

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

21/05/1963 - 02/07/1963

PLEASE RETAIN  
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UN ARCHIVES

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BOX 12

FILE 8

ACC. DAG 17 / 1-6-1-0

*file*

*org 130/1/3 Manono*

2 July 1963

MEMORANDUM

To: All Members of the Consultative Group  
From: S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations  
Subject: Extracts from Mr. Scheller's report on Manono

Attached for your information are extracts from  
Mr. Scheller's report on ONUC activities in Manono,  
September 1960 - May 1963.

# ROUTING SLIP

TO

*M<sup>r</sup> Ahmed*

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

*See edited  
version attached.*

*I would dearly  
love to leave in  
last para. of  
section IV.*

DATE

*22/6*

FROM

*accs*



Agree  
Hsi  
Maurice  
Scheller  
me

# ROUTING SLIP

TO

Mr Ahmed 214

1/3/76

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

This is a very interesting report. with a little editing (removing more whellous parts) it might be circulated to Cons. Group.

DATE

FROM

12/6 Hsi aey

Extracts from Mr. Scheller's report on

ONUC Activity in Manono

(September 1960 to May 1963)

I. Historical background

Manono, in the heart of the Baluba country, was the birthplace of the Baluba rebellion against Katangese secession and is also the home of the Balubakat "Jeunesse". Here President Mwamba Ilunga Prosper established his government of the Lualaba when he broke with Mr. Tshombe ... over the Congo's unity. In April 1961, Manono was occupied by Katangese gendarmerie, and freed in December 1961 by ONUC forces. A central government administration was then established and confirmed at the creation of the province of North Katanga in July 1962, under the presidency of Mwamba Ilunga Prosper.

From September 1960 to the end of May 1963, Manono was occupied by various detachments of the ONUC forces. Moroccan, Irish, Nigerian, Ethiopian and Indonesian troops assumed the responsibility of keeping law and order in the region. In September-October 1960 they could not prevent the pillage of the town and the mining installations, but they protected foreign personnel. In December 1961 pillage occurred again without other violence. A civilian mission was created in January 1962 as a liaison between the military and the local civilians. In July 1962 I was called to Manono to manage the dispersal of Baluba refugees arriving from Elisabethville. We sent back to their villages of origin more than 13,000 refugees. In September the ONUC representative ... was called back to Leopoldville, and I replaced him. In April 1963 an ANC battalion was installed at Manono, and on 25 May the ONUC forces withdrew. Since the civilian mission might also soon be a thing of the past, I try now to evaluate ONUC's accomplishments in Manono.

II. Political situation

Manono and Malemba Nkulu are in purely Baluba country, where rare partisans of reunification are risking their lives. The population of Manono and Malemba Nkulu was always in favor of the Central Government, but they show a certain weariness, thinking they are forgotten by everyone. A depressed economy, delayed salaries, the lack of elementary products make them feel that their appointed deputies are working for themselves more than for their electors. In fact, the thinking part of the population feels that independence has been of value mostly to ministers, deputies and high officials who enjoy the big cars, high salaries and nice houses of their Belgian predecessors, while the average person had gained nothing when he did not lose.



The population has a great confidence in ONUC and uses the civilian mission as a sort of claims office, which allows us to help and advise government officials. In fact, Provincial President Mwamba Ilunga Prosper asked me officially to advise his administrators at Manono and Malemba Nkulu in the fields in which I could help them.

### III. Administrative situation

Manono is a territory in the Tanganyika district; Malemba Nkulu is in the Haut Lomami district.

The first territorial administrator, appointed in January 1962, was far too young, incapable, and with a slight tendency to mix state funds with his own. This situation, reflecting on salary payment, obliged us to ask his superiors to check his accounts. He was jailed and replaced by an Elisabethville refugee, older and more capable. Everything is still not perfect, but we see real progress. Naturally, there are as usual too many officials who work little. Many officials are unnecessary (five veterinary officials in a town with no cattle and no slaughterhouse). Others lack elementary tools of their trade -- carpenters without saws, typists without paper, drivers where there are no vehicles. Even the local administrator has no car and waits on me to visit his territory, as large as Belgium.

Malemba Nukulu's administrator was elected by the people and succeeded in keeping his region working, although it was in fact an administrative and economic no man's land for over two years.

Police in both places are a nuisance and an element of disorder. At Manono, 5 out of 120 policemen are professionals; at Malemba 27 out of 250. The others are ex-Jeunesse ... appointed by Mr. Jason Sendwe, the Commissioner Extraordinary for North Katanga at the beginning of 1962..... In Thefts are not punished ..... In addition, Commissioners are not at all trained police officers.

Adding to disorder and anarchy were the groups of armed Jeunesse claiming to protect both territories in the absence of ANC units. Barely disciplined and rarely paid, they lived on the population. They were disarmed by the ANC who, we discovered with pleasure after their arrival in Manono last April, can be an element of order. In fact, the excellent 21st Infantry is trying to replace the police with some success, and this constitutes a guarantee for the future.



#### IV. Economic situation

We should make a distinction between the town and the region of Manono. In fact, Manono is a mining town and as such enjoys a better situation.

##### Town of Manono

Geomines produced about 1,500 tons of tin and 250 tons of tantalite in 1962, and is the sole producer of hard currency in the province. The Society could produce more, but Belgian societies are actually a little commercially shy, and Geomines suffers from difficulties in receiving necessary parts and material. It employs 2,200 Congolese and 31 Europeans, the favourable proportion due to the fact that it started in 1954 to train Congolese for senior positions. About half of the town population depends on Geomines for its livelihood (total: 30,000). Geomines provides the town with water and electricity supplied by Piana Power Plant. This important plant produces 39,000 h.p., while Geomines consumes hardly 10,000 h.p. This could induce conversion industries to come to Manono, if transport problems were solved. (In fact, only expensive products would support transport prices.) Geomines re-opened after the events of December 1961, thanks to the efforts of two men, the Geomines director Jean Heuschen and Colonel Alamu, CO 25th Ethiopian battalion. The latter did everything to get ONUC and the Government to help Geomines start. He obtained from ONUC transport authorization for the Geomines supply of food and parts. Jean Heuschen..... did much for the Congolese and the administration.

##### Territory of Manono

A difficult economic situation exists. Ankoro is the center of an agricultural region which barely manages to subsist, cotton not being purchased for two years and a half. Kiambi was occupied by the Katangese from August to December 1962, and built again.

There is enough to eat and food prices are low. Manioc, maize and fish are available in great quantity, but transport means are lacking and roads are bad. The local farmer has gone back to subsistence agriculture because he is afraid that surplus produce would find no market due to lack of transport. We try to regulate the situation by providing transport. At the end of 1962 we sent manioc to Albertville, where it was scarce and over-priced. As soon as the price of manioc and fish goes up we buy in the bush several tons of manioc, to get prices down. As for products coming from outside, the situation is very bad. For months there was no salt, sugar, soap, kerosene or gasoline in the region. Thanks to Filtisaf, Manono receives some textile fabrics, but at very high prices. The few merchants ... are abusing the situation because, they say, transport is expensive. In fact, they want to make as much money as possible in a short time, due to an uncertain future.



Salt at CF 40 a kg., sugar at CF 50, soap at CF 25 a cube (CF 9 in Albertville), textiles at CF 250 - 300 for bad quality, shoes at CF 1,000 (Albertville CF 500), are quite normal in Manono, and these prices are already 30 per cent lower than prices of last year. The administration and the ONUC civilian mission tried hard to convince merchants to co-operate. Thanks to Mr. Ghaleb, the civilian affairs officer in Albertville, we were able to obtain salt, which honest merchants sold at CF 6 a kg. Cotton represented a great amount of income in the regional economy before 1960, but it was not purchased from 1960 to the beginning of 1963. Mr. Ghaleb arranged for me to meet the Socoluba direction in November 1962, to try to convince them to resume purchase. After much convincing on Mr. Ghaleb's part, Socoluba sent us a buyer for the region. This company has now received some vehicles, and is thinking about re-opening husking centers.

#### Malemba Nkulu

This wide territory was occupied neither by Katangese gendarmerie nor by ANC, and thus remained from 1960 to mid-1962 an economic and administrative no man's land. Thanks to the strong personality of Mulongo David, it survived those years without too much damage.

Although manioc, maize, rice and fish are abundant, all other products of first necessity - salt, sugar, soap, textiles, kerosene, gasoline - are almost constantly lacking.

A CFL boat goes to Malemba once a month, in the dry season only. The ferry at Mulongo sank in April 1961, and a temporary ferry was put into service with our help at the end of 1962; however it, too, can work only in the dry season. With the re-opening of roads to Kamina and Jadotville to the south, Malemba would no longer be isolated.

The paragraph on Manono covers the question of cotton.

Geomines carried on some manual exploitation in this territory before 1960, and operated a big fishery (50 tons a month) which was abandoned in 1960.

#### V. Health and social affairs

The population of both territories is 98 per cent anaemic; malaria and other tropical diseases thrive.

Manono (90,000 inhabitants) has one hospital with one doctor, run by Geomines. There is a very good government hospital at Ankoro, but no



doctor. Although some bush dispensaries exist, there are few drugs, few qualified nurses, and only one doctor for 100,000 inhabitants. I estimate that at least half of the population cannot be cured.

Malemba Nkulu (110,000 inhabitants) has one hospital run by the Garenganza Protestant mission in Mulongo. Dr. Williams treats about 1,000 patients a day. This hospital serves as a tuberculosis center and a leprosy but has little means. It should be assisted by the Government but receives only an allocation for salaries and an annual allocation of drugs. At Malemba a hospital is managed by Dr. Sister Herega who has spent 30 years there. This hospital has numerous patients but few drugs. Dr. Herega and Dr. Williams are for me part of the few hundred anonymous heroes who merit but would never receive the Nobel Prize for Peace, and whom I have met in numerous countries.

Drugs have always been transported by ONUC to their destination. It is probable that if the mission were closed, drugs would not reach hospitals and dispensaries, due to lack of transport. We have tried with some success to get supplies from the Red Cross and other organizations for the bush hospitals.

A WHO doctor at Manono would be a very good thing.

There are some "Foyers sociaux" ... in domestic science and centres for women in most big villages, but they lack qualified teachers and material. We helped them as much as we could and should help them more in the field of community development.

## VI. Education

Primary schools are numerous but qualified monitors are rare. In fact, most of them were killed by the Jeunesse in September 1960. There is lack of material and lack of morale on the part of the teachers, who strike every time salaries are delayed, which means frequently. There is an Athenee at Manono, but out of five professors only three remain ..... There was a professional school in Manono, but the buildings are badly damaged and material has been stolen.

.....

.....



ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES  
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION  
IN THE CONGO

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

ORC 430/1/3 Manono

Extracts from

Manono, June 10th 1963

JUN 12 1963

ACTION

To: Mr S.H. Ahmed. Chief of civilian operation.  
From: Fernand Scheller. Administrative officer. Manono  
Copy to Mr Ben T. Twigt. Chief administrative officer.

TO:	<i>Giekin</i>
1	
2	
3	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Acknowledged
<input type="checkbox"/>	No Action Required

Translation of report addressed to Mr. Dorsinville. Officer in charge with copy to Mr Ghaleb. Civilian affairs officer. Albertville

REPORT ON ONUC ACTIVITY IN MANONO  
(Sept. 1960 to May 1963)

I) HISTORICAL background

Manono is in the heart of the Baluba country, and as such was the birth place of the Baluba rebellion against Katangese secession and also of the much to well known Balubakat "Jeunesses". Here President Mwamba Ilunga Prosper established his government of the Lualaba when he lost hope in bringing Mr. Tschome's party back to reason and Congo's unity. In April 1961 Manono was occupied by Katangese Gendarmerie, and freed in December 1961 by ONUC Forces. A Central Government administration was then established and confirmed at the creation of the North Katanga Province in July 1962, under the Presidency of Mr. Mwamba Ilunga Prosper.

From September 1960 to end of May 1963, Manono was occupied by various detachments of the ONUC forces. <sup>Moroccan</sup> ~~Moroccans~~, Irish, Nigerians, Ethiopians and Indonesians <sup>troops</sup> assumed the responsibility of keeping law and order in the region. In September-October 1960 they could not prevent the pillage of the town and <sup>the mining</sup> ~~mine's~~ installations, but they protected foreign <sup>personnel</sup> ~~agents~~. In December 1961 <sup>again</sup> ~~again~~ pillage occurred without other violence. A civilian mission was created in January 1962 as a liaison between the military and the local civilians. In July 1962 I was called to Manono to manage the dispersal of Baluba refugees from Elisabethville. We sent back to <sup>their</sup> ~~villages~~ of origin more than 13,000 refugees. In September <sup>arriving</sup> ~~the~~ ONUC representative Hempel was called back to Leopoldville, and I replaced him. In April <sup>on 25 May the</sup> ~~this year~~ an ANC bataillon was installed at Manono, and <sup>might also</sup> ~~ONUC Forces~~ withdrew <sup>may 25th</sup>. Most probably the civilian mission would soon be only to remember and that is why I would try to tell what did or did not in Manono.

a thing of the past



## II) POLITICAL SITUATION

- Manono <sup>and</sup> Malemba Nkulu are <sup>in</sup> pure Baluba country <sup>where</sup> and rare partisans of reunification are risking their life. The population <sup>of Manono and Malemba</sup> was always in favor of the Central Government, but they show a certain weariness, thinking they are forgotten by all. Difficult economy, ~~late~~ <sup>delayed</sup> salaries, lack of elementary products make them feel ~~that~~ their appointed deputies are working for themselves more ~~then~~ for their electors. In fact the thinking part of population feels that independance has been <sup>of value</sup> mostly to ministers, deputies and high officials who enjoy the big cars, high salaries and nice houses of their Belgian predecessors, while the <sup>average person</sup> people had <sup>ed</sup> gain nothing when he did not lose.
- The population has a great confidence in ONUC and uses the civilian mission as a sort of claims office, which ~~fact~~ <sup>advise</sup> allows us to help and ~~counsel~~ <sup>advise</sup> government officials. In fact Provincial President Mwamba Ilunga Prosper asked me officially to <sup>advise</sup> ~~counsel~~ his administrators at Manono and Malemba Nkulu in the fields in which I could help them.

## III) ADMINISTRATIVE SITUATION

- Manono is a territory <sup>in</sup> from the Tuganyika district, and Malemba Nkulu <sup>is in</sup> from the Haut Lomami district.
- First territorial Administrator Mukalay S, appointed in January 1962, was far too young, incapable, and with a slight tendency to mixed states funds with his own. This situation reflecting on salary payment obliged us to ask his superiors to check his accounts. He was jailed and replaced by G. Justemeck, an Elisabethville refugee, older and <sup>more</sup> capable. Everything is <sup>skill</sup> not perfect but we see a real progress. Naturally, as usually <sup>there are</sup> officials are <sup>too many</sup> too many and work little. Many officials are unnecessary (5 veterinary officials in a town with no cattle and no slaughter-house). Others lack elementary <sup>tools of their trade</sup> means of working (carpenters without saw, typists without papers, drivers <sup>where</sup> while there <sup>are</sup> is no vehicles). Even local administrator has no car and wait on me to visit his territory, as large <sup>as</sup> then Belgium <sup>e.g. in keeping</sup>.
- Malemba's administrator was elected by the people and succeeded <sup>although</sup> to keep his region working, while it was in fact an administrative and economical no mans land for over two years.
- Police in both <sup>places are</sup> is a nuisance and an element of disorder. At Manono, 5 out of 120 policemen are professionals; at Malemba 27 out of 250, the others are ex-Jeunesses, killers and thieves, appointed by Mr Jason Sendwe, <sup>the</sup> Commissioner Extraordinary for North Katanga <sup>at the</sup> beginning of 1962. Needless to say that thefts are not punished (when they are not perpetrated by the policemen). In addition, Commissioners are not at all trained police officers.



Adding to disorder and anarchy were the groups of armed Jeunesse claiming to protect both territories in the absence of ANC units. <sup>hardly</sup> Hardly disciplined, <sup>and</sup> rarely paid, they lived <sup>on</sup> from the population. They were disarmed by <sup>the</sup> ANC, <sup>who</sup> we discovered with pleasure that ~~ANC~~ can be an element of order, after their arrival in Manono April last. In fact, the excellent 21st Infantry is trying to replace the police with some success and this constitutes a <sup>garanty</sup> ~~garanty~~ for the ~~future~~ future.

#### IV) <sup>NO</sup> ~~ECONOMICAL~~ SITUATION

We should make a distinction between <sup>of</sup> Manono town and the region. In fact, Manono is a mining town and as such enjoys a better situation.

##### Town of Manono

Geomines produced about 1500 tons of tin and 250 tons of tantalite in 1962, and is the sole producer of hard currency in the province. The Society could produce more, but Belgian societies are <sup>are</sup> a little commercially shy <sup>actually</sup> and Geomines suffers of difficulty in receiving necessary parts and material. It employs 2200 Congolese and 31 Europeans, <sup>the</sup> favourable proportion due to the fact that <sup>it</sup> they started in 1954 to train Congolese for senior position. About half of the town population <sup>depends on</sup> lives from Geomines. (Total: 30,000). Geomines provides town with water and electricity supplied by Piana Power Plant. This important plant produces 39,000 HP, while, Geomines consumes <sup>conversion</sup> hardly 10,000 HP. This could <sup>induce</sup> ~~incite~~ transformations industries to come to Manono, if transport problems <sup>were</sup> solved. (In fact, only expensive products would support transport prices).

Geomines started <sup>the</sup> after December 1961 events thanks to two men, the Geomines director Jean Heuschen and Col. Alamu, CO 25th Eth. <sup>the efforts of</sup> bataillon. The <sup>colonel</sup> ~~Colonel~~ latter did everything to get ONUC and <sup>the</sup> Government to help Geomines start. He obtained from ONUC transport authorization for the Geomines supply of food and parts. Jean Heuschen, who was less racist than his collaborators, did much for the Congolese and the administration, <sup>he is actually in disgrace in Belgium,</sup> the fact of having been a friend of ONUC being a crime for Belgian societies. Like other societies Geomines entertains a plethoric and unnecessary staff in Brussel to inflate transfers and overstates price of imported goods to inflate <sup>hard</sup> ~~hard~~ currency attribution. But all societies in Congo are doing the same. Anyway without <sup>Geomines</sup> there is no Manono, and no hard currency for the Province.

Manono territory, <sup>of A.A.</sup> Difficult economic situation. Ankoro is the center of an agricultural region which <sup>exists</sup> just lives, cotton being <sup>not</sup> purchased for two years and a half. Kiambi was occupied by the Kiangese from August to December 1962, and built again. <sup>barely manages to subsist</sup>

There is enough to eat and food prices are low. Manioc, maize and fish are available in great quantity, but transports means are lacking, <sup>and</sup> roads are bad. The <sup>local farmer has gone</sup> ~~agriculteur~~ <sup>produce</sup> ~~come~~ back to subsistence agriculture, because he is afraid that surplus would find <sup>market</sup> ~~no~~ <sup>due to</sup> buyer because of lack of transport.

We try to regulate <sup>the situation by</sup> providing transport, <sup>At the</sup> end 1962 we sent manioc to Albertville, where it was scarce and out of price. As soon as <sup>the</sup> prices of manioc and fish ~~goes~~ <sup>several</sup> up we buy in the bush some tons of manioc, to get prices down. As far as products from outside, <sup>the</sup> situation is very bad. For months <sup>there was</sup> ~~they were~~ no salt, sugar, soap, kerosene and gasoline in the region. Thanks to Filtisaf,



Manono receives some textile fabrics, but at very high prices.

The few merchants ~~mostly greeks~~ are abusing of the situation because, they say, transport is expensive, because, in fact, they want to make as much money as possible in short time due, to uncertainty of their future. Salt at

40 CFF a kg, sugar at 50; soap at 25 CFF a cube (9 in Aville), textiles at 250-300 for bad quality, shoes at 1000 CFF (Aville 500), are quite normal in Manono, and these prices are already 30% lower than prices of last year.

The administration and ONUC civilian mission tried hard to convince merchants and create some concurrence. Thanks to Mr. Ghaleb, civilian affairs officer in Albertville, we could obtain salt, then honest merchants sold at 6 CFF a kg.

Cotton represented a great amount of fresh money in the region economy before 1960, but it was not purchased from 1960 to the beginning of 1963. Mr. Ghaleb arranged for me to meet the Socoluba direction in November last, and to try to convince them to resume purchase, after much persuasion from Mr. Ghaleb's part, Socoluba sent us a buyer for the region. Now this company received some vehicles, and would open again husking places.

Malemba Nkulu This wide territory was not occupied by neither Katangese gendarmes nor ANC, and thus stayed from 1960 to middle 1962 as an economic and administrative no man's land. Thanks to the strong personality of Mulongo David, it could pass those years without too much damages.

If manioc, maize, rice and fish are abundant, all other products of first necessity are absolutely absent, salt, soap, textiles, kerosene, gasoline lack almost constantly.

CFL boat goes to Malemba once a month, in the dry season only. Ferry at Mulongo was drowned in April 1961, and a temporary ferry was put with our help at the end of 1962, but it can work only in the dry season. Actually reopening of roads to Kamina and Jadotville on the south, would help Malemba out of solitude.

For the cotton my para on Manono covers the question, of cotton. Geomines had some manual exploitation before 1960, and was operating a big fishery (50 tons a month) abandoned in 1960.

## V) HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Population of both territories is 98% anaemic, and malaria as well as all tropical diseases found a field to develop nicely.

MANONO (90,000 inhabitants) has one hospital Geomines with one doctor, run by Geomines. There is a very good government hospital at Ankoro, but no doctor. Some bush dispensaries. Few drugs, few qualified nurses, doctor for 100,000 inhabitants. I estimate that half of the population at least can not be cured.

MALEMBANKULU (110,000 inhabitants) has one hospital of the Garenganze Protestant mission in Mulongo. Dr. Williams treats about 1000 a day. Tuberculosis center and a leprosy with little means. This hospital should be assisted by government but receives only allocation for salaries and an annual allocation of drugs. At Malemba an hospital is managed by Dr. Sister Herega (30 years at Malemba).



*This hospital has*  
Numerous patients *but* few drugs.

Doctor Heraga and Dr. Williams are for me part of the few hundred anonymous heroes, which merit but would never receive Nobel Prize for Peace, *and* which I have met in numerous country.

Drugs have always been transported by OUNC to *their* destination. It is probable that *after* disappearance of the mission, *it* drugs would not reach hospitals and dispensaries, due to lack of transport.

We have tried with some success to get supplies from the Red Cross and other organisations for the bush hospitals.

*A WHO*  
An OMS doctor at Manono would be a very good thing.

*there*  
They are some "Foyers Sociaux" sort of school for house art and *in domestic science* women centers for in most big villages, but they lack qualified teachers and material. We helped them as much as we could *and* should help them more in the field of community development.

## VI) EDUCATION

Primary schools are numerous but qualified moniteurs *are* rare. In fact, most of them were killed by the Jeunesse in September 1960. *There is* Lack of material and lack of morale *on the part of* the *teachers* institutors who strike everytime salaries are delayed, which means frequently.

There is an Athenee at Manono, but out of five professors, *only three remain* two were sent back to (asylum probably), one ruanda boy works well, one french fellow works fairly, another french does not work except for political propaganda. There was a Professionnal school in Manono, but the buildings are badly damaged and material was stolen.

## VII) CONCLUSION

OUNUC *ful* FILLED AT Manono its military mission and maintained peace and order, but in addition we tried to help the population and administration in various fields, some times exceeding our *sphere of duties* attributions, but *only* for the good of the country. The civilian mission at Manono is not an absolute necessity, but it has and can continue to assist in the following fields:

- ☒ Administration: *give* help and *advice* counsel
- ☒ Law: help and *advice* counsel courts
- ☒ Economy: Help to fight *inflationary* prices
  - Help *to restore* in transport *advise local farmers, who have confidence*
  - Go to the bush to *counsel* agricultors (they are confident in us)
  - Help to develop agricultural and fisherman cooperatives (President Mwamba asked me to help in this field)



*affairs:*  
 [ Health and Social community development (we brought here 13,000 refugees <sup>amoral</sup> here who could help the country, and I feel <sup>amoral</sup> responsibility morally to them )  
 help hospitals to get drugs  
 help to develop social centers

[ It seems at first sight that the suppression of one post at HQ would be less sensible for the future of the Congo than the suppression of the civilian mission at Manono ]

*way written*  
 [ I have to state that this document is in no ~~case a speech~~ for the defense "pro domo". I am aware that other people could be more qualified than ~~me~~ <sup>I am</sup> for this ~~multijob~~ <sup>advise</sup> and I know that whatever I did was done thanks to the <sup>advise</sup> counsels and active help of Mr. Ghaleb, my Chief of Mission in Albertville, with the help of <sup>the</sup> government, the constant support of <sup>the Director</sup> Mr Jean Heuschen of Geomines, and numerous persons who help me voluntarily in various fields. I wanted Manono to <sup>remember</sup> keep remembrance of ONUC not only in <sup>the</sup> military fields, not only by the hundreds of colored children, living proves of our soldiers passage, who would play a role in the Congo demography, (but also in civilian activities, <sup>in order</sup> I wanted to help <sup>the</sup> Congo, the province and this population, and I <sup>would</sup> wish that what I started <sup>to</sup> be finished by anybody. ]

*The work that has been*



ORG 130/1/3 MAN

CONFIDENTIAL

CIV.OPS./600/63

26 June, 1963

To: Mr. W. Janssen, Chairman of the Monetary Council  
Through: Mr. J. Brooks, Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations  
From: A. C. Gilpin, Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations  
Subject: Manono

We will shortly be circulating to the Consultative Group copies of a report on ONUC activity in Manono which we have received from Mr. Scheller, the Administrative Officer, who has just completed his assignment there.

We have edited the report by removing a few portions which we felt could not receive general distribution. One such portion reads as follows:

"Like other societies, Géomines entertains a plethora and unnecessary staff in Brussels to inflate transfers, and over-states the price of imported goods to inflate its currency attribution. But all societies in the Congo are doing the same. Anyway, without Géomines, there is no Manono, and no hard currency for the province. "

I am passing on this statement to you, with the thought that it may be of interest.



OR 9 130/1/3 Manono

ACG/mep

CIV.OPS./578/63

24 June, 1963

Dear Mr. Scheller,

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your report on ONUC activity in Manono, September 1960 to May 1963. I have read this with great interest, and should like to congratulate you on the excellent job you have done, which evidently went considerably beyond the normal responsibilities of an administrative officer.

I am having extracts from your report circulated to members of the Consultative Group for their information.

Yours sincerely,

S. Habib Ahmed  
Chief of Civilian Operations

Mr. Fernand Scheller  
Administrative Officer  
ONUC  
Manono

cc: Mr. Chaleb





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

ORC 130/1/2 Manono

Manono, June 10th 1963

JUN 12 1963

ACTION

To: Mr S.H. Ahmed. Chief of civilian operation.  
From: Fernand Scheller. Administrative officer. Manono  
Copy to Mr Ben T. Twigt. Chief administrative officer.

TO	Giekin
1	
2	
3	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Adm. Affairs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ext. Affairs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gen. Sec.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Int. Affairs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal Affairs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Plan. & Insp.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Affs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rec. Mgmt.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tech. Serv.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Training
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unempl. Serv.

Translation of report addressed to Mr. Dorsinville. Officer in charge with copy to Mr Ghaleb. Civilian affairs officer. Albertville

REPORT ON ONUC ACTIVITY IN MANONO  
(Sept. 1960 to May 1963)

I) HISTORICAL

Manono is in the heart of the Baluba country and as such was the birth place of the baluba rebellion against katangese secession and also of the much to well known Balubakat "Jeunessees". Here President Mwamba Ilunga Prosper established his government of the Lualaba when he lost hope in bringing Mr Tschombe's party back to reason and Congo's unity. In april 1961 Manono was occupied by Katangese Gendarmerie and freed in december 1961 by ONUC Forces. A Central Government administration was then established and confirmed at the creation of the North Katanga Province in July 1962 under the Presidency of HE Mwamba Ilunga Prosper.

From september 1960 to end of May 1963, Manono was occupied by various detachments of the ONUC forces. Marocans, Irish, Nigerians, Ethiopians and Indonesians assumed the responsibility of keeping law and order in the region. In september october 1960 they could not prevent the pillage of the town and mine's installations but they protected foreign agents. In december 1961 again pillage occurred without other violence. A civilian mission was created in January 1962 as a liaison between the military and local civilians. In July 1962 I was called to Manono to manage the dispersal of Baluba refugees from Elisabethville, we sent back to village of origine more then 13.000 refugees. In september ONUC representative Hempel was called back to Leopoldville and I replaced him. In april this year an ANC bataillon was installed at Manono and ONUC Forces withdrew May 25th. Most probably the civilian mission would soon be only to remember and that is why I would try to tell what did or did not in Manono



## II) POLITICAL SITUATION

Manono and Malemba Nkulu are pure Baluba country and rare partisans of reunification are risking their life. The population was always in favor of the Central government, but they show a certain weariness, thinking they are forgotten by all. Difficult economy, ~~but~~ delayed salaries, lack of elementary products make them feel that their appointed deputies are working for themselves more than for their electors. In fact the thinking part of population feels that independence has been worth mostly to ministers, deputies and high officials who enjoy the big cars, high salaries and nice houses of their Belgian predecessors, while the people had gain nothing when he did not loose.

The population has a great confidence in ONUC and uses the civilian mission as a sort of claims office, which fact allows us to help and counsel government officials. In fact Provincial President Mwamba Ilunga Prosper asked me officially to counsel his administrators at Manono and Malemba Nkulu in the fields in which I could help them.

## III) ADMINISTRATIVE SITUATION

Manono is a territory from the Tshanganyika district and Malemba Nkulu from the Haut Lomami district.

First territorial Administrator Mukalay S, appointed in January 1962 was far too young, incapable and with a slight tendency to mix state funds with his own. This situation reflecting on salary payment obliged us to ask his superiors to check his accounts. He was jailed and replaced by G. Justemack, a Elisabethville refugee, older and capable. Everything is not perfect but we see a real progress. Naturally as usually officials are too many and work little. Many officials are unnecessary (5 veterinary officials in a town with no cattle and no slaughter house) Others lack elementary means of working (carpenters without saw, typist without papers, drivers while there is no vehicles) Even local administrator has no car and wait on me to visit his territory as large then Belgium.

Malemba's administrator was elected by the people and succeeded to keep his region working while it was in fact an administrative and economical no man's land for over two years.

Police in both is a nuisance and an element of disorder. At Manono 5 out of 120 policemen are professionals at Malemba 27 out of 250, the others are ex-Jamaicans, killers and thieves, appointed by Mr Jason Sendwe, Commissioner Extraordinary for North Katanga beginning 1962. Needless to say that thefts are not punished (when they are not perpetrated by the policemen). In addition Commissioners are not at all trained police officers.



Adding to disorder and anarchy were the groups of armed Jeunesse claiming to protect both territories in the absence of ANC units. Hardly disciplined, rarely paid they lived from the population. They were disarmed by ANC. We discovered with pleasure that ANC can be an element of order after their arrival in Manono April last. In fact the excellent 21st infantry is trying to replace the police with some success and this constitutes a guarantee for the future.

#### IV) <sup>EC</sup> ECONOMIC SITUATION

We should make a distinction between Manono town and the region. In fact Manono is a mining town and as such enjoys a better situation.

Geomines produced about 1500 tons of tin and 250 tons of tantalite in 1962 and is the sole producer of hard currency in the province. The society could produce more but Belgian societies are a little commercially shy actually and Geomines suffers of difficulty in receiving necessary parts and material. It employs 2200 Congolese and 31 Europeans, favourable proportion due to the fact that they started in 1954 to train Congolese for senior position. About half of the town population lives from Geomines (Total 30,000). Geomines provides town with water and electricity supplied by Piana Power Plant. This important plant produces 39,000 HP while, Geomines consumes hardly 10,000 HP. This could incite transformations industries to come to Manono if transport problems are solved (In fact only expensive products would support transport prices).

Geomines started after December 1961 events thanks to two men, the Geomines director Jean Heuschen and Col. Alamu, CO 25th Eth. bataillon. The Colonel did everything to get ONUC and government to help Geomines start. He obtained from ONUC transport authorization for the Geomines supply of food and parts. Jean Heuschen, who was less racist than his collaborators, did much for the Congolese and the administration, he is actually in disgrace in Belgium, the fact of having been a friend of ONUC being a crime for Belgian societies. Like other societies Geomines entertains a plethora and unnecessary staff in Brussels to inflate transfers and overstates price of imported goods to inflate hard currency attribution. But all societies in Congo are doing the same. Anyway without there is no Manono and no hard currency for the Province.

Manono territory. Difficult economic situation. Ankoro is the center of an agricultural region which just lives, cotton being not purchased for two years and a half. Kiambi was occupied by the Etangese from August to December 1962 and built again.

There is enough to eat and food prices are low. Manioc, maize and fish are available in great quantity but transports means are lacking, roads are bad. The agriculturist comes back to subsistence agriculture, because he is afraid that surplus would find no buyer because of lack of transport.

We try to regulate in providing transport, and 1962 we sent manioc to Albertville where it was scarce and out of price. As soon as prices of manioc and fish ~~rose~~ went up we buy in the bush some tons of manioc to get prices down. As far as products from outside situation is very bad. For months they were no salt, sugar, soap, kerosene and gasoline in the region. Thanks to Piltisaf



Manono receives some textile fabrics but at very high prices. The few merchants mostly greeks are abusing of the situation because, they say, transport is expensive, because, in fact, they want to make as much money as possible in short time due, to uncertainty of their future. Salt at 40 cfr a kg, sugar at 50, soap at 25 cfr a cube (9 in Aville) textiles at 250-300 for bad quality, shoes at 1000 cfr (Aville 500) are quite normal in Manono and this prices are already 30 % lower than prices of last year. The administration and ONUC civilian mission tried hard to convince merchants and create some concurrence. Thanks to Mr Ghaleb, civilian affairs officer in Albertville, we could obtain salt then honest merchants sold at 6 cfr a kg. Cotton represented a great amount a fresh money in the region economy before 1960, but it was not purchased from 1960 to the beginning of 1963. Mr Ghaleb arrange for me to meet the Socoluba direction in november last and to try to convince them to resume purchase, after such pression from Mr Ghaleb's part, the Socoluba sent us a buyer for the region. Now this company received some vehicles and would open again husking places.

Malemba Nkulu This wide territory was not occupied by either Katangese "endarmes" nor ANC and thus stay from 1960 to middle 1962 as an economical and administrative no mans land. Thanks to the strong personality of Mulongo David it could pass those years without too much damages.

If manioc, maize, rice and fish are abundant, all other products of first necessity are absolutely absent, salt, soap, soap, textiles, kerosene, gasoline lack almost constantly.

CFL boat goes to Malemba once a month in the dry season only. Ferry at Mulongo was drowned in april 1961 and a temporary ferry was put with our help end of 1962 but it can work only in the dry season. Actually reopening of roads to Kamina and Jadotville on the south would help Malemba out of solitude. For the cotton my para on Manono covers the question.

Geomines had some manual exploitation before 1960 and was operating a big fishery (50 tons a month) abandoned in 1960.

#### V) HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Population of both territories is 98% anaemic and malaria as well as all tropical diseases found a field to develop nicely.

MANONO (90.000) One hospital Geomines with one doctor.

A very good government hospital at Ankoro but no doctor.

Some bush dispensaries. Few drugs, few qualified nurses. 1 doctor for 100.000 inhabitants. I estimate that half of the population at least can not be cured.

MALEMBE NKULU (110.000 habitants) One hospital of the Garengeze protestant mission in Mulongo. Dr Williams treats about 1000 a day. Tuberculosis center and a leprosy with little means. This hospital should be assisted by government but receives only allocation for salaries and an annual allocation of drugs. At Malemba an hospital is managed by Dr Sister Heraga (30 years at Malemba)



Numerous patients- few drugs.

Doctor Heraga and Dr Williams are for me part of the few hundred anonymous heroes, which merit but would never receive Nobel price for Peace, which I met in numerous country.

Drugs have always been transported by ONUC to destination. It is probable that after disappearance of the mission, drugs would not reach hospitals and dispensaries, due to lack of transport.

We have tried with some success to get supplies from the Red Cross and other organisations for the bush hospitals.

An OMS doctor at Manono would be a very good thing.

They are some "Foyers Sociaux" sort of school for house art and women center in most big villages but they lack qualified teachers and material. We helped them as much as we could at should help them more in the field of community development.

## VI) EDUCATION

Primary schools are numerous but qualified moniteurs rare, in fact most of them were killed by the Jeunesse in september 1960. Lack of material and lack of morale of the institutors who strike everytime salaries are delayed which means frequently.

There is an Athenee at Manono, but out of five professors, two were sent back to (asylum probably), one ruanda boy works well, one french fellow works fairly, another french does not work except for political propaganda. There was a Professionnal school in Manono but the buildings are badly damaged and material was stolen.

## CONCLUSION

ONUC FILLED AT Manono its military mission and maintained peace and order, but in addition we tried to help the population and administration in various fields, some times exceeding our attributions but for the good of the country. The civilian mission at Manono is not an absolute necessity but it has and can continue to assist in the following fields:

Administration: help and counsel

Laws: help and counsel courts.

Economy: Help to fight prices

Help in transport

Go to the bush to counsel agricultors (they are confident in us)

help to develop agricultural and fisherman cooperatives (President Mwamba asked me to help in this field)



health and Social. community development (we brought here 13.000 refugees  
who could help the country and I feel responsibility  
morally to them )  
help hospitals to get drugs  
help to develop social centers

It seems at first sight that the suppression of one post at HQ would be  
less sensible for the future of the Congo that the suppression of the  
civilian mission at Manono

I have to state that this document is in no case a speech for the defense  
"pro domo". I am aware that other people could be more qualified than me  
for this multijob and I know that whatever I did was done thanks to the  
counsels and active help of Mr Ghaleb, my Chief of Mission in Albertville,  
with the help of government, the constant support of Mr Jean Heuschen of  
Geomines, and numerous persons who help me voluntarily in various fields.  
I wanted Manono to keep remembrance of ONUC not only in military fields,  
not only by the hundreds of colored children, living proof of our  
soldiers passage, who would play a role in the Congo demography, but also  
in civilian activities, I wanted to help Congo, the province and this  
population and I wish that what I started be finished by anybody.



ORs 130/1/3 Maunabo

NR 2 MANONO 141W 8 0715Z

ONUC AVILLE

NR 3 MANONO 141 8 0715Z

*[Handwritten signature]*

ONUC LEO

SECRET MANGIEA 81 GHALEB INFO AHMED FROM SCHELLER. SOME MERCHANTS  
ARE ACTUALLY TRANSPORTING GOODS FROM EVILLE TO MANONO BY TRUCKS UP  
TO KALUMENGONYO BRIDGE STILL NOT FINISHED AND FROM THE BRIDGE TO  
MANONO BY OTHER TRYCKS. EYE DISCUSSED WITH THIS PEOPLE AND THEY  
TOLD MY THAT THEY ARE SOME SMALL CONCENTRATIONS OF KATANGESE  
GENDARMS AROUND BUNKEYA AND MITWABA. IT SEEMS THAT THEY ARE  
USUALLY IN CIVILIAN DRESS BUT SOME DAYS WEAR UNIFORMS AND  
EXERCISE THEMSELFS. ESTIMATE VARIED AS FAR AS NUMBER IS CONCERNED  
BUT HIGHEST BID IS ABOUT THREE HUNDRED IN EACH XXXXX PLACE.  
EYE HAVE NOT WAYS TO JUDGE ACCURACY OF ENFORCEMENTS BUT SOME  
REFUGES FROM MITWABA TOLD ME THAT MOST PEOPLE INCLUDING SOME  
GENDARMS WHO LEFT MITWABA IN JANUARY ARE NOW COMING BACK  
BECAUSE MITWABA VAS NOT OCCUPIED BY ONUC OR ANG FORCES.

0730Z 8/6

*inf cwo/s*



ORg 130613 Manono

CIV.OPS./516/63

29 May, 1963

To: Mr. M. H. Dorsinville, Officer-in-Charge  
From: S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations  
Subject: Manono

Please refer to Mr. Chaleb's memorandum of 21 May.

I appreciate the reasons advanced by Mr. Chaleb for retaining a civilian office in Manono. However, I feel that the same reasons are likely to be advanced whenever the possibility of closing a field office is raised. Such action is bound to cause a certain amount of disquiet among the population, especially the Europeans.

In the case of Manono, I believe we should close Mr. Scheller's office, but there is no reason why the three UNESCO professors should not remain. This should, incidentally, reduce the psychological effect of Mr. Scheller's departure. I presume that Mr. Chaleb will continue to visit Manono from time to time.

With regard to supplies for Gémines, there is now an Air Congo service twice a week from Elisabethville, and I imagine that this could be made more frequent if the needs justified it. We should therefore not continue the airlift from Elisabethville.

cc: Mr. Amachree



INFO. COPY - *h. v. j. p. e. n*

Action To.....  
File No.

*RS 13061/3 Manono*

CIVOP/63/81

GG/Hal

Albertville, 21 May 1963.

TO: M. Max H. Dorsinville, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC, Leopoldville.  
FROM: G. Chaleb, Civilian Affairs Officer, ONUC, Albertville.  
SUBJECT: Situation Report on Manono.

In reference to my Secret cable No. 71, I went to Manono on May 20th, to study the future situation of our civilian mission there after the withdrawal of ONUC troops by 25th instant. Said mission is composed of Mr. Fernand Scheller, Administrative Officer assisted by a Congolese secretary.

In Manono there are also three professors recruited by UNESCO for secondary schools which were lacking in the area since independence. As expected, the news of the withdrawal of ONUC forces from North Katanga provoked a commotion for practically everybody here, whether they are members of ONUC staff or local population and provincial authorities. When later on, we were officially informed by Sector "A" that a company was remaining in Albertville up to October, people were reassured to a certain extent.

As far as Manono is concerned, situation after withdrawal of ONUC troops involves some risks and the aim of my visit there was to study very carefully on the spot whether we should close down our civilian mission and rely on only visits from a member of our personnel here as it is the case from time to time for Kongolo and Baudouinvillie where



Mr. Bernander and Mr. Marek were previously posted.

As you probably know, Manono is situated in the center of a populated area, quite underdeveloped and the only important activity is concentrated in the city itself where the "Geomines" plant produces about 6% of the world tin and a large amount of tantalite, giving to Central Government returns of foreign exchange amounting to around \$5,000,000. More than 2,000 Congolese work in the Geomines Plant and together with their families and people working indirectly for the different supplies of the plant and the workers; It can be said that Geomines is responsible for the living of about half of Manono's population.

Geomines employs around 30 European technicians and its activities which were suspended for some time, were resumed only when law and order were reestablished by ONUC forces and on the other hand by the continuous supply twice a week, by ONUC aircraft from Elisabethville, bringing fresh food, spare parts and a lot of equipment indispensable for their operations.

Manono is situated in one of the worst areas of Katanga as far as restlessness of population is concerned, and the famous BALUBA rebellion which caused hundreds of casualties among the African population and few dozens of non-Africans started there and spread over almost all North-Katanga. Therefore, my main concern was to see whether after the withdrawal of ONUC forces any trouble should be expected. I drew Mr. Scheller's attention to the fact that from ONUC point of view, the easiest solution would be to close down the mission to avoid all kinds of risks and further difficulties, as from the 24th of May it will not be possible to even keep in touch by ONUC Signals.



Mr. Scheller is a very courageous man and due to his past experience during 20 years with the Red Cross in most of the refugee camps in the world, he is determined to stay there as he considers that the situation will remain unchanged after the withdrawal of ONUC troops. He pointed out that his departure will have very bad psychological effects on the local population with whom he has excellent contacts and confidence, since he was dealing with some of its leaders in the refugee camp in Elisabethville when he worked there and also towards European technicians working in Geomines. His departure would therefore be interpreted by both as a clear indication that some troubles are expected in the area and they will feel that in the moment of difficulties ONUC is ignoring their security and their problems. The strongest argument of Mr. Scheller for keeping the civilian mission there is the fact that although the population of the Manono area is 100% Baluba, they are strongly opposed to the "Jeunesses" movements which were mainly responsible for all the troubles during the years 1961-63. The nearest "Jeunesses" groups are presently concentrated at least at 200 kms from Manono itself, and to reach the city they should cross many villages where they would be opposed by villages and probably will have to fight their way until they reach Manono itself. Therefore as news spread in an extremely rapid way in the bush, Scheller thinks that he would be advised at least 5 or 6 days in advance, if not more, before any resurgence of "Jeunesses" activity in Manono itself.

This delay, he thinks, will be enough for him to withdraw the mission by ONUC scheduled flights which are still in operation between Elisabethville, Albertville and Manono. Of course this implies that quick communications between Albertville, Elisabethville and Manono are possible which will not be the case for the future unless a SSB operator



and a set are provided immediately as requested in my SECRET 71.

I again recommend here the importance of providing Manono with such facilities. As far as the maintenance of law and order by the ANC in the Manono area, the 21st Battalion is there, minus one platoon in Piana and another in Kiambi. From different sources it is believed that this battalion is one of the best of the ANC. How far ANC troops are reliable in keeping law and order, is a very delicate question to answer. In view of the above I have informed Mr. Scheller that I will present the Manono situation to your attention seeking your guidance and instructions.

He agreed with my point of view, and he stressed the fact that the risks are extremely limited while the withdrawal of the civilian mission would have very unfavourable consequences for the future of the area, mainly the African population who needs care before all.

✓ cc: M. H. Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations, ONUC, Léopoldville.  
M. F. Scheller, Administrative Officer, Manono.



INFO. COPY - *h. o. j. e. a. n.*

Action To

File No.

*RS 130/1/2 Manono*

Albertville, 21 May 1963.

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FROM: G. Chaleb, Civilian Affairs Officer, ONUC, Albertville.  
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cc: M. H. Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations, OMUC, Léopoldville.  
W. P. Scheller, Administrative Officer, Manono.