr TSHOMBE returned to ELISABETHVILLE from KIPUSHI under escort provided by the Belgian Consul. The UN guard has been removed from the Presidential Palace and replaced by Katangese Police (the local police in ELISABETHVILLE has been cooperating with the UN). Mr TSHOMBE expressed a desire to proceed to SAKANIA on 10 Jan and was granted permission to make this trip but went only as far as MOKAMBO returning to ELISABETHVILLE the same night. He was reported to have

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said at MOKAMBO that an advance of UN troops from MOKAMBO to SAKANIA would be subject to negotiations. (It will be noted in Item 28 below that a UN force did advance to SAKANIA on 12 Jan without any such negotiations.) At MOKAMBO Mr TSHOMBE spoke to a large number of refugees who had fled from ELISABETHVILLE during the recent hostilities, asking them to return to ELISABETHVILLE.

27. The UN Secretary-General stated from NEW YORK that since Mr TSHOMBE's return to ELISABETHVILLE repeated efforts have been made by the UN to get his assurance on four basic points with a view to establishing contact with him on other matters. The four points are:

- 1) Renunciation of his scorched earth and sabotage policy;
- 2) Renunciation of his intention to fight to the last man;
- 3) Immediate implementation of the U THANT Plan;
- 4) Assurance that ONUC will be allowed freedom of movement throughout KATANGA.

In connection with the last point Mr TSHOMBE has been asked to make practical arrangements for the peaceful entry of ONUC into KOLWEZI.

28. On 10 Jan at 0700B hrs the 4th Ethiopian Battalion and a troop of the 5th Indian Armoured Squadron began advancing towards SAKANIA from ELISABETHVILLE. This move is being made to reopen roads between ELISABETHVILLE and the Rhodesian border and to restore law and order in the area. The advancing UN troops found a deserted Gendarmerie camp 27 kms outside of ELISABETHVILLE and proceeded without resistance, arriving at MOKAMBO the same evening. The advance was resumed early in the morning of 12 Jan, and SAKANIA was reached at 0800 hrs.

29. On 10 Jan Col KIEMBE, former Chief of Staff of the Katangese Gendarmerie, along with four armed Gendarmes, gave themselves up to UN troops advancing towards SAKANIA from ELISABETHVILLE. Col KIEMBE was sent to ELISABETHVILLE for further action.

30. On 3 Jan UNION MINIERE in a communiqué from BRUSSELS said that some damage had been done to its installations in JADOTVILLE. Electrical and mechanical installations have been blown up and all the factories in the JADOTVILLE area were paralysed. According to the same communiqué UNION MINIERE factories at LUBUMBASHI (ELISABETHVILLE) and the mine at KIPUSHI have been stopped since 28 Dec due to a lack of electric power occasioned by the UN/KATANGA hostilities. It also appears that the installations at KOLWEZI are out of operation due to damage to the electric power lines.

31. On 5 Jan UN officials in ELISABETHVILLE had discussions with the Chamber of Commerce and BCK officials regarding the resumption of normal trade and transport.

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32. The Supreme Council of Mercenaries has threatened to assassinate Mr MATHU, the ONUC Chief Representative in ELISABETHVILLE, and said that this would be done by VANDENPUTTE Henri.

33. The "Essor du KATANGA" re-appeared on 9 Jan for the first time since the fighting started. Mr ADOULA had indicated that he wished to terminate publication of the ELISABETHVILLE newspaper. ONUC replied that NO UN resolution would seem to cover such a move unless the paper were publishing inflammatory articles.

34. Cine pictures of cities in SOUTH KATANGA are being taken by an ONUC team from the Office of Public Information to show the peaceful situation that prevails. These films will be distributed throughout the world.

35. According to a statement made by an ex-mercenary pilot of Hungarian nationality to the Agence Congolaise de Presse in BRUSSELS, the Katangese Gendarmerie is very undisciplined. He confirmed that there were mercenaries (mostly ex-Legionaries) from SOUTH AFRICA, RHODESIA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, and BELGIUM. According to him, English, French, and Belgian mercenaries attacked UN troops in particular, whereas Rhodesian and South African mercenaries attacked South Katangese and other Congolese for the simple reason that they were racists. He said some of the ammunition used by the Katangese Gendarmerie was made in SOUTH KATANGA itself. He said that on his arrival at ELISABETHVILLE he was compelled to serve in the air force and that for that reason he had left KATANGA.

36. A mercenary of the Katangese Gendarmerie is reported to have told a Belgian television reporter that he considered the fighting in KATANGA as being over because UN troops were better trained and disciplined than those of SOUTH KATANGA and that it was impossible to form a well-organized Katangese force. He too stated that most of the mercenaries still in SOUTH KATANGA are French, English, Belgian, South African, and Rhodesian.

37. RHODESIA has protested to UNION MINIERE against an alleged violation of their air-space by three UN jet aircraft and said that in future their fighters would patrol the border to prevent a re-occurrence.

38. From JADOTVILLE the Indian Brigade commenced patrolling on the JADOTVILLE - KOLWEZI road and on 9 Jan established contact with Katangese Gendarmerie located on the far bank of the River DILOMBWE. The Gendarmes opened fire on the Indian patrol with armoured cars mounting 37 mm guns, mortars, and small arms. A short engagement took place after which the Katangese Gendarmerie withdrew. The UN patrol found the rail and road bridges on the Rivers DILOMBWE and MULUNGWISHI destroyed. A loud explosion was heard shortly after the Gendarmerie withdrew, which might have been the blowing up of the bridge on the River DIBETA; however, this has NOT been confirmed. Air reconnaissance of the JADOTVILLE - KOLWEZI Road showed that a number of trees had been cut and placed on the road between PULPI and TSHIKALA.

39. JADOTVILLE is reported as calm.

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40. On 8 Jan UN HQ NEW YORK published a letter addressed to Mr ADOULA by eight leading tribal chiefs of KATANGA. In it they expressed their support for the Central Government and demanded that Mr TSHOMBE be arrested and punished for the massacres and misery of the last two years. The chiefs concerned were: KATANGA KIANANA of the BALAMBAS, PANDE of the BASANGAS, KAPONDA of the BALAMBAS of KIPUSHI, MWANDA-MUNONGO of the BAYEKES (brother of Godefroid MUNONGO, the Katangese Interior Minister), MUSUKANTANDA of the DEMBOS, MWATSHISENGE of the TSHOKWES, MWATA-YAMVO of the LUNDAS (Mr TSHOMBE's father-in-law), and KASONGO NIEMBO, the well known BALUBA Grand Chief of the KAMINAVILLE area.

41. On 7 Jan a Swedish patrol from KAMINA went towards KANIAMA and found the town deserted. There was NO sign of any Gendarmes. It was decided to occupy the town, which is on the main railway to LULUABOURG.

42. A Swedish Battalion armoured patrol occupied the KILUBI Power Station without any opposition. NO damage had been done to the station.

43. A UN patrol was sent to KABONGO and reported that the Gendarmes had vanished into the bush. A reinforced company of the 2nd Congolese Battalion was dispatched by train to KABONGO on 10 Jan to occupy the place; however, due to a train derailment, at LUBUBU, they did NOT reach KABONGO until the following day.

44. It has been reported that three mercenaries blew up the LUBILASH Bridge on the KATANGA side of the river. One of these mercenaries was captured and sent to KAMINA.

KASAI

45. A curfew was enacted in BAKWANGA on 31 Dec 62 and was lifted on 3 Jan. The measure was taken to facilitate the arrest of some armed youths who came up from the KABEYA area (NORTH KATANGA).

46. Gen LUNDULA, Technical Counselor to the Ministry of Defence, left LEOPOLDVILLE on 5 Jan for LULUABOURG to obtain information concerning the situation in KAKENGE, where fighting between BAKETES and LULUAS recently took place (see SME No 82, Item 39). It is known that two Gendarmes were killed in the fighting, but figures regarding casualties among BAKETES and LULUAS have NOT been confirmed. According to one report 370 LULUAS lost their lives in the fighting, but it is believed that this figure is a grossly exaggerated one, probably put out as propaganda by the LULUABOURG provincial government.

47. On 8 Jan Mr KAMITATU returned to LEOPOLDVILLE from LULUABOURG where he carried out investigations into the present tribal unrest in the former Province of KASAI, particularly at KAKENGE and BAKWANGA. It is reported that the Central Government may proclaim a state of emergency throughout KASAI and appoint either a Commissioner Extraordinary or a Military Governor. The Central Government is carrying out plans to hold a conference at LUSAMBO on about 25 Jan. All five of the new provinces will be represented at this conference, which is being held in the hope of reaching an amicable settlement of the tribal differences existing throughout the whole of ex-KASAI Province.

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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

MIL INFO 330

LEOPOLDVILLE

8 Jan 63

Dissemination of Information

1. Attached is an estimation of Gendarmerie Capabilities after the capture of JADOTVILLE, Copy No 3

G. Samuelson

(G Samuelson)

Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

Distribution:

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HQ Sector 'L' LEOPOLDVILLE	10
HQ Indian Indep Bde Group EVILLE	11
HQ 2 R Malay BUKAVU	12
HQ 3 Nig Bde LULUABOURG	13
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MIL INFO
8 Jan 63

An estimation of Gendarmerie Capabilities
after the capture of JADOTVILLE

1. With the rout of the KATANGESE GENDARMERIE in ELISABETHVILLE, KIPUSHI, JADOTVILLE and KAMINAVILLE, the only remaining Katangese resistance areas are KOLWEZI, KAPANGA-SANDOA, MITWABA-BAUDOUINVILLE, and the SAKANIA area. The nature of operations has been such that the UN troops have not captured any appreciable number of prisoners. That poses the problem of assessing the present whereabouts of all the troops who were in the areas now under UN control.

2. When ELISABETHVILLE city and its surroundings were cleared, there were reports of the GENDARMERIE taking to the bush and also pulling out towards JADOTVILLE, SAKANIA and KIPUSHI. One Inf Bn (strength 600), 2 Para commando Bn (200-300) and one Group Mobile (30) are now located with the main part at KASUMBA and two Coys at MUSOSHI. When UN troops occupied KIPUSHI it was reported that the bulk of troops had withdrawn to JADOTVILLE. It was at that stage assumed that the Gendarmerie and mercenaries would defend JADOTVILLE. This, however, did NOT happen and JADOTVILLE was occupied by UN troops on 3 January 1963.

3. Out of the places still under the KATANGESE control KOLWEZI is the most important place. It is known to have a fairly strong garrison of nearly two battalions and the training centres at ZILO. It is also a stronghold of mercenaries, and was the main air base for the KATANGESE Air Force. In view of its importance and being on the withdrawal route from JADOTVILLE it is likely that the mercenaries and the main part of the GENDARMERIE units from JADOTVILLE have now concentrated in the KOLWEZI area.

4. It is NOT possible to confirm the reported withdrawal of the Katangese Gendarmerie from ELISABETHVILLE and KIPUSHI to JADOTVILLE and then to KOLWEZI in large numbers though a certain percentage may have done so. With regard to lack of transportation it is most probable that the main part of soldiers have disappeared in the bush in the areas where their units had been located. The JADOTVILLE garrison can, however, be assumed to have fled to KOLWEZI. Based on these assumptions the likely strength of Katangese Gendarmerie and mercenaries in KOLWEZI area is assessed as follows:-

a. ORIGINAL GARRISON

One Infantry Battalion	700
1st Para.Cdo.Bn. less two Coys	350
Coy. Military Police	150
Trg. Centre and Para.Cdo.D Depot	75 (+ trainees)
Mercenaries	150-200 approx. fig.

b. POSSIBLE INCREASE

2nd Infantry Bn less Coy	600 from JADOTVILLE
8th Infantry Bn less Coy	600 from JADOTVILLE
	(This Bn had a Coy at LUFIRA Bridge which most probably took to the bush).

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One Coy Gp Mobile
partly mercenaries
Some small elements from
ELISABETHVILLE and KIPUSHI

40-60 from JADOTVILLE

Figures cannot be given.

c. It must be mentioned here that KAMINAVILLE had a fairly strong garrison of the GENDARMERIE before its capture by the UN. Some of these troops are reported to have withdrawn southwards. What elements of these troops have already reached KOLWEZI or are likely to reach there in the near future is still unknown.

5. After the unglorious defeat of their compatriots in ELISABETHVILLE, KIPUSHI, JADOTVILLE and KAMINA, it is unlikely that the Katangese Gendarmerie and the mercenaries will put up sustained resistance to any UN force. They will, however, impose considerable delay on the advancing troops by making use of the numerous obstacles available on the roads, JADOTVILLE-KOLWEZI and KAMINA-KOLWEZI by destroying rail and road bridges. The most formidable of these is the DELCOMMUNE Bridge, which if blown would make rail-road traffic impossible for quite some time. At this place diversions cannot be made and resort will have to be made to barges to ferry troops and material across the Lake DELCOMMUNE. However, if the UN decides to capture KOLWEZI then its advance will be easier southwards from KAMINAVILLE as less formidable obstacles are likely to be encountered from this direction.

6. The Gendarmerie, after putting up some initial opposition, is likely to take to the bush and shed their weapons and uniform. The Gendarmerie is NOT able to carry out Guerilla warfare for a prolonged period due to lack of able officers, training, courage, ammunition and supplies. As regards the mercenaries, except in a few cases, they have shown complete unwillingness to put up any fight. From the few mercenaries that have already been interrogated it is seen that their general standard as soldiers is poor. It is unlikely that in any future operations they will offer any strong resistance except in the form of blowing-up of roads, bridges and cutting-off of power lines. In this task they may receive effective support from the officials of the UNION MINIERE. The planting of the 32 mines on the road ELISABETHVILLE-KIPUSHI, near the UNION MINIERE mine at ELISABETHVILLE cannot have been done except by experts and it is possible that the UNION MINIERE provided both the explosives and the experts. However, it has been seen that the UNION MINIERE officials are NOT prepared to go to the extent of blowing up their plants in order to conform to the scorched earth policy of Mr TSHOMBE. It is likely that the mercenaries or the GENDARMERIE try to blow up the various installations as that would be their only face saving act during the whole of the operations. Their lack of action against the UN is bound to have annoyed TSHOMBE and any activities for the so-called and much publicised "scorched earth" policy of TSHOMBE may win back his favour. This policy must as soon as possible be met by a renewed, strong leaflet operation against meaningless destruction.

7. It is reported that the officer class of the Katangese Gendarmerie are NOT interested in any future fighting. Some of the ministers of the erstwhile KATANGA Government are also NOT in favour of renewing operations but Mr MUNONGO, the Minister of Interior, is still keen on fighting the

UN troops. It is also rumoured that General MOKE, the KATANGESE C-in-C, had been dismissed, but this has been denied by Mr TSHOMBE. Most KATANGESE ministers are reported to be at MOKAMBO (40 km NW SAKANIA).

8. A KATANGESE Air Force as such is no longer in existence. Out of the 10 Combat Aircraft (2 Vampires and 8 Harvards) present in KATANGA when the UN emergency operation began, only one or possibly two Harvards are NOT accounted for. Two Vampires and four Harvards were confirmed destroyed by UN fighters 29 - 30 Dec. One Harvard was attacked in the air on 29 Dec, but NOT confirmed destroyed. Two additional Harvards were found destroyed by fire at JADOTVILLE airfield. However, this has NOT been caused by UN fighter action. All vital air installations at KOLWEZI-KENGERE airfield were demolished by our fighters 29 - 30 Dec.

9. The combined remaining KATANGESE aircraft can now truthfully be referred to as AVIKAT, (THE CIVILIAN KATANGESE AIRLINE), as there are only transport and general purpose aircraft left. Katangese pilots have reacted in the same way as their ground counterparts and extensive UN recce and patrolling throughout the province has failed to find any Katangese aircraft, with exception for a Tri-Pacer which had been observed at KOLWEZI-TOWN airfield.

10. It is NOT likely that any further offensive activity can be expected by KATANGESE aircraft in the near future. Should they, however, try to undertake any such action, the most likely course is hit and run raids by individual aircraft from airfields outside KATANGA.

11. It is recommended that the UN operations should be continued in SOUTH KATANGA with a view to securing important bridges and installations. This would prevent wanton destruction which might be indulged in by the Gendarmerie or by the mercenaries who are still on the KATANGESE payroll.

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S E C R E T
HEADQUARTERS ONUC

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

4 Jan 63

Dissemination of Information:

1. Attached is Summary of Major Events, Report No 82,
Copy No. 2

G Samuelson

(G Samuelson)
Lt-Col

Chief of Military Information

Distribution:

Officer-in-Charge	1
✓ Force Commander	2
Deputy Force Commander	3
Chief of Staff	4
Military Planning Branch	5
Chief Military Operations	6
Senior Liaison Officer	7
HQ Katanga Area EVILLE	8 - 9
HQ Sector 'A' ALBERTVILLE	10 - 11
HQ Sector 'C' KAMINA	12 - 13
HQ Sector 'L' LEOPOLDVILLE	14 - 15
HQ Indian Indep Bde Group EVILLE	16 - 17
HQ 2 R Malay BUKAVU	18
HQ 3 Hig Bde LULUABONG	19 - 20
HQ Ethiopian Bde EVILLE	21
28 Ethiopian Bn MANONO	22
Air Commander	23 - 24
Base Commander N'DJILI	25 - 26
Fighter Operations KAMINA	27
Air Detachment Commander LULU	28
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HEADQUARTERS ONUC

SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

0700Z hrs 27 Dec 62 - 0700Z hrs 3 Jan 63

REPORT NO 82

COPY NO 3

MIL INFO 741

LEOPOLDVILLE

4 Jan 63

GENERAL

1. Despite an earlier report that Mr TSHOMBE had been confined to his residence in EVILLE by UN troops, it was later confirmed that he had, in fact, fled to SALISBURY on 29 Dec, where he stayed with Sir Roy WELENSKY. He held a press conference, declaring that he would carry out a scorched earth policy.

2. On 1 Jan it was revealed that he had flown to KOLWEZI, after the British Foreign Secretary, Lord HOME, had appealed to him to return to EVILLE so that discussions could take place on the implementation of the U THANT plan, which remained, in the British view, the only basis for a settlement.

3. Mr THANT issued a statement on 1 Jan, guaranteeing his safety to Mr TSHOMBE. He said that UN military operations in KATANGA were over for the moment. He again requested Union Minière to send a representative immediately to LEO to discuss the payment of taxes to the Central Government. He requested a representative of the Bank of KATANGA to go to LEO to take part in these discussions, as well as to arrange the technical details concerning the unification of the currency. He demanded that TSHOMBE accept the presence of Central Government customs and excise officials in KATANGA, as in the rest of the CONGO. He demanded also that TSHOMBE send senior officers of the gendarmerie to LEO to take an oath of allegiance to the President. He also demanded freedom of movement for UN forces throughout KATANGA, and Mr TSHOMBE's cooperation with the UN in the elimination of mercenaries.

He said that if these steps had NOT been taken within a fortnight or so, other measures would have to be taken by the UN. The time had come for action, NOT words.

4. He was later reported to have said that he was taking NO part in TSHOMBE's return to EVILLE, beyond assuring his safety as long as he did NOT incite the population or interfere with the UN operation. Mr GARDINER and Mr MATHU are reported to be against his return, and the view has even been expressed by a SOUTH KATANGA deputy that it would be better if he did NOT return. Moreover, in consultations with UN authorities in EVILLE, department officials have at NO stage expressed any desire to have him return.

5. French reaction to the UN operations was, without exception, highly critical.

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6. American reaction was one of approval and relief in general, though some papers expressed doubts as to the correctness of the CONGO operation from the start. The question was whether it was ever a suitable task for the UN to undertake, and where the line could be drawn in future UN operations, as to what was, or was NOT, an internal matter.

The "New York Herald Tribune" stressed that two factors - the danger of troop withdrawals in the near future, and the UN shortage of money - demand that the operation be finished by March. However, it is important to win over TSHOMBE's forces.

7. British reaction, despite very general criticism, was far from being as bitter as on previous occasions. In fact, it even seemed that the British Government at last realised the need for a settlement, though still stressing the importance of peaceful negotiations. Even the extremely conservative "Times" said that TSHOMBE had only himself to blame for what had happened, as he had plenty of opportunities for discussion. It added that he had miscalculated - that he was banking on the UN clearing out in humiliation and leaving him in virtual secession. Hence his delaying tactics.

Earlier the same paper said that Britain was falling between two stools due to its dishonest policy in paying lip service to the UN resolutions, while NOT doing anything to implement them in practice.

She wanted the best of both worlds and would end up by losing everything. The USA on the other hand, showed itself uncompromisingly in support of the UN. France was honest, at least, in its undeviating hostility.

The "New Statesman" said that, for the first time, the UN is able to talk to TSHOMBE from a position of strength, and that the whole-hearted support by the USA of the UN operations will ensure its freedom of action, despite British and French opposition. However, TSHOMBE has strong men behind him in the Cabinet, who might still insist on a guerilla campaign. Economic sanctions may still be necessary. If so, the UN is now in a better position to enforce them. Mr ADOULA must have positive results to show the Assembly, when it re-convenes in March. The African nations regard the success of the UN operation as being vital for them, as a proof that outside interests cannot dictate affairs in their countries.

It is probable that the slight change of heart is due in some measure to the improved public relations achieved by the UN on this occasion, as well as the strong support for the integrity of the CONGO by African countries, including ex-British colonies, as was obvious during the PAFMECSA conference last week. The Labour and Liberal Parties continue to support UN policy.

8. It is interesting to note the contents of a letter addressed to Mr TSHOMBE by the Secretary of the African National Congress Party (ANC) in NORTH RHODESIA, which was found on the person of a Rhodesian arrested by 38th Irish Bn in KIPUSHI.

It stated that, before joining a coalition government with Mr KAUNDA's UNIP, the ANC Party had made it a condition that UNIP must become more friendly to TSHOMBE, and NOT carry on anti-KATANGA propaganda. As far as the ANC Party itself was concerned, he assumed TSHOMBE that they had decided to help him in every way possible. One of the means mentioned was the joining of any African bodies which they might be able to influence in KATANGA's favour, with particular reference to PAFMECSA, where they would press for representation by KATANGA.

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Moreover, a mission would be sent to various African countries to press KATANGA's case, and a weekly publication would be issued towards that end in Africa and elsewhere. He mentioned also that the President of the ANC party, Mr MBALULA, had already, during his visit to LONDON, defended KATANGA's interests.

It is worth noting, that at the same time as Mr MBALULA was in LONDON, 64 Conservative members of the House of Commons moved a resolution supporting KATANGA's independence, and a government spokesman said that their views would be noted.

On 3 Jan it was announced by Mr MBALULA that Mr KAUNDA had broken his promise NOT to carry out anti-TSHOMBE propaganda. Mr KAUNDA replied that he had made NO such promise, and that the ANC were placing KATANGA's interests before those of NORTH RHODESIA. If they wished to break up the coalition government, he, personally, would be glad of the opportunity to hold fresh elections.

9. On 2 Jan Mr TSHOMBE announced that he would return to EVILLE if freedom of movement were guaranteed for himself and his ministers, and if he were escorted to EVILLE from the LUFIRA bridge by the US, British and French consuls. He agreed to send a Bank of KATANGA representative to LEO as requested, but did NOT refer to the other points made by Mr THANT.

An American spokesman said that the question of escort was a matter for the UN, which had, in fact, guaranteed his safety. There was NO further word from Mr TSHOMBE.

10. Mr ADOULA protested to Mr THANT against allowing Mr TSHOMBE to return to KATANGA without the consent of the Central Government.

11. It was reported that the Presidents of the Senate and Assembly would go to EVILLE on 5 Jan for talks with Mr TSHOMBE, but this was later denied by them, "as it was none of their business".

12. The Emperor of ETHIOPIA and the Government of SUDAN, in statements issued, strongly supported the UN action in KATANGA.

13. On 2 Jan the Central Government sent immigration officials to EVILLE, and announced that in future only personnel holding a valid LEO visa would be allowed to enter KATANGA.

14. The SOUTH AFRICA railway company announced that it would NO longer convey goods destined for KATANGA.

15. The NIGERIAN Foreign Minister warned that his country could NOT afford to leave troops and police in the CONGO indefinitely.

16. The TANGANYIKAN Vice-President protested to the British Government over its CONGO policy, and described TSHOMBE as "the most dishonest crook in AFRICA".

17. An American Government spokesman congratulated the Secretary General for the initiative he had taken in the CONGO.

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18. Mr BOMBOKO, Foreign Minister, visited BRAZZAVILLE on 3 Jan where he had talks with the President. Afterwards, he stated that a new era was dawning in relations between the two CONGO states. It should be noted that heretofore CONGO-BRAZZA has been highly critical of the UN and very sympathetic to TSHOMBE, as evidenced in radio reports even during the last week.

19. Radio BRAZZA announced on 3 Jan that Mr TSHOMBE is prepared to negotiate with the UN on sending Union Minière and bank officials to LEO.

20. Dr BUNCHE was due to arrive in LEO on 4 Jan.

21. The Secretary General, Mr GARDINER and the Force Commander, sent messages of congratulation and appreciation to the UN troops in KATANGA, on carrying out a very difficult task extremely well.

22. On 4 Dec a BBC broadcast announced that the Prime Minister of UGANDA had issued a warning that if the UN action fails to reunite the CONGO, measures will be taken against British, Belgian, French and Portuguese concerns in AFRICA. This was decided on at the PAFMECSA Conference.

LEOPOLDVILLE

23. As reported last week, the PAFMECSA Conference took place in LEO and finished its work on 31 Dec. The delegates voted full support for the ending of KATANGA's secession and the operations currently being carried out by the UN troops there. They requested the governments of FRANCE, BRITAIN, BELGIUM and PORTUGAL to put an end to their manoeuvres in KATANGA, before the African countries lost all respect for them. On the other hand, they sent a message of warm appreciation to President KENNEDY, for his country's unflinching support. At that conference other questions of common interest were discussed, including ANGOLA and SOUTH AFRICA. The proceedings were held in secret.

24. In connection with Mr GIZENGA, Mr ADOULA announced that he would NOT release him, as he would have to face criminal charges. It is believed that the ANC are taking a strong stand in this matter, on the grounds that they have enough to contend with at the moment, without Mr GIZENGA adding to their troubles.

25. As reported last week, a motion of censure was tabled in the Senate against Mr SENDWE Jason, Vice-Premier. The vote was passed by a large majority, resulting in his removal from his post as Vice-President and also as Commissaire Extraordinaire for NORTH KATANGA. There are now five vacancies in the government, three of which were occasioned by the election of the ministers concerned (Labour, Education and Posts and Telegraphs) to the position of Provincial President, and another due to his removal from office by a vote of censure (the Minister for Justice).

26. It is reported that two of the recently arrested gangsters have been condemned to death by the military tribunal, while many others have been condemned to life imprisonment. This is the first time that the death sentence had been passed since Independence. It was pressed for by the prosecution as a warning to others. There is NO appeal, but the President may commute the sentence.

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27. Parliament has been recessed till 5 Mar, by decree of the President. This is presumed to be to allow Mr ADOULA to have positive results to show in the KATANGA affair when it re-convenes, and thus make the work of the Government easier. During the recent session, very little work was possible due to the obstructionist tactics employed by the opposition.

28. From various reports, it appears that the Central Government, and particularly the ANC, are anxious to send some ANC troops to EVILLE, even as a token.

29. It was announced that the Congolese Chargé d'Affaires' return to LONDON had been postponed indefinitely, presumably as a protest against the attitude of the British Government.

30. Regarding rumours, according to which CONGO CENTRAL was proceeding to form its own army, the President of CONGO CENTRAL has categorically denied, at a press conference, what he calls "these inventions".

31. In a New Year's speech, Mr ADOULA called on the people of the CONGO to show their patriotism by constructive work. He thanked the UN for their efforts in the country's interests, and re-affirmed the political amnesty already offered.

KIVU

32. The MANIEMA Provincial capital has now been moved from KALIMA to KINDU. The President (KISENGA, Hilaire) and Finance Minister (SALUMU) are at present in BUKAVU for discussions with Commissaire Extraordinaire MOSOKO, the UN Representative and other experts.

33. It is reported that quite a few of MIRUHO's supporters who recently returned from SHANGUGU after being guaranteed security by Mr KAMITATU, moved off there again before the New Year, in case MWAMI KABARE might avail of the festivities to attack the MIRUHO group, as he did last year. Nothing happened, in fact.

34. It will be noted that Mr MOSOKO is back in full control in BUKAVU, despite his recall to LEO to answer alleged charges of mishandling of funds and political victimization. It was generally believed that he would, at least, be dismissed.

EQUATEUR

35. In a press statement, Mr MOPITI, Provincial Deputy for LUKOLELA territory, has denounced the manoeuvres pursued by Foreign Minister BOMBOKO, aimed at returning the territory of LUKOLELA to the Province of CUVETTE CENTRALE. By doing so, he said, Mr BOMBOKO is acting contrary to the decision of Parliament. It should be noted that Mr BOMBOKO is from CUVETTE CENTRALE. It is another and typical example of the fact that Congolese loyalty is primarily a tribal loyalty.

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ORIENTALE

36. It is reported that some people have been arrested at BUNIA, capital of KIBALE-ITURI Province, for conspiring to unite this province with the neighbouring state of UGANDA.

KASAI

37. It was recently reported from LULUABOURG that there is a movement on foot amongst the provincial deputies to depose the President, Mr LUAKABWANGA, and to elect the ex-President of the old KASAI Province in his place. Certainly a change would be desirable, as LUAKABWANGA has gone out of his way to stir up tribal animosities since he was elected, whereas Mr LUBAYA is a very popular and reasonable man, who deplors the activities of the President and some of his colleagues.

38. These activities have now caused retaliatory measures by the persecuted BAKETES, who are reported to have beaten up LULUA students at BULAPE (30 miles NORTH of MWEKA). Local village leaders have stepped in to ensure, as far they can, their safety. Maj MENA intends to send ANC to the area. The Prime Minister has promised to make more troops available to Maj MENA (see SME No 35 of 28 Dec) to help him undertake his many tasks.

39. It was reported on 30 Dec that at KAKENGÉ (30 miles EAST of MWEKA), the Administrator of DEMBA had arrested two Belgians, Mr MUNANT, Director of EXFORKA, Mr PEETERS, his assistant, and the Congolese Chief Clerk, and after taking them towards DEMBA, had shot them. This was the climax to fighting in the contested area of KAKENGÉ between LULUAS and BAKETES in which five Congolese were killed. Maj MENA visited the area the same evening and said he had two ANC platoons there and intended to send another. He stated that all was now calm. Maj MENA is now searching for the Administrator of DEMBA. It appears that the trouble started in KAKENGÉ when the LULUAS took advantage of the absence of the gendarmerie who had gone to LULUABOURG to spend Christmas there. The EXFORKA officials were suspected of being pro-BAKETE.

The Procureur has issued arrest warrants against the Administrator and the Commissaire of Police on charges of illegal arrest, and Maj MENA is now searching for them. There is a suspicion that they are being hidden by some of the LULUABOURG ministers.

The UN has made arrangements for the staff of EXFORKA to be evacuated if necessary.

40. In KAMPONDE region (SOUTH of DIBAYA, in contested area) the situation is now calm, but the natives are still taking refuge in the bush from LULUA attacks.

41. UN reports ever-increasing difficulty of patrolling the disturbed areas, due to lack of efficient transport.

42. Efforts are being made to get the train service between LULUABOURG and PORT FRANCOIS (interrupted by the events) in operation again.

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43. Clashes between LULUAS and BAKETES were reported also from BULAPE (NORTH of MWEKA). Some minor looting took place, but NO casualties were reported.

44. From BAKWANGA (SOUTH KASAI) capital, fighting is reported between the ANC and Kalonjist supporters. However, Europeans do NOT appear to be in danger, and the centre of the town is quiet. A report received on 4 Jan said the ANC Bn in BAKWANGA was mutinous and was looting the communes.

45. Mr ADOULA has announced that he is shortly sending Mr ANANY and Mr KAMITATU to tour the old province of KASAI with a view to restoring order.

46. Mr LUAKABWANGA (LULUABOURG President) is visiting LEO on 5 Jan to discuss the political and economic situation with the Central Government.

47. In a cable addressed to the Central Government authorities, the Ministry of Interior of UNITE KASAIENNE Province, announced the arrest on 21 Dec at KASAI, of three Portuguese soldiers who had entered the CONGO. Amongst the military materials in their possession were 4 machine-guns, four revolvers, one case of hand-grenades and two boxes of ammunition.

KATANGA

48. On 29 Dec the operations for clearing areas in and around ELISABETHVILLE was completed. Out of the seven major road-blocks set up by the Katangese Gendarmerie, six had been cleared and only the NAVIUNDU road-block remained. This road-block guarded the route to the KILOBELOBWE transmitter, and was cleared next morning.

49. After the capture of Simba Hill the 38th Irish Battalion supported by a troop from 5 Indian Independent Armoured Squadron resumed the advance towards KIPUSHI and reached 3 miles short of the town by the same evening. The advance was held up by a broken bridge over the River KAFABU which had been destroyed by the fleeing Gendarmerie. The bridge was repaired by the Indian Engineers, and the next morning the Irish Battalion entered the town of KIPUSHI. At 1100 B hrs, when about 1 mile short of the town, the Irish Battalion was met by the Mayor, who gave assurance that NO resistance would be offered. The local population gave the UN troops an enthusiastic welcome. There was NO sign of mercenaries or gendarmes.

50. The operation on 29 Dec resulted in the following casualties to UN personnel.

Killed

1 Officer and 1 OR of 4 Ras Rif
1 Officer of 6 Eth Bn

Wounded

1 OR of 63 Cavalry
1 Officer of 121 Hy Mor Bty
1 Officer and 4 OR of 2/5 GR
1 OR 4 Eth Bn
1 Officer and 2 OR 6 Eth Bn
1 OR of 14 Tunisian Bn
1 OR of 38 Irish Bn

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On 30 Dec the area around the LUANO airfield (ELISABETHVILLE) was cleared and the airfield made safe for aircraft to land without being fired at.

51. On the same day 1 company of Ghana Battalion reinforced by units of the Swedish Battalion captured the road and railway junction LUKOKA (8 miles NNE of KAMINAVILLE) at 0945 B hrs. 1 company of the Swedish Bn took the railway station KIAVIE (13 miles EAST of KAMINAVILLE) at 1340 B hrs. There was very little resistance and there were NO casualties.

52. On 31 Dec one company of Raj Rif secured the area of LUKUNI (in the outskirts of EVILLE) and another company started advancing on foot on the road ELISABETHVILLE - JADOTVILLE. This company came under heavy Katangese machine-gun and mortar fire, which continued till 0300 hrs. UN mortars neutralised the position, which was then assaulted. The gendarmerie suffered 9 dead and 1 captured and the Raj Rif Coy 4 killed and 19 wounded.

53. 4 Madras along with 5 Indep Armd Sqn, 121 Hy Mor Bty and one 120 mm Mor Tp from the 38 Irish Bn resumed the advance at 0415 B hrs towards JADOTVILLE. Gendarmerie opposition was met in the area NORTH of River LUKUTWE. The area was secured and, after construction of a diversion over the river the advance was resumed. The bridge over River LUAFI was also found demolished, and another diversion was constructed. The column reached the LUFIRA River, at 1630 B hrs and found both the rail and road bridges demolished. However, two coys of the Indian Brigade managed to cross the river over the demolished railway bridge and established a bridgehead.

54. In the KAMINA Sector, the Swedish and Ghanaian Battalions captured the town of KAMINAVILLE. There was little resistance by the Gendarmerie, who fled when the oncoming UN troops entered the town. The mercenaries had already left the town the day before.

In direction JADOTVILLE the bridgehead across the LUFIRA was enlarged to enable engineers to work on the bridge without interference from gendarmerie by small-arms fire. On 2 Jan the bridgehead was subjected to constant mortar fire. One armoured car fired at the UN troops from long range and could NOT be engaged by fire. In view of the constant mortar-shelling Brig NORONHA decided to enlarge the bridgehead.

55. On 3 Jan GOC KATANGA Area, Maj-Gen D PREM CHAND, ordered Brig NORONHA to resume the advance. This was done, and at 1130 hrs the leading elements of UN troops were in JADOTVILLE. The UN troops received a warm welcome from the civil population.

56. The Force Commander, Lt-Gen KEBBEDE GUEBRE, along with the COS, Brig J GUHA, visited JADOTVILLE on 3 Jan and met the local commanders and the civilian officials. He gave orders to the GOC that there would be NO further military action for the time being. However, he agreed with the necessity of taking over the KAMATANDA airfield which is 6 miles NORTH of JADOTVILLE. This airfield was taken without any opposition on 4 Jan 63.

57. The total casualties suffered by UN troops since the operation started on 28 Dec until 2359 hrs on 4 Jan are 8 dead, 69 wounded.

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58. The Swedish jet fighters did remarkable work during the operation, with the following results:-

At KOLWEZI on 29 Dec -

2 Vampires, 3 Harvards, 1 Piper Comanche and 1 Dove destroyed.

At JADOTVILLE on 30 Dec -

1 / 2 Harvard destroyed on the ground

1 Harvard presumed destroyed in the air.

Moreover, when the UN troops entered JADOTVILLE, they discovered 2 Harvards, 2 Tiger Moths and 1 Jodelle burned.

59. A UN appeal to the aircrews of the remaining KATANGA planes to hand over their planes to the UN at MANONO was made on 31 Dec. However, none arrived.

60. A gendarmerie captain who surrendered to the UN on 4 Dec reported that there was a gendarmerie force of about 1000 40 miles SOUTH-EAST of EVILLE, in the MUSHOSHI area, and that Mr MUNONGO, Minister for the Interior (one of TSHOMBE's strong men) was there, with Mr MWEWA, Minister for Health, and Mr ILUNGA, Minister for Justice. He said that MUNONGO was insisting on the gendarmerie continuing the fight, while the other ministers disagreed.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION IN EVILLE

61. As a result of gendarmerie action, the city's electricity and water supplies were cut off, but Union Minière cooperated with the UN in using their auxiliary plant to get supplies going again. They were, in fact, restored on the evening of 2 Jan.

62. Joint Tunisian and Katangese police patrols are patrolling the town. The main danger is reported to be the possibility that the BALUBAS would avail of the situation to loot property. In fact, some armed robbers have been arrested.

63. The French Government has protested to Mr THANT against the alleged murder of a Frenchwoman, Madame DISTER, by three Ethiopian soldiers, in the presence of her husband and three children. Mr THANT promised that a prompt investigation would be carried out, and that if the facts were established, justice would be carried out in accordance with international law, to which all the countries participating in the CONGO operation had submitted.

64. There is a curfew in force from 2100 hrs to 0600 hrs, but outside these hours there is NO restriction on movement.

65. The radio station is NOT yet in operation, as some damage was done by the gendarmerie, and the local officials refused to help to repair it, on the grounds that it would be used for anti-TSHOMBE propaganda.

66. During the week "Radio Free Katanga" has been broadcasting pro-TSHOMBE propaganda, and stories of atrocities by the UN troops.

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67. During the week also a loud-speaker has been used by the UN to calm the population and to appeal for cooperation, with effective results. An appeal was made early in the week to the gendarmerie to cease supporting TSHOMBE, who had deserted them.

68. An appeal was also made to teachers and students to return to school as arranged on 3 Jan, guaranteeing their safety.

69. As a result of threats to the American Consul, a UN guard has been placed on his residence.

70. Rationing has been introduced in the city to ensure a fair supply for all the inhabitants.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION IN JADOTVILLE

71. As soon as UN troops entered the town the Mayor asked the UN, on behalf of Union Minière officials, to protect their installations, and Union Minière are cooperating in the restoration of normal services and economic activity. It is reported that, shortly before the town was occupied, the gendarmerie attempted to damage the mines, but were prevented from doing so by mercenaries. However, before the mercenaries left, they removed some vital parts of the machinery, which will take (according to Union Minière officials) two months to replace. As a result, the copper and cobalt production is at a stand-still. The local police are cooperating with UN troops. A meeting has taken place between the Burgomaster, police commissioner, UMHK officials, BCK officials and UN to coordinate their activities. Electricity was cut off, but is now restored, and water supplies are normal. During the advance on JADOTVILLE, two cars passed the UN column at speed. They did not, when signalled. A scout opened fire and killed two of the occupants, European women.

On 4 Jan some prisoners escaped from the local prison, which was then guarded by local police. UN troops are now guarding it.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION IN KAMINAVILLE

72. The town is calm and shops are open. However, there is some tension between the CONAKAT and BALUBAKAT. Grand Chief KASONGO NIEMBA, who left before the capture of the town, agreed to return for discussions, under a UN guarantee of safety. This should help to restore normal activity. Earlier in the week Mr ANANY addressed a personal appeal to him to rally to the CONGO's cause. The inhabitants are reported to be in dread of the entry of the 2nd ANC Bn from KAMINA Base into the town. It is believed that the European population would leave in that event. The KILUBI power-station was captured more or less intact, but a power-line is cut.

At the meeting between OC Sector 'C' and KASONGO NIEMBA which took place on 4 Jan, the UN told him that they were anxious for him to return, but that they would demand that all troops surrender their arms. They could then return to work. Mercenaries would have to be handed over. He seemed to accept these terms, but nothing definite was decided. A further meeting has been arranged. He was reported to have got a wonderful reception from the population on his arrival in the town.

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NOTES ON THE SITUATION IN KIPUSHI

73. It is reported that there are about 4000 civilian refugees near KIPUSHI across the NORTH RHODESIAN border. They are stated to have fled as a result of the departure of the KATANGA gendarmerie when the Irish troops entered the town, as they feared attacks by the BALUBA (employed by Union Minière), who might take advantage of the situation. However, joint patrols of Irish troops and KATANGA police are now in action, and it appears, according to reports, that, as the locals regard the Irish troops as being "harmless", they are gradually returning. However, they do constitute a problem for the UN, and the Red Cross is now looking after them. It appears that NO Europeans evacuated the town. The administration is cooperating with the UN, who are patrolling the Union Minière area. Some flooding of the mines has occurred due to gendarmerie action, but it was hoped to get the pumps working again before any serious damage occurred.

A UN interpreter SALIM FRAZER, recently arrested with a Congolese by gendarmerie in EVILLE, and imprisoned in KIPUSHI, escaped from the prison shortly before the UN arrived, after being shot at. He thinks his comrade was killed. It is reported that the ANC prisoners held in KIPUSHI jail were evacuated to JADOTVILLE shortly before the capture of the town.

At the moment, Irish and Rhodesian troops face each other across the frontier which cuts the airfield, but NO incidents have occurred. In fact, it is reported that there was a joint celebration of the New Year. It appears that the Irish Battalion's Band has contributed considerably to the return of the natives and the quiet situation generally in the area, by parading through the streets, playing Irish and other airs.

74. SME No 81 of 28 Dec 62 stated in error that it was the Gurkha Bn which captured SIMBA HILL on 29 Dec. It was, in fact, captured by 4th Ethiopian Bn.

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