

ROUTING SLIP

TO

Mr. Back

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

Pl. Dawson, Chief Signals Officer, has investigated the duplicate sending of signals.

His comments are attached.

DATE 20 Sept.

FROM M. Robertson

ROUTING SLIP

TO

MR J BARK - Room 641

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

1) DUPLICATION OF CABLES - MR GARDINER

1. of telecon 19 Sep 62 on subject.
2. While it shouldn't happen, "the left hand forgot to tell the right one" in this case.
3. Explanation from Eli attached.
4. Messages returned herewith.

DATE

20/9/62

FROM

G. P. DAWSON
Lieutenant Colonel
Chief Signal Officer

UC065

4UC90 014

SS 4UC75

DE 4UC90 14/20

BT

RECEIVED

1962 SEP 20 AM 11:45

file
J.M.

65

UNCLAS SVC 14/20. ZUI YOUR DE 4UC75 08/20, SVC 85/20. WHEN PN OR
PRIORITY TFC RECVD HERE AND WHEN CONDITONS ARE POOR ONE
COPY OF ORIGINAL IS RETURNED TO IND SIGS TO BE SENT ZFD WHILE WE ARE
TRYING TO CLEAR. IND SIGS ARE TO INFORM US IMMEDIATELY ON ACK
OF RECIEPT FROM LEO. WE DID NOT RECIEVE WORD OF THEIR HAVING
PASSED THESE MSGS AND EVENTUALLY CLEARED THEM OURSELVES. MSGS WERE
SIGNED FOR BY IND SIG RUNNER AT 1538Z. CLEARED FROM THIS MSG CEN
AT 1820Z AND 1810Z

BT

20/0900Z SEP 4UC90

NNNN

19 September 2

Capt. R. Bechamp, Signals Unit

Mary W. Robertson, Assistant to OIC

Telephone for room 670

1. ONUC has just taken over a new suite of offices on the sixth floor and room 670 has been allocated to Mr. René Aoud, translator to Mr. Gardiner.
2. It would be appreciated if a telephone could be installed in this office as soon as possible.

MINISTÈRE DES POSTES ET
TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONSCABINET DU MINISTRE
B. P. 800TRANSMIS copie pour information à :

- Monsieur le Premier Ministre, Chef du
Gouvernement Central;
 - Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur;
 - Monsieur le Ministre des Aff. Etrangères.
-

A Monsieur Robert GARDINER
Représentant Spécial de l'ONUC
à LEOPOLDVILLE.-

Objet :
Suppression services
télécommunications
avec le Sud-Katanga.-

Monsieur le Représentant Spécial,

Etant donné que le Gouvernement de la République du Congo ne dispose pas de communication directe avec les autorités du Sud-Katanga, chargées des Télécommunications, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien transmettre, par l'intermédiaire du Représentant de l'ONUC à Elisabethville, la décision prise par le Comité Politique du Conseil des Ministres du Gouvernement Central dans sa séance du lundi 6 août 1962, relative à la suppression de tous les services des télécommunications avec l'extérieur; émanant de la Province du Sud-Katanga.

Je vous transmets en annexe, une copie du texte intégral de la dite décision.-

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Représentant Spécial, l'assurance de ma haute considération.-

LE MINISTRE DES P.T.T. f.f.,

A. DELVAUX.-

**IMPORTANTE DECISION DU GOUVERNEMENT SUR LA SUSPENSION
DE TELECOMMUNICATIONS AVEC SUD-KATANGA.-**

LEOPOLDVILLE, (AGF). Le Comité Politique de la Présidence du Conseil réuni lundi 6 août 1962, a pris la décision suivante en ce qui concerne les mesures relatives à la suspension de tous les services de télécommunications avec l'extérieur, émanant de la Province du Sud-Katanga:

Le Gouvernement de la République du Congo faisant usage de ses droits souverains sur l'étendue de son territoire, en vertu des dispositions de l'article 32 de la Convention Internationale des télécommunications, déclare la suspension totale de tous les services des télécommunications opérant avec les pays étrangers à partir de la Province du Sud-Katanga.-

Toute télécommunication provenant ou à destination du Sud-Katanga avec les pays étrangers devra passer par l'intermédiaire du Centre de télécommunications de Léopoldville.-

La diffusion des programmes d'ordre international à partir de la Province du Sud-Katanga est interdite. Toute exploitation de services "amateur" de radiocommunications à partir du Sud-Katanga est interdite jusqu'à nouvel ordre.-

Le Gouvernement Central du Congo prendra toutes les mesures nécessaires pour acheminer la correspondance publique destinée à la province du Sud-Katanga ou émanant de cette province à destination des pays étrangers.-

1.6 1.5
IMPORTANTE DECISION DU GOUVERNEMENT SUR LA SUSPENSION
DE TELECOMMUNICATIONS AVEC LE SUD-KATANGA

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Toute télécommunication provenant ou à destination du Sud-Katanga avec les pays étrangers devra passer par l'intermédiaire du Centre de télécommunications de Léopoldville.--

La diffusion des programmes d'ordre international à partir de la Province du Sud-Katanga est interdite. [Toute exploitation de services "amateur" de radiocommunications à partir du Sud-Katanga est interdite jusqu'à nouvel ordre.--]

Le Gouvernement Central du Congo prendra toutes les mesures nécessaires pour acheminer la correspondance publique destinée à la province du Sud-Katanga ou émanant de cette province à destination des pays étrangers.--

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABINET DU MINISTRE
MINIST. DES POSTES ET TELECOMS.

UNITED NATIONS -- NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
PRECEDENCE

L T F	S V C Service	FFFFF Routine	SSSSS Priority	X	PRIORITE NATIONS
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Priorité Nations traffic
is strictly limited.

N R

OUTGOING CLEAR CABLE

Address es)

ONUC ELISABETHVILLE

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix &/or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

EV -

956

MATHU FROM GARDINER . FURTHER TO OUR EV- 915 OF 5 AUGUST , CENTRAL
MINISTRY OF POSTES TELECOMMUNICATIONS TELEGRAPHES AND TELEPHONES, DIRECTION
GENERALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFORMS US THAT LEOPOLDVILLE TRANSMITTER
USED FOR ELISABETHVILLE CIRCUIT IS OPERATING ON 12.350 REPEAT 12 350
KILOCYCLES . PLEASE INFORM KATANGESE PROVINCIAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITIES .

2.500 x 200 - Imp. Platens 11267

T. O. R.

BY :

T. O. D.

Drafted by :

Authorized :

Date :

Mr. Quijano
Mr. Gardiner
21 August 1962

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
PRIORITY

S V C Service	FFFFF Routine	SSSSS Priority	X	PRIORITE NATIONS
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Priorité Nations traffic
is strictly limited.

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

N R

Address(es)

TO : MATHU , ELISABETHVILLE

FROM : GARDINER , LEOPOLDVILLE

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

DATE : 5 August 1962

No : EV - 915

INFORM KATANGESE PROVINCIAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITIES THAT LEOPOLDVILLE
STATION READY TO RESUME TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH INCLUDING TELEX SERVICES AS
BEFORE INTERRUPTION OF CIRCUIT .CONFIRM THEIR READINESS TO RESUME THE SERVICE THEIR
END .

RKA/sl

2500 x 200 — Imp. Plateau 11267

T. O. R.

T. O. D.

BY :

Drafted by : Mr. Gardiner

Authorized :

Date : 5 August 62

Ref 6/8

1 Aug 62

To: Distribution List.

From: Chief Signal Officer.

Subject: ONUC Radio Telephony Communications

1. AIM

The aim of this instruction is to detail the organization and procedures to be employed on the Motorola Radio Nets used in HQ ONUC.

2. GENERAL

There are 2 separate radio nets as detailed below :

- a. Net 1 is a police net consisting of the ONUC Military Police Company and the Nigeria Police Contingent and will operate on Channel 1. A Net Diagram for these stations is attached as Annex "A" to this instruction.
- b. Net 2 consists of the remainder of the installed Motorola sets in the HQ and will operate on Channel 2. A Net Diagram for these stations is attached as Annex "B" to this instruction.

3. PROCEDURE

- a. Due to the increased number of Motorola users, it is imperative that all concerned know and abide by the regulations and procedures. Only by maintaining good radio discipline can these nets function efficiently. The control station operators (PRO control and LEO control) are responsible for insuring that this discipline is maintained. They are further responsible for ensuring that users operate on their correct channel. Only in cases of emergency should a user on one net come on the air on the other net. The large number of stations on both nets makes it imperative that unnecessary messages and operators "chit-chat" are completely eliminated. Control operators will exercise control over their nets to achieve this end.

.../2.

- b. The operation of the set and the fundamentals of Radio Telephony procedure to be used are detailed in the Chief Communication Officer's paper, attached as Annex "C" to this instruction.

(G P Dawson)

Lt Col

Chief Signal Officer

Annexes:

- A Radio Diagram Net 1.
B Radio Diagram Net 2.
C Radio Telephony Procedure.

Distribution:

Action:

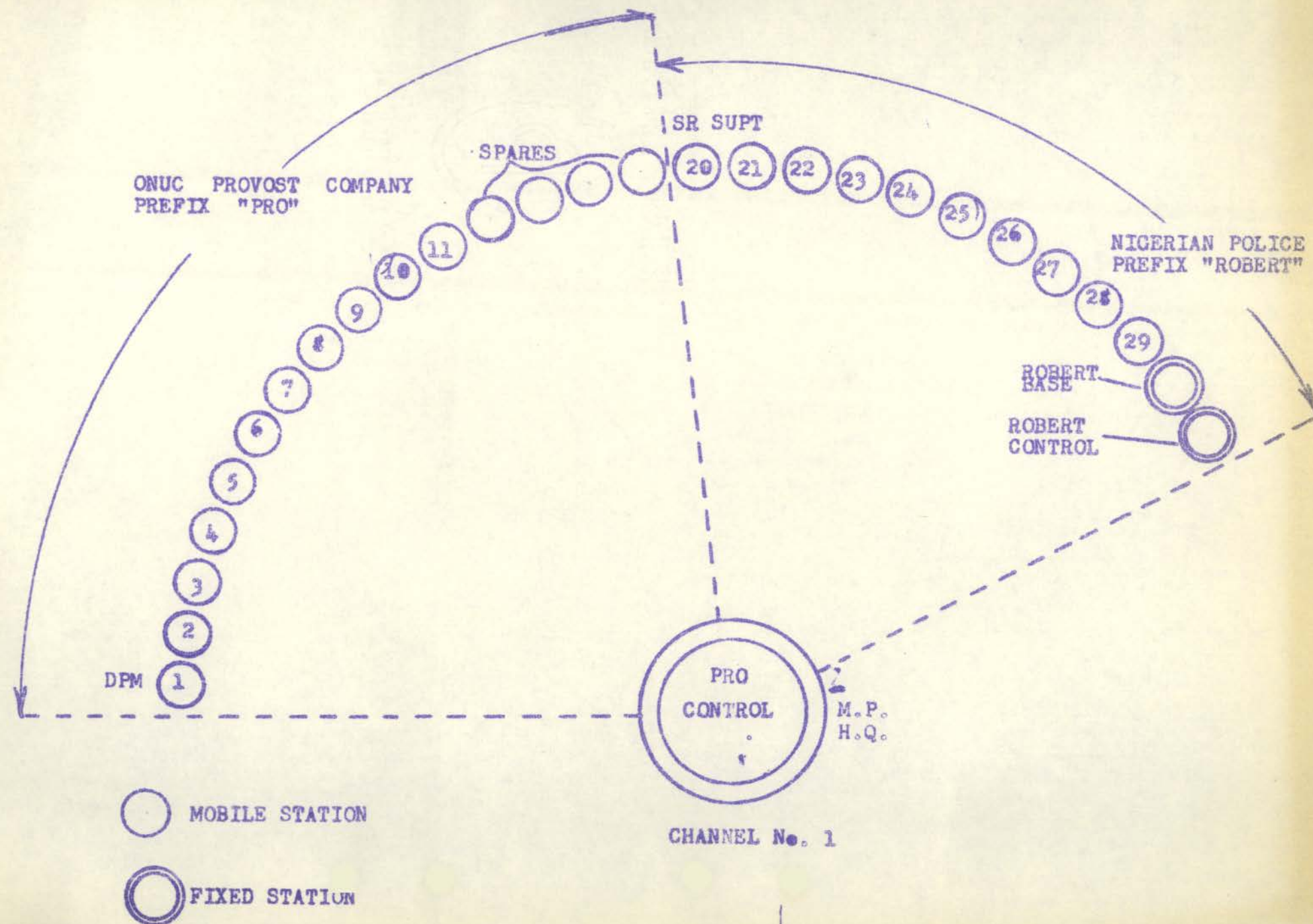
Officer-in-Charge	1
Force Commander	1
Chief Adm Offr	1
Chief Finance Offr	1
Chief of Gen Svcs	2
Chief Mil Ops	4
ONUC Security	15
ONUC Mil Police Coy	20
Nigeria Police	20
SDS	1

Information:

Chief of Staff	1
Chief Mil Info	1
Chief Comm Offr	1

MILITARY POLICE RADIO NET (LEOPOLDVILLE)

ANNEX "A" TO
HQ 1250-1 (SIGS)
DATED 1 AUG.



The information in this section is of vital importance for all users of Motorola Radio Telephony sets, and is the result of several years of experience in providing communications in the field for the United Nations.

1. PLAN

- a. Four basic units are available for communications in the field which should enable a user to make contact with his base at all times whether stationary or mobile.
- b. The four units are:
 - (1) MASTER SET - for fixed location - operating on 110 volts AC.
 - (2) MOBILE SET 1 - vehicular installation - operating from vehicle battery of 6 volts.
 - (3) MOBILE SET 2 - vehicular set - installed in a fixed position operating from lead-acid battery with provisions for recharging the battery by means of Mains or engine operated battery charger.
 - (4) PORTABLE-MOBILE - so-called Handie Talkie - weighs between 9 and 11 lbs depending on type of power pack. Two types of quickly interchangeable power packs are available, one using dry batteries, the other using a 110 volt AC operated power pack. The latter is for temporary use at a fixed location.
- c. Motorola Master sets are presently installed at ONUC Headquarters, ONUC Military Police Company and the NIGERIA Police Headquarters.

2. OPERATION

- a. Two factors within the control of the average user are important for maximum efficiency of operation and these are discussed below.

b. Tuning

The motorola sets installed in vehicles have the following controls which should be adjusted as described.

- (1) On-Off Switch - The purpose of this is self-explanatory. It is used to switch the set on or off.
- (2) Volume Control
(V) - To increase or decrease the loudness of the receiver as required.
- (3) Squelch Control
(S) - Should be rotated until the point is reached where the noise just cuts out. The sensitivity of the receiver is now maximum.
- (4) F1-F2 Switch - With this switch either Channel 1 or Channel 2 may be selected. Handie-Talkies and 'Compa-stations' have no such switch and can operate on Channel 1 only.
- (5) Press-to-Talk
Switch - Located on the microphone. May be used when the afore-mentioned controls have been adjusted.

c. Location

Whenever possible RT sets should be operated from the highest available point. Line of sight contact is the ideal but this is rarely possible. Sets operated from open ground generally give better results than those surrounded by trees, buildings, etc. If contact is not good or cannot be made at all it is advisable to move the location of the set. This move of location need not be great. It has been noted that a change of location of as little as a few feet only has produced the desired contact. A steeply wooded valley is probably the worst place from which to try a contact.

3. RADIO TELEPHONY PROCEDURE

The equipment used at ONUC for Radio Telephony is not designed for simultaneous two-way conversation. Operation of the equipment is covered elsewhere but the following points are important :

- a. The press-to-talk switch on the microphone or handset is inoperative unless the On-Off switch is in the On position. This is indicated by a green light.

- b. The green light should be on for about 30 seconds before closing the Press-to-Talk switch.
- c. When the Press-to-Talk switch is closed you cannot receive.
- d. Before closing the Press-to-Talk switch - LISTEN. Otherwise you may break in on a conversation between other parties.
- e. Release the Press-to-Talk switch when you finish speaking, and signify that you are ready to listen by saying the word - "OVER".

4. IMPORTANT

As some types of stationary sets installed at Headquarters are able to receive simultaneously on both channels, it is imperative to indicate on which channel the call is made.

e.g. "HULLO CONGO 7 for DELTA, calling you on Channel 1.

Delta thus knows on which channel to answer.

5. INITIAL CONTACT

- a. The first or initial contact to be made with the base, in the case of a mobile station, or between two fixed stations, is made in a slightly more formalized style than when contacts have been made often or are being made on a regular basis. (See Appendix 1 for phonetic alphabet).

e.g. "HULLO Delta for Golf, Message, Over".

"Golf, send your message, Over".

"Delta, Nothing to Report, Over".

"Golf, Roger, Out".

(ROGER signifies the message has been received and understood).

Providing that conditions are good enough Delta simply reports Nothing to Report, and Golf, who in some circumstances would be standing by all the time, would acknowledge by "ROGER - OUT".

- b. However, if the report from Delta is to be other than routine, it is probable that Golf would need to write Delta's message on a message blank and in this case the formal style should be used to enable Golf to be prepared to copy the message.

e.g. "HULLO Delta for Golf, Have message of thirty five words, Over".

"Golf - Wait, Out" (after some seconds during which Golf gets ready).

"Golf - Send your message, Over".

6. CORRECTION PROCEDURE

- a. In the example given above, suppose that Golf, having received the message from Delta - is dubious about a particular word or perhaps some sort of interference causes one or more words to be blotted out. In such a case Golf should ask for a repetition in the following manner :

DELTA, having passed the message, says - "OVER".

GOLF, wishing to read the message through to see if it looks alright before giving acknowledgement, replies - "WAIT".

GOLF THEN CALLS DELTA - "GOLF FOR DELTA...ALL AFTER..." (Here GOLF gives the last clearly received word or words in question).

Requests for corrections may consist of "ALL BEFORE", "FROM.....TO.....", "ALL AFTER", or simply "WORD AFTER" in the event of only one word being received garbled.

The above forms of request for correction or repetition are given again in the next section together with other expressions which have become standard in the efficient handling of messages by RT.

b. <u>EFFECT DESIRED OR CONDITION EXPERIENCED</u>	<u>EXPRESSION</u>
Repetition or correction of one or a few words only - in text of message.	WORD AFTER - or WORD BEFORE -
Correction or confirmation of several words in text.	ALL BEFORE - or - ALL AFTER

Confirmation of entire message.	SAY AGAIN
When sender is speaking too fast - or words jumbled - or conditions bad.	SEND MORE SLOWLY
When conditions are bad so that it is not certain if words are being received correctly.	SEND WORDS TWICE (sender should then say each word twice and should speak with greater clarity).
Confirmation of a word or phrase, or a figure or number - or anything queried.	If correct - AFFIRMATIVE If not - NEGATIVE.
To obtain an indication of the strength of your signals at the other station.	HOW DO YOU READ.
Giving an indication of Signal Strength to another station.	LOUD AND CLEAR - or - READABLE WITH DIFFICULTY - or - BARELY READABLE.

c. Explanation of expressions frequently encountered in RT Procedure

Confirmation of receipt of a message.	ROGER
Acknowledgement of receipt plus an advice that action requested will be taken.	WILCO
If you have urgent traffic which you believe has priority over a lengthy message already in progress.	Wait until one or both parties cease talking and break in using the term BREAK.
A request for the opposite number to remain on listening watch.	STANDBY - or - WAIT ONE - for one minute WAIT FIVE- for five mins. etc.

7. PHONETIC ALPHABET

A - Alfa	F - Foxtrot	K - Kilo	P - Papa	U - Uniform
B - Bravo	G - Golf	L - Lima	Q - Quebec	V - Victor
C - Charlie	H - Hotel	M - Mike	R - Romeo	W - Whisky
D - Delta	I - India	N - November	S - Sierra	X - XRay
E - Echo	J - Juliet	O - Oscar	T - Tango	Y - Yankee
				Z - Zulu

8. CALL SIGNS IN USE AT ONUC

Call Signs have been allocated to various sections of ONUC as follows :

CONGO	for use of Military fixed and mobile stations (except the Military Police).
PRO	for use of Military Police fixed and mobile stations.
ROBERT	for use of Nigeria Police fixed and mobile stations.
LEO	for use of ONUC Security fixed and mobile stations.
ONUC	for use of ONUC civilian vehicular stations.

Vehicular stations are identified by the appropriate call sign as shown in Annexes "A" and "B".

Call Signs will be allocated for Special Operations as and when necessary.

Strict adherence to the allocation system of Call Signs is requested.

For any enquiries please contact:

Chief Communications Officer,
Room A-710,
Le Royal.

Tel. 3921
Ext. 191
or 229

30 July

2

Mr. B. Kaplan, Chief of General Services
R.K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC
Telephone connection

Please give the necessary instructions to have Mr. Back's telephone (extension 188) directly connected with my line. Also, please ensure that his telephone line can be serviced by a secretary who would be able to switch over communications to him.

Furthermore a cabinet which can be locked for safe-keeping of documents should be installed in room 622.

UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO

HQ 1250-1/SIGS 3705-1

29 June 62

USE OF PRECEDENCES
Internal Radio Network

GENERAL

1. The communication facilities provided by the UNOC Internal Radio Network are not being used to the best advantage. The misuse of the precedence system is such that on many days, as high as 60% of the messages handled have been of a precedence higher than ROUTINE.

2. The precedence allotted to a message by the originator indicates :

- a. to Signals, the order of handling and delivery relative to other messages;
- b. to the addressee, the relative order in which he should note the message.

3. Precedence is NOT allotted solely because of the importance of the message or its originator. The basic principle to keep in mind is the urgency with which the message must reach its destination. Length and classification of messages are a large factor.

DEGREE OF PRECEDENCE

4. The times given below are based on code messages of 200 groups and clear messages of 150 words. Barring unforeseen interruption to communication caused by enemy action, atmospheric conditions or equipment failure, the following average times may be expected from time of handing in at originating end to time ready for delivery at receiving end, if the percentages are adhered to:

.../2.

	<u>Degree of Precedence</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Clear</u>
a.	<u>PRIORITY NATIONS</u> - kept to the absolute minimum. Normally should not be more than 1% of daily traffic. Delivery is made as soon as possible.	2 hrs	$\frac{1}{2}$ hr
b.	<u>PRIORITY</u> - normally should not be more than 9%/10% of daily traffic. Delivery is made as soon as possible unless instructed otherwise. Best time is the same as for PRIORITY NATIONS if PRIORITY messages are properly spaced. Since this cannot be guaranteed the longer time is also shown.	2-4 hrs	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs
c.	<u>ROUTINE</u> - all remaining traffic. Delivery during working hours. Unless otherwise instructed, these are normally not delivered after working hours or weekends, and holidays. Delivery is made at the beginning of the next working day. Again, this is the longest time dependent on spacing of messages. Delivery as fast as above on quiet periods.	12 hrs	12 hrs
d.	These percentages are the ideal. Precedences should be allotted bearing the above times in mind. During operations when lives are at stake it is essential to try to maintain these percentages so that really vital messages can get through. At such times administrative messages (military and civilian) should be reduced to ROUTINE. Only in the most urgent cases should administrative messages be permitted to go PRIORITY during operations.		

RULES FOR THE USE OF PRECEDENCES

5. The rules for the use of precedence are as follows :

<u>Degree of Precedence</u>	<u>Rank or Appointment entitled to authorize</u>	<u>Circumstances which will normally justify its use</u>
a. <u>Leopoldville</u>		
(i) PRIORITY NATIONS	Officer-in-Charge Force Commander Air Commander Chief Admin Offr Chief of Civ Operations Chief of Staff In the absence of these officers, their immediate deputies.	Messages of the greatest urgency affecting the ultimate stability and security of the mission and the Force, or the safety of life. Must be signed personally by one of those names in centre column.
(ii) PRIORITY	All persons empowered to sign PRIORITY NATIONS	Messages which are so urgent as to warrant speed of despatch above the ordinary. (Corres- ponds to a full rate commercial telegram).
	Chiefs and Deputy Chiefs of Civilian Sections	
	Military Staff Offrs not below rank of major	In most cases if the officer named is not present, the business being conducted does not warrant this precedence.
	Commanders of con- tingents and units	
	Adjutants	Normally this is the highest precedence as- signed to an adminis- trative message.
	Any signal offr but only on messages affecting intercom- munication	Must be signed by one of those named in centre column.

a. Leopoldville (Cont'd)

- | | | |
|---------------|--|---|
| (iii) ROUTINE | All persons empowered to sign PRIORITY | Messages which cannot wait to go by mail, but not required to take precedence over other messages. (Corresponds to commercial day letter) |
| | Any civilian staff member designated by his Chief of Section | |
| | Any military officer authorized by his Commander. | Must be signed by one of those named in centre column. |

b. All field stations outside Leopoldville

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| (i) PRIORITY NATIONS | Chief Civilian Offr
GOC Katanga Area
Officers of the rank of Brigadier and above.
Comd Indep Ind Bde
Comd 3rd Nigerian Bde.
Comd Ethiopian Bde
Comd MSF
Indep Garrison Comds
In the absence of these officers their immediate deputies. | Messages of the greatest urgency affecting the ultimate stability and security of the mission and the Force, or the safety of life. Must be signed personally by one of those named in centre column. |
| (ii) PRIORITY NATIONS | All persons empowered to sign PRIORITY NATIONS

Heads of civilian sections named by the Chief Civilian Offr.

Commanders of Units.

Military officers not below rank of major

Adjutants

Any signal officer but only on messages affecting intercommunication. | Messages which are so urgent as to warrant speed of despatch above the ordinary. (Corresponds to a full rate commercial telegram).

In most cases if the officer named is not present, the business being conducted does not warrant this precedence.

Normally this is the highest precedence assigned to an administrative message.

Must be signed by one of those named in centre column. |

b. All field stations outside Leopoldville (Cont'd)

(iii) ROUTINE	All persons empowered to sign PRIORITY	Messages which cannot wait to go by mail but not required to take precedence over other messages. (Corresponds to commercial day letter). Must be signed by one of those named in centre column.
	Any military officer authorized by his Commander.	

MESSAGE CENTRES

6. This instruction is the authority for every Message Centre to establish the list of persons, by name, authorized to sign messages. The list will be kept amended as changes in personnel occur. Messages signed by any but authorized personnel will NOT be accepted.

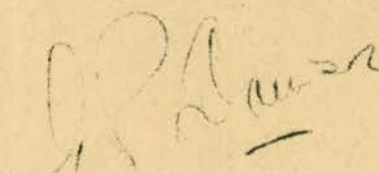
7. Messages originated at field offices will bear one of the precedences shown. Precedences on messages transferred from tactical radio nets which differ from the above will be converted to the appropriate UN precedence by the Signalmaster at the point of transfer to the ONUC Internal Radio Network. As a general rule, field EMERGENCY becomes PRIORITY, field OP IMMEDIATE becomes PRIORITY, field PRIORITY and ROUTINE become ROUTINE. It is preferable for the military originator in the field to assign the correct UN precedence when he knows the message must go over the ONUC Internal Radio Network. Military formations may adopt the standard military precedences for use within the formation only.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THIS INSTRUCTION

8. This instruction supercedes the previous instruction on the "Use of Precedences" issued by the Chief Signal Officer under letter HQ 1250-1(SIGS) dated 29 Dec 61.

9. It will be the responsibility of those persons and officers concerned, to ensure that all their personnel are instructed in the proper enforcement of these instructions.

10. Recipients of these instructions as shown on the distribution below, will ACKNOWLEDGE on the attached receipt.



(G P Dawson)
Lt Col
Chief Signal Officer

DISTRIBUTION:

For the Civilian Staff - All Chiefs of Sections at HQ
All Civilian Affairs Officers and
Administrative Officers in the Field.

Chief of Civilian Operations (including
Representatives of Specialized Agencies).

For the Military - Lists 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

RECEIPT

HQ 1250-1/SIGS 3705-1

Date

To: Chief Signal Officer

From:

Receipt is ACKNOWLEDGED OF YOUR INSTRUCTION
HQ 1250-1/SIGS 3705-1 dated 29 Jun 62, "Use of Precedences -
Internal Radio Network".

(Signed) _____
Appointment/Rank - Name

Branch/Service/Agency/Office

Projet

Léopoldville, le 19 juin 1962

Objet : Liaison radiotéléphonique Léopoldville-Elisabethville

NOTE A L'INTENTION DE MONSIEUR MUNGAMBA

MINISTRE DES P.T.T.

J'ai décidé de faire rétablir les liaisons radiotéléphoniques entre Léopoldville et Elisabethville et à cet effet j'ai fait venir de Luluabourg un poste émetteur.

Je vous serais obligé de bien vouloir donner d'urgence toutes les instructions nécessaires pour que cet émetteur qui se trouve à présent à Léopoldville soit utilisé pour le rétablissement de la ligne en question .

LE PREMIER MINISTRE

Cyrille ADOULA

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

Telecom

INDICATE
PRIORITY

S V C Service	FFFFF Routine	SSSSS Priority	PRIORITE NATIONS
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Priorité Nations traffic
is strictly limited.

N R

Address(es)

ONUC BUKAVU

for your files

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

LEDBU 541 GAVIOLA FROM AHMED. REUR BULE 540. WITH DEPARTURE
OF CANADIAN SIGNALS FROM KINDU COMMUNICATIONS LINK BUKAVU-KINDU WILL BE
VIA CANADIAN SIGNALS TO STANLEYVILLE AND ETHIOPIAN SIGNALS STANLEYVILLE-
KINDU. REGRET THAT AT PRESENT NEITHER CIVILIAN STAFF NOR EQUIPMENT IS
AVAILABLE TO REPLACE CANADIAN SIGNALS. IF PLANNED ARRANGEMENTS DO NOT
WORK OUT THE QUESTION WILL BE RECONSIDERED.

2500 x 200 — Imp. Plateau 11267

T. O. R.

BY :

T. O. D.

Drafted by : **Timbrell**

Authorized : **22.6.62**

Date :

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

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

*Noted
Ref. 18/6*

16 June 1962

To: Mr. R. K. A. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge - ONUC
From: Military Assistant to the Force Commander
Subject: Radiophonic Link - Leopoldville-Elisabethville

1. The Force Commander has directed me to give immediate effect to the request made by you on 14 June 1962.
2. Repairs to the damaged transmitter at Leopoldville are now being undertaken by a Belgian technician, but to accelerate the repair, the services of an additional Signal technician are required. This man must be bi-lingual if he is to be of any assistance. The Chief Signal Officer is now checking to see if he has a bi-lingual technician who is suitably qualified to assist in the repair, with a view to making him available without delay.
3. In the meantime, it has been ascertained that a new Marconi transmitter which is not yet unpacked is available in Luluabourg. A signal has been sent to have this transmitter air transported by the first available plane to Leopoldville. It is expected that this transmitter could be in operation at Leopoldville within one week of dispatch. Notwithstanding the availability of this new transmitter, the Chief Signal Officer will pursue his efforts to provide a suitable Signal technician as soon as possible.

J. J. Cooney Lt. Col.
(J. J. Cooney)

JIC/ajg

cc: Chief Logistics Officer
Chief Signal Officer

14 June

2

To : Lt General Kebbede Guebre, Force Commander
From : R.K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge

It is intended to proceed urgently with the repairs of a radio transmitter in order to re-establish the radiophonic link between Leopoldville and Elisabethville.

I would be grateful if you kindly have a technician from the Canadian Signal Unit urgently assigned to that work which will take approximately three weeks. The technician should report to Mr. N. Boscovic at the Semois building .

JB/al

**ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO**



**UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO**

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE : ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

CTR/M.391

le 14 juin 1962

A : Monsieur J. Back, Représentant p.i. de l'ONUC, Elisabethville

De : N. Boskovic, Conseiller Principal, Communications & Transports

Suite à la note du 7 juin concernant les possibilités d'établir une ligne de télécommunications (radiophonie) entre Léopoldville et Elisabethville, je vous informe que la durée des travaux de réparation du poste émetteur en panne sera d'au moins quinze jours.

Pour les travaux de réparation, il est absolument nécessaire que la Canadian Signal Unit transfère un technicien à la mission de l'UIT pendant toute la durée de ces réparations.

Ce technicien devra connaître la partie technique d'émission, notamment émetteur ISB.

Je vous saurais gré de faire le nécessaire le plus rapidement possible, en vue de ce transfert

J. Boskovic

pl file
RUF s/b

N O T E

SUR LES POSSIBILITES D'ETABLIR UNE LIGNE DE TELECOMMUNICATIONS (RADIOPHONIE) ENTRE LEOPOLDVILLE ET ELISABETHVILLE

Les possibilités de la réalisation d'une ligne de télécommunications directe Léopoldville-Elisabethville sont extrêmement limitées, en raison de l'état défectueux des postes émetteurs à Léopoldville.

Sur 9 émetteurs ISB pour les liaisons internationales et nationales, il n'y a qu'un poste de réserve et, en permanence, un ou deux postes en panne. Dans ces conditions, la liaison Léopoldville-Elisabethville ne peut être effectuée qu'avec l'émetteur qui est en service pour la liaison Léopoldville-Albertville. En d'autres termes, l'établissement de la liaison Léopoldville-Elisabethville entraînera l'arrêt du fonctionnement de la ligne Léopoldville-Albertville.

La mise en service de l'émetteur pour la ligne Léopoldville-Elisabethville pourrait être faite en 24 heures, alors que le rétablissement de la ligne Léopoldville-Albertville ne pourrait être réalisé qu'en effectuant des réparations sur l'un des postes émetteurs en panne. La durée des travaux serait d'au moins quinze jours.

L'approbation du Premier Ministre pour l'arrêt de la liaison Léopoldville-Albertville serait nécessaire.

On pourrait utiliser, jusqu'au moment de la mise en service du poste émetteur réparé, le réseau du Canadian Signal Corps, mis seulement pour les messages de l'Administration du Gouvernement central. Dans ce cas, il faudrait obtenir préalablement l'agrément du Commandant en chef des Forces des Nations Unies.

le 7 juin 1962

Telecommuni

UIT

RAPPORT SUR LE VOYAGE D'INSPECTION
DES POSTES ÉMETTEURS ET RÉCEPTEURS
DANS DIVERSES RÉGIONS DE LA
PROVINCE DE KIVU

Voyages du 7 au 16 mai 1962

Visite du centre de réception à Kindu

Etat des récepteurs : Récepteur TH 864 :

- a) Récepteur défectueux. Le récepteur complet devrait être revisé, vu qu'il a été mis en marche avec une tension de 300 V AC environ (selon les déclarations du personnel).
- b) Pour ce récepteur, il n'y a aucun tube de réserve.

Récepteur Hallicrafter S 40 A

Les contacts du condensateur variable sont mauvais si bien que le réglage des stations crée des difficultés.

Récepteur Hallicrafter S 20 R

Le fonctionnement du cadran est défectueux. Le haut-parleur est décentré.

Philips 925 A

Transformateur de réseau défectueux. Le transformateur a été démonté et envoyé à Bukavu pour rebobinage.

Récepteur Hallicrafter S 40 A : en fonctionnement et en bon état.

/...

Récepteur Philips 925 A : en fonctionnement et en bon état.

Creed 1171/W : Creed Co. LTD. London.
Les têtes du perforateur sont défectueuses.

La station est mal outillée. Il n'y a pas de soudure et de ficelle de cadran. Pour le nettoyage des contacts il serait indiqué d'employer l'electrol ou le servisol.

Liste de pièces de rechange

Récepteur TH 864 : Les tubes suivants sont employés dans le récepteur :

4 pièces	6 BA 6
2 "	6 BA 7
4 "	12 AT 7
5 "	6 AU 6
1 pièce	6 AV 6
1 "	12 AX 7
2 pièces	6 AL 5
2 "	6 X 4
2 "	OB 2

Perforateur Creed 1171/W : 2 têtes

Matériel pour la station :

Soudure, ficelle de cadran, électrol. Les outils font défaut. Il serait nécessaire de pourvoir la station en outillage (tourne-vis, pinces).

Il est à remarquer que la station est satisfaisante quant à l'ordre et à la propreté; le personnel est bien intentionné.

Visite du centre d'émetteurs à Kindu

Etat des émetteurs : Émetteur RCA EF 4336 H :

Transformateur de Réseau défectueux. Le transformateur a été démonté et envoyé à Bukavu pour rebobinage.

Émetteur RCA EF 4336 H

L'émetteur ne fonctionne pas et devrait être complètement révisé.

Émetteur Hallicraft HB 9

En bon fonctionnement et en bon état.

Émetteur construit sur place

2 émetteurs dans la même armoire.

Le transformateur de réseau d'un des émetteurs se trouve à Bukavu; l'autre émetteur est en ordre.

Westinghouse 52267 A

Le transformateur de réseau se trouve à Bukavu.

Émetteur Fédéral Télégraphie BC 447 F

En bon fonctionnement.

Émetteur General Electric TAQ 9 (Radiophare)

L'émetteur ne fonctionne pas. C'est un très ancien modèle et il manque les tubes RCA 851.

Émetteur-récepteur Crosley BC 654 A

Il y a environ 5 appareils à la station et il manque des pièces de rechange.

Groupe générateur de secours

1 moteur Diesel avec un générateur : en fonctionnement . On y trouve encore une réserve de mazout.

1 moteur à benzine avec générateur : en fonctionnement mais il manque de la benzine.

Moteurs benzine P 26 pour Crosley

A la station se trouve environ 6 ou 7 moteurs. Cependant ils ne fonctionnent pas étant donné le manque de pièces de rechange.

Batteries

Pour toutes les batteries se trouvant en service pour les télécommunications, l'acide et l'eau distillée manquent. Des batteries neuves ont été envoyées de Léopoldville. Cependant, sans l'acide et l'eau distillée nécessaires. De ce fait, elles sont inutilisables.

Antennes

A première vue, les antennes semblent être en ordre.

Moyens de transport

La station est pourvue d'une voiture qui est hors service vu le manque de pneus et de benzine.

Les tubes suivants manquent à la station :

Type	Pièces	Type	Pièces
802	2	872	2
804	2	6AG7	2
828	2	814	2
837	2	6X5	2
851	2		

La station elle même est en ordre. Le chef ainsi que le personnel se donnent la peine de tenir la station autant que possible dans un état de fonctionnement.

Visite de la station des télécommunications à la poste de Kasongo

Etat des appareils :

Récepteur Halliocrater S 85

Le récepteur est défectueux. Un tube est défectueux (5 Y 3) et le fonctionnement du cadran.

MBLE, Type BFR 511 : Emetteur-récepteur :

Récepteur en fonctionnement. Après enclenchement du réseau de la ville, l'émetteur a pu être réparé. Le relais de manipulation qui était défectueux a pu être remplacé par un même relais d'un émetteur de la même construction.

MBLE DY 02020 : émetteur-récepteur

Le transformateur de réseau est brûlé. Le relais de manipulation est défectueux.

Emetteur-récepteur Crosley BG 654 A

Il est défectueux et on a pu le mettre en marche vu le manque d'acide et d'eau.

Générateur à benzine P 26 pour Crosley

Vu le manque de benzine, ne peut fonctionner.

Batteries

En partie défectueuses, déchargées et sans acide et eau.

Redresseur Philips pour batteries 361/01

La lampe Philips 367 est défectueuse.

Moteur-générateur ONAN 105 LE-52 R/1 A (1,5 KW)

1. Dans le réservoir, il ne reste qu'un litre de benzine. La réserve est épuisée.
2. Il n'y a pas de batterie pour le fonctionnement.
3. Des essais à main ont abouti à aucun résultat.

Etat des antennes

A première vue, les antennes semblent en ordre.

Matériel manquant

Ce qui fait défaut en premier lieu est l'eau et l'acide pour les batteries et la benzine pour les générateurs, ainsi qu'une lampe Philips 367.

Toute la ville est privée d'électricité pendant toute la journée, du fait qu'il n'y a pas de masout pour le bon fonctionnement de l'usine électrique.

Pour avoir du courant pendant $\frac{1}{2}$ heure, nous avons été obligés de chercher un fût de masout aux Forces de l'ONU, seul moyen de contrôler les appareils.

La station est en général propre et en ordre.

Visite du centre d'émission de Bukavu

Etat des émetteurs :

Émetteur SSB Standard	En fonctionnement et en bon état				
Hallierafter BC 610E	"	"	"	"	"
Hallierafter BC 610E	"	"	"	"	"
Hallierafter BC 610E	"	"	"	"	"
Brown Beveri 10 KW					
Radioprogramme	"	"	"	"	"
CFTM (BLU TH 863)	"	"	"	"	"
RCA RT 4336D	"	"	"	"	"
Construction sur place (protection aérienne)	"	"	"	"	"
Fédéral-Télégraphie BC 447 E	"	"	"	"	"

Générateurs de secours

Le fonctionnement des générateurs qui devrait normalement être automatique ne l'est pas à cause d'un défaut d'installation. Comme toute réserve, il n'y a que 2 fûts de mazout, ce qui est largement insuffisant.

Moteurs benzine P 26 pour Crosley

A la station, il y a environ 6 à 8 petits moteurs P 26 défectueux, sans pièces de rechange.

Batteries

Il manque l'acide et l'eau distillée.

Antennes

A première vue, elles semblent être en ordre.

Dans l'ensemble la station est bien entretenue et le personnel travaille normalement.

Visite du centre de réception à Bukavu

Etat des récepteurs :

Récepteur RCA : en bon état de fonctionnement

Récepteur RCA : en bon état de fonctionnement

3 récepteurs Philips 925 A : en bon état de fonctionnement

2 récepteurs Standard : en bon état de fonctionnement

1 récepteur TH 864 : en bon état de fonctionnement (émetteur à Kindu
défectueux)

Récepteur Philips VHF : en bon état de fonctionnement

Etat des antennes :

A première vue, elle semblent être en ordre

La salle de dépannage, le magasin de réserves et le bureau étaient
fermés. Le chef de la station, détenteur des clefs, était absent.

L'opérateur a déclaré qu'il n'y a plus de tubes de réserve au magasin.

Remarque du studio-radio

Le studio-radio possède 2 tourne-disques du type EMT 927 AST. Ces tourne-
disques doivent être munis d'une roue gommée qui se trouve entre le moteur
et le tourne-disque. Il est absolument nécessaire de remplacer ces roues
gommées qui sont usées. D'autre part, il manque des condensateurs et des
résistances.

Visite de la station des télécommunications à la poste de Goma

Etat des appareils :

Emetteur-récepteur VHF Type MBLE 301 :

La partie du récepteur qui met les cables de code secret en code normal ne fonctionne pas régulièrement.

Récepteur Philips BK 925 A : en bon état de fonctionnement

Hallierafter S 40 A : " " " " "

Hallierafter S 40 A : " " " " "

Philips BK 925 A : " " " " "

Récepteurs pour le trafic aérien :

Hallierafter Sky Buddy : en bon état de fonctionnement

Hallierafter Super Skyrider : " " " " "

Toutes les installations et le personnel laissent une bonne impression.

Maisonnette pour la protection aérienne

Emetteur Aerocom, modèle 100 XL : en bon état

Emetteur-récepteur VHF Philips, Type SFR 296/46, Cm 3288/S002 : en bon état

Toute l'installation est en parfait état de propreté.

Visite du centre d'émetteurs à Goma

Etat des émetteurs :

Emetteur MBLE DFB 870 : en bon état de fonctionnement

Emetteur Westinghouse TD-2 : Le transformateur de réseau a été démonté et envoyé à Bukavu pour rebobinage.

Emetteur RCA ET4336 H : en bon état de fonctionnement

/...

Emetteur RCA ET 4336 H :	en bon état de fonctionnement
Emetteur RCA ET 4336 H :	Transformateur de réseau à Bulcavi
Emetteur construit sur place :	en bon état
Emetteur Hallicraft HB 9 :	en bon état

Récepteur de contrôle Hallicraft Sky Champion :	en bon état
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Groupe générateur de secours :	en bon état. Il y a suffisamment de benzine
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<u>Batteries :</u>	en bon état. Il manque comme réserve l'eau distillée et l'acide
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<u>Antennes :</u>	A première vue, elle sont en ordre
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Les listes de matériel de réserve établies par le personnel ont été envoyées depuis longtemps au magasin central de Léopoldville.

Il est à remarquer que les installations sont celles qui ont donné la meilleure impression jusqu'à présent. Le chef a de l'initiative, de l'autorité et de l'esprit d'organisation.

Visite de la station des télécommunications à l'aéroport de Bunia

Etat des appareils :

Récepteur Hallicrafter S 85 : Le récepteur fonctionne. Toutefois la fiche de terre a été placée dans celle de l'antenne.

2 émetteurs-récepteurs

Cresley BC 654 A :

Ces deux émetteurs sont défectueux et doivent être revisés.

Émetteur aérocom 100 XL

(protection aérienne) :

Émetteur hors service

Antennes :

A première vue, elles semblent être en ordre.

Générateur F 26 pour Cresley : en bon état et fonctionne.

Batteries :

Les batteries sont mal entretenues. Il manque l'eau distillée et l'acide.

La station est en mauvais état. Il est à signaler que l'opérateur a quitté la station de puis un mois et demi.

Il est à remarquer que, vu la mauvaise organisation dans le trafic des télégrammes, la compagnie privée belge Spontain s'occupe de ce trafic pour toute la ville, avec ses propres émetteurs-récepteurs.

Visite de la station des télécommunications à Kalima

Maisonnette à proximité de l'aéroport : 2 émetteurs Grosley BC 654 :

Les deux émetteurs fonctionnent;

Émetteur aérocom 100 XL : (protection aérienne). L'émetteur fonctionne.
Le cristal 285 KC est mauvais.

Antennes, batteries et chargeur pour batterie : en ordre.

L'état de la station est satisfaisant.

Visite de la poste à Kalima :

Émetteur radiophare MBLM, Type BFB 870

L'émetteur est hors de service vu qu'il manque un tube QB5/1750 de l'étage final.

Récepteur Halligrafter S 40 : Le récepteur est très faible. Le fonctionnement du cadran est défectueux.

Émetteur-récepteur Grosley BC 654 A : en fonctionnement

Émetteur-récepteur Grosley BC 654 A : défectueux et nécessite une révision.

Antennes, batteries et chargeur de batteries :

en fonctionnement

L'état de la station est satisfaisant.

Visite de la station à Shabunda :

2 émetteurs-récepteurs Crosley BC 654 A : en fonctionnement et en bon état.

Générateur P 26 : Il manque de la benzine.

Batteries : Elles sont mal entretenues. Il manque de l'acide.

Chargeur de batteries : en ordre.

Antennes : en ordre.

L'état de la station est satisfaisant.

/...

Remarques : Ce voyage d'inspection a mis à jour certains problèmes urgents qui s'imposent; ce sont les suivants :

1. Dans toutes les stations, à part quelques exceptions, les batteries sont en général mal entretenues. Ceci provient, en partie, du manque d'acide et d'eau distillée et du fait que le personnel ne sait pas entretenir les batteries. Il est absolument nécessaire de pourvoir les stations en acide pré-mélangé avec de l'eau. A cet effet, on devrait soumettre aux stations un mode d'emploi exact.

De nouvelles batteries ont été envoyées de Léopoldville à différentes stations, mais elle ne peuvent être utilisées sans eau et sans acide. En effet, il est inutile d'envoyer des batteries sans y avoir joint l'acide et l'eau nécessaires.

2. La plupart des stations n'ont aucune réserve ou très peu de benzine et de masout pour les moteurs-chargeurs de batteries et les groupes de secours.

Il y aurait lieu de constituer une réserve bien déterminée pour l'approvisionnement des moteurs seulement. En cas de besoin, cette réserve pourrait être complétée par un magasin central de la province.

3. Dans les petites stations, il ne faudrait pas réparer les récepteurs, les petits émetteurs et les émetteurs-récepteurs. Les réparations ne se limiteraient qu'à de simples travaux (changements de fusibles, etc.) En cas de défauts, les petits appareils seraient envoyés directement à un centre de réparations.

4. Organisation du centre de réparations

Lieu : Pour la province de Kivu, Bukavu pourrait être désigné comme point d'attache, en regard à sa situation, son aéroport et son équipement technique (machine de bobinage).

Pour la bonne marche d'un centre de réparations, il serait nécessaire d'avoir quelques récepteurs et émetteurs complets, pour permettre le remplacement de ceux qui sont défectueux, ainsi que du matériel de réserve pour Crocley, MBE, récepteurs Hallicraft et Philips.

/...

(winding machine)

Autant que possible, la station de réparations enverrait l'appareil en fonctionnement avant qu'elle soit en possession de l'appareil défectueux. Le matériel de réserve inemployé se trouvant dans les petites stations devrait être remis au centre de réparations. Il en est de même pour les petits générateurs P 26.

La station de réparation devrait comprendre 3 techniciens, dont deux qualifiés s'occupant des réparations et un autre connaissant parfaitement le rebobinage des transformateurs et des bobines.

En cas de panne d'appareils où la réparation devrait se faire sur place, les deux techniciens compétents se rendraient au lieu voulu avec le matériel strictement nécessaire à la réparation.

5. Moyens de transports

Il serait nécessaire de mettre au point la question du transport des petits appareils, ainsi que celui des 2 techniciens chargés des réparations, à savoir s'il ne serait pas possible de profiter d'un avion de passage ONUC qui, par hasard, irait à l'endroit voulu.

Dans les stations sans aéroport, il y aurait lieu de désigner le moyen de transport le plus pratique, c'est-à-dire soit en voiture de la station à l'aéroport le plus proche, soit directement en voiture de la station au centre de réparations. Le moyen de transport par voiture devrait être assuré, soit par le Gouvernement provincial, soit par l'ONUC.

CONCLUSION :

Au point de vue technique, les stations les plus importantes de la province de Kivu sont assez satisfaisantes. Pour conserver ce niveau, il est absolument nécessaire de pourvoir les stations en matériel de réserve. Des feuilles d'essais de routine et des livres pour les réparations devraient être tenus pour chaque émetteur et récepteur. Les stations de moindre importance sont les plus mal desservies et des mesures d'urgence devraient être prises pour remédier à certaines carences. Pour la plupart des petites villes, les communications télégraphiques sont, pour ainsi dire, le seul moyen de communication avec les villes. Cependant, il est nécessaire que ces petites stations soient desservies aussi bien que les autres, vu que les stations météorologiques communiquent leurs prévisions et les mesures pour assurer la sécurité des avions. D'autre part, les émetteurs se trouvant dans les petites stations devraient être remis en état.

La solution la plus simple pour la bonne marche de ces petites stations serait la création d'un centre de réparation comme proposé ci-dessus.

Ce rapport a été établi lors de la mission faite dans la province de Kivu, du 7 au 16 mai 1962. M. A.C. Gilpin, Chef de la Mission, était accompagné de M. M. Mancini, expert ONUC en météorologie à Binsu, du Major S.H. Hason et des journalistes D. Teodoro, de l'Agence de presse "FIEL", Madrid et D. Hernandez de l'O.P.I.

Léopoldville, le 26 mai 1962

F. Schmid
Expert U.I.P.

RESTRICTED

Our file ref. 57SIG/1250-1



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

ARMY

57 Canadian Signal Unit
LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo 9 Apr 62

TO: Mr. R.K. GARDINER
Officer - in - Charge ONUC

FROM: Colonel H.W.C. STETHEM
Commander - 57 Canadian Signal Unit

Delay to Message ELLEO 507

1. Reference is made to our discussion of the 6 Apr on the delay to message ELLEO 507. I have fully investigated the matter and my report and recommendations are given in the following paragraphs.
2. Message ELLEO 507 was originated at 1415 hours on 4 Apr 62 and handed into Signals in Elisabethville at 1430Z 4 Apr. It was delivered by Signals to the clerk who signed for it at 1415Z 5 Apr in Leopoldville. The time taken by Signals was 23 hours and 45 minutes, as opposed to approx five hours which might have been expected for a priority code message of this length.
3. There were two main causes for this delay. First the Elisabethville - Leopoldville RTT circuit was out from 1820Z 4 Apr until 0600Z 5 Apr due to heavy interference. Attempts were made to pass the traffic on the Indian Morse circuit but this was also unable to pass the traffic for similar reasons. Such conditions can happen at any time. The length of time the circuit is out on such occasion can be reduced by using high powered equipment so as to put out a stronger signal and such equipment was requested in April 61 and has been requested again at intervals. I understand that this equipment is now on order in the United States.
4. The second and probably main cause was the number of priorities on hand which prevented the message being transmitted before the circuit failed and delayed it's transmission and decoding once the circuit was re-established. During the period the message was in the Crypto Office at Elisabethville there were eight other priorities received for encrypting and there were already at the Signal Office many plain language priorities awaiting transmission. The message because of it's length was transmitted in three parts and by the time the third part was received Leopoldville there were on hand 10 incoming priority code messages for decoding and three outgoing priority code messages for encoding two of which were Priority Nations and totalling more than 800 groups of cipher. This caused delay in decoding and resulted in the message not being delivered until 1415Z 5 Apr.
5. The cure for this is to reduce the number of priorities to a figure where priority is more meaningful. In the Canadian Army we aim at a figure of about 5 percent priority traffic. For our traffic load of about 450 messages per day this would be 25 messages. However on 4 Apr we passed a total of 449 messages and the total number of priorities was 109. With this proportion of priorities the system defeats itself as the priority loses it's value. The only way to rectify this is to educate originators of messages to use priorities only where speed is essential rather than desirable. If speed is not desirable it should not be sent by message at all.

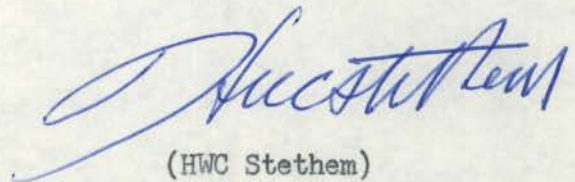
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- 2 -

6. A further way to reduce delays on priority traffic would be to prevent duplication of signals, particularly time consuming code signals. In the case of the signal ELLEO 507 an almost identical signal I 1270 was also sent from Elisabethville to Force Comd and other military addressees. This automatically delayed other traffic unnecessarily as it employed the equivalent of one operator or cryptographer and the applicable equipment for about four hours.

cc: Chief Signal Officer



(HWC Stethem)
Colonel
Commander

RESTRICTED

9 April

2

TO: Mr. José Rolz-Bennett, UN Representative, Elisabethville
FROM: R. K. A. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
SUBJECT: Delay in transmission of messages

.... I have been trying to find out the causes
of the delay in transmissions between Elisabethville and
Leopoldville. The attached report dated 9 April 1962 from
the Canadian Signal Unit makes some proposals which I pass
on for your consideration. We will, at this end, try as
much as possible to cut down on priorities.

RKG/ln

7 March

2

Chief Administrative Officer

Chief Signal Officer

Over-loading of Signal Traffic

Ref 12/3

1. Further to my memorandum on this file and subject dated 5 Mar 62, I have checked the files for precedence messages during the period 6-17 Feb. The time period was chosen as Mr. Rolz-Bennett's letter was dated late Feb 62 and it is quite probable he had the most recent delays in mind. However, the statistics shown below are fairly typical.

2. During the period 6-17 Feb (12 days), from seven out-stations:

- a. A total of 410 coded messages were received in the Canadian cipher officer for decoding.
- b. Of the 410, 147 or 35.8% were from Elisabethville.
- c. Of the 147, 138 or 93.9% were PRIORITY or PRIORITY NATIONS. These varied in length from two to six pages, all but one from either Rolz-Bennett or Stavropoulos, and the one exception was from Rolz-Bennett-Raja.

3. I consider that the Canadian cipher office at Elisabethville is large enough for normal requirements. However, it must be remembered that messages are handled in the order of time, whether in or out. At least two to three hours of actual encoding or decoding is required for such lengthy messages. Examining these two connected points, it speaks well for the Signal staff that there is only 8 to 9 hours delay.

4. I re-state the following points if better service is desired from Signals:

- a. Letters and newspaper articles should be sent by pouch, unless ordered by higher authority to be sent by cable.
- b. Extreme caution in allocation of precedence.
- c. Closer coordination between military and civilian heads. Frequently, I have seen almost identical messages from each, and often one of them in clear, the other in code. This is a breach of cipher security.
- d. Greater care be taken in allocating security classification. The bulk of information appears to me to be unclassified. It should not be too difficult to encode only such portions as are classified material.

J. A. August
(J A August)
Lt Col
Chief Signal Officer

cc: → Mr. Gardiner
Force Commander
Chief of Staff

5 March

2

Chief Administrative Officer

Chief Signal Officer

Over-loading of signals traffic

1. Mr. Rolz-Bennett is quite correct, in his letter of 27 Feb 62, to Mr. Gardiner, that priority cables are being delayed. In common with every UN centre in the Congo, Mr. Rolz-Bennett has only to examine messages originating at Elisabethville to see that the precedence PRIORITY has lost its meaning.
2. I have tried consistently to point out the misuse and abuse of the precedence system both to you and to the Chief of Staff. My latest instruction, which went out attached to your Administrative Circular No. 238 dated 16 Jan 62, explains the problem - again. It is in the best interests of all persons using the UN Internal Radio network to obey the instruction. In fact, the percentages I listed (not more than 1% of cables to be PRIORITY NATIONS, not more than 9% of cables to be PRIORITY) should be the maximum, and every effort should be made to stay below these percentages. Precedence would then have some meaning. I must admit that since my instruction was issued there has been an appreciable reduction in PRIORITY NATIONS cables. However the daily number of PRIORITY cables between Leo and seven out-stations has remained high, ranging from a high of 75% to a low of 15% with the average about 35%. It should be quite obvious that under these circumstances, precedence traffic becomes ROUTINE, i.e., it has to await its turn being handled according to the time the cable is handed in, rather than being handled expeditiously as a precedence message should be.
3. I do not agree that the Canadian and Indian Governments should be asked to provide more people. I most heartily endorse the idea that greater use be made of the daily pouch, particularly for long, newspaper-column type articles. Most


of these come from Elisabethville and are usually classified which adds to the delay. Very definitely, all users should be extremely cautious in the use of precedences. I would re-emphasize a most important point constantly being ignored. It is the speed with which a cable must reach its destination that should govern the precedence allotted, NOT the importance of the originator, or of the subject of the cable.

J. A. August

(J A August)

Lt Col

Chief Signal Officer

 cc: Mr. Gardiner
Force Commander
Chief of Staff

École Nationale de Droit et d'Administration
Palais de Justice
LÉOPOLDVILLE - KALINA

Léopoldville, le 2 March, 1962

516-5

Mr. Robert Rossborough
Deputy Chief - Civilian Operations
ONUC
Bâtiment Royal
Leopoldville-Kalina

RF
7/3

Ré: SA/L/JTH-eeb/90
Personal and Confidential
Objet: Communications Centre

Dear Mr. Rossborough:

Thinking last night about our conversation, I felt that my suggestions though valid and corresponding to our real needs - lacked imagination. I spent the night thinking of a more attractive presentation. Here's the result:

A Dag Hammarskjöld Centre of the Communicating Arts.

1) A building including the following facilities -

a) a specialized Library of Materials on communications, mass media, operation of radio, TV and film centers.

b) a small radio station - primarily for teaching purposes.

a film laboratory - making, processing, editing, etc.

an experimental TV station (closed circuit, for educational purposes.

a large auditorium for 1000 to 1500 persons, furnished with simultaneous translation equipment for 300-500 persons.

c) news editing and writing facilities - including TELEX.

The justification of such a project (if not all of the details) is based on the obvious need for a rapid formation or perfectioning of a cadre of persons in the communications field. The School has already been asked to set up a training program for the Ministry of Information. The suggested project would have much wider value and application.

I would suggest that the possible grant be divided in two parts. One part for the construction and equipping of buildings. The second part be established in a trust or endowment destined for the maintenance and upkeep of these installations. It would seem that these installations and buildings could be put up for something in the neighborhood of \$800,000 and that an endowment of some \$200,000 would accompany the grant.

To Mr. Rossborough - 2 March 62 - SA/L/JTH-eeb/90 - Communications Centre

We can discuss this in detail, but I wanted to let you have the "benefit" of my reveries.

Sincerely,

James T. Harris, Jr.
Secretary General



BOITE POSTALE 307 B
ELISABETHVILLE
CABLE: ONUC, ELISABETHVILLE

Noted Rlf 3/3

From José Rolz-Bennett, UN Representative, Elisabethville *Repermeur.*

To Mr. Robert Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC, Leopoldville

Subject Over-loading of signals traffic

Date 27 February 1962

EXTRA STRONG
777

1. The intensity of signals traffic between Leo and Elisabethville has already reached the point of saturation and priority cables are perforce delayed by as much as eight to nine hours. Other cables have been delayed even longer.
2. It seems that with their present strength, the Canadian and Indian Signals Unit, whose performance and devotion to duty deserves all praise, find themselves unable to cope with the increased rate of traffic.
3. Would it be possible to request from the Canadian and Indian Governments additional staff for the Signals Units? Should this not be feasible, we may have to establish a strict priority for the material which should be sent by cable and use the daily pouch for less urgent communications.

cc: Mr. Ahmed, CAO, Leo
Mr. Brackenbury, CAO Eville

File
mk
4/12

4 December 1

Lt.Col. August, Chief Signals Officer
N. Kanakaratne, Legal Adviser
Failure of Royal switchboard

1. Please refer to your memorandum of 22nd November.
2. With reference to paragraph 3 thereof, I have instructed Mr. G. Pagnanelli, Legal Officer, to visit the Canadian Unit to examine the Regulations in question. He will in the course of the day contact you and I am sure you will facilitate such a visit.
3. Your earlier memorandum of 21st November made it quite clear that the operator concerned has been punished. I am well aware that he cannot be punished again on this charge. I wish to assure you that these enquiries are not intended to request the award of any additional punishment but to inform ourselves whether the punishment meted out in this instance was related to the seriousness of the act of omission committed by the operator.

cc. Mr. G. Pagnanelli

NK/mr

28 November 1961

To: Dr. S. Linner ✓
Lt. Gen. S. Mac Eoin
Mr. M. Khiary
Chiefs of Sections (Administrative)

52

From: S. Habib Ahmed, Chief Administrative Officer

— namey

Subject: Cables

Memo 1/12 from
Chief Signals Officer
refers
(Signals
file)

The following procedure for the making of copies of cables and their distribution will come into force with immediate effect. It would be appreciated if you would kindly make this procedure known to staff concerned in your offices. The Chief Communications Officer (civilian) and the Chief Signal Officer (military) are being requested separately to ensure the observance of the procedure insofar as their respective functions are involved.

I. CODE CABLES

A. Incoming

(i) Cables addressed to Officer-in-Charge

Only two copies will be made and both the original and the copies will be sent to O/C.

(ii) Cables addressed jointly to O/C and other officers

The original and two copies will be sent to O/C and one copy to each of the addressees.

(iii) Cables addressed to other officers

One copy will be made. The original will be sent to the addressee and the copy to O/C.

B. Outgoing

(i) Cables from Officer-in-Charge

The original of the text will be sent to the Code Unit. After the cable has been sent, the text will be returned to O/C's office.

(ii) Cables from other officers

The original and one copy of the text will be sent to the Code Unit. After the cable has been sent, the original will be returned to the sender and copy sent to O/C.

II. CLEAR CABLES

A. Incoming

(i) Political matters

(a) Cables addressed to Officer-in-Charge

The original and one copy will be sent to O/C and one copy each to the Force Commander and to Chief Civilian Operations.

(b) Cables jointly addressed to Officer-in-Charge and other officers

The original and one copy will be sent to O/C and one copy to each of the addressees.

(c) Cables addressed to other officers

The original will be sent to the addressee and copy to O/C.

(ii) Administrative matters

A minimum number of copies will be made for distribution to those directly concerned.

B. Outgoing

(i) Political matters - From Officer-in-Charge

The original and one copy of the text will be sent to the Cable Unit. After the cable has been sent, the original will be returned to O/C's office and the copy retained by the Cable Unit.

(ii) Political matters - From other officers

Same as under II B(i) above except original must be countersigned by O/C before it is sent to Cable Unit.

(iii) Administrative matters

Same as (i) above except that it will be up to the originator to endorse direct copies to other officers concerned.

III. TIMES OF DISTRIBUTION

The delivery of cables, whether coded or clear text cables, will be discontinued from 2200 till 0600 local time (except in the case of Priority Nations or Most Immediate cables which will be delivered to addressees as soon as received by Cable Unit). Chiefs of Sections will name duty officers who will receive cables on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and official holidays. The list of duty officers should be made available to the Cable Distribution Centre, Room 713.

- IV. Except for the above, all existing instructions relating to the handling of code and clear cables will continue to be followed.

ROUTING SLIP

TO

Mr. Penjoulak

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

Spoke to Furusberg and
Brinkman - Col.
August seems to have
misunderstood the memo
of mixed and things
are being discussed
again - Brinkman
shall keep me informed

DATE

FROM

G. Fulda

As before

h- M. Poyoulat *File*

HQ 1250-1 (SIGS)

7
XII

1 Dec

1

Chief Administrative Officer

Chief Signal Officer

Cables

1. Reference is made to your memorandum dated 28 Nov 61 forwarding a copy of a circular memorandum on the above subject dated 28 Nov 61.

2. There are a number of points concerning both handling of cables and security of the cryptographic systems in use, which must be considered. Where there is conflict between your circular memorandum and the regulations of contingents, it would be necessary for the contingents to obtain permission from their home countries to change their regulations. In some cases, I do not believe this permission would be granted. This makes it impossible to comply fully with your memorandum although some parts of it can be put into effect.

3. The following will explain my reasons for the above statement:

a. Your para. I. The type of UN cipher used by the UN Radio does not present a security problem. However, both Canadian and Indian Signals use their national cipher. These are not identical so that, in fact, three different cipher systems are used. The Canadian and Indian systems can be compromised if the procedure laid down is not followed.

b. Your Para. I.A. (i) and (ii). To reduce the possibility of compromise of cipher to the minimum, normally only one copy of a

code cable is delivered to each addressee. The addressee may make additional copies as essential, but these should be kept to a minimum on the same principle. However, your request for additional copies in these two cases can be met.

c.

Your Para. I. A.(iii). This violates the principle of classifying messages to protect the contents from all except those specifically concerned. I cannot comply with this without concurrence of the persons concerned. It may be assumed that not all would agree to this practice which would create a problem and confusion in distribution of cables. I therefore would prefer to have this sub-para deleted.

Your Para. I.B.(i) . This is completely unacceptable and a breach of military cipher security. I cannot comply.

Your Para. I.B. (ii). I cannot comply for the same reason as in my d. above. The original cannot be returned. The originator should make an extra copy for the O/C and be responsible for delivering it to him.

f. Your Para. II.A. The Message Centre handles an average of 170 incoming cables daily. The majority of these messages are received between 1200 and 2000 hrs. At its peak, the volume is such that the operators do not have time to read each message. Even if they had the time, I cannot put the onus on the Message Centre staff to distinguish between political and administrative messages. Therefore either copies of all messages would have to be given, or we continue the present system of delivery.

g. Your Para. II.B. There appears to be no purpose in returning a message to the O/C after it has been sent. This would also add to the work load in the Message Centre, which handles approximately 170 outgoing clear cables daily

(iii) Cable addressed to other officers. One copy will be made. The original will be sent to the addressee and the copy to O/C.

B. Outgoing
(i) Cables from Officer in Charge
The originator of the text will be sent to the Code Unit. After the cable has been sent, the text will be returned to O/C's office.

e.

during the same time as incoming, that is, the majority being handled during the 1200 to 2000 hours period. Again, even if they had the time, I cannot put the onus on the Message Centre staff to decide what is a political message.

- h. Your Para. III. This is not acceptable for military operations cables. Normally, when I have sufficient messengers there is one on duty all night. At present I have not got sufficient messengers to do this. During such periods I request that the Cable Distribution Centre call the Military Operations Duty Officer (ext 148) for military Priority Cables to be collected between 2200 hrs and 0600 hrs.

J. A. August
(J A August)
Lt Col
Chief Signal Officer

cc: ✓ Officer-in-Charge
Force Commander
Chief Civilian Operations

28 November 1961

To: Dr. S. Linner
Lt. Gen. S. Mac Eoin
Mr. M. Khiary
Chiefs of Sections (Administrative)

From: S. Habib Ahmed, Chief Administrative Officer *namer*

Subject: Cables

The following procedure for the making of copies of cables and their distribution will come into force with immediate effect. It would be appreciated if you would kindly make this procedure known to staff concerned in your offices. The Chief Communications Officer (civilian) and the Chief Signal Officer (military) are being requested separately to ensure the observance of the procedure insofar as their respective functions are involved.

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The original of the text will be sent to the Code Unit. After the cable has been sent, the text will be returned to O/C's office.

(ii) Cables from other officers

The original and one copy of the text will be sent to the Code Unit. After the cable has been sent, the original will be returned to the sender and copy sent to O/C.

II. CLEAR CABLES

A. Incoming

(i) Political matters

(a) Cables addressed to Officer-in-Charge

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(c) Cables addressed to other officers

The original will be sent to the addressee and copy to O/C.

(ii) Administrative matters

A minimum number of copies will be made for distribution to those directly concerned.

B. Outgoing

(i) Political matters - From Officer-in-Charge

The original and one copy of the text will be sent to the Cable Unit. After the cable has been sent, the original will be returned to O/C's office and the copy retained by the Cable Unit.

(ii) Political matters - From other officers

Same as under II B(i) above except original must be countersigned by O/C before it is sent to Cable Unit.

(iii) Administrative matters

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- IV. Except for the above, all existing instructions relating to the handling of code and clear cables will continue to be followed.

22 Nov 61

Mr. N. Kanakarathner, Legal Adviser
Chief Signal Officer
Failure of Royal Switchboard

SK

1. Reference your memorandum of 21 Nov 61, paragraph 3.
2. The operator is on strength of 57 Canadian Signal Unit. He was tried in summary trial by his Commanding Officer who reported the result to me. There are no notes. All evidence by witnesses and accused was verbal. This is normal for summary trial in the Canadian Army.
3. The regulations referred to are "Queens Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Army". I do not have a copy. The Canadian Unit has a set which is needed at the Unit. You may arrange to visit the Unit to examine the regulations if you wish. However, I would point out that, as far as the man is concerned, he has been tried and punished and cannot be tried again on this charge or be awarded any additional punishment.

J. A. August
(J A August)
Lt Col
Chief Signal Officer

cc: 57 Canadian Signal Unit
→ Dr. S. Linner
Chief Administrative Officer

File - NK
24/11

21 November

1

Lt.Col. J.A. August, Chief Signals Officer

N. Kanakaratne, Legal Advisor

Failure of "Royal" switchboard - 16/17 November

1. Your memorandum of 21 November addressed to the Chief Administrative Officer on the above subject was submitted by him to the Officer-in-charge of the Mission who has passed it on to the Legal Advisors for examination and report in view of the seriousness of the matter.
2. The arrangements made by you to prevent a repetition of such incidents are appreciated and noted.
3. As regards para 1(d) of your memorandum, I shall be grateful if you can let me have without delay a copy of the Regulations referred to as well as a copy of the notes of inquiry on the basis of which the disciplinary action you mention has been taken.

NK/mr

cc. Dr. S. Linner, Officer-in-charge
Chief Administrative Officer

LEG

29 September

1

Mr. S. Habib Ahmed, Chief Administrative Officer

N. Kanakaratne, Legal Adviser

Letter to Congolese Government re radio transmitter site at Limete.

1. Reference to the conversation you had with me yesterday afternoon regarding the third sentence of para 3 of the attached letter to be sent to the Congolese authorities on the above subject, I have, together with Mr. Pagnanelli, considered the objections you had to that sentence in its present form. We suggest the substitution of the following sentence for the sentence "A la lumière par ses Services":-

" Il est à présumer que les Nations Unies cèderont ce terrain avec ses installations qui sont devenues immeubles ~~par~~ incorporation, au Gouvernement congolais quand l'usage de cette station ne sera plus requis par ses Services, à moins que l'on nous demande que le terrain soit remis dans son état primitif. "

2. You will note that in the suggested sentence we have attempted to imply that what the UN will make over to the Congolese Government will be those installations which have become immeubles by reasons of incorporation with the land. If you want this matter still further clarified we shall of course be happy to do so. In the suggested form there is no danger that the actual technical apparatus and equipment could be included in the installations described in the sentence.

3. Your papers are returned herewith.

See C/PVB/130
(top drawer)
for correspondence

15 August 1

Mr. N. Ho, Chief, Office of Public Information
V. Fabry, Special Counsellor
Radio Broadcasts

I have discussed the question of radio broadcasts with Dr. Linner before his departure. He feels that in line with the new policy of working through the Congolese Government it might be preferable not to insist on ONUC broadcasts but instead to have the Government itself broadcast programmes which would address themselves primarily to UN personnel. We would of course continue to assist in preparing these programmes but they should come out under the label of the Government.

As regards the letter of Mr. Mabita, dated 31 July, it is suggested that the reply be along the following lines:

" Monsieur le Directeur,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre du 31 juillet 1961, référence 044/1575/JM/SM/61.

Je ne peux partager votre interprétation de l'accord intervenu le 12 janvier 1961 entre le Chef de l'Etat et le Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies au Congo ni admettre qu'une modification à un tel accord puisse se faire par une décision unilatérale et sans négociations préalables.

J'ai donc porté les lettres échangées entre nous au sujet des émissions de l'ONUC à la Radio nationale congolaise à la connaissance du Chargé de mission de l'ONUC au Congo pour qu'il puisse traiter cette question au niveau élevé. "