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REPORT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FROM THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO ON DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO
THE APPLICATION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS OF 21 FEBRUARY
AND 24 NOVEMBER 1961

Events in Katanga from 5 to 23 January 1963

A. Introduction

1. In his previous report on events in Katanga up to 4 January 1963, the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Operation in the Congo had described the failure of the Katangese authorities, despite the acceptance by Mr. Tshombe of the Secretary-General's Plan of National Reconciliation, to take practical steps leading to its implementation.
2. Harassment of United Nations troops in Elisabethville had steadily increased and, whether because the Katangese authorities deliberately provoked it or because they had lost control of their own troops, had culminated in an unprovoked and unanswered six-day period of firing on United Nations positions. Protracted discussions with Mr. Tshombe had not led to a cessation of firing by Katangese forces. The United Nations troops, therefore, beginning on 28 December and on orders from their commander, took the necessary action to secure relief from this intolerable situation and to gain the freedom of movement to which they were entitled.
3. These actions were quickly successful, and by 4 January 1963, the end of the period covered by the last report, United Nations troops had not only removed the gendarmerie roadblocks and the gendarmerie themselves from the region of Elisabethville itself and the neighbouring mining town of Kipushi, but had also carried out a rapid advance to Jadotville, some 130 kms. northwest of Elisabethville. At the same time the town of Kamina had been entered by United Nations troops from Kamina Base.

B. Relations with the Katangese authorities

4. It was the hope of the United Nations that Mr. Tshombe and his colleagues would at this stage take positive steps for the immediate implementation of the Plan of National Reconciliation.
5. Mr. Tshombe, after leaving Elisabethville on 28 December and after paying a visit to Salisbury, the capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, had proceeded through Northern Rhodesia to Kolwezi, some 200 kms. west of Jadotville and the last important mining centre still occupied by the Katangese gendarmerie. Even prior to United Nations entry into Jadotville, he had shown some interest in returning to Elisabethville for discussions aimed at reaching a basis for ending the secession of Katanga and had expressly authorized the Director of the "National Bank of Katanga" to proceed to Leopoldville for the discussions on the question of the foreign exchange proceeds of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga. Subsequently, through Belgian authorities, he had shown an interest in travelling by plane from Kolwezi to Kipushi and thence by car to Elisabethville. As was noted in the statement issued on his behalf on 2 January 1963, the Secretary-General did not feel that further formal discussions with Mr. Tshombe were called for at this time, since the only discussions required were at the technical level in implementing certain provisions of the Plan. He stated, however, that the United Nations would not interfere with Mr. Tshombe's freedom in Elisabethville, unless he incited acts of violence against the United Nations operation and its personnel.
6. In the next few days, Mr. Tshombe was reported to have made a number of inconsistent statements. On the one hand, reports indirectly received indicated that he continued to show an interest in renewing discussions with CNUC officials. On the other hand, he was reported to say that, if pressed, the Katangese would fight to the last degree and would carry out a "scorched-earth" policy, including the destruction of valuable mining installations, power plants and bridges, especially at Kolwezi.
7. The threat of a "scorched-earth" policy was becoming increasingly serious in view of the extensive and wanton destruction of bridges already wrought during the recent operations. In addition to various road and rail bridges which had been destroyed along the line of the advance of Indian troops from Elisabethville to Jadotville and beyond, serious demolitions were carried out even in the areas where active military operations were not being conducted. In particular, the

destruction of major bridges over the Lubilash River near Kaniama and over the Lualaba River at Bukama blocked the important rail link between Katanga and Kasai for at least several months to come. Certain essential machinery was rendered inoperative at the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga installations at Jadotville. (For a full list of bridges and other installations destroyed or damaged in Katanga from November 1962 to 14 January 1963, see Annex I.)

8. On 7 January, after noting that the abandonment by Mr. Tshombe and his ministers of their provincial responsibilities at Elisabethville had serious implications for the efforts of ONUC to restore quickly in South Katanga normal conditions of life and to achieve without delay the full implementation of the Plan of National Reconciliation, the Secretary-General deplored the "scorched-earth" statements attributed to Mr. Tshombe as reckless and irresponsible and warned that ONUC would not permit any Katangese official who returned to Elisabethville to advocate destructive action of any kind (Annex III).

9. On 8 January, Mr. Tshombe returned to Elisabethville via Kipushi, being escorted by the Belgian Consul on the road journey from Kipushi. He subsequently informed United Nations officials in a written statement delivered through the Belgian Consulate that he had returned to Elisabethville for the sole purpose of restoring peace and calm to Katanga and all of its people as soon as possible. That consisted essentially in the rapid application of the U Thant Plan without further bloodshed or useless destruction. Mr. Tshombe went on to say that in the circumstances he would naturally abstain from making any statements against ONUC. However, in the course of a press conference on 9 January, Mr. Tshombe stated: "We have decided on a scorched-earth policy, we shall apply it thoroughly, and I think that it is not in the interest of ONUC or of Katanga to continue these useless acts of destruction." He added that the question of freedom of movement for ONUC troops was still "open for discussion".

10. The Secretary-General at once issued a statement in which he reiterated four basic points on which the United Nations required assurance from Mr. Tshombe if there was to be contact with him on other matters. These points were (1) the categorical renunciation by Mr. Tshombe of the scorched-earth and sabotage policy frequently attributed to him; (2) the renunciation of his often-repeated intention to fight to the last man; (3) the taking of immediate practical steps

for the implementation of the Plan of National Reconciliation which he had publicly accepted many months ago; and (4) the assurance of immediate recognition of the right of ONUC to freedom of movement throughout all Katanga. In view of Mr. Tshombe's renewed threats of possible violence, the Secretary-General announced that he would hold him responsible for any acts of destruction and instructed ONUC to restrain him from further irresponsible acts (Annex III).

11. On 10 January 1963, Prime Minister Adoula issued a statement condemning the policy of senseless destruction of the sacred patrimony of the Congolese nation. He stated that Mr. Tshombe would be personally held responsible for these actions (Annex IV). On the same day, ONUC distributed and broadcast a warning to the Katanga gendarmes against the destruction of bridges and other installations such as dams, factories and electric power plants. The announcement made it clear that the culprits would be caught and punished.

12. In the meantime, ONUC was preparing, at the request of the B.C.K. Railway, to take the necessary measures to reopen the rail line to Sakania on the Rhodesian border by affording protection to repair and train crews, and an operation for that purpose was fixed for 10 January. During the evening of 9 January, Mr. Tshombe announced that he was granting to ONUC full freedom of movement on the Mokambo-Sakania road and offered to communicate his order to the gendarmerie in person. ONUC noted that its freedom of movement was being exercised throughout the Congo and that no restrictions on that freedom would be accepted. However, ONUC did not interfere when Mr. Tshombe set out for Mokambo on 10 January ahead of ONUC troops for the asserted purpose of ensuring freedom of movement for the United Nations troops involved. A detailed account of the Sakania operation and of other military events occurring during the period covered by this report appears in Section C.

13. Mr. Tshombe's attitude on that occasion gave reason to hope that he would lend his influence to facilitate the peaceful advance of the United Nations troops toward Kolwezi. However, on 12 January shortly after his return to Elisabethville, he suddenly absented himself, drove off precipitately to the Rhodesian border and then flew back to Kolwezi.

14. It was learned at this time that gendarmes and mercenaries had thoroughly mined the large industrial and mining installations at Kolwezi and were intent on blowing them up if ONUC troops sought to approach that town. The bridge over the Lualaba River near Kolwezi, the Delcommune Dam and the Lufira power plant were also in danger of destruction.

15. Several States Members of the Organization through their Consuls or other agents made vigorous representations to Mr. Tshombe to persuade him to call a halt to the destruction of the wealth of the Congolese people.

16. Late in the afternoon of 14 January, the Secretary-General received, through Belgian Government channels, a copy of a message without addressee emanating from "Mr. Tshombe and his ministers meeting in Council in Kolwezi" (Annex V). In this message they announced their readiness to end the secession of Katanga, to grant United Nations troops freedom of movement throughout the province and to return to Elisabethville to arrange for the complete implementation of the Secretary-General's Plan. In addition, they asked that the President of the Republic of the Congo and the Prime Minister should put into effect immediately the amnesty called for by the Secretary-General's Plan in order to guarantee the freedom and safety of the Katangese Government and all who had worked under its authority. They said, moreover, that they were determined to establish a loyal co-operation with the United Nations. Mr. Tshombe at the same time sent a letter to Prime Minister Adoula incorporating the text of the message.

17. On 15 January 1963, the Secretary-General welcomed Mr. Tshombe's message and expressed the earnest hope that it would be promptly and fully implemented, thus bringing to an end the conflict and destruction needlessly experienced in Katanga. He pledged the United Nations' full assistance and support to the fulfilment of the promise implicit in Mr. Tshombe's statement (Annex VI).

18. In letters to the Secretary-General dated 15 January, President Kasavubu and Prime Minister Adoula confirmed that the amnesty proclamation of 26 November 1962 remained valid despite the changed circumstances. They laid emphasis on the need for peaceful conciliation and co-operation in the reconstruction of the country (Annexes VII and VIII). On the next day, Prime Minister Adoula replied to Mr. Tshombe in similar terms. He further announced that by Ordonnance No. 6, Senator Ileo had been named Minister of State Resident in Elisabethville for the purpose of maintaining the necessary contacts with the provincial institutions of South Katanga and of facilitating the process of reintegration.

19. On 16 January the Secretary-General in New York received through the Permanent Mission of Belgium a message from Mr. Tshombe to the effect that the provincial president was prepared to meet the United Nations Representative in Elisabethville in order to discuss the modalities of ONUC's entry into Kolwezi. Having been given renewed assurances of free passage, Mr. Tshombe went to ONUC Headquarters in Elisabethville at 1700 hours on 17 January 1963 and met the Acting Representative in Elisabethville and the General Officer Commanding Katanga Area. After four hours of discussions a document setting forth the points decided upon was signed by the three men (Annex IX).

20. In that document Mr. Tshombe pledged himself to facilitate ONUC's peaceful entry into Kolwezi, which would take place by 21 January 1963. This entry was to be carried out in exercise of ONUC's freedom of movement throughout the Congo as granted to it by the Central Government pending arrangements under the Secretary-General's plan for the reintegration of the gendarmerie. Members of the gendarmerie would not be treated as prisoners of war or arrested and would be allowed to continue to wear their uniforms. To ensure the maintenance of law and order and to prevent incidents, the gendarmerie would gather its arms and ammunition in one central depot to be kept there by a detachment of about fifty gendarmes who in turn would be under ONUC control and command, pending implementation of the pertinent provisions of the Plan of National Reconciliation. The Katangese authorities would immediately remove mines and other explosives which were to have been used for the destruction of Kolwezi; Mr. Tshombe acknowledged that his authorities would be held responsible if the withholding of information led to casualties among ONUC personnel. He was permitted to have a small personal guard.

21. In accordance with this agreement, United Nations troops entered Kolwezi on the afternoon of 21 January. The commander of the Indian Independent Brigade, and a representative of the Officer-in-Charge, went to meet Mr. Tshombe at his residence. Also present at the meeting were four provincial ministers, Mr. Kimba, Mr. Murongo, Mr. Kibwe and Mr. Yav. In a prepared speech, Mr. Tshombe reiterated his sincere determination to carry out the Secretary-General's Plan of National Reconciliation.

22. A number of provincial ministers had already returned to Elisabethville by 23 January, and Mr. Tshombe was expected on the following day. Mr. Ileo, Minister Resident of the Central Government, arrived in Elisabethville on 23 January.

C. Military Operations

23. The first phase of the operation, up to 4 January 1963, during which the United Nations troops secured themselves in the Elisabethville and Kipushi area, Kaminaville and finally Jadotville and its surroundings, has already been described in the last Report of the Officer-in-Charge. (A/5053/Add.14).

24. On 7 January, a Swedish patrol proceeding from the base of Kamina, pushed towards Kaniama, 198 kms. away, and entered the town without encountering any resistance. In Kaniama a mercenary, who was suspected of having blown up the Lubilash bridge, was captured. The detachment remained in the town until 10 January, when they were replaced by a company from the 2nd Ghana Battalion.

25. On 5 January, a reconnaissance patrol of platoon strength from the Swedish Battalion advanced along the Kamina-Kabongo road, and entered Kabongo, where they found neither gendarmes nor elements of the ANC. The patrol was withdrawn from the town, but one reinforced company from the Congolese contingent of the United Nations Force was there on 10 January to assure a United Nations presence in the area.

26. On 10 January, a move toward Sakania began. This small town located some 223 kms. southeast of Elisabethville in the farthest corner of South Katanga has a great importance for the economy of the province, for it is the point of entry of the railroad from Rhodesia to Elisabethville. In the preceding days, reports had been reaching ONUC that the railroad had been cut in several places and that disorganized bands of gendarmes were looting and marauding in the area and an appeal for protection was made to ONUC by officials of the railroad company. It was therefore decided to restore normal traffic on this vital lifeline for South Katanga.

27. The 4th Ethiopian Battalion coming from Elisabethville on the morning of 10 January reached Mokambo, 178 kms. from its starting point, the same evening. After spending the night and the following day there, it resumed its move at first light on the morning of 12 January and reached Sakania, 45 kms. away, within two hours. It met no resistance on the way and was given a friendly and co-operative welcome at Sakania.

28. On the same day, the first B.C.K. train left Elisabethville in the direction of Sakania to test the line and to carry out necessary repairs. On board was one company of the 6th Ethiopian Battalion to protect rail repair and train crews and to clear the line of marauding groups of gendarmes. The railway was reopened to traffic on the following day.

29. On 10 January, the 4th Madras Battalion of the Indian contingent sent a patrol to the mining town of Shinkolobwe, west of Jadotville. It discovered there and seized a large arms dump including mortars, rockets, rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition belonging to the gendarmerie.

30. The move toward Kolwezi, which was considered the main stronghold of Mr. Tshombe and his gendarmerie, was a slower one. After the entry into Jadotville, Mr. Tshombe reiterated his threat to blow up all bridges and economic installations in the Kolwezi area, if UN troops continued their advance. The UN Command was unimpressed by Mr. Tshombe's threat, but wanted to do everything possible to avoid senseless bloodshed and destruction. While continuing firmly its pressure toward Kolwezi, it was careful to leave the door open at all times for a possible peaceful entry into that town. In any case, its forward progress was blocked by blown bridges.

31. On 9 January, a company group from the Indian Independent Brigade proceeded to Mulungwishi to secure an undamaged bridge, and a company group of the 4th Rajputana Rifles established a bridgehead on the western bank of the river. On 14 January, there was an engagement at the Dikulwe river between UN troops on the east bank and gendarmes on the west. In this engagement, ONUC troops were supported by air action. ONUC troops succeeded in clearing the west side of the Dikulwe river of gendarmes and mercenaries and captured a substantial number of weapons, and by noon on 15 January had reached the east bank of the Dipeta river. On 17 January elements of the 4th Rajputana Rifles Battalion reached the town of Tenke, where they stood fast while arrangements for a peaceful entry into Kolwezi were agreed upon with the Katangese authorities (see section B above).

32. The Commander of the Indian Independent Brigade, and a representative of the Officer-in-Charge, met Katangese dignitaries at Fumpi at 0800 hours on 21 January, as previously arranged. ONUC forces thereupon crossed the Delcommune Dam which was found intact, proceeded to secure the Kolwezi airfield at 1140 hours, and entered Kolwezi at 1300 hours. Demolition charges were removed from the installations. On 23 January, ONUC troops took charge of the first depot of arms collected from the gendarmerie at Camp Ruwe near Kolwezi.

33. It had been the initial plan of the United Nations Command to extend ONUC's control over the Baudouinville region after the entry into Kolwezi. But since mid-January, information had been received to the effect that all mercenaries and officers had fled the town and that the gendarmes who were left, without direction, constituted an increasing threat to law and order. The population, African and European alike, was appealing to ONUC for protection. Consequently, urgent measures were taken by the United Nations Command to reassure the population and avoid panic, and to advance the date of entry into the area. By way of air-dropped leaflets and broadcast announcements from the Elisabethville radio station, the population was exhorted to keep calm and was told that ONUC troops would soon arrive.

34. Barges were hurriedly assembled at Albertville and on those barges the Indonesian troops proceeded to Baudouinville over Lake Tanganyika at about noon on 19 January. They landed at Baudouinville the next morning and shortly thereafter secured the city and its airport. Small arms fire was exchanged with stray gendarmes, but no ONUC casualties were suffered. Two gendarmes were captured and a large quantity of ammunition and military clothing was found.

35. On 20 January, ONUC troops undertook an operation to clear the "Kongolo pocket". Since 14 December 1962, shortly after the ANC had evacuated the city, an ONUC garrison of troops of the Nigerian contingent had been located in Kongolo, with the agreement of the Central Government, in order to maintain law and order. But in the area east of the Lualaba River there still remained a considerable gendarmerie force, the remnants of which constituted a constant threat to peace.

36. In the morning of 20 January, the Nigerians starting from Kongolo and the Malaysians coming from Bukavu closed in on those remnants in a pincer movement. The Commander of the gendarmerie forces, Colonel Makito, surrendered to the Nigerians that day. Within two days the clearing operation was successfully completed with minimal resistance. Also on 20 January, at 1400 hours, a detachment of the Swedish contingent left Kamina Base and moved to Sandoa, which they entered without opposition at 0400 hours on 21 January. By 21 January 1963, the United Nations Force had under control all important centres hitherto held by the Katangese and quickly restored law and order at all places.

37. The Katangese gendarmerie as an organized fighting force had ceased to exist. The military actions begun on 28 December 1962 had thus ended. During the twenty-four days of activity, the ONUC casualties were ten killed and seventy-seven wounded. There is no precise information regarding those of the Katangese, but indications are that these figures were also low.

D. Expulsion of mercenaries

38. During the last week of December 1962 and the first two weeks of January 1963, nine mercenaries or suspected mercenaries were apprehended by United Nations troops, three of them being in uniform during the Jadotville action. There were five Belgians, one South African, one Rhodesian, one Greek and one Hungarian.

39. On the whole, however, it was found that the mercenary element in the Katangese gendarmerie in December 1962, although numbering about 400 according to most sources, soon appeared to be disorganized and demoralized. It was found incapable of stiffening the morale of, or of giving effective leadership to, the Katangese gendarmerie as it has done in the past.

40. One of the sharpest encounters with Katangese forces occurred on 1 January 1963 when an Indian ONUC company was held up for four hours at Lukuni on the road to Jadotville. It was faced by a groupe mobile comprising a large number of mercenaries. The Indians suffered eighteen casualties including four killed. This was the highest number of casualties inflicted on United Nations troops in a single action during the recent operations in Katanga.

41. Before the entry of the ONUC force into Kolwezi, a large number of mercenaries were reported to have departed by train for Dilolo on the Angolan border, and no mercenaries have since been encountered by ONUC troops. The Portuguese Foreign Ministry has since announced that numerous individuals, making use of the railway and other means of transportation, have crossed the frontier of Angola declaring that they had been in the service of the Katangese authorities. They have been disarmed and interned and, after the necessary formalities are complied with, will proceed to their countries of origin, according to this announcement.

E. Restoration of services and steps towards reintegration

(a) Co-operation with local authorities and services

42. During the period under review, there was improvement in the relations between ONUC officials and local authorities. Mr. Pius Sapwe, the Chief of Police in Elisabethville, proved willing to work under ONUC direction in the

restoration of law and order in the city. Joint patrols of Tunisian soldiers and Katangese police were organized; they earned the praise of the local authorities, including the usually hostile local press for the efficiency and tact with which they carried out their functions. A curfew was established, at first from 1800 to 0600 hours, but was later relaxed to 2200 hours. As a result, theft and looting were brought under control.

43. Elsewhere in Katanga, local authorities, including customary chiefs, were generally co-operative when ONUC troops entered their respective areas and in some cases requested the sending of United Nations patrols to restore order. Chief Kasongo Niembo of Kamina pledged his loyalty to Prime Minister Adoula after a plea for his support had been broadcast by the Central Government radio.

44. Relations with local non-Congolese technicians varied according to the sphere of activity involved. In such services as the post office and customs, these technicians showed varying degrees of willingness to co-operate with ONUC technicians and representatives of the Central Government. In some other services, such as telecommunications, co-operation was not usually extended by the non-Congolese technicians of Katanga. Moreover, the attitude of these technicians as a whole stiffened with the return of certain Katangese ministers to Elisabethville during the week beginning 21 January 1963, when it was not altogether clear whether they were returning as members of the provincial administration or would still seek to support secession. Pending a reliable indication as to how the tide would finally turn, some of these technicians, as well as many Katangese officials, preferred to adopt an attitude bordering on passive resistance. This created a serious problem for both United Nations authorities and the Central Government Administrative Commission. It will be recalled that after the hostilities in the Elisabethville area, most non-Congolese technicians had been persuaded to return to their posts through the intervention of the representative of the International Red Cross.

45. At the beginning of the military operations in Elisabethville, a detailed plan was prepared by ONUC officials and the representative of the International Red Cross to provide for the free circulation of ambulances, safe conducts, and other important facilities for the Red Cross workers to carry out their functions

with the minimum of harassment in the danger zones. This close working relationship was rapidly extended to cover the movement of refugees, food distribution, the investigation of allegations against United Nations troops and efforts to determine the whereabouts and to arrange the release of political prisoners.

46. Good relations were maintained with the parquet during this period. In spite of many allegations of misconduct by United Nations troops freely echoed in certain quarters, only two complaints were received by the office of the Katangese Procureur d'Etat allegedly involving United Nations troops. These related to the killing of a Frenchwoman and of a Senegalese man. Other allegations were found upon inquiry to be largely baseless and obviously designed to serve propaganda ends. One allegation, for example, had it that United Nations troops had fired point blank at patients in the Union Minière hospital at Lubumbasi on 29 December 1962. It was subsequently established that important gendarmerie positions, including mortar positions, had been installed fifty metres from the hospital wards which ONUC troops had to clear before they could proceed to Simba Hill in the early morning of 29 December 1962. In the course of this action, a shooting incident occurred, in which one patient was wounded in the thigh and another was grazed. It was recognized by some of the hospital authorities themselves and other witnesses that the whole hospital area had been a strong centre of gendarmerie activity, thus explaining the need for ONUC troops to enter the hospital precincts.

47. At the request of the Katangese Deputy Attorney-General, United Nations protection was accorded to his staff to enter the Kasapa Prison in order to collect records and to reassert authority in the prison. An escort of Indian troops accordingly was provided for them to enter the prison on 18 January 1963. At the same time, the International Red Cross started an investigation to ensure that no political prisoners were being held in this prison.

(b) Co-operation with the Central Government

48. During the first week of January 1963, twenty-two officials and officers representing the Central Government were flown to Elisabethville. They made up the Administrative Commission, headed by Mr. François Kalala, whose functions

included making contact with the provincial authorities and preparing the way for the integration of the provincial administration within the Central Government. This Administrative Commission gradually established itself, setting up offices and making preliminary contacts, but did not concern itself with law and order, which remained the over-all responsibility of ONUC, working in co-operation with the Katangese police.

49. On 16 January 1963, the President of the Congo nominated Mr. Joseph Ileo as Minister of State, Member of the Council of Ministers, resident at Elisabethville with the special duty of ensuring the necessary contacts with the provincial institutions and of facilitating the process of reintegration of South Katanga within the Republic.

50. Following this nomination, Prime Minister Adoula requested the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC, in a letter dated 22 January, to give Mr. Ileo all assistance and co-operation which the latter might require in order to facilitate his task and to ensure the full success of his mission. After receiving this letter, the Officer-in-Charge had detailed discussions with the Prime Minister and Mr. Ileo regarding the manner in which ONUC could best provide the assistance and co-operation which were requested of it.

51. During the discussions, the question of joint patrols by ONUC and ANC contingents in Elisabethville was also raised. It was agreed that all military forces in Katanga, especially those at Elisabethville, would be placed under one command, that of ONUC, and that the principle of single command would be applied in particular to ONUC-ANC joint patrols which might be authorized. It was also agreed that ONUC should provide Mr. Ileo, to all extent possible, with the assistance and co-operation which the latter might request in the normal exercise of his functions. Finally it was agreed that for all questions requiring an interpretation, ONUC would strictly abide by the provisions of the Loi fondamentale. These three points were confirmed by the Officer-in-Charge in a letter dated 22 January 1963 to the Prime Minister.

52. Mr. Ileo and his party arrived at Elisabethville on 23 January to assume his duties. He was met at the airport by the members of the Congolese Administrative Commission in Elisabethville, Katangese provincial authorities,

including the Chief of Police, and ONUC senior officials. A guard of ANC and another of the Katangese police were at hand to render honours.

(c) Postal services

53. An ONUC postal expert arrived in Elisabethville on 3 January 1963 to assist in the integration of provincial postal services with those of the rest of the Congo. On 9 January 1963, almost a ton of Congolese stamps were flown in from Leopoldville, and these have already been brought into circulation in Elisabethville, Kaniama and Kaminaville. Stocks of Katangese stamps have been withdrawn. Katangese stamps are no longer valid, but the public may exchange them for Congolese stamps. The withdrawal of Katangese stamps from all parts of the province was expected to be completed soon after the writing of this report.

54. In the course of his work at the Kaminaville post office, the ONUC expert found fifty-four sacks of undelivered mail dating back to 1960 and brought these to Elisabethville for delivery.

55. A Percepteur en Chef was installed in the Elisabethville postal services by the Central Government. He is working under the existing management, which is now responsible to the Central Government. His relations and those of the ONUC expert with the Katangese officials and Belgian technicians have been satisfactory. There is some anxiety among the Katangese lest disciplinary action be taken against them for their actions over the past two and a half years.

56. In Elisabethville, measures were taken to end the censorship of mail that had been established during the secessionist period in accordance with the Katangese Ordonnance-loi No. 30/77 of 1 March 1961. As censorship is illegal in the Republic of the Congo, a continuation of such a system could no longer be tolerated, although efforts were made by some former Katangese post office employees to carry on this activity.

(d) Customs

57. An ONUC customs adviser had been in Elisabethville since mid-September 1962, serving as a member of the Joint Commission on Revenues. He was subsequently

joined by a verificateur, and ONUC intends to provide experts in receipts and inspection.

58. The Director of Customs of the Central Government paid a short visit of inspection to Elisabethville, and one percepteur and one verificateur from Leopoldville have been installed. Relations with the existing staff, both Katangese and Belgian, are good.

59. There is some anxiety among Katangese officials that they may be transferred to other parts of the Congo.

60. There are no trained Katangese verificateurs; therefore, aid in this respect is especially important. The possibility of providing a customs training establishment in Elisabethville is under consideration.

61. The Central Government has issued instructions that all customs and tax receipts should in future be paid to the representative of the Monetary Council in Elisabethville, to be credited to an account of the Central Government, the allocation of such receipts to be determined later. In the meantime, customs duties are being gradually rationalized so as to make them uniform throughout the Congo.

(e) Immigration

62. On 5 January 1963, Central Government immigration offices were installed at Elisabethville airport and in the city centre. Plans are in progress to establish immigration offices in other key towns of the province by the end of the month.

63. While henceforth Central Government visa and other immigration formalities were required of foreigners travelling to and from the province of South Katanga as well as residents of this province, nevertheless it was announced that for a transition period of several months Katangese immigration formalities already established with regard to foreigners visiting or resident in Katanga would be recognized concurrently with the new regulations, allowing a reasonable period of time for those concerned to regularize their situation. A communique setting out the details of the above immigration policy was published by the Central Government Administrative Commission in South Katanga on 9 January 1963.

(f) Resumption of commercial air traffic

64. As previously reported (S/5053/Add.14, para. 95), commercial air traffic was resumed at Elisabethville airport on 4 January 1963. On 11 January, the first Air Congo flight took place from Leopoldville to Elisabethville and return. Regular Air Congo services were soon established between the two cities, in addition to Sabena service to Europe.

65. At the request of the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Elisabethville airport runways were completely cleared of all military installations, provisions and equipment, the placement of which had been made necessary there by emergency conditions.

(g) Radio Katanga

66. Radio Katanga, which was taken under ONUC custody on 1 January 1963, resumed broadcasting on 7 January 1963 with the announcement "This is the Congolese National Radio, Provincial Station of South Katanga", followed by the Congolese National Anthem. This was heard clearly in Leopoldville and throughout the Congo and was reported to have had a great impact.

67. At present, out of a daily total broadcast time of seven and a half hours, the Congolese National Radio broadcasts for five and a half hours, operating as the provincial station of South Katanga, while two hours are devoted to United Nations radio programmes. Fifteen Congolese technicians arrived from Leopoldville to run the Central Government Radio. Radio Katanga's 100 kw transmitter is used for both Central Government and United Nations programmes.

(h) Telecommunications

68. Two technicians from the International Telecommunications Union arrived in Elisabethville on 2 January 1963 with the immediate task of repairing the radio transmitter to permit resumption of broadcasting. A third one followed to put the studios in working order, as some pieces of equipment had been damaged and others had disappeared. An expert on small transmitters and receivers was also provided, and experts on the multiplex telegraph and on the teletype were expected to arrive very soon.

69. Radio, telegraph and telephone services are now functioning. There is some dissatisfaction among the European population, however, because direct telephone and telex services to Brussels have been discontinued on the instructions of the Central Government, and, as with other provinces, all such services are now routed through Leopoldville.

70. Relations between ONUC experts and Katangese and Belgians, which were somewhat strained at first, are now generally good. There is an urgent need for training of Katangese personnel. All staff are anxious about their pay, and about the possibility of being transferred to other parts of the country.

(i) Bank of Katanga

71. Acting under a decree of 9 January 1963, the Monetary Council of the Congo has assumed control of the "National Bank of Katanga". The Monetary Council met and designated its vice-president as administrator of the Bank, as a first step in the reunification of the fiscal authority of the Congo.

72. Efforts were at once begun to undertake a complete inventory of the assets of the Bank. On the morning of 23 January 1963, however, the provincial Minister of Finance, Mr. Kibwe, addressed to the directors of the Bank, with copies to the Administrateur-Gérant and the ONUC Representative, a letter asserting that the measures decided upon did not fall within the reconciliation Plan and accordingly forbidding the directors to comply therewith. In reliance on these instructions, officials at the Bank withheld from the Administrator such limited co-operation as had previously been vouchsafed. This letter was subsequently withdrawn. However, it was only on 29 January 1963 and after it had been necessary to detain the directors of the Bank temporarily that it was possible to obtain access to the vaults of the Bank and to its records. These showed that some records had been destroyed, others had been improperly kept and that large sums of money were unaccounted for.

(j) Negotiations with Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

73. In a letter dated 12 December 1962, Mr. Moïse Tshombe communicated to the Secretary-General his "offer" whereby he would authorize the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga under certain conditions to transfer to the Monetary Council of the Republic of the Congo all foreign exchange generated by the company's

exports. This "offer" was referred to in the last report of the Officer-in-Charge, as well as the latter's suggestion that this question be discussed by the Central Government and the UMHK representatives, and Mr. Tshombe's view that the contacts with the Monetary Council would have to be effected not by the UMHK but by his representatives accompanied by a UMHK expert (S/5053/Add.14, paras. 23-26).

74. On 4 January 1963, a representative of the UMHK sent from its Brussels headquarters arrived in Leopoldville. The discussion between him and the representatives of the Congolese Government (the President of the Monetary Council and the Governor of the National Bank of the Congo) took place from 4 to 15 January 1963. The representatives of the Office of Economic Co-ordination of the Central Government, as well as a representative from the UMHK of Elisabethville, participated in the discussions. It may be noted also that Mr. Van Roey, Director of the Bank of Katanga, who arrived in Leopoldville on 8 January, was authorized by the Prime Minister to attend the discussions as an observer.

75. As a result of the discussions, an agreement on foreign exchange was reached and formally signed on 15 January. However, because of the UMHK's fear that its installations might be sabotaged by the Katanga authorities if the agreement came to be known, it was decided to keep it secret until the United Nations had assumed control over Kolwezi. In brief, the agreement of 15 January provides that the UMHK should remit all its export proceeds to the Monetary Council, which should in turn allocate to the UMHK the foreign exchange required for meeting its essential needs and maintaining its activities, provided that the utilization of such foreign exchange be made under the supervision of the Monetary Council.

76. This agreement does not deal with the allocation of foreign exchange by the Central Government to the provincial authorities of South Katanga. It had been agreed that this question would be discussed separately after agreement had been reached between the Central Government and the UMHK. Mr. Van Roey, who had left for Elisabethville on 11 January, had promised to come back within four days for the purpose, but he did not appear at the appointed time.

77. No negotiations were undertaken with the representatives for the payment of taxes, duties and royalties to the Central Government. It was decided that such negotiations would not be necessary as the UMHK would have to be submitted to the same general measure regarding all companies operating in South Katanga. Instructions have already been given by the Minister of Finance of the Central Government to the Chief of the Administrative Commission in Elisabethville, Mr. Kalala, to ensure that all customs receipts recorded in Katanga should be paid to the representatives of the Monetary Council at Elisabethville exclusively to the account of the Central Government. In the instructions, it was specified that the division of receipts between the Central Government and the provincial authorities would be decided upon at a later stage.

(k) Repair of bridges and resumption of transport

78. During the military action in Katanga, thirty-five road bridges and seven railway bridges were damaged or destroyed (see annex I). Several of the road bridges between Elisabethville and Kolwezi have been replaced provisionally by the erection of Bailey Bridges by Indian engineers of ONUC. The railway bridges, however, present a greater problem, and for the time being three main rail arteries so vital to the economy of the Congo are cut both within Katanga itself and from Katanga to other parts of the Congo.

79. The first of these routes, the line Elisabethville-Luluabourg-Port Francqui with connexions by river and rail to Matadi, which is owned by the Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga (B.C.K.), is blocked by the destruction of the Bukama and Lubilash bridges; the B.C.K. network is also blocked between Elisabethville and Kolwezi by the destruction of bridges over the Lufira River at Mulungwishi and over the Dikulwe River. The second route, the line from Albertville via Kabalo and Kongolo to Kindu with onward connexions by river and rail to Stanleyville and to Matadi, which is owned by the Chemin de Fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grands Lacs (C.F.L.), is obstructed by blown bridges at Kongolo over the Lualaba River and at Lubunda. The line from Kamina to Kabalo which links these two systems is obstructed by the destruction of the Lenge bridge over the Luvuvu River northeast of Kabongo. This last stretch of railroad, which is state-owned but operated by the two companies, offers an outlet to

the production of South Katanga both in the direction of Stanleyville and via Albertville and Kigoma to Dar es Salaam.

80. Two main points have to be taken into consideration in connexion with the repair of the bridges: first, their great importance from the standpoint of transport and the economy of the country, and secondly the availability of the requisite material, funds and technical staff. The B.C.K., being affiliated with the Société générale, has the funds at its disposal and is in a position to acquire the necessary material and technicians for the reconstruction work and is working out a programme for doing so. The railway bridges at Bukama and across the Lubilash River are so badly damaged that they cannot be repaired in under six months. However, the B.C.K. believes that it will be able to repair the three railway bridges destroyed on the line Elisabethville-Jadotville-Kolwezi in the course of the next six weeks.

81. The C.F.L. railroad is not in the same fortunate position as the B.C.K. Operating mainly in North Katanga, the C.F.L. has had a heavy fall-off of traffic since the events of 1960; it is therefore likely that it is unable to finance the repair of the bridges on the lines operated by it, although it is willing to undertake reconstruction work, if it can be given financial assistance. Estimates for the repair of the state-owned Lenge-Luguvu bridge and the Lubunda bridge are approximately 3,850,000 CF, and it will take about four months to complete the work. Altogether, it is estimated that funds in the amount of 38,000,000 CF will be required to put the railway lines in Katanga in service again. In the meantime, the C.F.L. may reactivate transport from Kabalo to Kongolo by waterway. It is understood that they have the vessels available, and as soon as the water channels are demarcated by buoys this route can be put into service. (Before 1940, the only transport available between Kabalo and Kongolo was by the Lualaba River.)

82. Close co-operation will be given the two companies by the public works section, the military command and the transport and communications sections of ONUC, working with the corresponding services in the Central Government, including their service of navigable waterways. In particular, Lt. General R.A. Wheeler of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been asked to undertake, on behalf of ONUC, a special and urgent

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survey of the problem for the purpose of ascertaining the detailed requirements in materials, technical personnel and finance for the restoration, both temporary and permanent, of communications in Katanga and for determining in what ways this work can be expedited.

/...

(1) Integration of Gendarmerie

83. ONUC has to look forward to assisting in the solution of the problem of the permanent disposition of large numbers of gendarmes who have been put out of action by recent events including the disintegration and disappearance of their organized units. Such a solution would eventually have to be based on the rapid reintegration and unification of all Congolese military and gendarmerie units into a national armed forces and gendarmerie structure.

84. On 7 January 1963, Prime Minister Adoula issued a declaration on reintegration in which he stated, inter alia, that gendarmes rejoining the ANC by a date to be determined would retain their ranks.

85. A significant event occurred on 10 January when Col. Kiembe, Chief of Staff of the gendarmerie, gave himself up to ONUC troops between Elisabethville and Mokambo. While it was United Nations policy to avoid taking prisoners and to let disarmed gendarmes go free, an increasing number of gendarmes now began to come to ONUC or to Central Government representatives in Elisabethville with requests to be reintegrated in the ANC.

86. On the same date, twenty-two ANC officers arrived in Elisabethville; it was their mission to enter in contact with their gendarmerie colleagues with a view to explaining to them the provision of the Prime Minister's declaration and thus preparing the way for reintegration. They were subsequently and unexpectedly joined by a little more than 100 other ANC personnel, all of whom have been housed in a military camp in the suburban commune of Karavia, under the general authority of the commanding officer of the ONUC Katanga area.

87. On 15 January, these Congolese military personnel were inspected by Congolese Defence Minister Anyan, in company of the commanding officer of the Ethiopian Brigade. In the course of their visit to Karavia, they met 107 armed gendarmerie officers and other ranks lined up and saluting. Mr. Anyan addressed them in Swahili to inform them that they would now be part of the National Army and would retain their gendarmerie ranks, that they must serve the Congo and forswear politics.

88. The temporary arrangement with Mr. Tshombe concerning the treatment of the gendarmerie personnel at Kolwezi has been described in Section B above.

Elsewhere in Katanga, local recruits of the gendarmerie who have given up to United Nations troops have usually been disarmed and permitted to disperse.

(m) Disturbances in the former Kasai Province

89. Since the break-up of the former Kasai Province into five provinces, there has been tribal conflict in the border areas, particularly in cases where the frontiers are not yet clearly defined. At one trouble-spot, Kakenge, on the Unité Kasaienne-Luluabourg border, violent fighting broke out in January between the Lulus on the one side and the Bakete and Bakuba tribes on the other. The Luluabourg Government reported that 370 Lulus had been killed, though this figure has not been confirmed and may well have been exaggerated for propaganda purposes. Two Belgians of the Exforcas Timber Company are known to have been killed, and, when the ANC arrived to re-establish order, the ANC reported two killed and several wounded.

90. Another area of conflict was close to Bakwanga, where full-scale guerilla warfare was being waged by Jeunesse and remnants of the former Kolonjist gendarmerie, terrorizing the civil population in the areas of Miabi, 26 kms. south-west of Bakwanga, Merode, 47 kms. south-west of Bakwanga and Kabeye, 40 kms. north-west of Bakwanga.

91. On 13 January the Officer-in-Charge paid a brief visit to Bakwanga, accompanied by the United Nations representative in Luluabourg, and after discussions with provincial President Ngalula and other members of the provincial government, it was decided that the rebels should be warned by leaflets and broadcasts to surrender their arms immediately, failing which, ONUC would take necessary measure to restore order. The leaflets would also exhort the civil populations to return to their villages with the assurance of United Nations protection.

92. On 18 January leaflets in Tshikyiba and Lingala were dropped over Tshinshanku, Kenda, Matabi and Kabeye, calling on the Jeunesse to give up and hand in their arms.

93. ONUC intends to intensify its efforts to assist the Congolese Government to maintain law and order in this region, which forms an unhappy contrast with other

regions where civil strife has largely ended. On 20 January, the Officer-in-Charge visited Albertville, Goma and Stanleyville, where the situation was found to be entirely quiet and normal and interest was largely directed toward restoring the economy of the country.

ANNEX I

Bridges and installations destroyed or damaged by mercenaries and
gendarmes from November 1962 to January 1963

A. Rail and Road Bridges

1. Kongolo sector

- (a) Kongolo Bridge across Lualaba river: two spans destroyed, a length of about 72 metres. Pillar between two spans also heavily damaged. The bridge served dual purpose of rail and road service.
- (b) Kabeya-Maji road bridge over Lukuga river, 30 kms. north of Nyunzu: break of 100 metres and entire bridge down in river.
- (c) Luhembwe road bridge: destroyed west-northwest of Kongolo.
- (d) Lubunda railway bridge, 50 kms. northwest of Kongolo: destroyed - 40-metre break.
- (e) Lusendoie road bridge and railway bridge on Kongolo-Kiotwe road: both destroyed.
- (f) Kohila road bridge northeast of Lubunda: destroyed.
- (g) Mukebwe railway bridge over Lufutuka river on Kabalo-Kongolo railway: slightly damaged.
- (h) Road bridge over Luika river 50 kms. north-northeast of Kongolo: destroyed.

2. Axis Kabalo-Kamina

- (a) Masengo Goi (Lenge) railway bridge over Lugubu river 40 kms. northeast of Kabongo: 40 metres destroyed.
- (b) Lugubu road bridge: destroyed over Lugubu river southwest of Kombe.

3. Axis Kamina-Kaniama-Mwene

Lubilash railway bridge, 35 kms. northwest of Kaniama: two spans of this major bridge are destroyed; 127-metre break.

4. Axis Kamina-Sungu-Monga-Bukama

- (a) Roxyzonga destroyed.
- (b) Bukama railway bridge, 95 kms. southeast of Kamina base: destroyed - 100-metre break.

- (c) Bukama road bridge: destroyed - 100-metre break.
- (d) Lovoi road bridge, 30 kms. east of Kamina base: 45-metre break.
- (e) Two small bridges (Kiowa and W. Kantobe) near Kamina base: destroyed.
- 5. Axis Nyunzu-Manono
 - (a) Makimbo road bridge: destroyed.
 - (b) Mukebo road bridge: destroyed.
- 6. Malemba-Nkulu area
 - Kiluewa road bridge on Malemba-Nkulu road: destroyed.
- 7. Axis Manono-Mitwaba
 - Five road bridges have been destroyed between Kibindi and Mitwaba.
- 8. Axis Manono-Pweto
 - Kipaila road bridge: destroyed.
- 9. Kipushi
 - Kipushi road bridge on road to Elisabethville: destroyed.
(Temporarily repaired).
- 10. Elisabethville-Jadotville axis
 - Road bridges between Jadotville and Elisabethville have been temporarily repaired.
 - (a) Both Lufira road and railway bridges destroyed.
 - (b) Luafi river road bridge: destroyed.
 - (c) Kafubu river bridge: destroyed.
 - (d) Panda road bridge, approximately 25 kms. east of Jadotville: destroyed.
 - (e) Lukoshi road bridge, northeast of Lac de Retenue: destroyed: gap of 70 feet.
 - (f) Two small bridges 5 kms. apart, Lukutfe and Tanga road bridges, are destroyed.
- 11. Axis Jadotville-Kolwezi
 - (a) Mulungwishi road and railway bridges: both destroyed.
 - (b) Guba road bridge over Dikulwe river: destroyed.
 - (c) Fungurume road bridges, one to the east (Dipeta) and the other to the west of town: both destroyed.

B. Other installations

1. Kongolo sector

Ferry at Kasiba, 15 kms. from Muyumba on the Ankoro-Muyumba, has been sunk.

2. Jadotville-Kolwezi axis

- (a) Fungurume transformer building: destroyed.
- (b) Certain essential machinery damaged at Jadotville.

ANNEX II

Statement on the position of the Secretary-General
vis-à-vis Mr. Tshombe issued by a United Nations
spokesman on 7 January 1965

In a statement of 2 January 1965 (Press Release SG/1404-CO/280) the position of the United Nations vis-à-vis Mr. Tshombe was clarified. That position stands.

The Secretary-General is continuing to take note of the situation created by the flight of Mr. Tshombe and his ministers from Elisabethville and the continued lack of any effective Provincial Government or authority in South Katanga.

Mr. Tshombe left Elisabethville voluntarily, apparently on 28 December. He was under no restraint from ONUC at the time, and no action against him was contemplated. He fled for reasons best known to him. All of his ministers apparently had fled before him.

There has thus been abandonment by Mr. Tshombe and his colleagues of their provincial responsibilities. This has serious implications for the efforts of ONUC to restore quickly in South Katanga normal conditions of life and to achieve without delay the full implementation of the plan for national reconciliation. These implications are being carefully studied by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General is aware of certain statements attributed to Mr. Tshombe in recent days threatening "a scorched earth" policy in South Katanga including destruction of valuable mining installations, power plants and bridges.

If such statements have actually been made, the Secretary-General deplores them as reckless and irresponsible and against the interests of the people of Katanga and of the Congo nation as a whole. It is shocking that the head of a province - for purely political, if not personal, reasons - would threaten to destroy the economy of that province and thus bring great deprivation and suffering to its people.

The United Nations Operation in the Congo, in pursuance of its mandate to assist in the maintenance of law and order, will exert every effort to prevent the application of any such policy in Katanga by Mr. Tshombe or anyone else. It must be assumed that it is understood by everyone concerned, including Mr. Tshombe, that ONUC will not permit any Katangese official who returns to Elisabethville to advocate destructive action of that kind.

ANNEX III

Statement on the position of the Secretary-General
vis-à-vis Mr. Tshombe issued by a United Nations
spokesman on 9 January 1965

Once again, in view of the completely contradictory nature of various statements made, or reported to have been made, by Mr. Tshombe in the past thirty-six hours, and especially in view of the statements of Mr. Tshombe at his press conference in Elisabethville on 9 January, the Secretary-General feels it necessary to make the position clear.

It has always been, and remains, the aim of the United Nations Operation in the Congo to achieve national reconciliation in the Congo by peaceful means. With this end in view, the Secretary-General has made repeated efforts in the last three days, through various channels and by the good offices of various Governments, to secure from Mr. Tshombe the necessary assurances on four basic points with a view to the re-establishment of contact with him on other matters.

These points are (1) the categorical renunciation by Mr. Tshombe of the scorched earth and sabotage policy frequently announced by him; (2) the renunciation of his often-repeated intention to fight to the last man; (3) the taking of immediate practical steps for the implementation of the plan of national reconciliation which he has publicly accepted for many months; and (4) the assurance of immediate recognition of the right of ONUC to freedom of movement throughout all Katanga.

As was pointed out in the United Nations statement of 7 January, the incitement by Mr. Tshombe to destruction of the economic installations of Katanga is a criminal act which cannot be accepted. In spite of Mr. Tshombe's previous statements on this subject, the Secretary-General has made all possible efforts to secure from Mr. Tshombe the basic minimum assurances upon which a peaceful solution can be reached. Unfortunately, Mr. Tshombe's most recent statements to his press conference on 9 January would appear to have made it fruitless to pursue these efforts.

On 8 January Mr. Tshombe was variously reported to have said in various places that he would hold firm in Kolwezi, that the installations in that area were mined for demolition, and that he had returned to Elisabethville for the sole purpose of restoring, as soon as possible, calm and peace to Katanga and its people, specifically by assuring the rapid application of the plan of national reconciliation.

On 9 January Mr. Tshombe's spokesman announced that Katangans had on the previous night blown up an electric power sub-station and transformer between Jadotville and Kolwezi, while later in the day Mr. Tshombe himself informed a press conference of his intention to pursue a scorched earth policy and added that the question of freedom of movement for ONUC troops was still "open to discussion".

Should the destruction threatened by Mr. Tshombe continue to occur, he alone will be held responsible for all the tragic consequences of such acts of criminal sabotage, consequences which are particularly serious for the people of the Congo. A clear and unequivocal renunciation of all such threats and activities by him is therefore imperative. Failing such an immediate undertaking, other measures will become a matter of urgent necessity in order to prevent the disasters threatened by his incitement to destruction.

As regards freedom of movement for ONUC personnel anywhere in Katanga, a categorical statement is required from Mr. Tshombe and, specifically, he must himself make immediate practical arrangements, including orders to any elements which he may still control, for the immediate peaceful entry by ONUC into the Kolwezi area for the protection of the population and installations, a protection which they are earnestly requesting.

In view of the interminable prevarications and contradictions of Mr. Tshombe in the past, the only practical test of such undertakings is the actual peaceful entry of ONUC into Kolwezi. The most recent statements of Mr. Tshombe to the Press make it more essential and urgent than ever for him to prove that the undertakings given by him have some practical validity.

Unless such proof is given, there can no more be any question of contact with Mr. Tshombe on other matters; and therefore ONUC has been instructed to restrain him from further irresponsible acts.

ANNEX IV

Statement made by the Prime Minister of the Republic
of the Congo on 10 January 1963 regarding the
installations threatened with destruction

For more than two weeks now Mr. Moïse Tshombé and his accomplices have been advocating a scorched-earth policy in South Katanga, for purely personal reasons and without any consideration for the welfare of the population. They have been inciting the population to violence and taking every opportunity to destroy installations that are essential to the economy of the country. Their acts of vandalism have already resulted in the destruction of several bridges and considerable damage to the installations of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga in the Jadotville area. There is a danger that during the next few days economic installations in the areas of South Katanga which have not yet been liberated may be destroyed.

In its concern for the welfare of the people, the Government of the Republic of the Congo, conscious of its sacred duty to preserve the national heritage, cannot remain indifferent to this state of affairs. The economic installations at Kolwezi and other places not yet liberated, which are now threatened with destruction because of Mr. Tshombé's senseless and irresponsible policy, constitute the sacred heritage of the Congolese nation. If they should be destroyed or damaged, the Government of the Republic will hold Mr. Tshombé personally responsible and will adopt the most severe measures against him, in accordance with the laws of the Republic.

ANNEX V

Message from "Tshombe and his Ministers meeting in Council at
Kolwezi" on 14 January 1963, at 9 a.m.

We are ready to proclaim to the world that the Katangese secession is ended. We are ready to allow the United Nations troops freedom of movement throughout Katanga. We are also ready to return to Elisabethville to arrange for the complete application of the Thant Plan.

We request that, at the same time as we make this declaration, the President of the Republic of the Congo and the Prime Minister may put the amnesty provided for in the Thant Plan into effect, in order to guarantee the safety and freedom of the President and the Government of Katanga, all their officials and agents, and all the people who have worked under their authority.

We are resolved to establish loyal co-operation with the United Nations in the performance of its mission and we ask that the day and hour for a meeting may be set.

In order to spare the people suffering, we hope that our proposal may be put into effect as rapidly as possible.

Highest consideration.

(Signed) TSHOMBE and his Ministers,
meeting in Council at Kolwezi, 14 January 1963, at 9 a.m.

ANNEX VI

Statement made by the Secretary-General on 15 January 1963
concerning the message of Mr. Tshombe and his ministers

Late in the afternoon of 14 January, I received a note from the permanent representative of Belgium to the United Nations, to which was annexed a message, without addressee, emanating from "M. Tshombe and his Ministers meeting in council at Kolwezi". The message was signed on 14 January at 0900 hours.

I welcome the message, which indicates a readiness to end secession, to give freedom of movement to United Nations personnel throughout Katanga and to undertake the full implementation of the plan of national reconciliation.

I most earnestly hope that this statement will be promptly and fully implemented and thus bring to an end the conflict and destruction which have been needlessly experienced in Katanga. The United Nations will certainly give its full assistance and support to the implementation of the promise implicit in Mr. Tshombe's statement.

ANNEX VII

Letter dated 15 January 1963 from the Prime Minister
of the Republic of the Congo addressed to the
Secretary-General

Sir,

Following my conversation with the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Mission in the Congo, I have the honour to confirm that, in the spirit of the U Thant Plan as concerns the amnesty, and although Mr. Moise Tshombe and his colleagues have up to now persisted in following a secessionist policy, my Government is prepared to give the leaders of South Katanga all the necessary protection and assurances, in accordance with the statement made by President Kasa-Vubu on 26 November 1962 announcing a general amnesty for political offences, and in particular with the last paragraph, which ran as follows:

"Neither the Government nor I myself harbour any hatred against anyone. The doors are open to all who will come back. In the spirit that prevailed at the meeting of Parliament at Lovanium in July and August 1961, when we were able to overcome and bury our hostilities and the most serious differences of opinion, I solemnly renew the offer I made on that occasion and proclaim that a general and complete amnesty will be granted to all who rejoin our fatherland, this great Congo, whatever political offences they may have been guilty of.

"We hope that they will all return, without exception, and we await them open-armed, with peace in our hearts, so that all the vital forces of the nation may work together, hand in hand, to construct the country as the nation intends, as the members of our great family desire, in understanding and prosperity."

I should also like to recall that, after President Kasa-Vubu's statement, I spoke in the same vein in my speech of 28 November 1962 to the Chamber of Representatives and in my New Year's message to the Congolese people. I send you herewith the text of these documents.

(Signed) Cyrille ADOULA

ANNEX VIII

Letter dated 15 January 1963 from the President of the
Republic of the Congo addressed to the Secretary-General

Sir,

Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula has brought to my attention the message dated 15 January 1963 transmitted to him by the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Mission in the Congo, in which he informed him that the Provincial Government of South Katanga has declared its readiness to proclaim the end of the secession of South Katanga but requests that the amnesty provided for in the U Thant Plan should be applied.

Concerned as I am to restore harmony in the country, and despite the fact that circumstances have changed radically since my statement of 26 November 1962 concerning a general amnesty for political offences, I should like to inform you that all the promises I made in my statement are still completely valid. I repeat that neither the Government nor I myself harbour hatred against anyone and that the doors remain open to all those who return in good faith to the bosom of the Republic.

I should like to affirm this to you in the most solemn manner.

(Signed) Joseph KASAVUBU

ANNEX IX

Summary of the decisions taken at Elisabethville
on 17 January 1963 concerning the modalities of
the entry of ONUC into Kolwezi

On 17 January 1963 Mr. George L. Sherry and Major-General D. Prem Chand, representing the United Nations Operation in the Congo, received President Moise Tshombe at the ONUC Headquarters at Elisabethville for the purpose of discussing the modalities of the entry of ONUC into Kolwezi.

The following decisions were taken:

1. President Tshombe will take all necessary and effective measures to ensure that ONUC's entry into Kolwezi shall take place peacefully and with the co-operation of all concerned, including the gendarmerie and the local authorities. To that end President Tshombe will issue the necessary orders and make the necessary appeals to the population in and around Kolwezi. ONUC will make its technical facilities available for this purpose.

2. ONUC will complete its peaceful entry into Kolwezi by 21 January 1963. This entry will be carried out in exercise of ONUC's freedom of movement throughout the Republic of the Congo, granted by the Central Government of the Republic pursuant to the resolutions of the Security Council.

3. Pending arrangements for the integration of the gendarmerie, in accordance with the provisions of the National Reconciliation Plan, the security of its members will be fully assured by ONUC. ONUC gives its assurance that they will not be treated as prisoners of war or arrested except in instances of violation of law and order, and that they will be able to continue to wear their uniforms. A personal guard of company strength, armed with rifles, will be authorized at the Provincial President's residence. A few members of that guard will be authorized to escort him in his movements.

4. In order to ensure the maintenance of law and order and to prevent the danger of incidents, the gendarmerie shall proceed to the gathering of its arms and ammunition in one central dump, and such arms and ammunition shall be entrusted to the care of a detachment of about fifty gendarmes under the general control and command of ONUC, pending the implementation of the pertinent provisions

of the National Reconciliation Plan. The provisions of this paragraph shall not in any way curtail the right of ONUC to search for and seize arms and ammunition clandestinely held; the gendarmerie will co-operate with ONUC in this activity.

5. All mines and other explosive material which irresponsible elements contemplated using for the destruction of essential installations in Kolwezi shall be removed immediately by the Katangese authorities in co-operation with ONUC forces. President Tshombe has acknowledged that the Katangese authorities would be responsible if the withholding of information with respect to mines and other explosive material should lead to loss of lives or other casualties among ONUC personnel.

(Signed) G.L. Sherry, Major-General Prem Chand, Moïse Tshombe.
