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C/SOC/530 - Refugee Relief Programme - (3)

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Evacuation des réfugiés du Camp d'Elisabethville

En tout, 71.182 réfugiés ont été rapatriés, aux frais des Nations Unies, de leurs lieux d'origine au Nord-Kasai, au Sud-Kasai et au Nord-Katanga. Cette opération a été entreprise du 8 mai au 31 juillet 1962, et le 1^{er} août l'emplacement du camp a été remis aux autorités katangaises.

Le 8 mai, le premier train, transportant 864 réfugiés, a quitté Elisabethville pour Kamina. En tout, quinze trains ont transporté un total de 21.972 réfugiés à Kamina, d'où ils ont été transportés par avion soit au Nord-Katanga soit au Kasai.

Une évacuation en masse a été opérée vers Lulubourg et Bakwanga pour les réfugiés devant être dispersés dans le Nord-Kasai et le Sud-Kasai, et vers Albertville et Manono pour ceux qui devaient être dispersés dans le Nord-Katanga. Les détails de cette évacuation sont donnés ci-dessous.

LULUBOURG: Un total de 14.400 réfugiés a été dispersé de Lulubourg, comme suit:

- a. 6000 Lulua à Lulubourg et dans les régions voisines.
- b. 1000 Tchokwe à Tshikapa
- c. 600 Batetelas à Lodja
- d. 1800 Kanokas à Kwene-Ditu
- e. 1000 Benakonji et Batetela à Lusambo
- f. 600 Bakwalunta à Dimbelenge
- g. 400 Benakonji à Mutongo Dibwe et à Babadi
- h. 350 Basonge à Senteriy
- i. 2000 Batetela et Basonge à Lubelo
- j. 750 réfugiés sont passés de Lulubourg sans destination précise.

BAKWANGA: Le transport des réfugiés à Bakwanga par avion a commencé le 28 mai, et jusqu'au 13 juillet 1100 réfugiés par jour, six jours par semaine, ont été transportés par vols directs. 7890 autres réfugiés ont été transportés par train à Kamina et par avion à Bakwanga. La dispersion des 39.143 réfugiés de Bakwanga s'est effectuée comme suit:

- a. 4816 Baluba à Katanda
- b. 2590 " à Kabeya
- c. 5768 " à Tshilenge
- d. 2056 " à Kwene-Ditu
- e. 7084 " à Gandajika
- f. 4394 " à Niabi
- g. 6188 " sont restés à Bakwanga
- h. 6247 Basonge à Kabinda

NORD-KATANGA:

ALBERTVILLE: Un total de 4073 réfugiés a été dispersé d'Albertville, comme suit:

- a. 1783 Baluba à Manono
- b. 1017 " à Nyuno/Kabalo
- c. 700 " à Kabongo/Kongolo
- d. 573 " sont restés à Albertville

MANONO: Un total de 13.055 réfugiés, dont 1783 d'Albertville et 2552 de Kamina, a été dispersé de Manono comme suit:

- a. 946 Baluba à Kabongo
- b. 1958 à Manono
- c. 1040 Baluba à Bukama
- d. 8000 " à Malesba
- e. 1000 " vers Albertville
- f. 111 se sont dispersés de leur propre initiative.

1st October 2

Dr. Ralph Bunche, Under-Secretary, New York
R.K.A. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, Léopoldville

... In case the question of the former refugee camp is raised to
embarrass the United Nations, I forward the following information which
will enable us to answer any charges.

C/SOC 530

off tm5 cta gardiner

representantonu congo elisabethville preministre vice preministre
sendwe mininte minaffaires sociales leokalina

f f f 108 albertville 65/60 2 1110

no 1989/ncab/cgkatax021862 stop suite multiples palaine regfugies
baluba se trouvant toujours camp refugies elisabethville stop
vous serais ereconnaissant vouloir bien rendre
visite camp refugies afin que vous puissiez vous
rendre compte leur situation sociales stop
vous remercie stop
haue consideration fullstop

pour comgextakat comgexakadjiint mukalalay

bien lire multiples plaintes refugies baluba se trouvant
toujours camp refugies elisabethville stop vous serais
reconnaissant vouloir bien rendre visite camp refugies afin
que vous puissiez vous rendre compte leur situation sociales
stop vous remercie stop haute consideration fullstop
pour comgextrakat comgextrakadjoint mukalalay.-

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 307 B
ELISABETHVILLE
CABLE: ONUC, ELISABETHVILLE

ML-267

From E.W. Mathu, Chief UN Representative in E'ville *[Signature]*
To Mr. R.K. Gardiner, Officer-In-Charge, ONUC, Leopoldville
Subject Dr. Lasserre's Report on the Health Situation of the
Former Baluba Camp in E'ville
Date 29 September 1962

I attach herewith a copy of Dr. Lasserre's report on the above mentioned subject.

I wish to inform you that Dr. Lasserre performed his assignment with expedition and I myself am grateful to him for the work he has so efficiently accomplished.

I have asked him to bring this report to you in person as he is leaving by plane early this afternoon. You will get it quicker this way than if I pouched it to you.

C/POL 113(6)
C/ JAC 530
copy of attached sent to P.D. 1/10



BOITE POSTALE 307 B
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UNITE MEDICALE SUISSE

Le Chef de Mission

Elisabethville

Elisabethville, le 28 septembre 1962.

Monsieur GARDINER
Représentant des Nations Unies au Congo
LEOPOLDVILLE

Concerne : Enquête sur une éventuelle épidémie parmi les réfugiés
Baluba à Elisabethville.

Cher Monsieur,

Selon votre désir je me suis rendu à Elisabethville le
24 septembre 1962 pour y faire une enquête sur l'épidémie qui aurait
éclaté dans le Camp des réfugiés proche des troupes tunisiennes.

Voici le résultat de mes investigations :

I- a) Données générales : Les Baluba sont répartis en 2 camps, l'un de
2.500 personnes environ, dont 1.400 enfants, situé à côté des cantonnements
des troupes tunisiennes. L'autre, comptant environ 5.000 personnes, dont
2 tiers d'enfants, est situé aux abords des cantonnements des troupes
irlandaises. Je parlerai dans ce rapport de "Camp Tunisien" et "Camp
Irlandais" pour désigner les réfugiés Baluba peuplant les zones des troupes
tunisiennes ou irlandaises.

b-) La situation des logements et d'alimentation des réfugiés vous est
connue : Je n'y reviendrai donc pas.

c-) Alimentation en eau : Les réfugiés utilisent l'eau d'Elisabethville,
qui est saine. Néanmoins les points d'eau sont rares et lors des pluies
on peut craindre que les réfugiés n'utilisent les eaux de ruissellement qui
seront certainement infectées.

d-) Vermine : Lors de mes investigations je n'ai pas trouvé de poux chez
les réfugiés, ce qui écarte le danger d'éclosion d'une épidémie de typhus
exanthématique.

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2-) Etat de santé actuel des Baluba : S'il est certain que l'on observe des cas de sous-alimentation, surtout parmi les enfants, la santé des réfugiés néanmoins m'a paru satisfaisante.

3-a) Investigations sur une prétendue épidémie actuelle : Le médecin du 14^{ème} Bataillon Tunisien a été frappé par la présence de nombreux cas d'une maladie dans le Camp Tunisien qui présentait les caractéristiques d'une affection épidémique. N'étant pas en mesure de pousser plus loin ses observations, il envoya un rapport alarmant à Léopoldville

b-) Enquête épidémiologique : J'ai menée successivement auprès du médecin tunisien, des médecins irlandais, du Lieutenant Colonel Naerup (ADMS), du médecin en Chef des troupes indiennes, de l'Hôpital ONUC de la Croix-Rouge italienne, du Service d'Hygiène de la ville d'Elisabethville, des médecins de l'Hôpital Prince Léopold (Hôpital Indigène) et de la Croix-Rouge Katanga. A part le médecin Tunisien aucun autre médecin n'a observé jusqu'à maintenant de cas d'une maladie réputée pestilentielle. Le médecin tunisien craignait avoir à faire à une épidémie de fièvre typhoïde qui pourrait mettre en danger les troupes ONUC.

c-) Enquête clinique personnelle : J'ai examiné une trentaine de malades du Camp tunisien ayant présenté des signes qui avaient alarmé le médecin tunisien. Ni l'anamnèse, ni les signes cliniques ne font penser à une fièvre typhoïde, mais simplement à un état grippal.

Enquête laboratoire : J'ai prélevé 8 échantillons de sang chez des malades atteints depuis suffisamment de jours pour que la réaction sérologique puisse être positive en cas de fièvre typhoïde. Les 8 échantillons de sang, examinés au laboratoire de l'Hôpital italien se sont révélés négatifs pour la typhoïde et pour les brucelloses.

d-) Conclusion : Les investigations épidémiologique, clinique et de laboratoire me permettent d'affirmer qu'il n'y a pas d'épidémie actuelle de fièvre typhoïde ni de maladie pestilentielle parmi les réfugiés Baluba d'Elisabethville.

En revanche plusieurs d'entre eux ont été atteints d'une maladie à virus de type grippal. Cette affection virale est bénigne et guérit spontanément en quelques jours laissant tout au plus un certain état de faiblesse pendant quelques semaines.

L'hôpital Prince Léopold a hospitalisé de nombreux cas similaires et son laboratoire est en train d'essayer de savoir de quel virus il s'agit exactement.



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Il n'y a donc aucun danger particulier pour le moment pour les troupes et le personnel ONUC à Elisabethville. Mais il est clair que la concentration de plus de 7.000 réfugiés vivant dans des conditions très misérables, souffrant de plus en plus de sous-alimentation, ne peut que favoriser l'éclosion d'une épidémie pestilentielle catastrophique. Parmi elles on peut craindre en tout premier lieu la peste, mais cette affection n'existe pour l'instant pas dans le Katanga.

Le typhus exanthématique est peu à craindre puisque les réfugiés ne semblent pas être atteints par les poux.

Il y a quelques cas de variole à Elisabethville, mais la majorité des réfugiés est vaccinée contre cette affection.

La fièvre jaune pourrait être un danger pour les réfugiés. En revanche ce danger est minime pour le personnel ONUC puisque celui-ci est vacciné contre cette affection.

Les réfugiés représentent donc un danger potentiel, comme cela était le cas depuis le début des camps.

4-) Propositions : J'ai observé qu'il y avait des rapports un peu trop étroits entre les soldats ~~tunisiens~~ et les Baluba du Camp voisin. Il conviendrait que ces rapports soient empêchés ce qui semble possible dans une troupe soumise à la discipline militaire.

Devant l'éventualité, du reste peu probable, d'apparition de cas de peste, il conviendrait de s'assurer que l'ONUC a assez de vaccins anti-pestueux pour le cas où il deviendrait brusquement nécessaire de procéder à des vaccinations massives.

Il conviendrait de s'assurer que tout le personnel civil et militaire de l'ONUC stationné à Elisabethville et dans ses environs a effectivement été vacciné contre les fièvres typhoïdes dans un délai de moins de deux ans, contre la variole dans un délai de moins d'un an, contre la fièvre jaune dans un délai de moins de 6 ans.

Quant à la question des chiens et des rats je n'ai pas été frappé, en parcourant les camps à plusieurs reprises par la présence de cadavres de chiens ou de rats et je ne pense pas qu'il y ait lieu de s'alarmer dans ce domaine.

Envoi de mission médicale chez les réfugiés Baluba : Je me rallie dans ce domaine à l'opinion unanime selon laquelle ce serait une grave erreur que d'envoyer une Mission de secours internationale dans les camps Baluba.

... / ...



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L'envoi d'une telle mission provoquerait un retour massif de Baluba et recréerait en quelque sorte très rapidement le camp. Ainsi en voulant venir en aide à quelques milliers de réfugiés on ne tarderait pas à avoir à faire face à quelques dizaines de milliers d'entre eux. Si bien qu'une aide actuelle ne tarderait pas à causer un véritable désastre. Il est clair qu'il s'agit d'un problème qui relève les autorités katangaises et de la Croix-Rouge Katangaise.

J'ai insisté personnellement auprès de cette Société pour qu'elle prenne en main les problèmes qui se posent parmi les réfugiés Baluba.

Je tiens à remercier ici tout particulièrement Monsieur Roeffen de son aide aussi efficace qu'éclairée. Il a pris sa tâche parmi les réfugiés singulièrement à coeur et a acquis une très précieuse expérience, dont je n'ai cessé de bénéficier, des difficiles problèmes posés par les camps de réfugiés Baluba.

Veuillez agréer, Cher Monsieur, mes respectueuses et sincères salutations.

UNITE MEDICALE SUISSE

Le chef de mission



Dr. R. Lasserre

c.c. - Croix Rouge Suisse, Berne
----- O M S, Léopoldville
C I C R, Léopoldville
M. E.W. Mathu, Elisabethville
Lieutenant Colonel Naerup, Elisabethville
M. J.H.J.C. Roeffen, Elisabethville.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
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BOITE POSTALE 307 B
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C/Pol 113 (6)

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ML-265

From E.W. Mathu, Chief UN Representative in E'ville *E. Mathu*
To Mr. R.K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC Leopoldville
Subject Report on Supposed Epidemic Among Refugees
Date 28 September 1962

Attached hereto please find a copy of the report on supposed epidemic among refugees in the former Baluba camp and of the transmittal letter from Gen. Prem Chand.

Also attached is a copy of the report on clinical and laboratory investigations.

COPY

Elisabethville 27 Sept.
Med 697 - 9/62/JN/RB

From Maj Gen D Prem Chand, GOC Katanga Area, E'ville
To Mr.EW. Mathu, Chief UN Representative in E'ville
Subject Report on Supposed Epidemic Among Refugees
Date 27 September 1962

We discussed a few days ago, the implications of a report received from Mr. Gardiner and the Force Commander that there was a danger of an epidemic in the Tunisian Camp resulting from unhygienic conditions in the squatters camp in the vicinity of the battalion. As agreed, an investigation has now been made and I am sending you a copy of a report by Lt. Col. NAERUP. ADMS Katanga Area. Certain preventive measures have been recommended in the report and our medical authorities and Bravo Sector will go into these further to improve conditions, wherever possible.

At Para 6 of the report, it has been recommended that the Katangese authorities be approached for necessary action towards ensuring that better sanitary and hygienic conditions obtain in the squatters camp and that any possibility of an epidemic is avoided. It is requested that this matter be taken up with the Katangese authorities on priority.

Missoula 27 Aug
Wad 697 - 9/62/ST/RS.

TO : CCG LAF ALBA

FROM : ADMIN HQ LAF ALBA

SUBJECT : REPORT ON SUPPOSED SPIDING AT NO HOSPITAL.

Reference : cable 70/1351 - 23sep for CCG

- 1 ADMIN together with acting ADM - major GALT - and Mr. LAMBERT who has been sent from the HQ and the International Red Cross on the request of Mr. Berlioz, inspected the camp of the 14 Russians in and the refugee camp in the 24sep 62.
- 2 Captain medicine MEDICAL who submitted the report referred to, was confirmed in detail on the background of the report.
- 3 During the last 14 days 60 cases which clinically could be typhoid fever have been located by Captain MEDICAL. The patients were suffering from diarrhea, fever and abdominal pain. It could not be verified if the disease had caused any deaths. No laboratory tests have been carried out to verify the diagnosis.
No cases of malaria, cholera, plague, yellow fever or other severe epidemic diseases have been reported.

- 4 The refugee camp is now mostly ruins and piles of stone and sand. The refugees - who counted about 2 - 3000 - are settled in the open and scattered all over the former camp. This camp has earlier contained 80000 refugees.

Some of the refugees live in empty wells. The hygiene condition is likely very bad and rats have been seen in the area.

100 to 200 " squatting " women with their children are accumulating in a small area close to the Tunisian Bn camp but separated from the camp by a small road.

- 5 As the troops from the Tunisian Bn camp easily can get into contact with the refugees, an epidemic danger seems possible.

To state if the disease reported among the refugees is of epidemic nature, blood tests (Widal +) were taken by Dr. Lasserre on the 25th from those (patients) who are suspected to be suffering from typhoid fever.

If these tests should be positiv, stating that a local epidemic of typhoid fever has appeared among the refugees, following preventive measures should be carried out immediately:

- a All contact between Tunisian troops and refugees should be prevented, if necessary even with force.
- b Revaccination of all troops in Tunisian Bn, according to Med. Bulletin No. 3.
- c No food from local sources should be provided to the battalion.
- d Water chlorinated or boiled before use.

- e Every measure to improve sanitation and health condition in the Tunisian Bn carried out with priority.
- f Intimation of any epidemic disease or disease of suspected epidemic nature among troops must be made to the ADMS immediately by cable or telephone.
- 6 The UNOC is not responsible for medical service to the "refugees". The Katangese Government has promised all aid to those of the former refugees who denied evacuation on political reasons. Steps should be put on the Katangese Government to provide medical care for the refugees as an epidemic would affect the whole area more than the UNOC troops who are under strict medical care.
- 7 A medical team provided from the WHO or the International Red Cross to cover medical service in the Refugee Camp, is not to be recommended. This would likely cause an accumulation of people in the camp area starting new problems of feeding and health service. If the HQ Tunisian Bn on ethical grounds feels responsible for medical service to the refugees, this should be carried out in the Refugee Camp and not in the Bn MI Room.

(J. FAHUT) Lt Col
ADMS HQ KAT AREA

copy to
CNO HQ UNOC LEO

COPY

Elisabethville 28sep
Med 699 - 9/62/JN/RB

TO GOC KAT AREA

FROM ADMS HQ KAT AREA

SUBJECT REPORT ON SUPPOSED EPIDEMIC AMONG REFUGEES

Ref our Med 697 - 9/62 of 27sep.

- 1 Laboratory tests carried out on blood from supposed epidemic cases among refugees is negative.
- 2 Both clinical and laboratory investigations do not show any sign of epidemic among the refugees referred to.

(J. NAERUP) Lt Col

ADMS HQ KAT AREA

COPY TO
CMO HQ ONUC LEO
INTERNAL
CHIEF UN REPRESENTATIVE KATANGA AREA

onuc leo

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Ref C/SOC/530
Nim Robinson 25/7

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USE DOUBLE SPACING.

FC/1351 23 SEPT. FOR GOC FROM FORCE COMMANDER. CAPT. MEDECIN HACHICHA,
14 TUNISIAN BATTALION HAS SUBMITTED A REPORT TO MR. KHIARY, CHIEF OF CIVILIAN
OPERATIONS, STATING THAT THE HEALTH SITUATION OF THE REFUGEES IS SERIOUS
AND IS LIKELY TO CAUSE AN EPIDEMIC WHICH WILL AFFECT THE TUNISIAN BATTALION.
I HAVE DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH MR. GARDINER, WHO HAS TAKEN ACTION TO PROVIDE
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH WHO AND THE RED CROSS FOR THOSE WHO ARE SUPPOSED TO BE
STILL REFUGEES. MEANWHILE, THE BATTALION MO IN TURN SHOULD TAKE MAXIMUM
PREVENTIVE MEASURES NECESSARY IN THE BATTALION'S COMPOUND. WOULD LIKE YOU
TO INFORM MO THAT HIS REPORT HAS BEEN PASSED FROM MR. KHIARY AND MAKE KNOWN
TO HIM THE ACTION BEING TAKEN.

129. Lt. Gen.

cc: Mr. R. K. A. Gardiner ✓
Chief of Staff
Chief Medical Officer

T. O. R.

T. O. D.

BY :

Drafted by : Lt. Col. C. M. Mattimoe

Authorized : MA to FC

Date : Force Commander
23 September 1962



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

le 20 septembre 1962

A : Général Kabbada Guebre, Commandant de la Force
De : M. Khiary, Chef des Opérations civiles

Je vous transmets ci-joint un rapport médical du médecin du contingent tunisien. Ce rapport m'a été envoyé sous lettre de couverture en ma qualité de Chef des Opérations civiles, responsable du problème des réfugiés. Vous savez cependant que le cas des réfugiés d'Elisabethville a été surtout traité par M. Gardiner lui-même.

Je vous serais reconnaissant de toutes mesures que vous pouvez prendre pour éliminer tout danger des contingents des troupes des Nations Unies.

13

Refugee camp

RAPPORT MEDICAL

La proximité des " REFUGIES " au camp du bataillon, leur affluence sur l'infirmerie s'accroissant de plus en plus, l'existence de maladies ayant les mêmes symptômes chez plusieurs réfugiés, me conduisent en tant que médecin à parler de cette situation.

Je n'ai pas à discuter la question du point de vue politique, ni même du point de vue humain car tous les camps des réfugiés doivent être les mêmes. Néanmoins :

1^{re}-. Tous les jours et de plus en plus, je trouve des réfugiés devant l'infirmerie attendant le med cin. Dois-je les renvoyer en disant que je ne suis pas leur médecin? Les soigner? Je ne suis pas équipé pour. Les envoyer sur l'hôpital Italien? Ils n'ont pas les moyens de transport pour des malades souvent très fatigués. Cette semaine j'ai constaté:

1^{re}-. Des enfants ayant une DIARRHÉE profuse et sanguinolente avec fièvre aux environs de 38° (7 enfants de moins de un an en un seul jour)

2^{de}-. D'autres ont une température entre 39° et 40° avec courbatures, douleurs abdominales, légère dissociation du pouls et de la température avec TUPES. Des examens de laboratoire sont nécessaires.

3^{de}-. Il y a eu cette semaine deux décès parmi les " Réfugiés " dont j'ignore la cause.
Une épidémie est entrain d'éclater et il faudrait mieux prévenir que guérir.

Le nombre de chiens errants croissant, les rats qui envahissent toute la région, les moustiques, le manque d'hygiène favoriseront l'extension de toute épidémie.

Nous ne pouvons ignorer que cette masse humaine, mal alimentée, mal logée ou plutôt sans domicile, est un terrain favorable à toute maladie. J'ai visité le reste du camp et j'ai demandé à ce que les " Réfugiés " fassent tout ce qu'ils peuvent pour détruire les rats et neutraliser les chiens qui peuvent être des vecteurs de maladies.

Il est nécessaire et urgent que ces réfugiés aient le plus tôt possible un dispensaire et une équipe médicale.

Au dessus de toute considération politique, le corps médical et la croix rouge ne peuvent ignorer que ces hommes, ces femmes, ces enfants ont besoin de médicaments et de soins, en attendant la solution que les autorités compétentes trouveront à ce problème.

...../.....

.....2

Enfin en tant que médecin du Bataillon Tunisien je ne puis négliger le fait que nos soldats sont en contacts permanents avec ces réfugiés. Ils sont ainsi les premiers exposés à toute contamination.

J'attire l'attention du Commandement à ce que cette question aie une solution à très bref délai et il est nécessaire et utile qu'une commission médicale vienne étudier sur place la gravité de la situation.

E'ville, le 13 Sept. 1962

/e Capitaine Médecin HACHICHA; Médecin du 14^e Bta Tunisien.

// Destinataires :

- Mr Mahmoud Khiari Chef des Opérations Civiles
- Mr le Chef de service Médical HQ Katanga Arée
- Mr le Chef de service Médical Secteur " B "
- Mr le Commandant du 14^e Bataillon Tunisien.
- Archives

Refugees

Transmis copie pour information

à Son Excellence le Vice-Premier Ministre
du Gouvernement Central - Leopoldville.

à Son Excellence le Ministre de l'Intérieur
du Gouvernement Central - Leopoldville.

Monsieur le Président de la Chambre des
Représentants à LEOPOLDVILLE.

Monsieur Gardiner, Représentant des
Nations Unies au Congo - Leopoldville.

Agence Congolaise de Presse
Leopoldville.

A Son Excellence, Monsieur Cyrille ADOULA
Premier Ministre du Gouvernement Central
à LEOPOLDVILLE.

Excellence,

Nous, réfugiés délaissés systématiquement au
lugubre damps des regrettes dit "des réfugiés", nous nous élevons énergiquement
contre votre attitude à notre égard.-

Depuis le 24 Juillet 1962, l'ONU a supprimé le
revêtement de la ration, tous des soins médicaux, toute nécessité due à un
être humain, nous vivons jusqu'à ce jour, dans des conditions lamentables et même
déplorables. Si vous aviez su ou vu comment nous vivons dans ce camp, en tant
qu'hommes doués d'esprit humanitaire, vous n'hésiteriez pas à ordonner les instances
supérieures de l'ONU pour nous évacuer. Si le complot de notre dandon au camp des
réfugiés était concerté entre vous et l'ONU, en vue de satisfaire votre faim insa-
tiable de la vente des hommes à Tshombe, veuillez, nous vous en prions, nous tenir
au courant, afin que nous puissions prendre une autre mesure, vu la menace de la
police et gendarmerie Tshombe, qui, le 4 et le 7 Septembre 1962 ont essayé de péné-
trer dans notre camp, incendier les cases, nous fusiller ou nous faire rentrer dans
les communes afin qu'ils nous exterminent aisément et sans résistance, malgré leurs
armes, ils ont enregistré un échec complet. Vous savez bien que tant va la cruche
à eau qu'à la fin..., et comme tel qu'il en serait, vous porterez la lourde et
entière responsabilité, car, votre silence dans ce domaine, montre effectivement votre
complicité.-

Le camp où nous vivons sauvagement est attaqué par
des divers malheurs que nous n'osons même pas vous donner des détails, la mort s'a-
bat aux gens, surtout aux enfants en bas âge, des vermines que nous apportent toutes
sortes des maladies on les trouve même dans nos matras, maisons et poussières où
jouent nos gamins, les poux surtout à nos misérables couvertures, tout cela prévient
la mort proche de chaque individu, la famine, elle aussi, décime déjà le nombre des
gens qui existait depuis le 24 Juillet 1962, date à laquelle l'ONU a cessé l'évacua-
tion.

A dater du 4 août, nos femmes couchent par terre,
avec leurs petits enfants, dehors dans la cour du bureau de Lt-Colonel Turcien
Mr. Nassine REMIZA, l'ONU n'en tire aucune conclusion aux doléances de ceux malheu-
reuses femmes, parce qu'elles sont noires. Si une peau blanche subissait de telles

souffrances intolérables, une mesure serait prise rapidement pour satisfaire à leur désir, donc l'évacuation. Vous et ces soi-disants africains, la médiction pourra s'abattre sur vous, étant donné que vous faites la sourde-oreille, Excellence, quand nous parlons, plus haut ce qui devait se dire plus bas et confidentiellement, c'est parce que notre patience est arrivée à sa fin.-

Nous tenons à vous signaler que, nous les réfugiés, avons fermement pris deux décisions que voici : ces décisions ont été signifiées étant à l'ONU qu'à Tahombe lorsque ce dernier, sa police était venue nous chercher; l'évacuation ou la mort dans ce camp. Si, vous aussi, êtes complices de notre mort, veuillez nous le dire ouvertement afin que nous le sachions. Nous insistons avec véhémence, le rapatriement dans l'immédiat, même pour nos territoires d'origine si notre présence n'est pas nécessaire et vous gêne à Albertville.-

Nos démarches auprès des représentants de l'ONU à Elisabethville, ,avaient abouti qu'à une méfiance et ont été considérés comme nuls et des hommes consignés à la mort.-

Dans l'attente de vous lire, nous vous prions de croire, Excellence, à nos sentiments les plus douloureux.-

S/ couvert du Lieutenant-Colonel
Mr. Hassine REIZA, commandant le 14e Bataillon.

KAPPA MICHEL
Pour le réfugiés Balubakat délaissés.

GARENGANZE EVANGELICAL MISSION

FONDEE en 1886

Téléphone 5018 B.P. 1814.

135/137 Chaussée de Kasenga,
ELISABETHVILLE.

*Miss Rulanta
Ref 17/9*

11th September, 1962.

Mr. R. GARDENER,
Director United Nations Organization in Congo,
Headquarters,
LEOPOLDVILLE,
République du Congo.

Dear Sir,

May I be allowed to write you briefly in connection with the REFUGEE CAMP here outside the city of Elisabethville? I am aware that the Camp is not the direct concern of any Mission; further, I do not write from any political viewpoint or motive, but solely from a humanitarian basis.

Our Mission is established in Katanga since 1884; we have posts in every section of Katanga, including the North. I myself know the Baluba Katanga intimately, having spent some twenty years among them in North Katanga. I have spent some years also among other Katanga peoples, West and South. I can therefore claim to write impartially.

I do not know the precise number of people still living in the Camp; it is variously stated to be from 2500 to 4000, all told. But I have, as a missionary speaking their language, contacted them many times. I feel it therefore to be my duty to place before you their request. There is one thing they desire, namely, to be repatriated to their one-time district of origin. Doubtless many of them have spent many years in Elisabethville and district, but they affirm that they will on no account return to the communes and that they will never do so; they will accept neither food nor clothing nor help of any kind.

It does not appertain to me to judge of their cause, whether their claims are right or wrong. But, bearing in mind the hundreds of women and children among them, would it not heal an open breach to let them be transported to the region they wish to go to? Their living conditions are appalling. They neither wash nor clean their clothes, because they, it seems, have taken a final choice to return North or perish. We may try to reason with them to return to their communes, that they have Government guarantees of security and of work, as well as of food - all of which is doubtless true. Nothing avails. I know their position is illogical. But to put an end to this state of affairs, and to allow at least those women and children to lead decent lives, would it not be infinitely better to take them back than to allow such bitterness to grip them as it is doing? I believe both UNOC and the Katanga Government wish to see them treated rightly; it is unfortunate that so many should have to suffer because a minority is not prepared to trust to promises given.

I trust you will not take amiss this letter. We pray that you may be helped in your onerous task.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. Nock,
Legal Representative Garenganze Evangelical Mission

P.S. I need hardly remind you, Sir, that the rains are not far off; many of the campers are living right out in the open without shelter of any sort.

A. E. Nock

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
PRIORITY

S V C Service	FFFFF Routine	SSSSS Priority	PRIORITE NATIONS
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Priorité Nations traffic
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Address(es)

ONUC ALBERTVILLE

ONUC KAMINA

ONUC MANONO

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

ER- 0616 GHALEB, HEMPEL, POSTMA FROM GARDINER TOOBY.
ELISABETHVILLE CAMP CLEARANCE OPERATION. TO COMPLETE
DETAILED REPORT ON EVACUATION PLEASE CABLE TOTAL NUMBERS
REFUGEES RECEIVED AND ONFORWARDED FOR DESTINATIONS NORTH
KATANGA AND REPORT ON CURRENT SITUATION YOUR THREE TRANSIT
CAMPS.

2500 r 200 - imp. Plateau 11267

T. O. R.

T. O. D.

BY

Drafted by : Mr. F.W. Tooby

Authorized : Mr. R.K. Gardin

Date : 4 September 1962

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29 August 1962

TO : Mr. E. Mathu, Chief Civilian Officer, ONUC, Elisabethville
FROM : R.K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
SUBJECT : Mail for Refugees

1. This will refer to Mr. Fulcheri's memorandum No. 413 of 22 August 1962 on the above subject. It seems to us that ONUC's responsibilities in this matter are basically the same as with respect to the property left behind by the refugees (Mr. Taff's memorandum of 17 August 1962), that is to say that ONUC should act in a reasonable manner to assist in the delivery of the mail to the refugees.

2. The matter has been discussed with Mr. Senn, who has informed us that the Red Cross can render some assistance in the delivery of the mail to the refugees. Mr. Senn will arrive in Elisabethville on 30 August and will take the matter up with Mr. Fulcheri. I would appreciate being informed of the results of this discussion and of the action taken.

3. In discussing the matter with Mr. Senn, we agreed that the following steps should be taken in this connection:

- (a) Every reasonable effort will be made by the Red Cross, with the assistance of ONUC, to locate the addressees of the mail.
- (b) Where the addressees cannot be located, an effort will be made to return the mail to the senders.
- (c) If no sender address is indicated, the mail may be destroyed after a reasonable lapse of time (e.g. three months).

cc. Mr. Senn
Messrs. Marcella and Taff

RM/mmc
hm

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 307 B
ELISABETHVILLE
CABLE: ONUC, ELISABETHVILLE

No. 413

22 August 1962.

*Mr Jaff
Mr Marcelle
for legal opinion
RLL*

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

From G. Fulcheri, Acting UN Representative, Elisabethville

Subject Mail for Refugees

G. Fulcheri

A large quantity of mail addressed to former inhabitants of the Refugee Camp, as well as mail returned to them, is at present lying in our Mail Office. Such mail cannot be delivered since the forwarding addresses are unknown.

We would like to dispose of this correspondence by destroying it but, before any action is taken, we would appreciate your instructions on this matter. ??

GF/ysg.

Léopoldville, 13 August 1962

MEMORANDUM

To : Mr. Robert K.A. Gardiner
Officer-in-Charge , ONUC , Léopoldville

From : A. R. Cashmore , Member of Quaker team
at Elisabethville

Subject : Liquidation of the Refugee Camp , Elisabethville

Present Situation : August 13th

1. By the 1st August , date of the official transfer of the camp site to the Katangese authorities , approximately 1500 men, women and children remained in the camp . All, or most of these people , appear to have been issued with U.N. registration cards, but could not be evacuated to their own home areas, because these lie under Katangese control .

These are the hard core of the camp population, remaining after the last U.N. evacuation flights had taken place . Several thousand other camp occupants had voluntarily dispersed before August 1st .

2. These 1500 have persistently refused to re-enter the Communes, despite guarantees of safety , of shelter and work by the Katangese authorities. They have also refused the offer by the same authorities, made several times to the camp leaders , to transport them by train to Kamina, thence to their home areas , but at their own risk .

3. The women and children , guarded by a number of youths who appear to belong to the Jeunesse , have maintained a sit-down demonstration - and , at least initially, a hunger-strike , near to the Tunisian Camp , over the past eleven days . The camp leaders have had 3 or 4 meetings with Mr. Mathu , to request U.N. evacuation to Albertville . These requests have consistently been refused , on the grounds that the U.N. evacuation operation had terminated on July 31st , having evacuated all those who had registered and whose home areas lay under the Central Government's control .

The camp dwellers have consistently maintained that U.N. was responsible for their welfare and that any deaths which might occur, would be the responsibility of U.N.

4. The Chief of Katanga Police , Colonel Sapwe, is anxious to avoid violence , which may lead to accusations of persecution , but is

equally determined that the Camp must be closed for fear of incidents between camp dwellers and local communities. The proposal is to close the camp on or by Tuesday August 14 th with the minimum force necessary .

Nobody knows what the camp inmates will then do . It should be said that the determination of the camp dwellers to seek evacuation , may be due to discipline imposed by members of Jeunesse , who may have ~~original~~ ^{criminal} records and are almost certainly terrorising people who would - or some of whom would - be prepared to return to the communes .

Proposals

As these people have persistently demonstrated their desires to be evacuated to Albertville , where they declare they will be amongst their own people and out of reach of the Katanga gendarmerie, U.N. cannot abandon all responsibility for their welfare .

It is suggested that the Quaker workers , Ruth Bilton and Tony Cashmore , should find out from the relevant Katangese authorities , whether an area of the camp can be sealed off with complete effectiveness , so that the remaining camp inmates cannot be joined by fresh arrivals .

It is essential that this condition be met before the following steps can be undertaken .

- A. The Quaker workers, together with other relevant voluntary organisations who will help , and in co-operation with the Katangese authorities should : -
 - 1) immediately register all those in the camp .
 - 2) prepare to evacuate the camp dwellers by train to Kamina base at the earliest possible time .
- B. The huts must be razed to the ground immediately after the evacuation by the Katangese or by ONUC in consultation with Elisabethville City Authorities .
- C. U.N. will undertake to receive a group not exceeding 1500 men, women and children evacuees at the Kamina base and will maintain them until they can be transported by U.N. to Albertville .
- D. It is understood that the group which still remains at the Camp site must be given an assurance that they will be taken to Albertville , otherwise force will be necessary to entrain them at Elisabethville .
- E. UN protection will be provided on the train from E'ville to Kamina , if considered necessary and not likely to arouse false hopes as to possible resumption of the refugee evacuation programme .

A. R. Cashmore

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

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

13 August 1962

TO: Mr. R. K. A. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge,
ONUC, Léopoldville

FROM: Nils Gussing, Chief Co-ordinator, Refugee Camp,
Elisabethville

SUBJECT: Situation of the refugee camp at Elisabethville

When planning and making proposals for a liquidation of the giant refugee camp at Elisabethville it has always been stressed that whatever projects were adopted to that effect, there would always at the end be a residue in the camp refusing to accept any of the solutions offered.

Especially when we at the end of April were rapidly reaching that point when a refugee camp attains that certain age when it proves almost impossible to get rid of it and it was agreed upon that the only solution which would lead to the result aimed at — liquidation of the camp within reasonable time — was to meet the wishes of the refugees to repatriate them to their tribal areas, it became evident that the residue would be fairly large. This was mainly due to the fact that up to the last minute it was unclear whether it was necessary or even advisable for UN to "repatriate" the Balubas from North Katanga whose tribal areas were situated not only in the Federal Republic of the Congo but in the Province of Katanga where at least at that time E'ville was the capital.

In the last weeks before the completion of the UN repatriation project and as late as 26 July it was estimated that on the date of the closure of the camp — the 31 July 1962 — there would remain in the camp some 10,000 refugees, who for several reasons had not been eligible for UN repatriation. My opinion on this situation has been reported in my memorandum No. 393 of 26 July 1962.

The actual situation did, however, improve between 26 and 31 July and when UN in the morning of 1 August withdrew its protection from the camp site thousands of refugees had dispersed and there remained in the camp according to the estimates of myself and my staff only some 1,500 refugees — according to the refugees themselves there remained some 2,500 persons. Practically all of these refugees seemed to be (as expected) Balubakat originating from areas controlled by the Katangese provincial authorities or newcomers who for that reason were not eligible for UN repatriation.



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

-: 2 :-

Since then refugees have left the camp and I would say that maximum the same number (1,500) did remain in the old camp on 11 August 1962, i.e., the day before I left E'ville, persistently demanding evacuation by UN not to their tribal areas but to Albertville. Their wish is certainly to a great extent influenced by Mr. Sendwe's promise to their delegates to demand UN evacuation of all Balubakat to Albertville irrespective of their real place of origin, which promise was not limited to the Balubakat in the camp. Of the remaining refugees the men and the young boys stayed (on 11 August) calm in the camp or visited the city, whereas the women and the small children since one week were squatting outside the office of the Commander of the Tunisian Battalion supervised by a number of what seemed to be Jeunesse and stating that they would hunger-strike until UN did repatriate them to Albertville. The first days they really seemed to hungerstrike, but now they seemed to be getting food somehow -- there was a constant coming and going to and from the "sit down" area, and the women were attending to their laundry, etc., and by no means acting as people really determined to carry out a serious hungerstrike -- but the fact cannot be denied that they still remained on the spot on 11 August, which fact in itself carries a constant risk of incidents.

According to the leaders of the remaining refugees there are three different groups:

- a) people who want to return to the communes but apparently dare not take the necessary action against the will of the others. They all seem to be dominated by a comparatively strong group of Jeunesse.
- b) people who have not yet made up their minds and who are staying along to see if something better is offered.
- c) people who insist on repatriation. It is believed that this group contains a number of common law criminals who really have something to fear from the Katangese police.

There are, in my opinion, the following solutions to this problem:

a) Repatriation by UN

i.e., that UN makes a final effort and repatriates these maximum 1,500 persons not to their tribal areas but to Albertville or perhaps Manono.



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LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

-: 3 :-

Comments:

UN would definitely depart from the basic principle adopted for the whole operation — repatriation to tribal areas only — and the result would probably be the creation of a new refugee camp at Albertville or Manono.

Irrespective of principles it would certainly not matter very much if UN actually did repatriate 72,000 or 73,500 refugees, but it is my firm opinion that as long as UN continues with a repatriation project there will at any given date always be left behind thousands of persons claiming repatriation by UN.

Those thousands of refugees who dispersed between 26 and 31 July are still somewhere in E'ville and they would most probably return to UN claiming what they consider to be their right to a free repatriation.

We know of thousands of newcomers to E'ville squatting in empty houses mostly in the neighbourhood of UN troops — all hoping for or requesting UN repatriation.

New "refugees" continue to come into E'ville every day, and this influx will most probably increase at the first sign of a continuation of the repatriation. If, on the other hand, the Baluba population still remaining in South Katanga understands that the repatriation via UN has really stopped it is to be hoped that the influx will cease, and people will stay where they are until they have the possibility to travel by their own means in case their wish for repatriation still persists.

With one word UN would start something to which we could see no end within reasonable time, and we would try to solve a problem the extension of which has nothing whatsoever to do with the liquidation of the former refugee camp at E'ville.

- b) The Katangese provincial authorities solve the problem and reintegrate the remaining refugees in E'ville or repatriate them to their real tribal areas which they have already offered to do.

Comments:

Experience has proved that every refugee programme leaves a residue which is not eligible for or does not accept the solutions offered — in this case repatriation or return to the communes.



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

-: 4 :-

Unless new projects are decided upon, this residue always has to stay in the camps -- as was the case in Europe for decades -- or to be absorbed by the local population. To my mind also in the case of the residue of the refugee camp at E'ville it would seem to be the most natural and best solution to reintegrate them in E'ville where most of them are born and have lived all their life. Such an integration cannot be carried out against the goodwill of the local authorities and the best results are usually achieved if the operation is handled by the same local authorities, which will have to handle the after-care which often is necessary also when foreign "missions" such as ONUC have left the country.

As far as the E'ville "refugees" are concerned, a re-integration should be easier than usually is the case with refugees from another nation, who have not to reintegrate but to integrate into a foreign and to them strange and often hostile community. I also feel strongly that the Katangese authorities should be able to cope with this comparatively small problem. Still UN remains on the spot and experienced staff is left in E'ville ready to offer their advice if needed and wished for.

The Katangese authorities want to do their best -- and I feel they are sincere -- but as yet they have found no solution to the situation other than by suggesting UN should repatriate also the residue. I do, however, still feel that they will find a way to solve the problem themselves and after all UN is there following the fate of the refugees although now at a distance and trying to help not direct but via voluntary agencies.

Should the Katangese authorities completely break their word a new situation might arise.

- c) That some voluntary agency undertakes to solve the problem by
reintegration or repatriation.

Comments:

The only agency which at present is completely neutral is the British Friends Service, which has actually sent a team to E'ville

./.



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

-: 5 :-

to counsel and help those refugees who we knew wanted or would have to reintegrate in the E'ville area. I would suggest that they are asked to evaluate the real situation of the remaining refugees still in the camp.

Any agency, however, which would undertake to continue or follow up the projects so far implemented by UN will to my mind most probably meet exactly the same difficulties as UN has met in the past i.e., to determine the actual scope of the problem. As far as this proposal is concerned I also have exactly the same fears as if UN would step in again namely that the mere fact that hopes for repatriation are again raised would lead to a new influx of new "refugees".

Whatever agency is concerned world opinion might always claim that the responsibility for this completely new problem which, in my opinion might arise, lies with UN.

It must be stressed once more that all the time it has been accepted both by New York and Léopoldville that in order to liquidate the camp within reasonable time, UN would have to take risks. The estimated residue was all the time and actually proved to be the major risk. If UN had not taken this risk by firmly stating the completion of UN help at a certain date, the residue would today have been a steadily increasing number of some 10,000 "refugees". Now the residue is a slowly decreasing number of maximum 1,500 persons on the camp site. My feeling, therefore, is that UN should not interfere now but follow the situation and be ready to reconsider its policy in case a new situation should arise.

It is also strongly felt that UN should as from now stop referring to these people as "refugees", which word in connection with UN in itself implies a certain right to international assistance. They are really political or other opponents to the local government and are carrying out their "fight" in a way which does perhaps seem strange to a western mind. As far as I am informed, such "opposition elements" do exist in several parts of the Congo all running similar personal risks as the Baluba population in South Katanga — but as far as I know only in Katanga these people have been called and treated as refugees.

NG/ln

A large, stylized handwritten signature in blue ink is located in the bottom right corner of the page, overlapping the end of the main text block.

Noted
Ruf wfs
Knt. Ref

9 August

2

Chief Administrative Officer

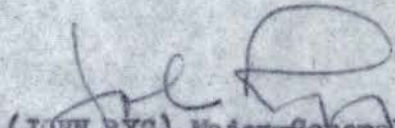
Air Commander

Evacuation of Refugees

1. Reference is made to your note, with attachment, of 4 August 62.
2. As far as I have been given to understand, the evacuation of refugees from ELISABETHVILLE has been terminated. I have been given to understand that there are a few thousand more refugees who either themselves would like to be airlifted, or whom Mr. Sendwe would like to have airlifted. I fear that if we lift these 170 people we start the refugee airlift anew.
3. As you know, we have discontinued the use of the 4 extra aircraft that were held back for this purpose and we are at the moment faced with a series of rotations, which places a heavy burden on our fleet.
4. If, on the other hand, Mr. Gardiner feels that it is essential that these people should be moved, it is of course possible to fit in if we are given a reasonable time to execute the orders.

CC: Mr. Robert K. Gardiner
Officer-in-Charge ONUC

Mr. M. Khiary,
Chief Civilian Operations


(JOHN RYG) Major-General
Air Commander

Albertville le 8 août 1962.

(1) N° 00116 /PL/CP.62

*Mins Robert
Aef 14/8*

Cabinet du Président
du Gouvernement

A Monsieur Robert GARDNER
Chef des Opérations Civiles de l'ONUC
à
LEOPOLDVILLE

Référence:

Annexe:

Objet:

Evacuation Baluba
Ebville-Albville.

Cher Monsieur GARDNER,

Au nom de tous les Conseillers
Provinciaux du Nord-Katanga, nous nous faisons interprète
de tous nos frères Baluba qui se trouvent encore aujourd'hui
à Elisabethville, et dont leur évacuation devient un problème
à l'ONUC.

Nous vous demandons, Monsieur le Chef
des Opérations Civiles de l'ONUC, de daigner accepter et
donner ordre à votre Représentant de l'ONUC à Elisabethville,
afin qu'il puisse évacuer tous nos frères Baluba qui se
trouvent bloqués au camp des réfugiés à Elisabethville et leur
permettre de regagner Albertville, où notre Gouvernement du
Nord-Katanga fera de tout son mieux pour leur acheminer à
leur territoires d'origine respectifs.

Ci-joint, je vous envoie l'original
d'un message télégraphique m'envoyé par les mêmes frères
d'Elisabethville, avec prière de bien vouloir user de votre
sagesse pour nous aider à faire parvenir nos frères à
Albertville, où nous les attendons impatiemment.

Espérant que Monsieur GARDNER recevra
notre demande avec bienveillance, nous vous prions d'agréer
l'assurance de notre considération très distinguée.

cc.: Mr. MAREK à Albertville
Mr. CAHEN à Elisabethville

A Son Honorable MALOBA-KITOMBOLWE
Floribert, Député chargé des
Affaires Sociales à Albertville.

Mr. KAPIA Michel, Président Balubakat
à Elisabethville.

Le Président du Gouvernement,

Mwamba Lunga Prosper
MWAMBA-LUNGA Prosper



BALUBAKAT
CAMP DES REFUGIES
à
ELISABETHVILLE

Elisabethville, le 7 Août 1962

MONSIEUR MWAMBA ILUNGA PROSPER
PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL DU GOUVERNEMENT
DU LUALABA à
ALBERTVILLE

TELEGRAMME

Monsieur;

Nous peuple Muluba réfugiés depuis septembre 1961 stop. Protestons contre les manoeuvres injustes de MM. FLAD, JUSTEMECK, ALPHONE NGANDU. qui infiltrerent les nouveaux-arrivés à notre rang stop.

Ils l'ont fait pour l'argent et retardent notre évacuation stop. KAPIA Michel seul défend notre intérêt stop/ Un avion à notre disposition est nécessaire immediate stop O.N.U. demande votre intervention auprès du Gouvernement Central pour notre évacuation stop.

On nous oblige de rentre dans des Communes stop. Ici situation très miserable stop Préferent tous mourrir, si pas satisfaction en bref délai fullstop.

s/ BALUBAKAT



ASSEMBLEE PROVINCIALE
DU KASAI

B. P. 318

Luluabourg

—o—

Luluabourg, le 06 août 1962.-

*Miss Robert
REC 4/8*

(1) N°

Annexe :

Objet : Evacuation
refugiés UNIKAS
à Luluabourg.-

TRANSMIS COPIE POUR INFORMATION à MM. :
- Monsieur le Représentant Civil de
l'O.N.U. à LEOPOLDVILLE.-
- Monsieur le Représentant de l'O.N.U.
à LULUABOURG.-
- Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur
du Gt. Central à LEOPOLDVILLE.-
- Monsieur KAMANGA Grégoire, Président
Général de la COAKA à LEOPOLDVILLE.-
- - - - -

A Monsieur le Commissaire
Spécial pour la Province du Kasai
à LULUABOURG.-

Monsieur le Commissaire Spécial,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que suite au démembrement de l'ancienne Province du Kasai en nouvelles Entités Provinciales, les populations de l'Entité UNITE KASAIENNE, désirant regagner leurs milieux d'origine sont frappés par plusieurs mesures inhumaines: ~~Entre~~ Entre autres : - licenciement sans procédure légale - délogement sans tenir compte de possibilité - barrage des routes - interdiction de sortie - confiscation des parcelles et biens - menaces de mort etc...

Ces circonstances me poussent à vous lancer des cris d'alarme afin de trouver une meilleure solution dans l'évacuation des ressortissants de l'UNITE KASAIENNE désireux de rejoindre leurs milieux respectifs.-

Je vous demande instamment pour que cette demande soit exécutée dans le plus bref délai afin de parer à cette odieuse situation, garantir le départ et de sauvegarder les intérêts de cette population s'élevant ± à 15000 âmes sans secours ni hospitalité à Luluabourg.

LE PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL DE LA COAKA ET DE L'ASSEMBLEE PROV.
DU KASAI,

= L. KAMUYI =

CIVREF/445.

le 2 août 1962.-

A : Mr. H. AHMED, Chef des Services Administratifs de l'ONUC, Léo.

De : M. KHIARY, Chef des Opérations Civiles de l'ONUC, Léopoldville.

Objet : Evacuation de Réfugiés.

Avec la clôture du camp des Réfugiés à Elisabethville, il reste deux groupes de Réfugiés qui nous posent encore un problème. Le premier groupe est celui des ex-détenus politiques qui ont été libérés et transportés par ONUC à Luluabourg et dont les familles restent encore en territoire Katangais inaccessibles à l'ONUC. Pour ce groupe le Comité International de la Croix Rouge a été contacté par Mr. TOOBY pour faire les démarches nécessaires afin de transporter ces familles à Elisabethville et les mettre à la disposition de l'ONUC qui les transportera soit par Air ou par Surface, suivant la possibilité et la disponibilité, à leur milieu d'origine; le nombre total des membres de ces familles n'excède pas 155.

Le 2^e groupe est celui des Réfugiés qui résidaient au Camp LIMCO à Léopoldville et qui ont été transférés, il y a dix jours à deux autres camps, à savoir: le camp LUFUNGULA et le camp "Mont des Arts". Suivant les derniers renseignements reçus du Ministère des Affaires Sociales, le nombre total de ces réfugiés qui demandent incessamment d'être rapatriés dans leur milieu d'origine, s'élève à 170 personnes (74 adultes et 96 enfants) réparties comme suit:

- 80 Personnes pour Albertville
- 56 " " Bakwanga
- 28 " " Luluabourg
- 4 " " Coquilhatville
- 2 " " Bukavu

Afin que l'ONUC s'acquitte définitivement de ses responsabilités vis-à-vis le problème des réfugiés, je propose que nous procédions immédiatement à l'évacuation de ce dernier groupe par Surface ou Air, suivant la possibilité et la disponibilité, et que nous informions le Gouvernement Central qu'avec cette évacuation l'ONUC considère que ses responsabilités en ce qui concerne le rapatriement des réfugiés ont pris fin et qu'il reviendrait dorénavant aux autorités compétantes de ce Gouvernement de traiter toute question de ce genre qui puisse avoir lieu dans l'avenir.

.../...

CIVREF/445.

le 2 août 1962.

- 2 -

Cela ne nous empêchera pas, cependant, de prêter notre concours à ce Gouvernement à tout temps nous le jugerons justifié.

Je vous saurais, donc, bien gré de donner vos instructions afin que l'évacuation des 170 Réfugiés se trouvant à Léopoldville puisse être effectuée par surface ou air dans le plus bref délai possible.

cc : Mr. R. GARDINER, Officer-In-Charge.

Camp des réfugiés
BALUBAKAT.

*Miss Robert
14/14/8*

Fait à Elisabethville le 1-8-62.

Ref/ L'évacuation immédiate.



M. KAMITATU , Ministre de l'intérieur du gouvernement central de Léopoldville.

M. Sendwe Jason, Vice Premier Ministre du gouvernement Central Léopoldville.

M. Mwamba Ilunga, Président Provincial du Nord-Katanga.

M. Robert Gardiner, Représentant des Nations-Unies au Congo, Léopoldville.

Monsieur Coussine,
Chargé de la mission des réfugiés
Elisabethville.

Messieurs, (Tous)

Monsieur le Lieutenant Colonel ASSINE Remiza, nous a appris ce matin que vous êtes dès aujourd'hui responsable des affaires qu'intéressent les réfugiés et surtout de leur évacuation.

Comme vous le savez nous n'avons jamais pensé à autre chose que ce soit, si ce n'est qu'à notre évacuation. Le gouvernement Central et les Nations-Unies savent l'un, l'autre que c'est nous qui sommes victimes jusqu'alors, de faim, des maladies de toute sorte et de la mort dans les conditions tellement inhumaines.

Bien sûr, nous connaissons la grandeur de cette tâche mais nous ne doutons jamais qu'avec de la bonne grâce vous réussirez. Il vous faut comprendre une seule chose notre désir de regagner le Nord-Katanga.

Nous attirons votre attention sur les conséquences que pourront survenir dans le cas où un règlement à notre Problème ne sera pas satisfaisant.

Nous vous serons très reconnaissant et pour le moment nous ne comptons que sur vous et à votre bonne volonté.

Nos remerciements.

BALUBAKAT.

Miss



BOITE POSTALE 307 B
ELISABETHVILLE
CABLE: ONUC, ELISABETHVILLE

SECRET No...405.....

31 July 1962.

To Mr. R. K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC, Léopoldville
From Nils G. Gussing, Chief Coördinator, Refugee Camp, Elisabethville
Subject The Office of the Refugee Camp at Elisabethville

In your cable ER 544 of 27 June, you informed me as follows:
"Have explained Sendwe ONUC intention establish and maintain office Elisabethville to which those returning communes may report any harassment and invited him nominate Balubakat representative to be stationed there". Has any Balubakat representative been appointed by Sendwe, and when will he turn up?

2. In my private letter to you No. 372 of 11 July 1962, I gave my full support to this idea and also informed you that in my opinion, Mr. H.J.C. Roeffen would be the most suitable officer to take charge of that office when I leave.

3. In Secret cable ADMEL 973 of 14 July 1962, Mr. Gauvreau, Senior Administrative Officer at Elisabethville and myself have made the following proposal for the staffing of this office:

Mr. J.H.C. Roeffen - Chief of Section
Mr. Arne Forslund - Administrative Officer
Mr. U. Lindencrona - Social Worker
Miss N. Lynneberg - Social Worker
Miss C. Eliasson - Social Worker
Mr. P. Cahen - Administrative Officer
Mr. J. Flad (Local Staff) Administrative Officer
1 Secretary - (suggest Miss Y. Granger)
3 local staff - Mr. J. Bayi, Mr. V. Mukoka, Mr. H. Purdom -
Office Clerks - for one month.

4. The main duties of this office would be:

- (a) to receive any complaints from the ex-refugees who have returned to the communes in Elisabethville; and where necessary assist them to get in touch with voluntary agencies or local social authorities which could look into their problems.
- (b) To arrange transport to Léopoldville and Luluabourg etc. of family reunion cases for which the travel on space available basis has been authorised by Léopoldville. The family reunion cases in the refugee camp are all transported but for about 30 persons who will be moved within the next few days. We have,

/however.....

however, received transport authorisation for a number of persons living outside the camp - usually their relatives have applied direct to you and we have just received the request from you to transport them.

- (c) To arrange transport for new cases which might be authorised by you, as was also the case before our family reunion project started.
- (d) UN has in the past helped students to go to Léopoldville to complete their studies. If that is going to continue this office should handle it.
- (e) To set up a card register on all refugees repatriated so that ONUC in the future can give a correct answer to the International Red Cross and other agencies or private persons who are already now trying to trace, via us, their relatives who have previously lived in the refugee camp. This work is already going on and is estimated to take about one month.

5. How long this office should be kept is impossible to say for the moment. I feel the future of the office should be reconsidered in early September, when the card register will be completed. Then at least some of the staff members could be released for other assignments in the Congo.

6. The situation of the remaining staff is the following as Léo was informed in Secret Cable ADMEL 973 of 14 July 1962:

Mr. R. Barion:- at present leader of transit camp at Albertville. He wants to leave UN and return home when he has completed his mission at A'ville.

Mr. Desmond Baker:- transferred to Bukavu (see cable LEOLI 1629).

Mr. N. Lassen:- was transferred to Bakwanga and no longer belongs to my staff.

Mr. A. Sala:- has resigned.

Mr. W. Rose:- is leaving for USA 2 August since his contract has expired.

Mr. J. van Soeren:- has left since his contract expired.

Mr. F. Scheller:- at present leader of transit camp at Manono. When that mission is completed available for other assignment in the Congo. Recommended.

Miss I. Berntzen:- already transferred to Léopoldville.

Mr. U. Lindencrona:- at present escort officer in Manono on river transports for refugees. After completion of mission he will return to refugee office at Elisabethville.

Mr. A. Scheen:- has resigned and already left.

Mr. J. Versteegh:- at present assistant in transit camp at Albertville. Will leave at end this week when his contract expires.

Mr. S.J. Habimana:- Dismissed.

/Mr. Karl Nurk.....

Mr. Karl Nurk:- available at once for other assignment in the Congo.
Recommended.

Mr. J.C. Goede:- at present assistant in the transit camp at Albertville.
After completion of this mission available for other assignment
in the Congo. Seems uncertain if he wishes to stay. Recommended.

Miss A. van Gool:- at present assistant in transit camp at Albertville.
After completion of mission available for other assignment in
the Congo. Seems uncertain if she wishes to stay - dependent
on post offered. Recommended.

Mr. Lino de Vieira:- will get assignment with Accommodation at Elisabethville.
Recommended.

Dr. O. Klausner)
Dr. H. Triendel) - Both belonging to WHO


Miss H. Steiger:- Should be dismissed. Not recommended.

Mr. Paleologos:- will get other assignment in Elisabethville.

Mrs. C. Terrell:- will get other assignment in Elisabethville.

7. I am planning to come to Léopoldville on 11 August for discussion
before leaving the Congo around 15 August. Then I will be available if
Personnel wants to discuss the suitability of staff members for other
specific assignments in the Congo.

8. I should appreciate your views on the above proposals and should
also say that practically all of my staff has done an excellent job. This
fact has all the time made me confident that we would see the end of the
refugee camp at Elisabethville as planned.



NGG/ysg.

c.c: Mr. Mathu
Mr. Gauvreau
Mr. Ahmed
Mr. Khiary
Mr. Tooby

ER - 930

24 July

2

Mr. Robert K. Gardiner - Officer-in-Charge, ONUC
Frederick W. Tooby - Relief Coordinator
Elisabethville Camp Clearance Operation
- Progress to Evening of 22 July 1962

1. Total evacuated by ONUC from Elisabethville camp to Sunday 22 July inclusive is 62,029.

Mass evacuation	- by train	21,972
	- by air	37,464
		<u>59,436</u>
Other ONUC operations	- Family Reunion	2,305
	- Return to Communes	288
		<u>62,029</u>

2. Destinations of refugees in mass evacuation :

			<u>To 22 July</u>
Total evacuated from Camp			59,436
Additional former political refugees			624
			<u>60,060</u>
Arrived in Bakwanga	- Balubas	32,881	
	- Basonges	6,247	
		<u>39,128</u>	
Arrived in Luluabourg		14,421	
Arrived in North Katanga	- Albertville	1,968	
	- Manono	3,339	
	- Kamina	1,204	
		<u>6,511</u>	
			<u>60,060</u>

.../...

3. Evacuation through Bakwanga was completed 14 July and the team was evacuated 22 July. The close of the operation was marred by thefts by Balubas from ONUC food stores and vehicles; several of the vehicles which were brought out in convoy to Luluabourg, on a journey which took 23 hours, had to be abandoned because the Baluba drivers became drunk. (The Nigerian Bde is recovering the vehicles). A detailed report is awaited.

4. On 22 July there remained in the Camp at Elisabethville eligible for repatriation by ONUC, a total of approx 4,500 refugees. The evacuation of these is expected to be completed by 26 July. There will then remain in the Camp an estimated maximum of 10,000 persons who, on the basis of your directives, are not eligible for repatriation by ONUC. These people know that ONUC will cease to protect and feed them and that the Camp is to be razed by 31 July. There has been no resentful reaction so far among them and the ONUC personnel in Elisabethville are confident of their ability to control the situation created by the closure of the camp. The Elisabethville authorities have been warned of the difficulties of housing and public order that may arise with the final expulsion of this number of people from the camp-site.

ROUTING SLIP

TO

Mr. R. Gardiner.

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

Noted Ref. 12/7

15,000 left

DATE

FROM

12/7/62

F. S. Tooley

ER - 914

11 July

2

Mr. Robert K. Gardiner - Officer-in-Charge, ONUC

Frederick W. Tooby - Relief Coordinator
Elisabethville Camp Clearance Operation
- Progress to Evening of 8 July 1962.

1. Total evacuated by ONUC from Elisabethville camp to Sunday 8 July inclusive is 51,421.

Mass evacuation	- by train	21,972
	- by air	<u>27,068</u>
		49,040
Other ONUC operations	- Family Reunion	2,107
	- Return to Communes	<u>274</u>
Total evacuated by ONUC from Camp		<u>51,421</u>

2. Mass evacuation from Elisabethville camp during week:

	<u>w.e 1 July</u>	<u>w/e. 8 July</u>
By train	3,421	1,540
By air	<u>3,782</u>	<u>6,291</u>
	<u>7,203</u>	<u>7,831</u>

3. Average number of refugees per flight = 75 plus
Average weight of baggage per passenger = 30 lbs minus.

4. Destinations of refugees in mass evacuation.

	<u>to 1 July</u>	<u>to 8 July</u>
Total evacuated from Camp	41,209	49,040
Additional former political refugees	<u>624</u>	<u>624</u>
	41,833	49,664

.../...

Carried forward		41,833		49,644
Arrived in:				
Bakwanga	- Balubas	23,826		32,322
	- Basonges	<u>1,442</u>		<u>1,513</u>
		25,268		33,835
Luluabourg for N.Kasai		<u>14,244</u>	<u>39,512</u>	<u>14,244</u> 48,079
Awaiting movement at Kamina			<u>2,321</u>	<u>1,585</u>

5. At Bakwanga all refugees received have been dispersed to villages of destination.

6. At Luluabourg slight progress was made in dispersing refugees awaiting onward movement by ONUC transport, numbers being reduced to approx 1,300.

7. The task approaches completion. Evacuation of all refugees for North and South Kasai will be completed with the last flights to Bakwanga on 13 or possibly 12 July. The final phase, dealing with Balubas to North Katanga, will begin 16 July and evacuation of the camp should be completed by 23 July. Under latest directive final closure of camp will be announced 15 July, feeding by ONUC of those remaining in camp will cease 23 July, and all ONUC civilian and military personnel will withdraw on 31 July.

cc : Force Commander
 Chief Administrative Officer
 Air Commander
 Mr. Gussing, E'ville
 Mr. Packham, Lulu
 Mr. Postma, Kamina
 Mr. Duncan Smith

ER-902

26 June

2

Mr. Robert K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC
Frederick W. Tooby, Relief Coordinator
Elisabethville Camp Clearance Operation - Progress to
Evening of 24 June 1962

1. Total evacuated from Elisabethville to Sunday
24 June 1962 inclusive is 34,006:

By train	17,011
By air	<u>16,995</u>
	<u>34,006</u>

2. Evacuated from Elisabethville during week begin-
ning 18 June 1962:

By train	1,356
By air	<u>3,821</u>
	<u>5,177</u>

Air lift from Elisabethville was interrupted
21 June by lack of gasoline, due to deliveries being delayed,
possibly by intervention of the Katangese authorities. (De-
liveries were made 25 June and airlift resumed 26 June)

3. Average number of refugees per flight = 75 plus
Average weight of baggage per refugee = 30 lbs minus

4. Destination of refugees:

Total evacuated from Camp	34,006
Additional former political refugees	<u>624</u>
	<u>34,630</u>

.. /

Arrived in:

Bakwanga	-	Balubas	18,573	
	-	Basonges	<u>67</u>	
			18,640	
Luluabourg for N.Kasai			<u>14,357</u>	<u>33,007</u>
Awaiting movement at Kamina				<u>1,623</u>

5. Difficulty of the week (apart from aircraft fuel supply) was the hold-up in Kamina caused by refusal of Basonges to travel to Kabinda by way of Bakwanga, from fear of attack by the Balubas. After effective action by Duncan-Smith to reassure the Basonges, difficulty was overcome and this evacuation is now proceeding smoothly.

6. At Bakwanga all refugees received have been dispersed to villages of destination.

7. At Luluabourg, the number of refugees awaiting onward movement by ONUC transport was reduced to approx 1,500.

cc: Chief of Civilian Operations
Chief Administrative Officer
Chief of Staff
Air Commander
Mr. Gussing, Elisabethville
Mr. Packham, Luluabourg
Mr. Postma, Kamina
Mr. Duncan-Smith, Bakwanga

ER-902

26 June

2

Mr. Robert K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC
Frederick W. Tooby, Relief Coordinator
Elisabethville Camp Clearance Operation - Progress to
Evening of 24 June 1962

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24 June 1962 inclusive is 34,006:

By train	17,011
By air	<u>16,995</u>
	<u>34,006</u>

2. Evacuated from Elisabethville during week begin-
ning 18 June 1962:

By train	1,356
By air	<u>3,821</u>
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Air lift from Elisabethville was interrupted
21 June by lack of gasoline, due to deliveries being delayed,
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	-	Basonges	<u>67</u>	
			18,640	
Luluabourg for N.Kasai			<u>14,367</u>	<u>33,007</u>
Awaiting movement at Kamina				<u>1,623</u>

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cc: Chief of Civilian Operations
Chief Administrative Officer
Chief of Staff
Air Commander
Mr. Gussing, Elisabethville
Mr. Packham, Luluabourg
Mr. Postma, Kamina
Mr. Duncan-Smith, Bakwanga

18 June

2

Mr. Robert K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC
 Frederick W. Tooby, Relief Coordinator
Elisabethville Camp Clearance Operation Progress to Evening
of 17 June 1962.

1. Total evacuated from Elisabethville to Sunday 17 June 1962
inclusive is 28,798.

By train	15,608
By air	<u>13,190</u>
	<u>28,798</u>

2. Evacuated from Elisabethville during week beginning
 11 June 1962 :

By train	2,849
By air	<u>5,857</u>
	<u>8,706</u>

3. Average number of refugees per flight = 75 plus
 Average weight of baggage per refugee = 30 lbs minus

4. Destination of refugees :

Total evacuated from Camp	28,798
Additional former political refugees	<u>624</u>
	29,422

Arrived in :

Bakwanga for South Kasai	13,391
Luluabourg for North Kasai	<u>15,631</u>
	29,022

Awaiting movement at Kamina	400
-----------------------------	-----

.../...

5. At Bakwanga all refugees received have been dispersed to villages of destination.

6. At Luluabourg shortage of transport has caused an accumulation of about 5,000 refugees, but there will be few additional arrivals and the accumulation should be dispersed within two weeks.

18 June

2

Mr. Robert K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC
 Frederick W. Tooby, Relief Coordinator
Elisabethville Camp Clearance Operation Progress to Evening
of 17 June 1962.

1. Total evacuated from Elisabethville to Sunday 17 June 1962
 inclusive is 28,798.

By train	15,608
By air	<u>13,190</u>
	<u>28,798</u>

2. Evacuated from Elisabethville during week beginning
 11 June 1962 :

By train	2,849
By air	<u>5,857</u>
	<u>8,706</u>

3. Average number of refugees per flight = 75 plus
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4. Destination of refugees :

Total evacuated from Camp	28,798
Additional former political refugees	<u>624</u>
	29,422

Arrived in :

Bakwanga for South Kasai	13,391	
Luluabourg for North Kasai	<u>15,631</u>	<u>29,022</u>

Awaiting movement at Kamina	400
-----------------------------	-----

.../...

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11 June

2

Mr. Robert K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC
 Frederick W. Tooby, Relief Coordinator

Elisabethville Camp Clearance Operation Progress to Evening of
 10 June 1962.

1. Total evacuated from Elisabethville to Sunday 10 June 1962 inclusive is 20,092.

By train	12,759
By air	<u>7,333</u>
	<u>20,092</u>

2. Evacuated from Elisabethville during week beginning Monday 4 June 1962:

By train	2,788
By air	<u>5,283</u>
	<u>8,071</u>

3. Evacuation by air Elisabethville to Bakwanga fell below target rate of 6,000 per week because some aircraft were grounded by mechanical trouble.

4. Average number of refugees per flight = 75 plus
 Average weight of baggage per refugee = 30 minus

5. Disposition of Refugees:

Total evacuated from Camp	20,092
Additional former political prisoners	<u>624</u>
	20,716

Arrived in:

Bakwanga for South Kasai	7,564	
Luluabourg for North Kasai	<u>11,248</u>	<u>18,812</u>
Awaiting movement at Kamina		1,904

6. At Bakwanga all refugees received have been dispersed.
7. At Luluabourg shortage of transport has caused an accumulation of about 2,500 refugees but this will be cleared within two weeks.

ROUTING SLIP

TO

Miss Robertson

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

Copy as requested

DATE

6 Feb

FROM

*T
Robby*

5 June

2

Mr. Robert K. Gardiner, Officer in Charge, ONUC
Frederick W. Tooby, Relief Coordinator

Elisabethville Camp Clearance Operation.

Progress to evening of 4 June 1962

1. Operation started 8 May - with first train carrying 864 refugees to Kamina.
2. Total evacuated from Elisabethville to date is 12,935:

By train	9,971
By air	<u>2,964</u>
	<u>12,935</u>

3. Target rate by train is 1500 every four days. This is being steadily maintained:

<u>Train</u>	<u>Date left</u>	<u>Nº. carried</u>
1	8 May	864
2	12 May	1456
3	16 May	1665
4	20 May	1446
5	24 May	1498
6	28 May	1528
7	1 June	<u>1514</u>
Total:		9971

.../...

4. Target rate by air from Elisabethville was 300 per day for week beginning 28 May. In fact 2050 were carried in the six days. Target rate from yesterday is 1000 per day by 14 flights to Bakwanga. In fact 914 were carried yesterday in 12 flights.
5. At Kamina evacuation by air to Luluabourg continues at about 400 per day. No hold-up or difficulty. An additional 624 refugees, formerly political prisoners, and their families, await onward movement. Statistics on tribal destination, etc., were received yesterday. Their movement will start within two days.
6. At Luluabourg there is acute shortage of transport for delivery to outlying destinations. Am confident that Packham and Succar can cope with this.
7. At Bakwanga, we have a very difficult transport problem which makes it essential to sort the refugees in Elisabethville by destination in South Kasai, and restrict each day's passengers to destinations pre-selected in Bakwanga. This has produced a problem in human behaviour; some refugees in Elisabethville state destinations different from those they state on arrival in Bakwanga. (The same is true in Luluabourg.) Gussing and Duncan Smith appeared to have these problems under control by yesterday, although it involved some heavy cable traffic.
8. Excessive baggage carried by refugees in first stages restricted the numbers of passengers per flight, threatening an increase of about 30% in total cost of airlift over estimate. Gussing has now been able to apply limits to baggage and average numbers of passengers per flight are now sufficient to keep down costs to the levels foreseen.
9. Summary: The cabled instructions of 22 May (ER-0459), ordering maximum speed-up of evacuation, have been carried out. Evacuation is proceeding since yesterday at the rate of approx. 8500 per week.

ROUTING SLIP

TO

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

DATE

FROM

FILE NOTE

Mr. Gardiner

*miss Blanche
Mr. Jocky Ruff 21/7*

Situation on the Refugee Camp at Elisabethville on 18 July 1962.

Under U.N. projects the following number of refugees have left the Refugee Camp:

By combined train and airlift:

Via Kamina

To Luluabourg (Lulus etc)	14,088
To Bakwanga (Balubakas)	4,805
Via Bakwanga (Basonges)	3,102

By airlift from E'ville

to Bakwanga (Balubakas)	27,627
via Bakwanga (Basonges)	3,322
To Albertville (Balubakat)	1,209
to Manono (Balubakat)	1,242

Under Project Family Reunion

to various destinations (mainly Léo)	2,182
--------------------------------------	-------

Under Project Return to Communes with
UN Assistance

288

Grand Total Evacuated from the Camp.... 57,865

Repatriation to the Province of Kasai completed 13 July 1962.

Remaining in E'ville on 18 July 1962 to be repatriated by UN:

In Transit Camp

Balubakat for transit via Manono	2,162
----------------------------------	-------

In Refugee Camp

Balubakat for transit to Manono about	7,000
Balubakat for transit to Albertville about	500
For Kivu Maniema	431
For Léopoldville	38
For Stanleyville	33
For Coquilhatville	20

Grand total awaiting repatriation about 10,000

/Remain.....

Remaining in Refugee Camp (not to be repatriated)

Balubakat originating from areas under control of Katangese authorities, about	4,000
Balubakat probably newcomers or persons who for some reason did not wish to register with UN in April 1962, estimated	3,000
Unknown number of refugees from various tribes, either newcomers or refugees who have decided to remain in E'ville but have not yet made up their minds to return to the communes (tensions last weeks have probably caused them to wait and see) estimated	<u>3,000</u>
When all repatriation completed would remain in camp an estimated maximum of	<u>10,000 persons</u>

To transport the remaining about 10,000 refugees eligible for repatriation, we have made the following plans:

Via holding Camp in Kamina, about	3,000
Via holding Camp in Albertville, about	2,000
Direct E'ville to Manono, about	<u>5,000</u>
Total	<u>10,000</u>

To maintain the target date of 31 July for the final closure of the Elisabethville Refugee Camp, all repatriation should have been completed by 25 July 1962:

If we recommence airlift as from 19 July, 1962, we would then have 6 working days up to and including 25 July.

MANONO

If we have at our disposal four C46 which could max. make 12 flights a day, we can airlift to Manono at an average rate of over 800 persons a day or in 6 days roughly	5,000 persons
--	---------------

KAMINA

If we get seven DC4, we can in 3 days easily airlift (i.e. finish 21 July)	3,000 persons
--	---------------

ALBERTVILLE

Assuming again seven DC4, we can in 2 days airlift (i.e. finish 24 July giving us one day's margin for Kamina and Albertville)	<u>2,000 persons</u>
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Total	<u>10,000 persons</u>
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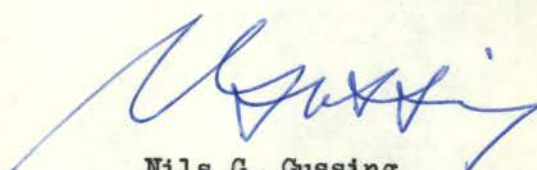
/After.....

After completion airlift from Elisabethville, the C46 would have to transport refugees for holding camps in Kamina and Albertville to Manono.

The above planning is done on the assumption that the 431 refugees for Kivu Maniema also are routed via Albertville. If not, they could be airlifted direct to Bukavu, or, if possible, to some airport in southern Kivu Maniema on 25 July. The majority of them originate from the border areas to Katanga.

It is emphasised that this planning is cut down to a tight margin and does not take into consideration technical difficulties, shortage of petrol and any other possible courses of delay.

We have a safety margin in the transit camp which, if necessary, could hold up to 3,000 refugees, who could be held there for a short period pending onward transit.



Nils G. Gussing.
ELISABETHVILLE
18 July 1962.

11 July, 1962.

Dear Mr. Gardiner,

We now have fair chances to see the end of the camp within a few weeks and I feel convinced we will succeed unless something quite unforeseen happens.

As you might know, I am really stationed in Tunis as Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and was seconded to ONUC by the Secretary-General for a mission which he hoped would be of short duration. I feel that my mission here is almost completed by now and that I should go back to my duty station in Tunis. Therefore I should appreciate it very much if you would agree to suggest to the Secretary-General to inform the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that I can return to Tunisia on 15 August.

I do not quite know the up-to-date situation in Tunisia, but suppose that most of my 172000 Algerian refugees there are repatriated by now. Possibly the High Commissioner will then close the office in Tunis and post me somewhere else. I do, however, know that the HCR is anxious to learn when I will return so that he can make his plans.

As far as Elisabethville is concerned I do very much appreciate your decision to keep a Refugee Office at least for some time to follow at least at a distance, the fate of those returned to the communes, and to help the needy ones to get in touch with church agencies or other voluntary agencies. As you will know, the British Friends Service has sent a team here to work for our former refugees in the communes and that is a tremendous help. Professor Wilson has helped us with that.

Here will also be some follow-up work. We will, for example, have to set up a card register on all refugees repatriated so that ONUC in the future can give a correct answer to the International Red Cross or other agencies which already are asking us for the whereabouts of former camp refugees.

I would suggest that some of my best social workers stay on for some time to do this work and I will give you more definite proposals on this before leaving.

The best man to take charge of this office is, in my opinion, Mr. J.H.C. Roeffen who is the Deputy Chief of the Camp Clearance Section. He is an intelligent and extremely hardworking man with a great sense of responsibility, and I feel convinced that he will do it well.

/I.....

I would also like to remind you of your kind suggestion to write to the voluntary agencies who have been more than helpful in our programme. They are:

- (a) The Congo Protestant Relief Agency which has its headquarters in Leo. They have given us Reverend A.D. Graber who, as you know, has been a tremendous help to us both here and in Bakwanga. Rev. Sthreshley from the same agency did replace Rev. Graber here for some time and I believe that one or more of their pastors have also helped out in Bakwanga.
- (b) The Ganenganza Mission, Box 1814, E'ville. The Head of this Mission Rev. Knock, has helped us with much good advice, and two of his missionaries, Miss Goodsell and Mrs. MacDonald, have done excellent work in our Refugee Hospital almost all the time since September 1961.
- (c) The British Friends Service, Friends House, Euston Road, London N.W.1 For a long period they had two of their officers Mr. Walter Martin and Mr. Lawrence Naish here working with us. As a result of their proposals, their organization has now sent a team headed by Miss Ruth Bilton to work in the communes and I feel convinced that this fact will enable UN to say that our refugees have been left in good hands, once our responsibility ends.

It is needless to say that all these agencies have helped without any cost to the United Nations.

Well, that is all for the moment. I sincerely hope that I will be able to say goodbye to you personally before leaving. I will also have the pleasure of introducing to you my daughter Anne. By her presence here, the Congo looks more cheerful than before - and less complicated!

Yours very sincerely,

Nils G. Gussing
Chief Co-ordinator, Refugee Camp.

Mr. Robert K. Gardiner
Officer in Charge
ONUC
LEOPOLDVILLE.

Mr. Gardiner

FILE NOTE

for Mr. Gardiner on outstanding questions.

1. Clear directives for final camp liquidation laid down in your UNCLAS ER 544 of 27 June 1962. We completely agree with all principles but require further directives especially concerning the coordinations with Albertville and Manono which as far as the civilian part of the operation is concerned have to be given from Leopoldville.
2. Target Date for Final Camp Liquidation - (see our SECRET REFEL 333 of 5 July). Do you accept 30 July as date for final closure? Food distribution should end as from 23 July and all this should be announced on 15 July thus giving remaining refugees a chance to return to communes in an orderly way.
3. Do you agree to our policy to accept for repatriation only those Balubakats listed in April, and of which we are sure they were in the camp before our operation started?
4. (Our SECRET REFEL 341 of 7 July) - I feel we should stick firmly to your directives in para.3 of your above cable ER 544, and we should need a map from Military HQ encircling the areas to which we can repatriate refugees. Katanga Command working on such a map but for some areas Leo might have better information and a map from Leo would be appreciated.
5. For Manono following decisions seems to have to be taken (see our UNCLAS REFEL 331 of 4 July):
 - (a) Are we authorised airlift refugees direct from E'ville to Manono? Or should all Manono refugees i.e. the clear majority, all be repatriated via Kamina?
 - (b) Am I authorised use aircraft to send 60 tents to Manono?
 - (c) Has Manono received authorisation to buy locally 10 days' rations for the refugees and to hire necessary transport since some at least seem to be available? Further trucks seem to be available in Albertville but authorisation to send them by road to Manono needed.
6. For Albertville and Manono

Registration of Balubakats show following results so far:

District	Malemba-Nbulu	3.108
District	Kongolo	165
"	Kabalo	501
"	Nyunzu A'ville	126
"	Manono	1.123
"	Bukama	822
"	Kamina	257
"	Kabongo	704
"	Kaniama	133
Total		<u>6.939</u> persons

7. Manono seems to be the most adequate transit place for the majority of those refugees which, according to para.3 of your ER 544 will be accepted for repatriation, and it seems practical only to send refugees for Nyunzu-A'ville and for Kabalo via A'ville. Therefore up to one thousand a day to Manono and rest to A'ville seems to be a more realistic target rate for use of present transport resources.
8. Seems almost impossible for Manono to absorb this influx without creating a big transit camp, which certainly as far as E'ville is concerned seems to be a better solution than any postponement of the final liquidation of the E'ville refugee camp on 30 July 1962.
9. If you decide reduction of present transport resources should we reduce airlift or stop train transports? (See our UNCLAS REFEL 331 of 4 July).
10. We have cabled proposal to send some Interocean aircraft to Kamina to help them reduce backlog which still seems considerable. No answer!
11. Am I authorised plan transport by Interocean or other aircraft of smaller groups of refugees emanating from Leo, Stanleyville, Kivu, Maniema and Coquilhatville? So far only registered some 350 persons for Kivu, Maniema, but the other groups were listed in April so a transport registration is easily done.
12. Do you accept principles proposed in my Secret Refel 333 of 5 July that UN has to be firm about final liquidation of camp even if we are aware of the fact that hardships might be caused to individuals and that 100% fairness to everybody is impossible in a mass operation?
13. Because of the present tensions and constant rumours about new ~~hostilities~~ hostilities, any UN military unit might any day be faced with people asking for their protection. If we do not show firmness, a new camp will easily grow up rapidly on the old site or somewhere else in E'ville and we will have to start all over again.
14. Since such a new influx would probably come from the communes, it might be wiser to go down to the root of the evil and consider a UN protection in the communes.
15. The refugee camp in E'ville has lost its spirit and it is now the right moment to make a final effort to liquidate it.
16. Has the legal adviser in Leo studied the problem of the refugee possessions left behind in the Tunisian Military Camp?
17. Family Reunion - I suggest that only the backlog of about 200 persons should be transported and that no new cases should be taken up or authorised. All persons authorised to go to A'ville under this project will now be included in the mass evacuation.

These are some points raised in a haste and meant as a basis for the discussion between you and Mr. Jean Back, who will bring them to Leo.

Nils G. Gussing
Nils G. Gussing
Elisabethville
7 July 1962.

MINISTRE DE L'INTERIEUR
CABINET DU MINISTRE(1) N° CAB/221.00/1030/UM.02/

Réf. n° :

Annexe :

Objet :

A Monsieur le Chargé de Mission
des Nations Unies au Congo (ONUC)à LEOPOLDVILLE/KALINA

Monsieur le Chargé de Mission,

J'ai l'honneur de vous prier de faire vérifier si Monsieur KINKIATA Ngwaya, fils de MANDULU et de KINKIATA du village Kimboko, territoire Banningville (Bagata) se trouve effectivement parmi les réfugiés du Camp O.N.U à Elisabethville.-

Dans l'affirmative, vous m'obligeriez de l'évacuer sur Léopoldville à l'adresse suivante de ses parents qui le réclament.

Monsieur LONGONGO Georges
Avenue Bondo n° 20
Commune Ngiri-Ngiri
Léopoldville/I.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Chargé de Mission, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

Pr. LE MINISTRE DE L'INTERIEUR
Le Chef de Cabinet

CL. MBWISI.-



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



CABINET
DU VICE PREMIER MINISTRE

No 0081/62

/CAB/V.P.M./ SJ.

*Mme Robert
M. Tooby*

*Ref
27/6*

Objet:

Monsieur Robert Gardiner
Chef de la Mission
de l'O.N.U.C.
Building Le Royal
LEOPOLDVILLE/KALINA.

Monsieur,

Je vous remercie de m'avoir recommandé
Monsieur F.W. Tooby avec qui je me suis entretenu
sur les modalités à appliquer au sujet de la situa-
tion des réfugiés à Elisabethville.

Pour remédier à cet état que vivent nos com-
patriotes, je vous prie de faire parvenir d'Elisa-
bethville à Albertville, la délégation de leurs di-
rigeants qui se compose comme suit :

- 1°/- MM. MANDEFU MATALA Benoît
- 2°/- KITENGE MUNDIMBANI
- 3°/- NGOYI MANASE
- 4°/- KONGOLO MUKOYA-NJILA
- 5°/- JUSHEMECK Gilbert
- 6°/- NGOY KAMPONIE Gentil
- 7°/- ILUNGA Edouard
- 8°/- SHIMBA Roboam
- 9°/- KALENDA Albin
- 10°/- ILUNGA British

J'espère qu'après avoir pris contact avec cette
délégation une solution rapide sera retrouvée avant la
fermeture définitive, par l'O.N.U., du camp des réfugiés
d'Elisabethville. De ce fait, je demanderais à l'Organisa-
tion Internationale d'user de son influence auprès du Gou-
vernement Congolais pour qu'en date du 7 ou 8 juillet pro-
chain Mr. Tshombe ou son Délégué puisse venir me rencontrer
à Kamina-Base dans le but d'étudier et de mettre en pratique
un moyen de sécurité aux populations du Katanga vivant jus-
qu'ici dans le régime de terreur.

Je vous remercie encore de votre bonne attention
pour tout ce qui précède et vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur,
l'assurance de ma haute considération.

J. SENDWE



COMMISSAIRE GENERAL, POUR LA PRO-
VINCE DU KATANGA.

*P. D. Damien
Cabinet adjoint*

*Miss Robinson
pl to home to the
in below to the York
RKH 25/6*

ECB/69

ONTUC
BAKWANGA

21 June 1962

To: Mr. E. Packham, Civilian Affairs Officer, Luluabourg

From: W. A. Duncan Smith

Subject: Incident Basonges Bakwanga Airport, 20 June 1962.

The arrival of the first aircraft this morning from Kamina carrying Basonge refugees for Kabinda created an incident. The South Kasai Police and airfield workers had noted that a number of Swedish soldiers with arms were carried in the aircraft and this, for no valid reason, excited them. The situation quickly became aggravated when unloading had been completed by the fact that five Basonge passengers, reported to me as tribal leaders (see enclosed letter of introduction from Mr. Postma) wished to reembark to return to Kamina.

Airfield personnel and police prevented the aircraft mechanic from removing the safety chocks from the under-carriage, but after intervention on my part, he carried out his operation. In the meantime when the five above-mentioned Basonges were climbing the passenger steps to re-enter the aircraft, the police and the crowd in general hauled the steps away from the aircraft.

My orders for the lorry laden with refugee baggage to move away from the aircraft were countermanded by the police, and a general clamour developed, creating a very ugly scene. It became impossible for the aircraft to leave. I learned that Mr. Kazadi was on his way to the airfield, and I endeavoured to calm the crowd pending his arrival.

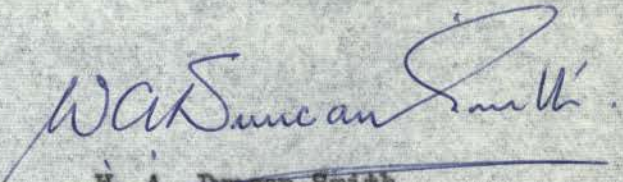
When he arrived, I took him aside and explained the situation to him, stating that the Basonge refugees in Kamina had expressed some apprehension as to their security in Bakwanga and that, in consequence, their tribal chiefs had accompanied them to restore confidence. I requested him to accept the explanation and urged upon him the necessity to allow these tribal chiefs to return to Kamina in order that they might reassure their people there of the good will of the South Kasai Balubas.

He accepted my explanation and proposal, greeted the five tribal chiefs, assured them of their welcome and security, and permitted them to reembark. He himself went aboard the aircraft which created a rush of armed police in an endeavour to go along with him, but I effectively blocked this passage. Whilst Mr. Kazadi was in the aircraft, the crowd were shouting to him, informing him of the presence of fire-arms in the aircraft and behaved generally in a manner most likely to excite.

I report this incident merely to make it clear how easily and, without any sound reason, the crowd may become hostile, and had such an atmosphere developed at evening time when the influence of alcohol could further excite their attitude, the situation could get completely out of hand and even bring the operation to, at least, a temporary standstill.

I consider it essential therefore that all arrivals of Basonges must be evacuated the same day, with no question of any night stop in my Reception Centre. The necessity to execute this evacuation may well lead to the necessity to retain Balubas in the camp, and this very act may well, in itself, provoke an incident.

I should mention that, on the 18th, when the first load of Basonges arrived, Mr. Kazadi was quickly in my Reception Centre and instructed my personnel to hold the Basonges over-night and not to issue them any rations. I learned of this instruction almost immediately afterwards but ignored it and evacuated them promptly. Mr. Kazadi is aware that a further load of Basonges arrived the following day, the 19th, and were also evacuated immediately. No comment has been made. The police, one of whom is supposed to accompany each lorry, have refused to carry out this duty. In consequence, the lorries go off without such a police now. The lorry drivers are not easy to persuade to undertake this journey; but, so far, I have had no downright refusals.


W. A. Duncan Smith

✓ cc: Mr. Robert Gardiner, Officer in Charge
Mr. Postma, Adm. Kamirz Base

COPY OF LETTER OF INTRODUCTION:

Base de Kamina, 19 juin 62

Mr. Duncan Smith, Représentant de l'ONUC à Bakwanga
J.M. Postma, Administrateur de la Base, Kamina

Rapatriement des BASONGES

Monsieur KASONGO GEORGES, Président du Groupe
de BESONGE, arrivera à Bakwanga le 20 juin 1962.

Vous êtes priés de lui donner toute l'aide
possible pour le rapatriement des BESONGES sur Kabinda
avec les escortes militaires nécessaires.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 307 B
ELISABETHVILLE
CABLE: ONUC, ELISABETHVILLE

*Miss Robinson
Ref 2/6*

CONFIDENTIAL

To Mr. Robert K. Gardiner, Officer in Charge ONUC, Leo
From Nils-G. Gussing, Chief Co-Ordinator Refugee Camps, D'ville
Subject RETURN TO THE COMMUNES

Date: 15 June 1962

No. 311 /do

As you are aware we have not had much result of our above project so far, partially due to the fact that all staff has been more than busy to cope with all the different problems of the Mass Repatriation Project.

Mr. van Soeren and Col. Nurk have however for some time been concentrating on this project and you have received the reports of Mr. van Soeren of 29 and 30 May, 7 and 8 June 1962 on his discussions with the Katangese Authorities.

Enclosed please find the original of a letter to you by Minister Munongo of 14 June 1962 which does not exactly contain the guarantees we had asked for. I should like to make the following comments :

1. As indicated by the heading the Minister of the Interior wants to place this matter into your hands. Verbally he expressed to Mr. van Soeren that he hoped you would cut the knot of return to the Communes in the same way as you have cut the knot of mass repatriation. (Since Mr. Munongo certainly represents the knot himself, you might consider cutting him.) He also hoped you would discuss the matter with President Tshombé.

2. Although the Minister's letter accepts a moral obligation to take refugees back, he does not restate the guarantees mentioned in the above reports concerning return to the communes by Mr. van Soeren. Those guarantees have since months been repeated to Mr. Rolz-Bennett, Mr. Back, to me and members of my staff. There does not seem to exist difference of opinion among the Katangese authorities about those.

3. On the matter of criminals we have asked for your advice in our memo No. 79 of 27 March 1962, addressed to you and Mr. Khiary. In paragraph 4 of his letter of 3 April, Mr. Khiary has informed us that he has referred the problem to the Central Government and apparently he has so far received no answer.

Furthermore most lists obtained from the Katangese Government so far did not give the necessary particulars for identification of alleged criminals. Most lists were months old and had not been brought up to date. The cases of

... / ...

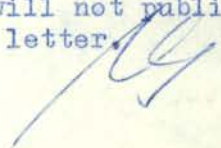
people who were to be brought before the court seemed to indicate that many had been in jail for more than half a year without being judged and the charges against them were not specified at all.

This problem is certainly a delicate one. In the first place these people will probably not come if we call them i.e. if they really are criminals. Should we be able to ~~have~~^{use} some of them, we will certainly have to ascertain somehow that the accusations are well founded before we hand them over to the authorities.

Certainly, however, we will have to prepare ourselves to meet accusations that we are hiding or protecting common law criminals and therefore I feel the whole problem should be handled by a legal officer. I should appreciate it very much if you would help me with this.

4. Our policy on relatives of former political detainees has been clearly expressed in your letter to Minister Kimba of 6 June 1962 and I cannot see that they would be a separate category and feel they should be handled by the Red Cross.

We have Minister Munongo's word that he will not publicize this matter before the United Nations have replied to his letter.



In a haste!

Encl. Original Letter

cc: Mr. Tooby
Mr. Back
Mr. Ghaleb
Mr. van Soeren
Mr. Nurk

ETAT DU KATANGA



Ministère de l'Intérieur
Cabinet du Ministre

Objet:

Retour des réfugiés
dans les Communes

Elisabethville, le 14. JUIN 1962

N° 0158 /CAB

TRANSMIS copie pour information à :
Monsieur le Président de l'Etat du Katanga
Monsieur le Président de l'Assemblée
Nationale
Messieurs les Ministres (tous)
Messieurs les Secréétaires d'Etat (tous)

A Monsieur GARDINER
Chef de l'Opération Civile au Congo
à LEOPOLDVILLE.

S/c. de Monsieur VAN SAERON
Chef de l'évacuation du camp des réfugiés
à ELISABETHVILLE.

Monsieur le Représentant,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement du Katanga est moralement tenu à recevoir tous les prétendus réfugiés qui manifestent le désir de regagner leurs Communes respectives.

Toutefois, le Gouvernement Katangais demande que l'ONU s'engage à remettre à la disposition de la Justice ; tous les condamnés de droit commun, tous ceux qui étaient sur le point d'être jugés et ceux qui se sont rendus coupables de meurtres et d'assassinats durant leur séjour au camp.

Le Gouvernement demande également à l'ONU d'évacuer toutes les femmes des ex-détenus politiques qui flânent encore dans les différentes Communes d'Elisabethville.

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

LE MINISTRE DE L'INTERIEUR,
- G. MUNONGO -

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE : ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

CONFIDENTIAL

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

15 June 1962

A : Mr. R.K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge
De : F.W. Tooby, Relief Coordinator
Objet :

Mr. Asumani, Minister of Social Affairs, said on 13 June to Prof. Wilson that he would like to go to South Kasai, under U.N. arrangements, to see how the refugees are being received and treated at the village level. I checked on local reaction and hear today that Kasadi and Kankonde welcome the proposed visit.

A welcome by Mr. Kalonji's loyal deputy for an Minister of the Central Government who is also an ardent Lumumbist bears some resemblance I feel, to the welcome the angler gives to a prize fish approaching his bait. If something were to happen to Asumani in South Kasai while he is nominally in the care of UN, we should be very embarrassed. We cannot provide a large guard, because Kasadi will not permit it, and could enforce his will in the matter.

Your letter to the Prime Minister may have the effect of changing Asumani's wish to go to South Kasai. If not I would like to have the Prime Minister forbid the visit, for I believe the danger of embarrassment to UN is too great.

Onuc should not sponsor Asumani's visit } *He Tooby informed of Me G's decision.*
RLH 16/6