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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

A. Build-Up of Katangese Mercenary Strength

1. In recent months, information has been received from various sources about a build-up in the strength of the Katanga armed forces, including the continued presence and some influx of foreign mercenaries.
2. It will be recalled that after the Kitona Declaration, signed on 21 December 1961 (S/5038), Mr. Tshombe, President of the province of Katanga, made it clear to United Nations officials that he proposed to seek a solution to the mercenary problem "once and for all". This undertaking was put in writing in a letter dated 26 January 1962 to the United Nations representative in Elisabethville (S/5053/Add.3, Annex I), and was repeated in a second letter dated 15 February 1962.
3. However, in spite of this and further declarations of Katangese spokesmen along the same lines as the above-mentioned letters, evidence was forthcoming to United Nations authorities that in fact the pledge with regard to the elimination of mercenaries from Katanga was not being kept.
4. The ONUC-Katanga Joint Commissions on mercenaries, set up to certify that all foreign mercenaries had left Katanga in conformity with Mr. Tshombe's decision, visited Jadotville and Kipushi on 9 February 1962, and Kolwezi and Bunkeya on 21-23 February. Wherever they went, Katangese authorities asserted there were no foreign mercenaries in their midst (S/5053/Add.8, paragraphs 17-29).
5. From the beginning, there were indications that no serious results could be expected from the Commission's work. At plenary sessions in Elisabethville, the Commissions requested lists of all mercenaries in Katanga with details of their location, regiment, and termination pay. They received two lists of names which

included many duplications, persons in the custody of the United Nations and others who were known to be dead. The lists did not reflect a valid picture of the presence of mercenaries at the time, and were of no use in checking their progressive departure from Katanga.

6. The ONUC-Katanga Joint Commissions were unable either to confirm or deny the reports from various sources indicating that foreign mercenaries still remained in the province of Katanga. As a result, they could only function spasmodically, and, in spite of periodic suggestions for their revival, usually from Katangese circles, it has been difficult to claim that they had served or could serve any useful purpose.

7. In the meantime, more precise and reliable evidence had come into the possession of the United Nations, including documentary evidence, relating to the presence and activities of mercenaries in Katanga as from the beginning of 1962. This evidence, which includes signed gendarmerie payrolls and Katangese immigration records with identification photographs of mercenaries described as members of the Katangese military forces, showed not only that mercenaries were still in Katanga province, but that more had been arriving since the beginning of 1962. A considerable number of them were officially listed as having returned in the months of April, May and June 1962. A list of their names, with nationalities and dates of presence in Katanga, is attached as Annex I. The United Nations thus possesses documentary evidence of the presence of at least 115 mercenaries in Katanga during the period from the beginning of 1962 to the present day. Of these, fifty-four had previously been repatriated by ONUC in 1961 pursuant to the provisions of the Security Council resolutions of 21 February and 24 November 1961. It is, of course, difficult to make a positive verification of this information. The persons in question have been known on some occasions to go on leave and to return to Katanga. Another list, supplied by a highly reliable source, names thirty-six Belgian nationals who are reported present in Katanga and who may still be active as mercenaries. It is attached as Annex II. Other less specific evidence from observers of varying reliability has put the figure of foreign personnel now in the Katanga armed forces at between 300 and 500. The head of the Mission Marissal, one of the more autonomous groups of mercenaries operating in Katanga, was reported in the issue of Jeune Afrique of 12-19 May 1962 to have put the total number of mercenaries in Katanga at that time at 500.

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8. The figure of 300-500, also quoted by other sources, has remained fairly constant in the estimates made by United Nations authorities both before and after the events of September and December 1961. The conclusion to be drawn from the documentary evidence in the possession of the United Nations, and supplementary reports from other sources, is that the mercenary element, if temporarily in eclipse at the end of 1961, was built up to its past strength from the first few months of 1962 onwards. This build-up is in flagrant contradiction to declarations of Katangese spokesmen such as Mr. Munongo and Mr. Kimba, who have challenged the United Nations to prove that mercenaries continue to be present in Katanga. This the United Nations is now able to do on the basis of the above-mentioned documentary evidence. It continues to be the case, however, as reported in S/5053/Add.11, paragraph 63, that in general the mercenaries in Katanga now affect civilian garb and employment, which makes it difficult to distinguish them from the local population of European origin. Accordingly, actual apprehension of mercenaries is much more difficult than earlier.

9. Reports have also reached United Nations authorities of the recruitment of personnel of the French Secret Army Organization (OAS) for service in Katanga, but so far no concrete evidence has been obtained to substantiate these reports.

10. In the course of a clash between ANC troops and the Katanga Gendarmerie at Kaseya, near Kongolo, on 5 July 1962, a European mercenary in the service of the Gendarmerie was killed and his body flown to Leopoldville, where he was eventually identified as J. Van Eyll. This name appears as No. 36 on the list attached to a letter from Mr. Tshombe to the ONUC representative in Elisabethville dated 13 February 1962. The list purported to contain the names of mercenaries who were supposed to have left Katanga on 8 February 1962 via Ndola. If Mr. Van Eyll did leave the country, as claimed, on 8 February 1962, he subsequently returned to Katanga, where he met his death.

11. In a later clash between ANC troops and Katanga Gendarmerie at Kitenge, near Albertville, on 22 August 1962, it was claimed by ANC authorities that five European mercenaries had been killed in action. One of the dead mercenaries was identified, from his passport and other personal papers found on him, as Charles Marcel d'Hulster, a Belgian national. As in the case of J. Van Eyll, Mr. d'Hulster's name appears as No. 24 in the list attached to Mr. Tshombe's letter

of 13 February 1962 containing the names of mercenaries supposed to have left Katanga on 8 February 1962 via Ndola. Among the personal papers found on the body of Mr. d'Hulster there were two pay slips from Kredietbank N.C.A.S.A., 7 rue Darenberg, Brussels, from the account "Les anciens militaires belges du Katanga" for the sums of 39,482 and 124,305 Belgian francs. There was also a movement order (feuille de route) to proceed to Paris/Brussels by UAT airlines for a fifteen days' holiday, issued at Jadotville on 28 May 1962, as well as an exist permit issued by the Chief of the Sûreté at Jadotville on 4 June 1962.

12. Among other recent cases of mercenaries in regard to whom there is evidence that they served in the Katanga Gendarmerie after the December hostilities of 1961 and during the year 1962, there is that of Henri Favre, a Swiss mercenary. Favre was apprehended by the United Nations on 27 May 1962, on his return to Elisabethville from Switzerland, where had gone for medical treatment for leg injuries received while engaged in military operations in North Katanga. A signed payroll dated 11 January 1962 showed that Mr. Favre received the sum of 96,405 francs for his services. This sum was itemized as follows: 21,735 francs per month for the months of November, December 1961 and January 1962; a total of 24,000 francs as "danger money" during this period, and 7,200 francs listed as restaurant allowance. Mr. Favre served as a sub-lieutenant in the forces of Grand Chief Kasongo-Niembo of Kamina. The above-mentioned payroll was signed by Lt. Colonel Robert Lamouline, Commander of the 32nd battalion of the Katanga Gendarmerie at Kamina. A receipt was also signed by Favre himself.

13. A recent case brought to the attention of United Nations authorities is that of Rolf Beck, a German youth, twenty years of age. Having quarrelled with his parents in Germany, he left them on 20 June 1961 and went without their consent to France, where he answered an advertisement in the Dépêche de Toulouse for "mechanics, technicians and merchants" for the Republic of the Congo. On application, Rolf Beck was given a ticket from Toulouse to Paris and from Paris to Livingstone, Rhodesia. On 21 December 1961, Beck arrived with twenty other applicants in Livingstone. There they were told that they had engaged themselves for service in the Katanga Gendarmerie. Rold Beck's contract was for one and a half years' service at a basic monthly salary of approximately 10,000 Belgian francs. As Beck, a German citizen, has not yet reached the age of twenty-one,

he is, under German law, a minor. It should be added that Rolf Beck's name appears as No. 27 on the above-mentioned list of mercenaries supposed to have left Katanga on 8 February 1962 via Ndola.

14. On 2 September 1962, David George Sutherland, a British national, and John Arthur Franklin, Rhodesian national, gave themselves up to the United Nations forces at Kamina. They stated that they had come to Katanga from Northern Rhodesia on 24 May 1962, having been hired as mechanics by a road building firm in answer to a newspaper advertisement. When their services were terminated by that firm, they accepted employment from the Katangese provincial government as mechanics. However, when forced to take part in military operations in North Katanga, they decided to give themselves up to the United Nations at the first available opportunity. On 5 September, they were transferred to Leopoldville for further interrogation. No final decision has been taken about these two cases.

15. The individual cases mentioned above, together with the documentary evidence in the possession of the United Nations, show that the strength of foreign mercenaries in Katanga remains as significant as ever, in spite of the various attempts by ONUC to deport these persons and to prevent or discourage their return to Katanga in accordance with the Security Council resolutions of 21 February and 24 November 1961. Evidence of their continued presence and indications of the return of many persons already expelled by the United Nations, as well as of new recruits, is in direct contradiction to the Katangese authorities' assertions that there is no longer a single mercenary in Katanga.

16. On 19 September 1962, Radio Katanga alleged that the Katangese Gendarmerie in the course of repelling attacks by the ANC had found the body of a European killed. The Officer-in-Charge sent on 20 September a letter to Mr. Tshombe asking him whether an autopsy had been performed by the Katangese authorities (see Annex III).

17. On 22 September, Mr. Tshombe replied to the Officer-in-Charge stating that, while the body was in the hands of the ANC, verified information in the possession of the Katangese enabled him to confirm the facts as alleged (see Annex IV). Further, on 26 September 1962, the Officer-in-Charge wrote to

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Mr. Tshombe informing him of evidence in the hands of ONUC which proved that the Gendarmerie had continued building up the numbers of mercenaries in Katanga's service, and requesting him to submit a statement concerning the present situation as regards mercenaries in the Gendarmerie. The letter also stated that aerial reconnaissance by ONUC planes had shown that Harvard and Fouga Magister aircraft were stationed on Katangese airstrips (see Annex V).

18. On 27 September, Mr. Tshombe replied to the Officer-in-Charge that whenever the United Nations was planning to launch a new attack, the old question of mercenaries was raised again. He indicated that he would only be willing to give information on the military equipment of the Gendarmerie within the framework of an agreement to ensure national reconciliation in a decentralized federation. Concerning the mercenaries, he requested that all available evidence be turned over to the Joint Commission on mercenaries which had been established in February (see Annex VI).

19. On 29 September, the Officer-in-Charge replied that the Joint Commissions on mercenaries had been superseded by the creation of the Military Commission provided for in the Plan for National Reconciliation, and that he would turn over evidence in the hands of ONUC to that Commission (see Annex VII).

B. The Case of Mr. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian

20. On 19 April 1962, Mr. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, a United States national, arrived at the Elisabethville airport coming from Brussels. When ONUC security officers at the airport found in Mr. Julian's luggage three automatic pistols, one sub-machine gun and 400 bullets, they detained him for further questioning in order to ascertain whether or not he fell under the Security Council resolutions of 21 February and 24 November 1961. He was subsequently interrogated by ONUC officials, first in Elisabethville and after 23 April in Leopoldville.

21. The documents found on Mr. Julian and the statements he made to ONUC officials established clearly that he had been dealing in arms, ammunition and military equipment on behalf of the Katangese secessionist authorities and therefore fell under the above-mentioned resolutions and, in particular, under paragraphs 4 and 5 of the resolution of 24 November 1961.

22. By a letter dated 9 May, the Officer-in-Charge informed Prime Minister Adoula of these findings and of ONUC's intention to proceed with the expulsion of Mr. Julian in accordance with the Security Council resolutions. The Officer-in-Charge requested Mr. Adoula to inform him whether the Central Government considered that Mr. Julian should be prosecuted under Congolese law or whether it wished to take an expulsion order against him. In the first case, the letter went on, ONUC would make available to the Congolese authorities all the documents and exhibits necessary for preliminary legal proceedings. In the second, it would proceed with the implementation of the Government's expulsion order.

23. In a preliminary reply dated 17 May, Mr. Adoula requested from ONUC the documents and exhibits found on Mr. Julian in order to clarify the latter's activities and without prejudice to the decision the Government might take on him. The final reply came on 20 August, when the Prime Minister informed the Officer-in-Charge that his Government had decided to request Mr. Julian's expulsion.

24. Consequently, the Officer-in-Charge handed Mr. Julian over to the United States Embassy in Leopoldville for immediate deportation on the understanding that the Embassy would give Mr. Julian a passport valid only for his return to the United States. Mr. Julian left Leopoldville for New York on 23 August and returned directly to the United States.

25. In September, however, Mr. Julian was reported to have gone again to Brussels, where he was making public statements in support of Mr. Tshombe and against the United Nations. One of those reports appeared in Le Soir of 14 September 1962 (see Annex VIII).

26. Three Belgian and one Swiss nationals are still being detained in Leopoldville by ONUC under paragraph 4 of the Security Council resolution of 24 November 1961, pending final decision about them by the Congo Government. The Briton and the Rhodesian who gave themselves up to the United Nations on 2 September (see paragraph 14 above) are also being held by the United Nations in Leopoldville pending a final decision on their cases.

C. Build-up of Katangese Air Power

27. Since the beginning of 1962, reports of a significant build-up in the air power of the Katanga Gendarmerie have reached ONUC military authorities. Evidence about this increase in air strength includes the reported purchase and arrival in Katanga of new aircraft (combat and operational training planes), the construction and extension of airstrips and runways, and the influx of foreign mercenaries who are known to be pilots and aircraft technicians.

28. After the hostilities of September 1961 and the subsequent arrival of United Nations combat aircraft in the Congo, the Katangese apparently had in operational condition only a single Fouga Magister jet fighter. This was still their situation in the course of the events of December 1961. From that time on, the United Nations Command became increasingly aware of attempts by the Katanga authorities to augment and strengthen their air power.

29. During 1961, three Fouga Magister and five Dornier aircraft arrived in Katanga. One of the Fouga Magisters crashed and another was seized by ONUC forces in Elisabethville, but the third, referred to as the "Lone Ranger", seriously disrupted United Nations defensive operations during the September 1961 hostilities when mercenary-led gendarmes attacked ONUC troops. These three Fouga aircraft were known to be the first instalment of an order for nine Fouga aircraft placed by the Katangese provincial authorities in 1961. Approaches were made to appropriate authorities to prevent delivery of the remaining aircraft on order. Unconfirmed reports have subsequently been received to the effect that six Fouga Magister aircraft were being or had been shipped to Katanga, although so far no positive indication has been received of their actual presence.^{1/} Even less is known about the deployment of the Dornier aircraft, although these were active in the Elisabethville area during the events of December 1961.

^{1/} The Permanent Mission of France, to which this information was communicated, stated that the French Government had taken the necessary steps to forbid the supply of aircraft or military equipment of any kind to Katanga. It also stated that the enlistment of French citizens in the service of foreign Powers is prohibited under French law.

30. From the beginning of 1962 the United Nations Command has been able to verify the following information concerning new aircraft forming part of the Katanga air force:

In January and February 1962, at least five Piper aircraft arrived in Katanga. Three German-built Klemm aircraft arrived during the period from June to August 1962. These were offered to the Katanga authorities by a certain Colonel Cassart, a Belgian national operating as the representative of a German aircraft company. He is the same person who arranged the sale of the five Dorniers in 1961. 2/

At least seven Harvard aircraft, which can be used for combat purposes as well as for operational training, arrived in September 1962 and were seen at Kisenge and Kolwezi.

Much of this information was confirmed by direct aerial photography.

31. Unconfirmed information from usually reliable sources has also been received by the United Nations Command, as follows:

Twelve Harvard aircraft, equipped with guns and French rockets, are said to have been bought from a firm in South Africa and shipped to Katanga by way of Angola; some of these may have been among those seen at Kisenge and Kolwezi (see paragraph 30 above).

Four hundred French rockets of calibre 120 mm. are said to have been purchased for the use of the Fougas and Harvards. 1/

On 27 September, it was said that an unspecified number of P-51 Mustangs had left South Africa recently, probably for Katanga. 3/

2/ The Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations was informed of these reports and advises that his Government has taken certain steps, including legal proceedings against an aircraft manufacturer, to prevent the export of aircraft to Katanga, and that it is endeavouring to have German planes now there withdrawn from the province.

3/ The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa has been advised of the information concerning reported shipment of aircraft to Katanga from South Africa. This information dealt in particular with the asserted dealings reported to ONUC by mercenaries in ONUC hands, of the Pretorian Light Aircraft Company (PLACO) located in Johannesburg.

It is further reported that four Vampire aircraft flown by Australian pilots are now in Katanga.

32. At the end of 1961 and in April 1962, a large amount of aircraft equipment was discovered in Elisabethville, some of it destined for Kipushi. In February 1962, it was learned that technical news sheets issued by a well-known aircraft company in Great Britain pertaining to maintenance and overhaul of aircraft were mailed to "Force aérienne, Base de Kibati, B.P. 3146, Etat du Katanga, Attention le Major R. Hirsch".

33. Since April 1962, a number of reports, so far unconfirmed, have indicated that aircraft are being assembled at the Union Minière factories in Kolwezi. It is also reported that aircraft arrive in crates through Dilolo on the Angolan border. According to the reports, these crates often carry Red Cross markings and are declared to be medicines or other pharmaceutical goods.^{4/}

34. Evidence of more basic significance with regard to a planned build-up of Katanga air power is provided by the verified construction of new airstrips, the extension and improvement of runways and the construction of hangars and underground shelters. The Katanga air force's main air base is Kolwezi-Kengere. Work to improve this airfield has been in progress since January 1962. Semi-underground shelters for aircraft, usually well-camouflaged, have been constructed, petrol tanks have recently been dug into an underground bay, and a centre-line has been painted on the runway, as has been done on other airstrips in Katanga. The construction of the camouflaged underground shelters was completed in June 1962. It is believed that the Kolwezi-Kengere airfield has been reinforced with a number of anti-aircraft batteries. This is also believed to be the case at Kipushi.

35. Elsewhere in Katanga, the construction of new runways at Kipushi, Lengwe, Pepa and on the Sakania road has been in progress since January 1962. Improvements have been made to the runways at Kaminaville, Kongolo, Baudouinvillle and Kamupini. Forty-one of the fifty-one airfields in Katanga are still under the control of the Katanga authorities.

36. Among the mercenaries known to be still in Katanga and those who have entered the province during 1962 there are a considerable number of air force

^{4/} The Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations, who has been informed of these reports, has declared that they are completely baseless.

pilots and technicians. Of the 115 mercenaries referred to in the first part of this report (see paragraph 7) and listed in Annex I, at least 14 are known from documentary evidence to be active in the Katanga Air Force. The total number of foreign personnel employed in the Katanga Air Force is not known. However, it is believed that there are approximately 20 to 50 experienced pilots and technicians in the service of the Katanga authorities.

D. Incident of 12 September 1962

37. On 12 September at about 1000 hours a regular patrol of 20 men of the ONUC forces proceeded about 1,500 metres north of ONUC's position at the Martini track junction at Elisabethville. At that position the patrol was surrounded by about 100 members of the Katangese Gendarmerie who attempted to encircle it. The Gendarmerie fired a few bursts at the ONUC patrol which, to extricate itself, returned the fire with a total of 9 rounds. The Gendarmerie dispersed, leaving behind them 4 ammunition boxes, 4 bayonets, 5 filled magazines, 58 greatcoats and 65 blankets. While the United Nations patrol was recovering this equipment and preparing to return to its post, the Gendarmerie returned and made a new attempt to encircle the ONUC patrol. The officer commanding the ONUC patrol signalled to his Katangese opposite number that he would like to meet him. The latter agreed, and both decided to return to their positions, but in the course of the discussion the Gendarmerie opened heavy fire on the ONUC patrol and twenty gendarmes with fixed bayonets attempted to rush the patrol. The ONUC soldiers at that point fired a total of ten rounds, and the gendarmes dispersed. ONUC suffered no casualties, and at 1215 hours Colonel Kiembe, Chief of Staff of the Gendarmerie, met Brigadier Reginald Stephen Noronha, Commander of the Indian independent brigade, to discuss the incident. Colonel Kiembe stated that the Gendarmerie had suffered no casualties. Both officers then proceeded to the site where the incident had taken place. There, the commander of the Gendarmerie post claimed that two gendarmes had been killed and two wounded in the clash. He also alleged that an ONUC helicopter had dropped grenades on the Katangese and that two United Nations jet fighters had machine-gunned them. He added that the bodies of the gendarmes had been sent to Jadotville.

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38. At 1700 hours the ONUC representative in Elisabethville sent a letter of protest to Mr. Tshombe against the provocative action of the Gendarmerie, requesting him to give strict orders against any new provocation which might result in incidents (see Annex IX).

39. At 1820 hours the Katangese Minister Evariste Kimba requested the United Nations representative in Elisabethville to come to the Residence to discuss the incident. At 1845 hours the United Nations representative received a letter of protest from Minister Kimba (see Annex X). The letter alleged that ONUC wanted to capture a new strategic position and lodged a protest against ONUC's "new violations of the December cease-fire". At 1930 hours the United Nations representative in Elisabethville met Mr. Tshombe at his residence and was invited to accompany him to the hospital to look at the bodies of the victims.

40. This visit was so arranged as to be witnessed by the local and international Press as well as by film and photographic reporters. The consuls of Belgium, the United Kingdom and the United States were also present and Mr. Tshombe accused them publicly of "bad faith" because of their support of the United Nations Plan.

41. The same group of journalists and cameramen greeted all who went to the hospital as on the occasion of the incident of 17 July 1962 (S/5053/Add.11, paragraph 33).

42. On 13 September, ONUC and Katanga representatives, as well as the consuls of Belgium, the United Kingdom and the United States, visited the scene of the incident

43. At that time ONUC representatives questioned the Katangese on their allegation that Canberras had bombed their positions and that ONUC helicopters had dropped phosphorous grenades on their troops. The Katangese were unable to show marks of bombings on the ground and gave the impression that they would not like to pursue these allegations. Both sides held to their versions of the incident.

44. An autopsy by the Katangese authorities was performed on 13 September. ONUC was represented by Major Vittorio Rossi, Chief Surgeon; Captain Egidio Lipparone, pathologist; and 2nd Lieutenant Mario Bartoloni, from the Italian Red Cross hospital.

45. On 14 September, these three doctors submitted their report (see Annex XI) in which they concluded that the traumatizing agent did not show up clearly in regard either to the burns or to the other lesions.
46. Outside the autopsy room at the foot of one of the bodies there lay a wreath bearing a card with the words: "Hommage à nos héros - Union Minière".
47. On 16 September, the Officer-in-Charge of ONUC wrote to President Tshombe to refute his allegations that ONUC forces had sought to capture a new strategic position and had violated the December "cease-fire" (see Annex XII).
48. In a letter dated 15 September, Mr. Tshombe wrote to the Officer-in-Charge that the United Nations representative in Elisabethville had intimated that the Indian forces of ONUC had opened fire without orders; Mr. Tshombe suggested, accordingly, that the Indians did not respect the orders of an African (see Annex XIII). In his reply of 18 September, the Officer-in-Charge flatly rejected these allegations pointing out that all ONUC troops are under standing instructions to act solely in self-defence. He stated that these troops had never violated the authority under which they served, and that there was no distinction to be drawn between African, Indian or other contingents of ONUC (see Annex XIV).
49. On 17 September, Mr. Tshombe sent a letter to the Acting Secretary-General, in which he alleged that the ONUC patrol had deliberately attacked Katangese positions, which constituted a provocation. He requested that an impartial investigation be conducted with the participation of the nations guaranteeing the implementation of the Plan for National Reconciliation (see Annex XV).
50. On 22 September, the Officer-in-Charge wrote Mr. Tshombe that the Secretary-General had directed him to reject the above allegations (see Annex XVI).

E. Incident of 24 September 1962

51. On 24 September at 1730 hours, a routine patrol composed of one junior commissioned officer and thirteen other ranks of the Indian contingent of ONUC forces left United Nations checkpost Martini on its regular patrol towards the Jadotville Road. The patrol reached its destination about 600 yards short of the roadblock of the Katangese Gendarmerie at 1100 hours, and after 15 minutes

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started to return. Having covered 200 yards of its return trip, the patrol reached an area about 800 yards south of the Martini track junction and 800 yards south-east of the Gendarmerie roadblock, when a booby trap went off, killing one NCO and one soldier, wounding one other soldier seriously and inflicting wounds on one warrant officer and two soldiers. The commanding officer went to the site with one section and medical assistants and brought back the wounded and dead to the ONUC positions. In the process, the commanding officer observed that the area of the incident had recently been heavily booby-trapped. It was found that, as the wounds on the dead and injured were above the groin, a jumping type of anti-personnel mine had been used. The ONUC representative in Elisabethville lodged a protest with Mr. Tshombe and requested that all booby traps and mines be removed forthwith and that, pending such action, ONUC be given their detailed location (see Annex XVII).

52. Mr. Tshombe replied on 25 September stating that the ONUC patrol constituted an offensive operation designed to nibble at Katangese positions. He further alleged that incidents involved only Indian forces of ONUC, while all the other ONUC contingents observed an attitude of neutrality (see Annex XVIII).

53. On 27 September, the Officer-in-Charge wrote to Mr. Tshombe to ask whether the laying of mines had been authorized by him, and whether this constituted an expression of the policy he intended to follow. He warned the provincial president that if the necessary assurances were not forthcoming, ONUC would take the measures needed to avoid recurrence of similar provocative incidents. He concluded by recalling the acts of harassment to which the Katangese authorities had resorted against ONUC (see Annex XIX).

54. On 28 September, Mr. Kimbu replied that the Gendarmerie was compelled to defend itself against civil war waged by the ANC, and that it was normal for it to protect its positions in the same way as ONUC was doing. He claimed that the files containing maps of all defensive positions had been pilfered last year by Indian forces (see Annex XX).

F. Shooting Down of an ONUC Aircraft in Katanga

55. In view of allegations repeatedly made by Katangese authorities that ANC attacks were taking place against Gendarmerie forces in North Katanga, ONUC decided to send out air reconnaissance missions in order to ascertain the facts.

56. On 20 September 1962, the Officer-in-Charge received a message from Kamina base stating that an ONUC Dakota, one of the aircraft engaged in the reconnaissance operations, had been shot down at Kamunzu, 50 kilometres north-east of Kabongo (Katanga Province). Search and rescue operations were arranged for 21 September, and the Officer-in-Charge addressed identical messages to Mr. Cyrille Adoula, Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo, and to Mr. Moise Tshombe, President of the province of Katanga, informing them of planned operations and requesting them to give the necessary instructions so that the rescue party should not be molested in any way. He also advised them that the party would be accompanied by United Nations fighters with orders to open fire on anything moving on the ground in case there were any act of hostility against ONUC helicopters (see Annex XXI).

57. The following persons, all Swedish military personnel, were aboard the ONUC plane: Crew: Captain A.E. Lundqvist, 1st Lt. B. Nilsson, Warrant Officer Bo Baeck, Warrant Officer T.V. Bergh. Passengers: Captain J.G.O. Toll, Warrant Officer A.H. Kempe, Warrant Officer Kew Blomqvist, Warrant Officer R.C.G. Colmgren, Warrant Officer E.F. Olofsson, Warrant Officer P.O.G. Solvestad.

58. The rescue operations took place on 21 September. The Officer-in-Charge was informed that Warrant Officer Solvestad had been killed, Warrant Officer Colmgren had been severely wounded, and Warrant Officer Baeck suffered minor injuries. On 21 September, the Officer-in Charge was informed that Warrant Officer Colmgren had died from his injuries.

59. On 22 September, the Officer-in-Charge appointed a Board of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances surrounding the shooting down of the plane. The board comprises the following members: Colonel T. Testerini, chairman; Lt. Colonel B. Lindeblad, legal adviser and secretary; Lt. Colonel O. Unhammer, technical officer; Squadron Leader H.V. Peterson, flight safety officer;

Captain E.G. Larsson, medical officer; Captain Assefa Mekbib, C-47 captain. The Board proceeded to Kamina and to the scene of the crash for investigations, and returned to ONUC headquarters, Leopoldville, on 28 September.

60. The board reported that the DC-3 had been flying straight and level at an altitude of 2,600 to 3,000 feet when it was fired on from the ground, at which time all the casualties were sustained. Owing to failure of the port engine and to aileron damage, the pilot made a controlled forced landing. After landing, the aircraft caught fire and was almost completely destroyed. The crew evacuated the wounded and the body of the dead man and left the aircraft. At this point the crew came under fire from ANC troops in the vicinity, who were under the impression that the crew were members of the Katangese forces, but suffered no further casualties. However, the crew members received full co-operation and assistance from the ANC as soon as they found out that United Nations personnel were involved. Three crew members escaped into the bush, and the remainder, together with the wounded and the body of the dead man, were taken into custody by ANC soldiers who took them to Albertville from where they were airlifted to Kamina. The three crew members who escaped into the bush were picked up by United Nations helicopters late in the afternoon of the following day and brought to Kamina. Warrant Officer Colmgren's death occurred approximately five hours after the accident.

61. The board of inquiry made an exhaustive investigation at the site of the crash and also flew over the site on exactly the same course and at the same height as the crashed aircraft. It was established that both ANC and Katangese ground forces were in the area at the time of the incident. Although both ANC and Katangese forces in the area co-operated with the board in its investigations, the board was unable to reach a firm conclusion as to the origin of the firing which brought the aircraft down. There was evidence that at the time of the crash ANC anti-aircraft weapons were in positions which would have made it possible for them to shoot at the plane, and the board had the impression that this may have been the cause of the crash. Both ANC and Katangese authorities, however, have assured the board of inquiry that their respective troops were not responsible for bringing the plane down.

62. Thus, owing to lack of substantial evidence, the board has been unable to make a specific finding as to the origin of the firing.

63. The report makes certain recommendations concerning future reconnaissance flights and certain procedures relating to them. It has also strongly commended the conduct of the pilot and co-pilot, Captain Lundqvist and Lt. Nilsson.

ANNEX I

Foreign military personnel reliably reported to ONUC to have been
at large in Katanga as from January 1962

APOSTOPCULOS, Athanase

Greek, Capitaine-Commandant Forces Katangaises; born on 27 March 1925 at Amaliana, Greece; married to Malaxou Hélène; name of father: Minas, name of mother: Kalogeropoulou Athina. Last residence: Macedonos No. 3, Athens. Arrived in Elisabethville from Europe on 24 April 1962. Address: avenue de Saio, No. 506, B.P. 634 (Cie. T.P.). Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign military personnel at large including the first list compiled by Military Information in August-September 1961.

BELLADONE, Raymond, S/Lt.

Belgian national of Italian origin. One of twelve foreign officers in the service of Kasongo-Niembo as at 11 January 1962. Belladone used to be a sanitary inspector in the Belgian Colonial administration. Documentary evidence is a signed payroll dated 11 January 1962 showing that he has been in this post since August 1961.

BOESCH, Roger

Swiss, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 27 December 1921 at Geneva; single, name of father: Charles (deceased), name of mother: unknown. Last residence: rue de l'Acqueduc, Bruxelles. Arrived in Eville from Europe on 5 May 1962. Address: c/o Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign military personnel at large including the first list compiled by Military Information in August-September 1961.

BOULANGER, Marcel, G.H.

Belgian, militaire Gendarmerie Katangaise; born on 25 December 1919 at Luttae; married to Zagorski Geneviève; name of father: Octave (deceased), name of mother: Baudoux Maria. Last residence: Flourus 258, Gilly (Belgium). Arrived in Elisabethville from Europe on 3 March 1962. Address: Avenue Stanley /No. Source: Immigration index card.

BCURDEAUX, Michel, S/Lt.

Belgian (or French ?), Agent d'Etat Forces Katangaises; born on 30 July 1936 at Bordeaux (Gironde); single; name of father: René, name of mother: Bouchon Madeleine. Arrived in Elisabethville from Europe on 4 July 1961; moved to Jadotville on 16 May 1962. Address: c/o Hotel Albert, Chambre No. 5, B.P. 1121, Forces Katangaises. - Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign military personnel at large including the first list compiled by Military Information in August-September 1961.

BCURGES, André, Pierre

French, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 21 May 1922 at St. Josse ten Noode; married to Nguyen Paulette; name of father: Pierre; name of mother: Gautier Marie. Last residence: St. Josse ten Noode, rue Saxe Cobourg 8. Arrived in Elisabethville from Europe on 26 May 1962. Registered in Elisabethville on 31 May 1962. Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. He has already been repatriated once by the UN under A-2 on 18 November 1961, having been apprehended by Swedish M.P. headed by Col. Egge on 9 September 1961. Further details (in his Mil.Info file No. 199) as follows: served in Free French forces in World War II, then in Korea and Indochina. Engaged as a Lieutenant by the Katangese Permanent Delegation in Brussels in May 1961 and entered Katanga on 25 May 1961, where he served at Shinkolobwe training centre as an instructor under Major Faulques. Later sent to Kaniama where he stayed until 27 August; he then returned to Shinkolobwe and joined Faulques and Lasimone's guerilla units. He carries French passport No. 09142 delivered on 15 February 1956.

BCUSQUET, Marius, Major

French, born on 12 July 1912 at Villalier (Aude); married - one child, passport No. 3848, issued at Toulouse on 29 May 1961. Address in Toulouse: 15 rue Pelletier d'Oisy. Mentioned in a letter from Sgt. Kilonda Joseph, Sergeant comptable Etat Major of the Kongolo sector to a certain Nyembo W. dated 20 July 1962 in which Bousquet was quoted as recommending Kilonda for promotion. Bousquet had previously been apprehended by ONUC on 29 August 1961 and repatriated from Kamina to Brussels on 1 September 1961. The details appearing in his case

file (No. 127) established by Military Information are as follows. He was recruited by the Katanga permanent mission in Paris on 12 June 1961 on a 6-month contract. At first he served under Major Delville. On leaving the area at the end of August he handed over his command to a certain Captain Kimwanga (now Colonel Kimwanga). During his interrogation, he declared himself in the possession of a letter from Colonel Crèvecoeur, dated 25 July 1961, saying that given his function as an instructor, the repatriation measures would not apply to him or Major Faulques. Major Bousquet is very probably the person referred to as Major B. in the diary of a mercenary found by Ethiopian troops in the compound of the Union Minière during the December events. He is referred to as being on 31 October 1961 in the Kaniama area near the bridge over the river Lubilash which was to be blown up by the author of the diary (probably Bauwens) and his group of mercenaries. Major Bousquet had been the Commander of the Kongolo area and the senior officer of mercenaries in one of the several "groupes mobiles" operating in North Katanga, others being Sgt. Le Page and Adj. Schramm, who also appear in the above-mentioned diary.

BOVESSE, Jacques

Belgian, militaire Gendarmerie Katangaise, born on 24 August 1938 at Etterbeek, single, name of father: Gabriel; name of mother: Dolphyne Yvonne. Last residence: rue de la Brasserie 40, Bruxelles. Arrived in Elisabethville from Europe and registered on 13 March 1962. Address: c/o Gendarmerie Katangaise B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

BROCHEE, Eugène

Belgian, gendarme Gendarmerie Katangaise, born on 20 February 1928 at Albertville, married; name of father: Gabriel; name of mother: Delatre Claire. Last residence: Boussu-lez-Mons. Arrived in Elisabethville from Europe and registered on 30 April 1962. Address: B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

CANEPA, Robert

Italian, militaire Forces Katangaises, born on 14 January 1912 at Geneva, single, name of father: Georges; name of mother: Da Bartel Elvira. Last residence:

100 Muffat Street, Rhodesia (?). Arrived in Elisabethville from Europe on 4 June 1962. Address: c/o Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Has already been repatriated once by the UN under A-2 in September 1961.

CILLEN, Carlos F.J.

Belgian, Militaire gendarmerie katangaise, born on 21 October 1921 at Elisabethville; single; name of father: Jean (deceased); name of mother: Evers Charlotte (deceased). Last residence: rue Maria Dipren 43, Bruxelles. Arrived in Elisabethville on 23 March 1961. Address: c/o Hotel Albert I. Source: Immigration index card. Apprehended by the UN in August 1961 and eventually sent back to Stanleyville. Further details (see Mil.Info. case file No. 94): past employment: farming in Opala area near Stanleyville. Joined Katanga gendarmerie on 23 March 1961 and served under Comdt. Lefebvre at HQ in Transport Company at Eville. Appears to have been recruited through Belgian Embassy at Brazzaville and Mr. Kazadi of South Kasai in March 1961. Carried Matric. 202.011 and Passport No. 373648 issued on 4 May 1960 at Stanleyville.

COISSE, René Auguste

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises, born on 18 July 1927 at Gilly, married to Veckman Francine; name of father: Augustin, name of mother: Mathers Stéphanie. Last residence: Chaussée de Wavre 16, Ixelles, Bruxelles. Arrived in E/ville from Europe and registered on 3 May 1962. Address: c/o Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

COLLIN, Louis

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises, born on 14 November 1934 at Verviers, married to Ligot Jeanine; name of father: René, name of mother: Debefue Antoinette. Last residence: Montigny-le-Tilleul. Arrived in Eville from Europe on 31 January 1961. Joined Air Force at Kolwezi on 24 May 1962. Address: c/o Forces Katangaises. Source: Immigration index card.

COLON, Jules

Belgian or French. One of the 12 foreign officers in the service of Grand Chief Kasongo-Niembo of Kamina as at 11 January 1962 according to signed payroll of this date handed over to UN by source who also declared that Colon was attached to the Gendarmerie sector of Kaniama.

COSMIDIS, Antony

Greek, militaire Forces Katangaises, born 18 March 1936 at Athens; single, name of father: Themistollis, name of mother: Papalexandrou Hélène. Last residence: Rezende Street No. 48, Salisbury (Rhodesia). Arrived in Eville from Europe on 17 April 1962, registered in Eville on 20 April 1962. Address: c/o Etat Major Forces Katangaises B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

COUSIN, Jules Emile

French, Agent Administration Forces Katangaises, born on 21 May 1899 at Lille (Nord), married to Jarry Julia, name of father: Jules (deceased), name of mother: Coussemacker Angela. Last residence: rue de France No. 109, Palais de France, Nice. Arrived from Bukavu on 27 February 1962. Registered in Leopoldville on 19 February 1957; registered in Elisabethville on 15 May 1962. Address: Av. Luxembourg No. 672. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign military personnel at large (as a 2/Lt.), including the first list compiled by Military Information in August-September 1961. Source for above details: Immigration index card.

CREMER, Raymond Martin

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises, born on 19 January 1924 at Brussels. Divorced from Willame Ida; name of father: Guillaume, name of mother: Hassens Madeleine (deceased). Last residence: rue des Mécaniciens No. 6, Brussels. Arrived from Europe and registered in E/ville on 18 April 1962. Address: B.P. 1121, Eville. Has already been repatriated by UN under A-2 on 1 September 1961 having been apprehended by Indian troops at Manono on 28 August 1961. Further details from Mil.Info. case file (No. 143) as follows: He first entered the Congo on 12 March 1961. He served as a private in groupe mobile B. (Source for above details other than case file: Immigration index card).

CHRISTODOULATOS, Constantin

Greek, militaire Forces Katangaises, born on 18 January 1926 in Greece, single; name of father: Stavros (deceased), name of mother: TSLENTI Apodidi. Last residence: rue A. Drivain, Céphalonie. Arrived and first registered in E/ville on 6 May 1961. Went to Kipushi on 15 June 1962. Address: Hotel Macris, Ch. 15. Source: Immigration index card.

CROE, Jean H.

Belgian, Captain. One of 12 foreign officers in the army of Kasongo-Niembo of Kamina, as at 11 January 1962 according to signed payroll of this date. Also listed in Kasongo-Niembo's army in letter from Kasongo-Niembo to Tshombé dated 28 August 1961. Was involved in blowing up bridges at Kabongo-Kabalo, Kinda-Kamina, and Lubilash. (See diary of a mercenary.)

CUVELIER, Jean Marie M.G.

Belgian, militaire Gendarmerie Katangaise, born on 9 July 1929 at Theux (Belgique), divorced; name of father: Ferdinand (deceased), name of mother WILKIN Marie-Jeanne (deceased). Last residence: rue du Coq No. 46, Liège. Arrived from Europe in E/ville and registered on 21 February 1961. Went to Kolwezi 24 June 1962. Address: c/o Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

DANDOS, Lucien Adelin

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises, born on 27 March 1936 at Gembloux; married to LASKA Ursula; name of father: François, name of mother: SOYEUN Simone. Last residence: rue Chapelle-Dieu No. 36, Gembloux. Arrived from Europe on 23 April 1962. Address: Etat-Major Forces Katangaises B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel at large, including the first list compiled by Military Information in August-September 1961.

DE CLARY, Vidal Michel

French, Captain. One of the leaders of the group of mercenaries involved in the attack on the Irish troops sent to Jadotville at the request of the European

community there during the September hostilities. According to available evidence, this attack was planned by LASIMONE and DE CLARY. DE CLARY, moreover, figures on previous lists of foreign personnel at large, including the first list compiled by Military Information in August-September 1961. Unconfirmed reports indicate that DE CLARY also was supposed to have left Katanga along with 89 "other volunteers" on 8 February 1962 (according to a letter from Tshombé to Officer-in-charge of ONUC dated 13 February 1962); was soon back in Elisabethville, where he has assumed an important role tantamount to that of Chief of Staff of the mercenaries. Unconfirmed reports also describe him as involved in the recruitment and organization of the OAS in Katanga. It is also said that he has close relations with Madame Vermeulen, Belgian secretary of President Tshombé. Documentary proof of his present activities is contained in a message in the UN's possession from the Comdt. KAMATANDA in Jadotville to Captain DE CLARY in LUENA. DE CLARY is described as head of Groupe Mobile Luena. Message reads: "please copy the tables of 3 inch mortar gun firing and kindly send to me by letter to Lt. KAMBAJI, Etat Major 51 (Jadotville)". Message is dated 9 August 1962.

DECLARCK, André

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises, born on 31 August 1930 at Schaerbeek, married to CARLIER Danielle; name of father: Gaspard; name of mother: HENRICOT Arsène. Last residence: Av. Josse Coffin 3, Bruxelles. Arrived from Europe and registered in E/ville on 3 May 1961. Went to Jadotville 25 May 1962. Address: c/o Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Has already been repatriated by UN under A-2 from Elisabethville on 6 September 1961 (no case file). Unconfirmed reports say that he lived in avenue Kigoma opposite Unicongo when in Elisabethville. Said to be fanatically anti-UN and is involved in transport of arms to Kipushi and Kolwezi by car.

DE GREEF, Jacques

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises, born on 4 April 1941 at Uccle; single, name of father: Martin, name of mother: Georgina (deceased). Last residence: rue Beekman No. 14, Uccle. Arrived from Europe on 21 April 1962, registered in Eville on 26 April 1962. Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Has already been repatriated by UN under A-2

from Eville on 4 September 1961 (no case file established by Mil. Info.). However, back in Katanga at Nzilo III, Ecole des Sous-Officiers as at 6 October 1961 according to an "Ordre de Mission" signed by Captain Ropagnol and found in possession of Adj. Verlooy when latter was taken into ONUC custody during December hostilities. Ordre de Mission states: "L'Adjudant Vanloy (misspelling for Verlooy) et le volontaire De Greef Jacques se rendront au district de Kolwezi ce jour le 6/10/61. Le volontaire De Greef Jacques sera présenté au Major Hasadi en vue de sa démobilisation. L'adjudant Verlooy reviendra immédiatement au camp." Signed: Le Capitaine Ropagnol and le Lt. Kalokula, Cdt du Camp. This ordre de Mission implies the demobilization of De Greef, but no confirmation available. Verlooy, who should have known, feigned ignorance when questioned on this point. However, according to above-mentioned index card, he is back. It carries photo of him in uniform.

DELHEZ, Jean Pascal Leopold

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 15 April 1935 at Saint-André. Married to BOLLIS Colette; name of father: Pascal, name of mother: BROWERS Alice. Last residence: rue Chenestre No. 4, Saint-André. Arrived from Europe and registered in E/ville on 17 June 1962. Address: c/o Hotel Katanga, B.P. 1121, E/ville. Source: Immigration index card. Was previously repatriated by UN under A-2 on 7 September 1961, having been apprehended in Eville on 28 August 1961. Mil. Info, case file No. 141. Further details: previous address in Eville: Avenue Leopold No. 1361. Regiment No. 1st Coy. T.T.R. Carries Belgian Identity card: E. 632261. First entered the Congo on 17 July 1957.

DEJARDIN, André

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 29 March 1932 at Retinnes. Single, name of father: Dieudonné, name of mother: TANT Pauline. Last address: Avenue Albert No. 102, Forest. First registered in Kakitumba on 20 October 1951. Arrived from Europe on 2 March 1961. Went to Jadotville on 29 May 1962. Address: c/o Bataillon Blindé B.P. 7231. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign military personnel at large, including the first list compiled by Military Information in August-September 1961.

DEJAIFFE, William Antoine

Belgian, militaire Gendarmerie Katangaise; born on 1 September 1932 at Charleroi. Single, name of father: Oscar; name of mother: FOUREAU Mariette. Last residence in Eville: Camp Massart. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 16 January 1961. Went to Kipushi on 12 March 1961. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel at large, including the first list compiled by Military Information in August-September 1961. Also listed in Grand Chief Kasongo-Niembo's army in a letter from Kasongo-Niembo to Tshombé dated 28 August 1961.

DELMAY, Edouard

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 27 July 1924 at Montignies-sur-Sambre, married to CARLIER Odette. Name of father: Edouard, name of mother: DESTAIN Pauline. Last residence: rue du Viaduc, Ixelles/Bruxelles. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 23 April 1962. Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Has already been repatriated by UN under A-2 from Eville on 2 September 1961. No Mil. Info. case file established.

DE LUIGI, Jean

Swiss, militaire Gendarmerie Katangaise; born on 22 September 1918 at Fiorenzuola d'Arda; married to CAPRA Anna-Maria; name of father: Mario; name of mother: PADOVANI Ambrogia. Last residence: 25 Bradfield Road, Salisbury. Arrived from Rhodesia and registered in Eville on 14 March 1962. Address: Hotel Leopoldville II, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel at large, including the first compiled by Military Information in August-September 1961. Further details: Reported to be former chef (de cuisine) of Lord Dalhousie, Governor-general of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Active in the December fighting when he led an extremist group of about 45 mercenaries who called themselves "Idealists" and claimed to be fighting for civilization. They led the first advance in the Irish attack on the tunnel. On 4 January 1962, De Luigi was reported to have left for Salisbury saying he was twice wounded and needed a rest. According to index card, was soon back again.

DELVA, André

Belgian, one of the 12 foreign officers in the service of Grand Chief Kasongo-Niembo's army at Kamina as at 11 January 1962, according to signed payroll of this date. DELVA, together with MARTINS, FAVRE and CRCE, was charged with blowing up the bridge at Kabongo-Kabalo and Kinda-Kamina.

DEMOULIN, Albert Charles

Belgian, militaire Gendarmerie Katangaise. Born on 26 June 1917 at Montignies sur Sambre; married to PIERARD Nelly; name of father: Oscar (deceased), name of mother: DEHON Léonie. Last residence: rue Vandervelde 87, Chatelet. Arrived from Europe and registered in E'ville on 13 February 1962. Address: Hotel Albert I. Source: Immigration index card. Appears on previous lists of foreign personnel at large in Katanga (not to be confused with DEMOULIN Jacques, repatriated by UN on 1 September 1961). Signed order by Cdt. FAUX, division of personnel, Katanga army HQ dated 28 March 1961, in possession of UN, placed DEMOULIN Albert and VERLOOY at the disposal of the P.N.K. (Police) under the orders of Commissaire MOTTOULE as at 28 March 1961 for certain operations then in progress. Original of this order in case file of Verlooy (no. 247) found in latter's possession when he was apprehended by UN during December events.

DRAPIER, James Emile

Belgian, officier Forces Katangaises; born on 19 May 1914 at Brugelette; married to DURCOT Julia; name of father: Augustin (deceased), name of mother: LESCEUX Mathilde (deceased). Last residence: rue Vienne No. 5, Ath (Belgium). Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 14 May 1962. Source: Immigration index card. Address: Forces Katangaises B.P. 634. Was repatriated by UN under A-2 on 7 September 1961, having surrendered to UN on 28 August 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 160: was an army career Officer; sent to Camp Massart as the Counsellor of the Camp. Became a Commandant in January 1961 after trip to Belgium in July 1960. First entered the Congo in 1946. His wife and three children used to live at 125 Avenue Amerlinck, Eville. His wife was a teacher in Katanga. He has an account in B.B.A., Eville, No. 15222.

DRUET, Marcel, A.O.

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 17 May 1921 at Brussels. Married to REMACLE Viviane; name of father: Oscar (deceased); name of mother: ISTAS Adèle. Last residence: rue Là-Haut No. 22, Plancenoit. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 19 April 1962. Address: Hotel Albert I. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 31 August 1961 from Eville. No Mil. Info. case file established.

DUBOIS, Pierre

French, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 29 July 1930 at Bordeaux (Gironde). Married to LABOUGUERIE Cyprienne; name of father: Lucien (deceased); name of mother: DUPONT Marie (deceased). Last residence: rue des Pins No. 3, Bordeaux. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 16 March 1962. Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel at large including first list established by Mil. Info. in August-September 1961. Further details: Served in gendarmerie since March 1961. Wrote to Munongo on 2 August 1961 requesting adoption of Katangese nationality, and repeating same request made to Tshombé at an earlier date.

DUNLOP-STEWART, Jean Archibald

British, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 5 October 1934 at Seychelles Islands, single; father deceased; name of mother: PAYET DE SOUILLAC Odette. Last residence: Abercorn road No. 19, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. Arrived from Rhodesia and registered in Eville on 8 May 1962. Address: Hotel Albert, Chambre 19. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 27 September 1961 from Leo to Rhodesia via Johannesburg, via Sabena. Mil. Info. case file No. 58: past employment: aerial surveyor in R.A.F. and Rhodesian Air Force. Served in Katanga Air Force Base at Luano-Elisabethville under Col. VOLONT, Belgian C.O. of Air Force and Major HIRSH, Belgian Equipment Office-Kibati Stores. First entered Congo on 2 May 1961. Apprehended by ONUC on 28 August 1961 at Eville Airport.

EECKMAN, François G.

Belgian, militaire Gendarmerie Katangaise; born on 9 March 1936 at Grembergen; single; name of father: Armand; name of mother: DESMET Madeleine. Last residence: rue Hehkenhoek 13, Grembergen. Arrived from Europe and registered in Elisabethville on 21 February 1961. Went to Kamina on 25 June 1962. Address: c/o Forces Katangaises. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel at large including first list established by Military Information in August-September 1961.

FERMONT, James

Dutch, pilot in Katanga Air Force; born on 5 November 1909 in Indonesia. Married to Willemsen Juliana; name of father: Arthur Amande; name of mother: MARC Jeanne (deceased). Last residence: Sydneywad No. 33, Johannesburg. Arrived from Europe on 24 April 1962, registered in Eville on 16 May 1962. Address: Avenue Wangermée No. 861, B.P. 2590, Eville. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel at large including first list established by Military Information in August-September 1961 (where he is described, probably erroneously, as South African).

FETTER, Victor Alexandre

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 18 November 1925 at Ixelles Bruxelles; single; name of father: Eugene (deceased; name of mother: FEMOROWIEZ Jadwiga. Last residence: rue Livingstone No. 4, Bruxelles. First registered in Eville on 28 October 1960 (000947). Arrived from Stanleyville on 2 February 1962. Address: College St. François de Sales. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 7 September 1961, having been apprehended by Indian troops at Manono on 28 August 1961. Mil.Info. case file No. 131. Further details: Next of kin: Joja FETTER, c/o Mr. Georges (son 7 years) 64 rue des Coteaux, Verviers. Volunteer in Katanga Gendarmerie since 22 February 1961. First entered Congo on 15 August 1946; used to work as a plumber in Stanleyville.

FOURGON, Fernand Achille Victor Alexis

Belgian, militaire Gouvernement; born on 17 June 1936 at Vielsalm, married to CAVAGE Claudine, 1 child, name of father: Fernand, name of mother: JACOBI Marie.

Last residence: rue de Vaudrée 163, Angleur (same town as that of JACOBI Charles). First registered in Matadi on 9 November 1959 (40/191/1905). Arrived from Europe on 26 September 1960, departed for Europe on 12 October 1960, arrived again from Europe on 7 April 1962, departed for Jadoville on 12 May 1962. Address: Avenue Astrid 7 - B.P. 716. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 1 September 1961, having surrendered to UN at Kamina on same day. Mil. Info. case file No. 114. Other details: served as a pilot (2nd/Lt.) in the Katanga Air Force. Registration card of Matadi dated 9 November 1959. Belgian passport No. 6.419581 valid till 5 October 1962.

FRAIPONT, Michel Henri Jean

Belgian, militaire Gendarmerie Katangaise; born on 25 March 1931 at Liège. Married to GIROOD Andrée, name of father: Charles (deceased), name of mother: FRANCOIS Eulalie. Last residence: route du Théâtre No. 1, Liège. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 13 March 1962 (VIII/26/530). Address: Gendarmerie Katangaise, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 31 August 1961 from Elisabethville. No Mil. Info. case file.

GOETHALS, Alexandre

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 1 July 1935 at Liège. Married to SANTA Julia; name of father: Joseph; name of mother: SELMES Elisabeth. Last residence: rue Jean Valders 64, Bruxelles. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 7 June 1962 (VIII/68/1078). Address: F.K. B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

GLASSPOLE, Malcolm David

New Zealander, pilot in Katanga Air Force (Lieutenant); born on 8 November 1919 in New Zealand, married to SMITH Kathleen; name of father: Donald (deceased); name of mother: ELLA Veronica. Last residence: Southampton, England. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 7 February 1962 (VIII/5.253). Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel at large including first list compiled by Mil. Information in August-September 1961. Further details: Took part in December hostilities. Reportedly crashed 4 or 5 aircraft and was subsequently grounded. UN possesses report of an aircraft

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crashed by Glasspole at Mitwaba on 30 June 1961. A commission of enquiry was formed consisting of Cdt. Van Risseghem, Capt. Berteaux, Capt. de Luigi and Lt. Wicksteed, whose signature appear on the Commission's report. In December 1961, Glasspole is reported to have visited Tshombé to urge the dismissal of Col. Faulques, whom he accused of racketeering and embezzling money for the recruitment of mercenaries in Belgium. Believed to have been in the Congo since February 1961. His role as a pilot for the Katanga forces confirmed by New Zealand Government which, according to Note Verbale from the New Zealand Delegation in New York to the Acting Secretary General dated 9 January 1962, last heard of Glasspole in August 1961 when his address was B.P. 1121 (Forces Katangaises) Eville. He was reported to be at Ndola for Christmas 1961. Passport No. C 61417 issued by the N.Z. High Commissioner in London on 14 May 1957 when occupation described as service manager pilot. According to Mixed Commission on Mercenaries report dated 7 March 1962 (Ref. CM/16 No.10) still on Katanga payroll as at 7 March 1962. Further details: Mentioned in a letter dated 22 June 1962, (in UN's possession) from KILONDA Joseph, Sergeant comptable E.M. Secteur Kongolo to a certain Adjutant MTEBA M. which indicates that a small aircraft piloted by "Max Glaspourd" had been used by the Katanga forces to survey the positions of the A.N.C. Another clear reference to Glasspole is contained in a message in UN's possession dated 21 August 1962 from the Commander groupement on Mission 51, Jadotville 51 to Comd. 21 BN Mitwaba 71. The message explains the presence of Glasspole in that area (he was piloting a 4-engined plane).

GOFFIN, Pierre-André Ghislain

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 7 April 1939 at Vezin, single; name of father: André, name of mother: JASSENE Martha. Last residence: rue de Thon No. 30, Thon-Samson. First registered in Leopoldville on 14 August 1959 (95/60/2890). Arrived from Kamina on 29 May 1961. Departed for Kolwezi on 25 May 1962. Address: 1ère Compagnie P.M. Force Katangaise. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 7 September 1961, having been apprehended in Eville by Irish on 28 August 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 157. Other details: Chief of Military Police. Came to the Congo in August 1959. Returned to Belgium as a convalescent from December 1960 to March 1961. He had an account at B.C. No.832.998. Goffin was reported back

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at Kolwezi as at 5 April 1962. He formed part of a groupe mobile who called themselves Combattants de la Mort.

GUILLIAUME, Lucien

Belgian, militaire Armée Katangaise; born on 29 August 1928 at Seraing, married to VANDERBOST Praverel; name of father: Jean, name of mother: DEMPIS Valère. Last residence: Seraing. Arrived from Europe on 17 March 1962. Registered in Eville on 23 March 1962 (VII/49/558). Address: B.P. 634. Source: Immigration index card.

HAMAQUE, Roger

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 16 December 1932 at Zellike; married to VERUICHT Hélène (1 child); name of father: Robert (deceased), name of mother: VANDERHASSELT Marie-Thérèse. Last residence: rue St. Augustin No. 39, Forest. Arrived from Europe on 23 April 1962. Registered in Eville on 26 April 1962. Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Previously repatriated by UN under A-2 on 1 September 1961, having been brought to UN by Katanga Military Police at Albertville, on 30 August 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 161. Served as a volunteer in Groupe Mobile of the 23rd Bn. of Tanganika (Katanga). Was recruited by the Katangese Permanent Delegation in Brussels on 22 April 1961 on a 6-month contract. Had in the past served with Belgian troops as a volunteer in Korea, where he was wounded. He had an account at the B.B.A. in Eville and one in Albertville, No. 2894. His mother lives in Brussels at 39 Avenue St. Augustin, Forest.

HENRICY, Christian

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 1 September 1932 at Brussels; married to WERTS Lucienne; name of father: Georges Constant (deceased); name of mother: REMACLE Julia. Last residence: rue General Henry, Etterbeek (Brussels). Arrived from Europe on 1 April 1962 (IX/55/908). Address: Groupe Mobile, Forces Katangaises B.P. 7221. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 2 September 1961, from Elisabethville. No Mil. Info. case file.

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HEYMANS, Frans E.

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 1 February 1913 at Berchem Ste. Agathe. Divorced from NYS Jeanne; name of father: Achille (deceased); name of mother: VAN WILDEROBE Alice. Last residence: rue Soldats No. 74, Berchem Ste. Agathe. First registered at Bunia on 1 December 1958 (1/67/393). Arrived from Bunia on 20 February 1962. Address: Hotel Bruxelles No. 535 B. Restaurant. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel at large including Mil. Info. list compiled in August-September 1961. Other details: Fled from Orientale Province and joined Katanga gendarmerie, groupe mobile E, at Albertville (commanded by Lt. Chamois.) Gave evidence to Sûreté on 23 May 1961 of brutalities suffered at the hands of Chamois and his men when he desired to transfer to another unit. This Sûreté report is in the possession of UN together with subsequent order of his transfer to HQ.

HOUTERS, Claude Victor

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 2 May 1934 at Jahay. Married to SCHMETZ Elise. Last residence: rue du Paradis 17, Verviers. First registered in Matadi on 23 November 1959 (40/195/1950). Arrived from Europe on 26 April 1962. Address: c/o Service Militaire. Source: Immigration index card.

JONVILLE, Carol

Belgian, ingénieur Forces Katangaises; born on 1 September 1912 at Nechin. Single; name of father: Jean; name of mother: WOLSKA Catherine. Last address: rue Royale 107, Lille (Nord) France. Arrived from Europe on 23 May 1962. Registered in Eville on 25 May 1962 (VIII/61/987). Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

JOUVENEUX, Emile Désiré

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 15 December 1924 at Harchies (Belgium). Single; name of father: Emile; name of mother: DAUDRON Armande. Last residence: rue Landres 29, Chatelineau. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 4 May 1962 (VIII/53/882). Address: c/o B.P. 1121, Hotel Katanga. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by the UN under A-2 on

1 September 1961, having been apprehended at Kongolo on 29 August 1961.
Mil. Info. case file No. 69. According to file, he is married and has 2 children. Past employment: miner. Next of kin: Mrs. Clemence (Née DUBOIS) JOUVENEAUX, rue Landres No. 29, Chatelineau. Previous military service: 9 years 4 months in Indo-China. Recruited by Katangese Permanent Delegation in Brussels and entered Congo on 29 April 1961. Served in Groupe Mobile under Maj. JANSSEN and Lt. ANTOINE. Passport No. C.390434 issued in Belgium on 25 April 1961. Bank account B.B.A. 16038.

LATTE, Gerardus Marcel

Belgian, pilot in Katangese Air Force; born on 5 June 1931 at Oudenhove St. Géry. Single; name of father: Ernest; name of mother: HOEBEKE Bertha. Last residence: Rue Travenis No. 44, Oudenhove St. Géry. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 29 January 1961 (VII/101/188). Departed for Kolwezi on 16 June 1962. Address: c/o Hotel Albert I. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by the UN under A-2 on 6 September 1961 from Elisabethville. No Mil. Info. case file.

LAMBRECHT, Martin Edouard

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 10 October 1930 at Louvain. Single; name of father: Leopold; name of mother: VANBEVEREN Ann (deceased). Last residence: rue des Ménages 5, Brussels. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 14 April 1962 (VIII/41/719). Address: av. Stanley s/no. B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 1 September 1961, having been apprehended by the Ghanaians at Niemba on 28 August 1961. Mil. Info case file No. 149. Next of kin: Mr. L. LAMBRECHT, Bruyndenck Street 141, WEMMEL, Brussels. Entered the Congo on 9 April 1961 as a mercenary in Groupe Mobile at Niemba. Holds Id. Card. No. VB 267941 issued at Brussels on 30 June 1960. LAMBRECHT was one of group of mercenaries identified by Lieutenant Borg of Swedish Battalion, Kamina, during reconnaissance to Kizanga, just east of Kabondo-Dianda, at the beginning of August 1962.

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LALIERE, Claude

Belgian (claiming Katangese nationality). Also assumes name of Jean-Claude BANKIERE, with consent of Katangese authorities possibly to escape attention of CNUC.

Reported from Brazzaville on 29 January 1962 to be trying to return to Katanga.

He had two sets of papers: an identity card issued in Kivu Province by Belgian authorities before independence, and a similar card issued more recently by the Katangese authorities in the name of BANKIERE. Although his normal occupation

in Eville was engineering, he also has found time to be a captain commanding a transport company in the Katanga gendarmerie. LALIERE said that his Belgian passport with which he entered the Congo (Brazzaville) had been confiscated by

the Belgian Consulate at Pointe Noire when LALIERE took it there to be endorsed for travel to Katanga. LALIERE figured on previous lists of foreign personnel

at large, including first list compiled by Mil. Info. in August-September 1961.

Miscellaneous sources have indicated that LALIERE is back again at Elisabethville.

LAMOULINE, Lt. Col.

Belgian, Ex-Minaf. Head of group of 12 foreign officers still serving under Grand Chief Kasongo-Niembo of Kamina, according to a signed payroll in ONUC possession dated 11 January 1962. LAMOULINE is described as Commander of

Kasongo-Niembo's army and ONUC has obtained messages sent by LAMOULINE to Gendarmerie HQ. at the beginning of August 1962, asking for supplies etc...

Previously listed in Kasongo-Niembo's army in a letter from the Grand Chief to Tshombé dated 28 August 1961 in the possession of the UN. After September 1961 hostilities, described by Belgian Consulate in Eville as a "prisoner" of Kasongo-Niembo.

LASIMONE, Henri Maurice, Capt.

French, Fonctionnaire Forces Katangaises; born on 20 June 1920 at Thiers.

Single; name of father: Albert (deceased); name of mother: LAFAY Jeanne.

Last residence: Bidart, Basses Pyrénées. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 21 May 1962 (VIII/91/1302). Address: B.P. 3489, Hotel Albert,

Eville. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel, including first list established by Military Information

in August-September 1961. Other details: Listed as one of the foreign officers

in Grand Chief Kasongo-Niembo's army in a letter from Kasongo-Niembo to Tshombé dated 28 August 1961. Later LASIMONE was one of several officers who moved to Ministry of Information in order to escape the attention of UN. He carried an official identity card with the stamp of the Ministry. Took active part in September hostilities. Planned and carried out attack against the Irish at Jadotville. This information given by mercenary apprehended by UN who also mentioned Capt. DE CLARY as one of leaders of that operation. LASIMONE also commanded position of Katangese troops 15 kms out of Kipushi on the Eville road on 23 September 1961, after the cease-fire agreement. LASIMONE himself ordered the move, according to testimony in UN possession. LASIMONE was reported to have left the country in November (ELLIO 126). Possibly regarded as a security risk by other mercenaries. Since his return to Katanga in 1962, there are unconfirmed reports that he is involved in OAS recruitment and therefore travels often to Brazzaville and Leopoldville.

LAVAND'HOMME, Jean

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 16 August 1927 at Ixelles, Brussels. Single; name of father: Georges; name of mother: PATTERNOTTE. Last residence: rue Sceptre No. 78, Bruxelles. Arrived on 20 March 1962 (VIII/29/559). Address: c/o Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121 Eville. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 2 September 1961 from Elisabethville. No Mil. Info. case file.

LECLERCQ, Jean

Belgian, officier F.F. Colonie; born on 16 December 1924 at Montégnee. Married to COLARD Jeanne-Françoise; name of father: Henri; name of mother: ULENS Marie. Last residence: Chénée des Bennes 65. First registered in Matadi on 18 June 1954 (31/65/647). Arrived from Leopoldville on 9 August 1960. Departed for Shinkolobwe in 1962. Source: Immigration index card. Possibly same LECLERCQ as was repatriated by UN under A-2 on 2 September 1961 from Eville. No Mil. Info. case file.

LECOMTE, Henri

Belgian, gendarme Forces Katangaises; born on 24 March 1929 at Rocour. Single; name of father: unknown; name of mother: LECOMTE Yvonne. Last residence: Bd. de la Sauvenière No. 168, Liège. Arrived from Europe on 9 May 1962. Registered in Eville on 6 June 1962 (VIII/68/1072). Address: c/o Etat Major Forces Katangaises. Source: Immigration index card. Possibly same LECOMTE as was repatriated by UN under A-2 on 6 September 1961 from Eville. No Mil. Info. case file.

LEEMANS, Florent Hubert

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 2 March 1928 at St. Trond; married to ENGELS Joséphine. Name of father: Joseph; name of mother: MATH Florentine. Last residence: rue Elise 38, Ixelles/Brussels. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 4 May 1961 (VIII/53/878). Departed for Kipushi on 8 May 1962. Address: c/o Etat Major Forces Katangaises. B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN from Elisabethville on 25 September 1961. No Mil. Info. case file. Also appears on previous lists of foreign personnel at large, including first list compiled by Mil. Info. in August-September 1961.

LEPAGE, Michel Pol Auguste

Belgian, born on 20 January 1939 at Sugny. Married to VANDEBECK Irma (one child). Name of father: Gaston; name of mother: PATIT Marie-Mathilde. Last residence: Cryting No. 10, Diepenbeek. In Eville as at 19 April 1962. Address: c/o Mr. Aerts, avenue Luxembourg 1325. B.P. 205. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN on 7 September 1961; having surrendered at Kamina on orders of Major BOUSQUET on 29 August 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 163. Engaged by Katangese Permanent Delegation in Brussels. Left Belgian Army to come to Katanga on 20 January 1961, taking leave from 20 July to 17 August 1961. Served as a radio operator in the Gendarmerie at Kongolo. Passport No. 478747 delivered in Eville on 17 July 1961, valid till 14 July 1963. Entered Congo on 20 January 1961. He had an account in B.B.A. Elisabethville, No. 15337.

LEPAGE, Fernand Henri Jean

Belgian (born of mixed parentage on 18 May 1937 in Lodja, Congo). Next of kin: Ferreira Fernando c/o SE 8070, Eville, and Mr. Theo LEPAGE (uncle) 60 Drive Ste Anne, Brussels. Repatriated to Belgium by the UN on 1 September 1961, having been apprehended at Kongolo on 29 August 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 74. More details: Radio technician, served on a 3-month contract regularly renewed. Returned to Katanga and active in Kolwezi; said to belong to Groupe Mobile which calls itself Combattants de la Mort.

LEVEUGLE, Liévin Jean Joseph

Belgian, militaire Gendarmerie Katangaise; born on 17 November 1920 at Fuent. Married to VAN KEYMEULEN Simonne (4 children). Name of father: Edouard; name of mother: VLAMUNCK Irma. Last residence: rue Philippe II, 2, Bruges. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 7 March 1962 (VIII/23/487). Address: Hotel Elisabeth, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN on 1 September 1961, having surrendered to UN at Eville on 22 August 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 118: radio technician, Adjutant. Entered Congo in 1946. Registration card issued in Eville on 28 March 1961.

MAGAIN, José Marie Ghislain

Belgian, militaire Aviation; born on 2 September 1936 at Marche. Single; name of father: Léon; name of mother: LOGNEUL Jeanne; Last residence: rue Louis Libert 25, Aywaille. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 23 March 1962 (VIII/33/609). Address: Hotel Albert I, B.P. 716. Source: Immigration index card. His name appears on previous lists of foreign personnel at large. Source: dossier of Mixed Commission on Mercenaries, Ref.: CM/L 17.

MAHAUDEN, Jacques Adolphe

Belgian, Adj. Chef; born on 17 May 1918 at Nivelles, married, one child; arrested on 28 August 1961 at Eville and repatriated to Belgium on 1 September 1961. He described his functions at that time as "mission officielle pour le Ministère des Affaires Africaines (MINAF) dans l'aviation du Katanga". Id. Card No. 387255 issued at Corroy le Grand (Nivelles). For further details see Mil. Info. case

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file No. 104. MAHAUDEN subsequently returned to Katanga and was one of the 12 foreign officers in the service of Grand Chief Kasongo-Niembo of Kamina as at 11 January 1962, according to signed payroll.

MARTINS, J.

Portuguese, warrant officer (Adj), one of 12 foreign officers in the service of Grand Chief Kasongo Niembo of Kamina. Documentary evidence contained in signed payroll dated 11 January 1962. Martins reported to be one of a group including Delva, Favre and Croe who were charged with blowing up the bridges at Kabongo-Kabalo and Kinda-Kamina.

MARCHAND, Lucien

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 24 November 1932 at Liège, married to RAHIER Marie-Louise; name of father: Jean (deceased); name of mother: BERNETTE Marie (deceased). Last residence: rue des Tanneurs 13, Liège. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 17 April 1961 (VIII/736/42). Departed for Kolwezi on 20 May 1962. Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN from Elisabethville on 2 September 1961. No Mil. Info. case file.

MARTEL, Marcel Clément

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 2 August 1938 at Erps-Kwerps; married to KRAFFT Jeanny; name of father: Théodule; name of mother: VANEYLEN Thérèse. Last residence: Av. Luxembourg 3, Arlon. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 4 May 1962 (VIII/53/876). Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN from Eville on 6 September 1961. No Mil. Info. case file.

MAS, Arthur

Belgian, militaire Armée Katangaise; born on 22 April 1932 at Seraing. Married to STRUZIK Francine. Name of father: Joseph; name of mother: DETAILLE. Last residence: rue Cockerill 58, Seraing. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 10 February 1962 (VIII/7/272). Address: B.P. 634. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel.

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MASSOELS, Jean Joseph

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 2 September 1927 at Liège. Divorced from Meers Joséphine; name of father: Gilles; name of mother: RECHAIRS Hubertine. Last residence: rue de Gaulle 33, Montégnée. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 17 April 1962 (VIII/738/42). Address: Forces Katangaises. Source: Immigration index card. His name has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel, including first list compiled by Military Information in August-September 1961.

MERCIER, Albert Emile

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 23 June 1926 at Meensbroek. Married to VANHENTENUIOT Julia. Name of father: Paul; name of mother: HUYGENS Rosalie. Last residence: rue Godefroid Jurthe 43, EVERE. Arrived from Europe on 21 April 1962. Registered in Eville on 26 April 1962 (VIII/50/832). Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises: B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN on 7 September 1961 from Elisabethville. No Mil. Info. case file.

MICHALSKI, Zbigniew Joseph

Polish (British nationality?), militaire Forces Katangaises (2nd Lt.); born on 20 August 1927 at Voisan. Divorced from MARGARET Diana. Name of father: Hilary, Ostroga (deceased); name of mother: RAICHMAN Halina (deceased). Last residence: West Rd. 79, Salisbury. Arrived from Rhodesia and registered in Eville on 28 April 1962. Address: c/o Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel at large, including first list compiled by Mil. Info. in August-September 1961. Further details: listed in the army of Grand Chief Kasongo-Niembo in a letter from Kasongo-Niembo to Tshombé dated 28 August 1961. Also listed as stateless of Polish origin. Reported to be one of 3 foreign officers from BUKAVU who went by train to surrender to ONUC at Kamina Base, but failed to arrive; he seems to have been in trouble with the Kaminaville police. Address at the time was Room 25, Hotel de la Gare, Kaminaville (September 1961).

MONTOIZY

French (or Belgian ?), Adj. one of the 12 foreign officers in the service of Grand Chief Kasongo-Niembo of Kamina as at 11 January 1962, according to a signed payroll of that date.

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MORGAN, Alfred

Belgian, employé Forces Katangaises; born on 27 August 1923 in Brussels. Married to IANAVE Carmela. Name of father: Emile (deceased); name of mother: SERVAIS Olga. Last residence: rue Arlon 92, Brussels. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 27 May 1961 (VIII/62/991). Departed for Kipushi on 20 April 1962. Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

NODDYM, Robert

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises, born on 26 October 1929 at Ixelles/Brussels. Single; name of father: Charles; name of mother: GOIDTS Marie. Last residence: rue Henri Deleers 39, Bruxelles. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 8 March 1962 (VIII/24/503). Address: B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 6 September 1961, from Elisabethville. No Mil. Info. case file.

OCTAVE, Robert Sebastien

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 26 November 1936 at Rhode St. Genèse. Married to CELLENS Codelièke. Name of father: Pierre; name of mother: VOETS Marie-L. Last residence: rue Groathut 42, Rhode St. Genèse. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 13 March 1962 (VIII/27/532). Address: B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

ONGAKWIEN, Reginald

Dutch, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 30 September 1927 at Tarankan. Single; name of father: Karel; name of mother: HABA Nelle (deceased). Last residence: rue Heraklestre No. 8 Hengels/O/NED. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 26 April 1962 (VIII/50/8/858). Address: c/o Hotel Albert, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

OPPEEL, André Robert Camille G.

Belgian, militaire Gendarmerie Katangaise; born on 28 April 1940 at Ixelles/Brussels. Single, name of father: Louis, name of mother: MICHIEL Yvonne (deceased). Last residence: Chaussée de Wavre No. 1629, Bruxelles. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 22 March 1961 (VIII/32/597). Departed for

Jadotville on 24 May 1962. Address: 518 av. Leopold, B.P. 634. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN on 1 September 1961, having been apprehended by ONUC at Albertville on 28 August 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 151. Next of kin: L. OPPEEL, 189 rue Valduc, Brussels 16. OPPEEL was a gendarmerie radio operator at H.Q. Eville in July 1960. Carried Belgian Id. Card No. D-026996 issued at Oudergem on 15 September 1958. Passport No. G.478847 issued in Eville on 14 July 1961. Account at Banque du Congo No. 832651.

PAIRE, Serge

French, adjdt. Forces Katangaises; born on 11 July 1921 at Remans-sur-Isère, France. Married to MINET Marthe; name of father: Henri; name of mother: COLLENOT Joséphine. Last residence: Bd. Joffre 4bis., Reims. Arrived from Europe on 11 April 1962 and registered in Eville on same date (VIII/40/708). Address: Avenue Wangermée, no number, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 7 September 1961, having been apprehended at Albertville on 28 August 1961. No Mil. Info. case file.

PEVENAGE, Roger Nidos

Belgian volunteer in Katanga gendarmerie garrison at Luena, under command of Major Barvaux; born 11 March 1930 at Montigne-sur-Sambre, passport G 478730 issued at Elisabethville on 16 July 1960. Married, 3 children. Surrendered to ONUC on 2 September 1961 and was repatriated from Kamina to Brussels on 7 September 1961. Later was found to be one of nine passengers allowed transit facilities at Livingstone, Rhodesia, on 8 January 1962, presumably to go to Katanga. He had travelled on a special UAT flight from Brazzaville with a group of French mercenaries recruited in Toulouse who were turned back by the Rhodesian authorities because their papers were not in order. Pevenage was described this time as a B.C.K. railway worker and is presumably now at large in Katanga. Mil. Information file No. 190. There is no doubt about the identification of this person. Available sources quote same name, date of birth and passport number.

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PIGNOLET, Maurice Firmin Jean

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 2 September 1933 at Namur. Married to BOUNGIER Anne-Marie. Name of father: Roger (deceased); name of mother: HOSSELET Jeanne. Last residence: rue du Progrès No. 16, Namur. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 20 March 1962 (VIII/30/579). Address: Hotel du Katanga, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 1 September 1961, having been apprehended in Eville on 28 August 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 122.

PIRMEZ, Paul Jean

Belgian, militaire Gendarmerie Katangaise; born on 9 September 1937 at Grand-Halleux. Single; name of father: Robert, name of mother: HEMES Maria. Last residence: av. Reine Astrid No. 20, Namur. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 20 March 1961 (VIII/30/582). Departed for Kolwezi on 18 May 1962. Address: c/o Etat Major Forces Katangaises. B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Probably same person as PIRMEZ, repatriated by UN from Eville on 5 September 1961. No Mil. Info. case file.

PIMPURNIAUX, Julien Louis

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 17 October 1933 at Nogent le Rotroux. Married to PIRON Lucienne (one child); name of father: Adelin; name of mother: HINCQ Louisa (deceased). Last residence: rue des Bouchers 3, Brussels. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 4 May 1961 (XXII/53/879). Departed for Jadotville on 20 May 1962. Address: c/o Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 1 September 1961, having been apprehended by ONUC troops at Albertville on 29 August 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 80. Next of kin: Miss A. DUMONT (sister), 19 av. du Diamant, Brussels 3. He was recruited by Katanga Permanent Delegation in Brussels on a 6-month contract under Major Jacques. Entered the Congo on 30 April 1961. Passport No. G.471610/D.1870, issued in Belgium on 1 February 1961. Bank account B.B.A. No. 15920.

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PLETAIN, François René

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 16 December 1928 at Brussels. Married to WERY, Marie-Louise, name of father: Roger (deceased), name of mother: VANDERLUPPEN Yvonne. Last residence: Avenue d'Anderghem No. 80, Brussels. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 26 February 1962 (VIII/50/835). Address: c/o Hotel Albert B.P. 1121, Eville. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 1 September 1961, having been apprehended in Manono on 28 August 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 137. Entered Congo on 24 April 1961. Carries passport C.456804 issued in Belgium on 20 April 1961. Appears with PEVENAGE on passenger list of special UAT flight from Brazzaville carrying group of French mercenaries. On arrival at Livingstone on 9 January 1962 he was not turned back by Rhodesian authorities, as his papers were reported to be in order. PLETAIN on this occasion described his occupation as a cine cameraman.

PONTHIER, Georges

Belgian, militaire Armée Katangaise; born on 25 November 1931 at Seraing. Married to RALTS Paula. Name of father: Armand; name of mother: LESPAC Geneviève. Last residence: 159 rue Cretery, Liège. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 17 May 1962 (VII/49/560). Address: Avenue Loma No. 167 - B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 7 September 1961, having surrendered to ONUC at Luena on 2 September 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 186. Past employment: barman. Belgian Army from 1950 to 1952. Restaurant and coffee shop until 1954. Recruited by Katanga Permanent Delegation in Brussels. Served in 5 Company 22 Battalion in Luena BGB gendarmerie where he was employed as Adjutant-administrator and paymaster of the Company under Capt. J. Delecasse. Entered Congo on 24 August 1960. Passport No. G.432185, issued on 6 February 1961 in Eville.

POTTER, Edward

British, militaire Forces Katangaises, born on 26 September 1934 at Ballymote (Eire); single; name of father: Edward; name of mother: NOLAN Julia. Last residence: B. Av. 17, Untali (S. Rhodesia). Arrived from Europe on 6 February

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1962. Registered in Eville on 11 February 1962 (VIII/7/277). Address: Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

PUCK, Victor Alice

Belgian, officier Gendarmerie Katangaise; born on 31 August 1936 at Aalst. Single; name of father: Constant; name of mother: HERSSENS Elisabeth. Last residence: rue Rapesstraat 37, Aalst. O.VI. Registered in Leopoldville on 30 November 1959 (97/80/005083). Arrived from Europe on 31 October 1960. Departed for Kipushi on 26 June 1962. Address: B.P. 1121, c/o Gendarmerie katangaise. Source: Immigration index card.

REES, Jean Gustave

Belgian, militaire Gendarmerie Katangaise; born on 20 December 1926 at Walcourt; married to ABSOLONNE Marie; name of father: Joseph (deceased); name of mother: SIMONART Alice. Last residence: rue de la Victoire 200, Brussels. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 31 March 1961. Arrived from Shinkolobwe on 5 September 1961. Departed for Jadotville on 25 May 1962. Address: c/o Guest House, avenue Stanley. Remarried on 5 August 1961 (new card established on that occasion). Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN on 10 September 1961 from Eville. No Mil. Info. case file.

RICHARD, Herman Jean

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 10 June 1933 at Brussels. Divorced from STEVENS Ermeline; name of father: Guillaume (deceased); name of mother: NYS Emilie. Last residence: rue Lewis Mirepoix 64, Brussels 9. Arrived from Europe and registered in Eville on 18 April 1961 (VII/43/751). Departed for Jadotville on 25 May 1962. Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 1 September 1961, having been apprehended at Niemba on 28 August 1961 by ONUC. Mil. Info. case file No. 142. Served in Groupe Mobile. Entered the Congo on 12 April 1961. Registr. Card No. E. 58032 issued in Belgium.

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ROELENS, Roger

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 19 April 1932 at Genval. Married to PILOT Liliane; name of father: Gaston; name of mother: FORUILLY Irène. Last residence: rue de la Cuve No. 38, Brussels 5. Arrived from Europe on 4 May 1962 and registered in Elville on same date (VIII/54/885). Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 from Elville on 6 September 1961. No Mil. Info. case file.

SCHEURNECHS, Louis Joseph

Belgian, Sous-officier de carrière, Gendarmerie Katangaise. Born at Borgerhout. Married to MOENS Yolamu. Father: Louis-Albert; mother: RIGSSEAUX Anna. Last residence: Ghent. First registered in Matadi on 30 March 1962. Address: c/o Gendarmerie Katangaise. Source: immigration index card.

SLUYDTS, GUMMARUS

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises. Born on 5 February 1933 at Borgerhout. Single; name of father: Jean; name of mother: TORFS Joanna (deceased). Last residence: Isabellebrant 69, Anvers. Arrived from Europe and registered in Elisabethville on 25 January 1961. Departed for Jadotville on 25 May 1962. Address: c/o Forces Katangaises. Source: Immigration index card. Wrote a letter to Munongo, dated 2 September 1961, which outlines a plan for creating a semi-secret unit under the Minister of Agriculture and assuming the appearance of a unit of game wardens in order to avoid detection by the UN. According to this letter, Sluydts had been military adviser to the Gendarmerie battalion at Bunkeya, since September 1960. He proposed to pass as an Iranian for the purposes of his "plan" and he claims to possess documents in Arabic. He may be a mere crackpot, but he seems to have had access to Munongo. Military information list.

STEEMANS, Frans

Belgian, Militaire. Born on 21 November 1910 at Mombeck. Married. Father: Joseph; mother: CHARLOT. Last residence: Scharbeck. Arrived from Europe and registered in Elisabethville on 12 November 1960 (VU/61/715). Departed for

Jadotville on 20 May 1962. Address: B.P. 634. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN from Elisabethville on 31 August 1961. No military information case file.

STOCKS, Leonard Bestram

British, Militaire, Forces Katangaises. Born on 12 May 1933 in Cape Town (South Africa). Married to BRIDGES Barbara. Father: Thomas; mother: ALLAN Kathleen. Last residence: 19 Abercorn Street, Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury?). Arrived from Rhodesia and registered in Elisabethville on 8 May 1962 (VIII/55/902). Address: Hotel Albert, chambre 19. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN on 27 September 1961, having surrendered to UN Irish in Elisabethville on 28 August 1961. Military information case file 57. Past employment: South African and Royal Rhodesian Air Force, under Comdt. Jan van Risseghem (Fouga pilot). Entered the Congo on 4 May 1961.

SULS, Frans Rosa Jan Jozef

Belgian, Militaire Forces Katangaises. Born on 3 March 1936 at Louvain. Single; father: Jan; mother PEETERS Maria. Last residence: Jengdsquare 10, Kesset. Arrived from Europe and registered in Elisabethville on 4 May 1961 (VII/53/877). Moved to Jadotville on 10 May 1962. Address: c/o Etat Major Forces Katangaises. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN on 7 September 1961, having been apprehended at Niemba on 28 August 1961. Military Information case file 147.

SWIDERSKI, Jan

Belgian (Polish). Militaire Forces Katangaises. Born on 27 January 1925 at Warsaw. Divorced from RONSMANS Simone. Father: Waleas (deceased); mother: JUANOWA Daria (deceased). Last residence: 1 rue du Boulet 10, Brussels 1. Arrived from Europe and registered in Elisabethville on 28 April 1962 (VIII/51/846). Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN on 11 October 1961, having been apprehended at Kamina on 1 September 1961. No case file, but correspondence in ONUC hands.

THINUS, Gaston, M.N.P.

Belgian, Militaire Forces Katangaises. Born on 14 August 1939 at Trois Ponts, Sanne. Single, name of father: Paul; name of mother: AUGUSTIN Eva. Last residence: 11 rue de Coos, Trois Ponts. Registered in Elisabethville on 1 February 1962 (VIII/2/207). Arrived from Kolwezi on 4 April 1962. Address: Avenue Royale 721. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel, including first list established by Military Information in August-September 1961.

TOFOE-STASSAK

Stateless (Polish origin). Militaire Forces Katangaises. Born on 27 February 1918 at Sroda. Name of father: Szczepan; name of mother: BEINARSKI Zofia. Last residence: rue Franqueville 2, Paris. Arrived from Europe on 26 February 1962. Registered in Elisabethville on 28 February 1962 (VIII/18/419). Address: Hotel Leopold II, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel, including first list established by Military Information in August-September 1961.

TECHEUR, Raoul

Belgian, Militaire Forces Katangaises. Born on 28 December 1935 at St. Nicolas. Single; Father: Louis; mother: VITTECOQ. Last residence: rue Triechay 94, Monegnée. Arrived from Europe on 24 April 1961. Registered on 26 April 1961 (VIII/50/835). Departed for Kolwezi on 20 June 1962. Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN from Elisabethville on 5 September 1961.

TRIGONAKIS, Stavros

Greek. Militaire Forces Katangaises. Born on 4 February 1935 at Patrea (Greece). Single; father: Simos; mother: FAULINAKI Catherine (in Southern Rhodesia). Arrived from Europe and registered in Elisabethville on 20 April 1961 (VIII/45/770). Departed for Kolwezi on 12 May 1962. Address: c/o Etat Major, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

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TULKENS, Robert P.A.

Belgian. Officier, Forces Katangaises. Born on 22 January 1930 at Diest. Single. Name of father: Joseph; name of mother: LISSENS, Jeanne. Last residence: Avenue Reine Astrid 29, Diest. Arrived from Europe and registered in Elisabethville on 15 February 1962 (VIII/77/917). Address: Hotel Albert. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel at large, including first list established by Military Information in August-September 1961.

VAN ACKER, Claude Charles

Belgian. Gendarme, Etat Katangais. Born on 3 January 1935 at Leopoldville. Single. Father: Henri-Charles; mother: MAIEU Georgette. Last residence: Brussels. Registered in Leopoldville on 7 September 1962 (52/178/7632). Arrived from Europe on 2 February 1961. Departed for Kolwezi on 20 June 1962. Address: Etat Major, Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel at large, including first list established by Military Information in August-September 1961. Various sources (including Belgian Consulate, Leopoldville) have reported his return to Katanga.

VAN CLEEMPUT, Paul

Belgian, Militaire, Forces Katangaises. Born on 5 September 1927 at Sake (Masisi). Married to WALTHOFF Raymonde. Father: Amédée (deceased); mother: COURTOIS Germaine. Last residence: Avenue des Lucioles 19, Boitsfort. Registered in Bukavu on 2 June 1960 (XXV/36/0035). Arrived from Europe on 7 May 1962. Address: B.P. 1131. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN from Elisabethville on 2 September 1961. No military information case file.

VAN DEN BON, L.

Belgian, Adjudant, one of the 12 foreign officers serving in the army of Grand Chief Kasongo-Niembo of Kamina as at 11 January 1962, according to a signed payroll of that date. VAN DEN BON has appeared on previous lists of foreign

personnel at large, including first list established by Military Information in August-September 1961. He is also listed among the foreign officers in Kasongo-Niembo's army in a letter from the Grand Chief to Tshombé dated 28 August 1961, in ONUC possession.

VAN DEN PLAS, Fernand Alphonse

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 24 April 1939 at Ixelles/Brussels. Single; father: Phonse; mother: IHDEN Yvonne. Last residence: Bd. Leopold II No. 74, Bruxelles 8. Arrived from Europe and registered in Elisabethville on 3 May 1962 (VIII/52/867). Address: B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

VAN DEN PLAS, Vital

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 27 October 1924 at Brussels. Married to CREMER Marguerite; name of father: Jean (deceased); name of mother: DELWIT Julie. Last residence: rue Alliances 6, Brussels. Arrived from Europe and registered in Elisabethville on 4 May 1962 (VIII/54/884). Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises, B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 1 September 1961 from Elisabethville. No Mil Info case file established.

VAN DER JENGT, Camille Marcel

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 23 November 1934 at Brussels. Single; father: René, mother: JONAS Bertha. Last residence: rue de Ribaucour No. 123, Brussels 8. Source: Immigration index card. Arrived from Europe and registered in Elisabethville on 4 May 1962 (VIII/53/881). Address: Hotel du Katanga B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 on 1 September 1961, having been apprehended at Albertville on 29 August 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 78. Past employment: chauffeur. Next of kin: René (or Remy) VAN DER JENGT (father), 36 rue Cmdt. Charcot, Brussels. Recruited by Katanga Permanent Delegation in Brussels on a 6-month contract from 27 April 1961. Served with Gendarmerie at Albertville under Major JACQUES. Passport No. G.408241/29891 issued in Belgium on 24 April 1961. Bank account: P.C.B. 832845.

VAN DER VEKEN, Pierre Antoine

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 24 April 1936 at Brussels. Single, father: Joseph-Clément; mother: Houthuys Thérèse. Last residence: Avenue Jeu de Balle 34, Brussels. Arrived from Europe on 21 April 1962. Registered in Elisabethville on 26 April 1962 (VIII/50/837). Address: Etat Major Forces Katangaises - B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card. Has appeared on previous lists of foreign personnel at large, including first list compiled by Military Information in August-September 1961.

VAN GEYSEGHEM, Marcel Henri, J.

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 17 October 1927 at Jupille. Married (divorced) to Mulders Irène (1 child). Father: Louis; mother: Lessineux Constantine. Last residence: rue de Liège 175, Amsint. Arrived from Europe and registered in Elisabethville on 17 April 1961 (VIII/43/740). Departed for Kolwezi (as member of Katanga Air Force) on 24 June 1962. Address: Av. Industrielle 934 - B.P. 877. Source: Immigration index card. Repatriated by UN under A-2 of 1 September 1961, having been apprehended in Elisabethville on 28 August 1961. Mil. Info. case file No. 105: recruited by Katanga Permanent Delegation in Brussels in April 1961 on a 6-month contract. Entered the Congo on 14 April 1961. Served as Adj-Mechanic in Katanga Air Force. Bank account at B.B.A. Elisabethville - No. 15827.

VAN PLEEMFUT, Henri

Belgian, militaire Forces Katangaises; born on 2 December 1929; single; father: André (deceased); mother: Courtois Germaine. Last residence: rue Franz Mergay 988, Ixelles/Brussels. Arrived from Europe and registered in Elisabethville 3 March 1962 (VIII/21/463). Address: B.P. 1121. Source: Immigration index card.

VAN RISSEGHEN, Jan

Belgian, Katanga Air Force pilot; born on 3 September 1923 at Ptosky, East Germany; formerly in the R.A.F.; then Sabena pilot and subsequently Commander in Katanga Air Force. Commanded one of the Fougas during the September hostilities

(Delin commanded the other one). Formerly in command of Luena Base and all its operations under the direction of Colonel Volont and Major Hirsh. Arrested on 28 August 1961 at Elisabethville, repatriated from Kamina to Brussels on 7 September 1961 (Mil. Info. case file No. 59). Subsequently returned to Katanga and has also been acting as agent for the purchase of aircraft at Salisbury. Also said to be involved in a plan to maintain a squadron of Katangese aircraft in Chad. Is known as "Captain Jan". Repatriated on 7 September 1961, but was back as one of the Fouga pilots participating in the September hostilities. He is listed in para 14 of report of Joint Commission on Mercenaries dated 7 March 1962. Although there is no specific documentary evidence of his activities in 1962, several unconfirmed reports mention his presence.

VIDA, Z.

Stateless (Hungarian), Lieutenant. One of 12 foreign officers in the army of Grand Chief Kasongo-Niembo of Kamina as at 11 January 1962, according to a signed payroll of the above date in ONUC possession. Reported in charge of military operations. He first went to Kamina in August 1961 and was said to be in charge of border surveillance at Kaniama. Also mentioned in the diary of a mercenary (probably Bauwens) which was found by Ethiopian troops in the Union Minière compound at Elisabethville during the December events. The diary describes operations in the Kaniama area in October-November 1961. Vida also figured on all previous lists of foreign personnel at large, including the first list of Mil. Info. compiled in August-September 1961.

WICKSTEED, Peter

British, Lieutenant in Katangese Air Force. Reported on 26 January 1962 by United Kingdom Permanent Delegation as being at large on that date. He landed at Ndola on 13 January 1962; Rhodesian authorities then attempted to withdraw his passport. However, he claimed not to have his passport on him and returned to Kipushi, where he remained. He was later seen at the "Bonne Auberge", Kolwezi, on 3 March 1962, according to a report of the Joint Commission of Mercenaries of 7 March 1962.

ANTOINE, M.F.

Belgian, Captain. Reported by mercenaries in ONUC hands to be playing important role in Katanga as of September 1962.

BARON, ...

Belgian, Major. Reported by mercenaries in ONUC hands to be playing important role in Katanga as of September 1962.

SCHRAMME, J.

Belgian, Captain. Reported by mercenaries in ONUC hands to be playing important role in Katanga as of September 1962.

ANNEX II

List of Belgian nationals reported to be present in Katanga
and who may be active as mercenaries

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Alliance, L. | 19. Graff, R. |
| 2. Antonissen, M.F. | 20. Herbay, A.M. |
| 3. Beelen, J.P. | 21. Houart, Ch. |
| 4. Bimet, R.G. | 22. Hoefkens, L.A. |
| 5. Bracco, R.J. | 23. Kratz, R. |
| 6. Christaens, A. | 24. Labiau, J.M. |
| 7. Coch, G.A. | 25. Liesse, L. |
| 8. Cmoitre, J. | 26. Plaucheun, M.N. |
| 9. de Bruycher, A. | 27. Pericas |
| 10. Delisse, G. | 28. Pirotton, J.C. |
| 11. Demunter, J. | 29. Quintin, M. |
| 12. Deschamps, G. | 30. Reith, R. |
| 13. de Wouters d'Optlinger | 31. Swaans, J. |
| 14. Fontyn, L.E. | 32. Taine |
| 15. Fouquet, L. | 33. Thielemans |
| 16. Giron, A.P. | 34. Van Bever |
| 17. Goffaux, R. | 35. Verloo |
| 18. Goffinet, F. | 36. Wilkin, A. |

ANNEX III

Letter dated 20 September 1962 from the Officer-in-Charge of the
United Nations Operation in the Congo addressed to the President
of Katanga Province

According to broadcasts over Radio Katanga reporting on clashes said to have occurred recently between the Katanga Gendarmerie and the ANC forces, the body of a European was found among the ANC dead. If this report proves correct, I take it that the Katangese authorities will arrange for an autopsy to be carried out. I should very much appreciate being informed of the results of such an autopsy, since the United Nations is interested in verifying any information which may relate to mercenaries. The Central Government has always provided the United Nations with adequate information concerning mercenaries killed whose bodies have fallen into the hands of the ANC.

Greetings.

(Signed) Robert K. Gardiner

ANNEX IV

Letter dated 22 September 1962 from the President of
Katanga Province addressed to the Officer-in-Charge
of the United Nations Operation in the Congo

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter KG-212 of 20 September 1962. The information to which you refer is substantiated by the reports of the Gendarmerie units which were engaged in clashes with the ANC forces that attacked them. Unfortunately, the body of the European who fell surrounded by ANC troops in the course of these clashes has remained in ANC hands. However, even though the body is not in our possession, our information is definite and corroborated, and the facts can accordingly be regarded as fully authenticated.

(Signed) M. Tshombé

ANNEX V

Letter dated 26 September 1962 from the Officer-in-Charge
of the United Nations Operation in the Congo addressed to
the President of Katanga Province

At a time when everyone is working towards the application of the plan of national reconciliation accepted both by the Central Government and by the Katangese authorities, it is important that nothing should be done which might spoil its success.

In the circumstance, anything liable to cause anxiety or to arouse suspicion should be investigated, so that all the assurances world public opinion requires may be forthcoming.

This applies to the information which has been reaching me to the effect that the Katangese Gendarmerie has for some time been taking on additional personnel and reinforcing its equipment.

With regard to personnel I am concerned to note that, despite your repeated assurances that there would be no more mercenaries in the service of the Katangese Gendarmerie, bodies of Europeans who have fallen during engagements between the Congolese National Army and the Gendarmerie have been found.

Furthermore ONUC has in its possession a complete file of the names, addresses and photographs of mercenaries who have arrived in Katanga in recent months, either for the first time or to resume their service after home leave.

We also have copies of the mercenaries' payrolls, signed or initialled by them.

The recruiting campaign is still going on. Advertisements to this effect are appearing in the Press, especially in the newspapers of south-western France. Recently a young German, who had answered such an advertisement under the impression that he was applying for a job as a mechanic, found himself enrolled in the Gendarmerie upon his arrival in Katanga although under German law he is not of age.

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English
Annex V
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In view of these facts I should be obliged if you would tell me precisely what the situation is at the present time with regard to the employment of mercenaries in the Katangese Gendarmerie, and if you would let me know the names of any such mercenaries and the units to which they are attached.

With regard to the increase in equipment, air photographs taken by our reconnaissance planes have revealed the presence of Harvard and Fugamagister aircraft. These aircraft are camouflaged but perfectly distinguishable on the photographs in our possession, which also show where underground hangars are situated. There again I would ask you to give me all necessary explanations.

I hope you will be able to send me your reply very shortly, so that the talks which have now been started at Elisabethville may continue in an atmosphere of calm and confidence.

Greetings.

(Signed) Robert K. Gardiner

ANNEX VI

Letter dated 27 September 1962 from the President of
Katanga Province addressed to the Officer-in-Charge
of the United Nations Operation in the Congo

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26 September 1962, which was communicated to me under note verbale KG-225 by your representative at Elisabethville.

I am gratified by your expression of concern that nothing should be done which might spoil the success of the efforts being made to apply the Plan of National Reconciliation. I earnestly hope that the continued anxiety at Elisabethville regarding the military activities of ONUC, as well as the incursion of thirteen ANC battalions into the northern territory of Katanga and the landing of a battalion at Kamina, will also receive your kind attention so that the most favourable possible conditions may be created for the success of the National Reconciliation Plan.

I am surprised, however, to note that whenever there is a stiffening in the position of ONUC, of certain Powers or of the Leopoldville Government, or whenever it is desired to bring about such a stiffening of position, various old stories are revived. The affair of the mercenaries is like the tales about sea-serpents or the Abominable Snowman. It is being used against Katanga once again, just as it is whenever there is a shortage of new material with which to discredit Katanga in the eyes of world public opinion, or whenever the truth and justice of our cause and the moderation of our position gain new public understanding. We also know from sad experience that accusations concerning mercenaries are the pretext put forward before each new resort to force.

I can give you information on the military equipment of the Katangese Gendarmerie only under an agreement - to which we whole-heartedly aspire - designed to bring about Congolese national reconciliation within a fully decentralized federation.

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S/5057/Add.12.
English
Annex VI
Page 2

With regard to the mercenaries, you were good enough to agree, when I was at Leopoldville, that whenever one of us received information concerning mercenaries we would discuss the matter together directly. However, your letter was made public by the United Nations spokesman almost as soon as it was sent.

Pursuant to our agreement I wrote you a letter (SR/770/MV) on 28 June giving the names of four mercenaries - Raymond Shik-Kant, Sang-Yang-Ing, Shu Maw-Lin and Chen Tzu-Yen - who were serving with the ANC and who, moreover, were going about Leopoldville in military uniform. There has been no reply to my letter.

In your letter you refer to evidence which you claim to have in your possession: the bodies of Europeans killed in action; a complete file of names, addresses and photographs; copies of payrolls bearing initials and signatures; advertisements showing that a recruiting campaign is under way in the Press, and so on.

We are prepared to examine all these documents with you, in order to determine with you the period to which they relate or whether they are merely old material that is being brought up again. In February 1962, for example, you had in your possession a payroll bearing initials and signatures. Since then a Joint Commission on Mercenaries has been active for several months and has carried out investigations on the spot.

With a view to dispelling any anxiety or suspicion, I propose that this Commission should be reactivated forthwith.

Greetings.

(Signed) M. Tshombé

ANNEX VII

Letter dated 29 September 1962 from the Officer-in-Charge
of the United Nations Operation in the Congo addressed to
the President of Katanga Province

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter SR/1243 of 27 September 1962 on the question of mercenaries serving with the Katangese Gendarmerie. You were good enough to propose that the Joint Commission on Mercenaries should be reactivated in order to investigate the facts cited in my letter of 26 September 1962. I would point out that a military commission with broad powers was set up following the adoption of the Plan of National Reconciliation. I intend to submit to this commission all the evidence in support of the ONUC contentions since, with the establishment of the military commission, there is no longer any reason why the Joint Commission on Mercenaries should remain active.

Greetings.

(Signed) Robert K. Gardiner

ANNEX VIII

Excerpts from an article published in "Le Soir" (Brussels)
on 14 September 1962

(Julian) stated at (Brussels) airport on Thursday afternoon that (the pistols found in his possession at Elisabethville) had been officially purchased under licence at Herstal and that he had intended to present them as gifts to the officers of Mr. Tshombé's guard.

"I am a personal friend of President Tshombé", said Julian, "and I wanted to help him with advice because he has managed to keep order in his country. I have engaged doctors and teachers on his behalf but I have never engaged in the arms traffic..."

"I still have half a million dollars on me", he said. "This does not mean that I am a trafficker in weapons. The 'blue helmets' knew that at the time of my arrest, but they wanted to arrest me in order to deprive Mr. Tshombé of a faithful adviser. Although I was entirely innocent, I spent four months and four days in prison. I shall never forget it and I shall fight the United Nations with all my strength.

"For my action before the International Court at The Hague I shall engage the best lawyers. It may cost me \$5 million, but it is important that the world should know what the 'blue helmets' are worth. If they want to make war", Julian added, "let them go to Berlin; there they can tear down the wall of shame."

ANNEX IX

Letter dated 12 September 1962 from the ONUC representative
at Elisabethville addressed to Mr. Tshombe

I have the honour to send you the following report on an incident which took place this morning:

On 12 September 1962 a twenty-man ONUC patrol, with an officer in command, drove in their vehicles as usual to a point 1,500 metres north of the ONUC control post at the Kisushi crossroads. At about 10 a.m. some 100 gendarmes tried to encircle and capture our patrol. In the course of this manoeuvre the Gendarmerie directed several bursts of FNLMG fire at our patrol, which replied with two bursts of machine-gun fire (nine rounds in all). The gendarmes then dispersed, leaving behind the following articles:

- 4 cases of ammunition
- 4 bayonets
- 5 magazines (full)
- 58 coats
- 65 blankets.

While our patrol was collecting the above-mentioned articles and preparing to return, the gendarmes turned back and tried again to encircle the patrol. The patrol leader signalled to the officer in command of the gendarmes, inviting him to parley. The leader of our patrol informed him that the patrol had no hostile intentions and was going to return to its positions. The Gendarmerie officer said that he was going to order the gendarmes to withdraw as well, but as he walked back to rejoin his men several gendarmes took up positions to the rear of the ONUC patrol and opened heavy fire. Taking advantage of this cover, a score of gendarmes, with fixed bayonets, tried to take the ONUC patrol; the latter, confronted with this new threat, fired three machine-gun bursts (ten rounds in all). The gendarmes then dispersed again and our patrol withdrew.

I wish to protest vigorously against these two acts of provocation on the part of the Gendarmerie for in the present situation there is no justification for them and they might have deteriorated into very serious incidents. Our soldiers were fired on by troops far superior in numbers;

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English

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they had no choice but to retaliate in self-defence. Nevertheless, they limited their return fire to what was strictly necessary to protect themselves. I would emphasize that we intend to preserve our right of self-defence and I should be greatly obliged if you would order the Gendarmerie to refrain from any provocative act which might give rise to an incident.

Greetings.

(Signed) E.W. Mathu

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ANNEX X

Letter dated 12 September 1962 from Mr. Kimba addressed
to the ONUC representative at Elisabethville

At the end of August you set up a new roadblock on the Kiswishi road. We protested at the time against this new cause of tension, but in our desire for peace we withdrew our troops to a point two kilometres behind the new United Nations roadblock and they set up their own protective roadblock in front of their new position.

Today, Wednesday, 12 September, at 7 a.m., a United Nations detachment consisting of six armoured cars set off from the United Nations roadblock in the direction of Kiswishi. When it reached the point occupied by the Katangese, the leader of the United Nations detachment ordered them to leave their position; when they refused, he ordered his troops to fire.

The officer commanding the Katangese detachment ordered his men to lie down, just in time to prevent any of them from being hit. The United Nations took up position on that spot, thus advancing two kilometres. The Katangese, not having been ordered to fire, withdrew and took up position still further on. This afternoon, however, the United Nations again advanced in order to conquer this new strategic position. Fire was exchanged and two Katangese soldiers were killed.

We protest against these new violations by the United Nations of the cease-fire established last December. We protest all the more vigorously inasmuch as this violation has occurred at a time when the United Nations should be creating a relaxed atmosphere in Katanga so that the plan of national reconciliation on a federal basis may be peacefully applied. Yet the United Nations, after submitting a reconciliation plan on 24 August, landed ANC troops at Kamina, violating the neutrality of the base. Now, one day after submitting the programme for the implementation of the plan, the United Nations has deliberately attacked a Katangese detachment, two kilometres from the United Nations position, in violation of the December cease-fire and on the eve of the sad anniversary of the United Nations attacks in September 1961.

Greetings.

(Signed) E. Kimba

ANNEX XI

Report dated 14 September 1962 by physicians of the ONUC
hospital in Elisabethville on two autopsies performed by
Katangese personnel

At 9 p.m., on 13 September 1962, the undersigned doctors of the Italian Red Cross, Major Vittorio Rossi, Chief Surgeon; Capt. Egidio Lipparoni, pathologist; and 2nd Lt. Mario Bartoloni, were present as observers, and without interfering in any way, at the autopsy of the two bodies of Katangese persons.

The autopsy was done by two doctors of the Reine Elisabeth Hospital, in Elisabethville, assisted by one nun, two European civilians and an assistant of the Hospital, who had the functions of radiological technician.

First Autopsy

Body of masculine sex; of from twenty to thirty years of age; of cadaveric rigidity, in part conserved. Scrotal oedema.

Second grade burns on both the forearms, and similar lesions on the legs. Circumscribed small areas of post-mortem epidermic peeling. Wound, at the right side in the axillary line, corresponding to the hepatic area, with ragged edges and penetrating into cavity.

At the opening of the thorax and abdomen, no haematic collections are observed.

The right lobe of the liver is almost destroyed. The X-ray does not reveal the presence of any bullet, or of any shrapnel.

At the head, corresponding to the left temporo-parietal region, presence of another large wound of ragged edges, penetrating deeply with obvious smashing of the cranic theca. The X-ray does not reveal the presence of foreign matter in the cerebral substance, whilst it does show up bone lesions.

In the right sub-clavicular region, covered by an haematic scab, a specimen of skin was removed, corresponding probably to the entrance hole of a bullet (about one cm. in diameter).

The passage of the bullet was not followed or examined. The dissecting doctors took a specimen of epidermis, corresponding to tissue on one side apparently in good condition, and on the other, burnt.

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Second Autopsy

Limited to the external observation of the body of masculine sex, of at least thirty years of age. Scrotal oedema.

Lesions of the skin, with the character of burns, similar to those of the other body, at the forearms and legs.

Small areas of post mortem skin peeling, on various places of the body.

The body presented a large wound, with ragged edges, on the fronto-parietal right region, with smashing of the cranic theca.

The X-ray does not show any foreign bodies in the cerebral substance.

From the observations drawn during the two autopsies, the traumatizing agent does not show up clearly, both with regard to the burns, and with regard to the other lesions.

(Signed) Vittorio Rossi
Egidio Lipparoni
Mario Bartoloni

ANNEX XII

Letter dated 16 September 1962 from the Officer-in-Charge
of the United Nations Operation in the Congo addressed to
Mr. Tshombé

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the letter of 12 September from Mr. Kimba addressed to the representative of ONUC at Elisabethville concerning the incident that occurred on the Kiswishi road between troops of the Katangese Gendarmerie and the ONUC forces. During a recent visit to Elisabethville I thought that we had come to an understanding with a view to avoiding bloodshed by all possible means. I regret to note once again that an incident has occurred resulting in the loss of human lives. It is not only useless but tragic to have to exchange accusations in this manner when families have suffered irreparable loss.

With regard to the ONUC road-blocks, as I pointed out to you during my conversations with you on 18 July 1962, their essential purpose is to prevent any fighting within Elisabethville and I must remind you that these road-blocks will be dismantled so soon as the situation allows. I shall pass over your assertions that ONUC wished "to conquer a new strategic position". That was by no means our intention.

As regards the protests against violations of the cease-fire of last December, you know perfectly well that the United Nations was unilateral in stopping fire.

I have already refuted your letter of protest concerning a so-called violation of the Kamina base by the installation in that base of a contingent of the ANC under ONUC command.

Finally, as regards your assertion that the United Nations deliberately attacked a Katangese detachment, that is devoid of all foundation. It is evident, moreover, that if the United Nations had wished to make such an attack, it would not have confronted with twenty men the troops of the Katangese Gendarmerie which were one hundred strong.

Greetings.

(Signed) Robert K. Gardiner

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ANNEX XIII

Letter dated 15 September 1962 from the President of Katanga
Province addressed to the Officer-in-Charge of the United
Nations Operation in the Congo

Following the serious incidents which occurred on Wednesday, 12 September, Mr. Mathu, the United Nations representative at Elisabethville, was informed by Mr. Kimba that two gendarmes had been killed by Indian bullets.

The local representative of the United Nations was profoundly astonished because, he told us, he had given no order to fire.

We know how concerned Mr. Mathu, a genuine African, is about African lives. But it appears from his statement that the United Nations Indian contingents opened fire without orders and that they are waging war on their own account without reference to the authority to which they owe obedience.

It has always been a source of gratification to us that the United Nations should be represented by an African at Elisabethville, as at Leopoldville, but we are compelled to observe that the Indians have no respect for an African's authority. At all events, it is an established fact that the Indians had no orders from the competent authority to open fire while carrying out an irregular and unwarranted patrol more than seven kilometres from their control point.

Greetings.

(Signed) Moise Tshombé

ANNEX XIV

Letter dated 18 September 1962 from the Officer-in-Charge of the
United Nations Operation in the Congo addressed to the President
of Katanga Province

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter SR/1165/MV of 15 September 1962 which I take as an appeal that you are sending me personally in the spirit of the various conversations we have had during your visits to Leopoldville and of our talks at Elisabethville. I am still strongly of the belief that when the two of us reach agreement on a programme of work and together embark upon its execution, the risk of incidents will be appreciably reduced. You know me sufficiently well now to be aware of my sincerity with regard to the United Nations and its mission in the Congo and of my determination to find, with your personal co-operation, a peaceful solution to the problems of the Congo.

I cannot, however, pass over without reply your allegation that the Indian troops of ONUC opened fire without orders and made war on their own account. I should like to tell you that the United Nations troops have standing instructions not to fire in self-defence unless they have actually been fired upon.

Any loss of human lives, whether African or non-African, is of grave concern to us and one of the objectives of the United Nations in the Congo is precisely to prevent such losses.

I wish categorically to refute your allegations that the troops of the Indian contingent flouted the authority to which they owe obedience. As you know very well, these troops have exercised remarkable restraint and moderation in the face of the innumerable provocations to which they have been subjected during their stay in Katanga.

Since you dwell upon the subject, I feel it my duty to state that there is no ground for drawing a distinction of any kind between Africans, Indians or others with regard to the way in which they represent the United Nations or with respect to their diligence in discharging the duties and responsibilities falling upon them under the terms of the Organization's mandates.

I should also like to say, in reply to your letter, that I intend to maintain personal contact with you and to spend as much time as possible in Katanga once

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the execution of the Plan has been begun. Since you were kind enough to explain to me that there would be no fighting in Katanga unless you yourself gave orders to that effect, it is my intention, during my stay in Katanga, in turn to give you proof that my goodwill in this matter is in no way inferior to yours, and I am convinced that, if we work together towards a common end, and have the same determination to avoid all bloodshed, failure is impossible.

Lastly, I should like to thank you for this personal reminder of our common interests and determination. Greetings.

(Signed) R.K. Gardiner

ANNEX XV

Letter dated 17 September 1962 from Mr. Tshombé
addressed to the Acting Secretary-General

I have the honour to register a formal protest against the deliberate provocation offered by the patrol carried out by Indian troops of the United Nations on Wednesday, 12 September.

It has been admitted that this patrol had a fixed objective fifteen kilometres from the United Nations control road-block: the Lubimbi river, which flows well behind the positions and quarters of the Katangese Gendarmerie. It has been admitted that the incidents caused by this patrol occurred seven kilometres from the above-mentioned road-block, well behind the Katangese positions, and nearly twenty kilometres from the centre of Elisabethville. The Indian troops fired on their own initiative, having received no orders or permission from higher authority to open fire; they killed two persons and severely wounded several others.

The route followed by the patrol and the place where the victims fell suffice to illustrate the nature of the operation carried out by Indian troops of the United Nations and show that those troops bear full responsibility for the operation and its consequences.

This operation, deliberately mounted one day before the anniversary of the United Nations attack of 13 September 1961, is likely to compromise, by the legitimate indignation it has aroused among the people, our efforts to achieve a national reconciliation. It is a provocation consistent with the hostility which certain United Nations elements always display towards Katanga, and it gives the lie to good offices and peaceful missions. The odious charge that the operation was "contrived" by the Katangese for propaganda purposes; the statement, given world-wide circulation, that members of the consular corps at Elisabethville share this view; the further assertion that the incidents were found on investigation to have caused no casualties - all these are contrary to the facts.

We protest at such serious departures from the truth being used against us in this way, and we request that an impartial inquiry should be carried out with the Powers which stand surety for the faithful execution of the plan of national reconciliation.

Greetings. •

(Signed) M. Tshombé

ANNEX XVI

Letter dated 22 September 1962 from the Officer-in-Charge
of the United Nations Operation in the Congo addressed to
Mr. Tshombé

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has instructed me to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. SR 1179/MV of 17 September 1962 concerning the incident which occurred between an ONUC patrol and the Katangese Gendarmerie on 12 September 1962. In that letter you made a number of allegations which I have already, previously, rejected.

With regard to your assertion that the route followed by the patrol proves that the Indian troops are responsible for the operation, I would recall that since March 1962 the ONUC patrols at Elisabethville have regularly followed the same route as that taken by the patrol on 12 September. Furthermore, we cannot agree that a patrol consisting of 20 men constitutes "an operation". Lastly, with regard to your request that an inquiry be opened, I have given the necessary instructions for this incident to form the subject of an investigation of the same kind as that carried out after the events of 17 July 1962. Greetings.

(Signed) R.K. Gardiner

ANNEX XVII

Letter dated 24 September 1962 from the ONUC representative
at Elisabethville addressed to Mr. Tshombé

I have the honour to bring to your attention a very serious incident which took place today on the Martini track where it joins the Jadotville road. It appears that the Katangese Gendarmerie has laid mines in this area and that a United Nations patrol suffered some casualties through the explosion of a mine.

In order that you may appreciate what took place I should like to give you details of the incident. On 24 September 1962 a United Nations patrol of thirteen men under the command of a junior officer carried out a routine reconnaissance of the Martini track where it intersects the Jadotville road, about 600 yards from the Katangese Gendarmerie control post and about 800 yards south of the Martini track. At about 11.15 a.m. local time the patrol was returning to base, again keeping 800 yards to the south of the Martini track. After the men had gone about 200 yards there was a violent explosion resulting in some casualties to the United Nations patrol.

The commanding officer and medical staff went to the scene of the explosion and evacuated the casualties. It was then discovered that the area had been heavily mined, as was proved by fresh traces of digging and trip-wires found at the explosion site.

I must protest very strongly at this indiscriminate use of mines and booby-traps in the area normally patrolled by United Nations troops, for this could have no other purpose than to inflict casualties on the United Nations troops and to hamper their freedom of movement.

You will further appreciate that such incidents, particularly when talks are taking place that should lead us to reconciliation and integration, can have most unfortunate and grave repercussions.

It is therefore vital, in the interest of better relations, that the area thus mined and booby-trapped by the Gendarmerie should be cleared forthwith and that, pending the removal of all mines, you should give us detailed information as to their number and location on a marked map and also point them out on the ground.

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As this matter is of the utmost importance I would appreciate an immediate reply to my protest. I may add that United Nations troops have never yet resorted to laying mines of any kind. Greetings.

(Signed) E.W. Mathu

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ANNEX XVIII

Letter dated 25 September 1962 from the President of Katanga
Province addressed to the ONUC Representative in Elisabethville

I have studied with care the detailed report which you have given us of the incident involving a patrol which had again improperly advanced several kilometres beyond the United Nations roadblock on the Kiswishi road in order to make a reconnaissance behind the Katangese positions on the Jadotville road. You write that several members of the patrol were injured by the explosion. At his press conference on Monday evening your spokesman said that the patrol was an Indian one and that it had lost two men killed. I should be grateful if you would tell me where and at what time our doctors can verify these reported deaths, which we presume to be those of two Indian soldiers. This, moreover, would dispel the unfortunate impression created by the reticence of the military authorities at your spokesman's conference with regard to the request of the Press to see the victims and to question the injured.

The incident of which you remind me was the result of a patrol operation which, like the operation carried out with six armoured cars and twenty men on 12 September, was a repetition of movements by United Nations troops towards the Katangese positions. Its obvious target was the Jadotville road. It was in no way a security operation, but an offensive operation aimed at nibbling away the Katangese positions.

You give no indication of the distance covered by the patrol after leaving its roadblock. It was in fact a considerable number of kilometres. The patrol left its post at 7 a.m. and turned about towards its point of departure at 11.15, after a four-hour march. On the way back, it left the road itself and went into the bush. This was not, therefore, a routine patrol, but an offensive reconnaissance.

During the inspection, on 13 September, of the site of the Kiswishi road incident, it was suggested by the United States consul that the patrols should limit their radius of action to 500 metres from the roadblocks. The ONUC military chiefs rejected that suggestion but agreed that movements should be restricted and that the radius of action of the patrols should be discussed. Although this was an important military zone, and despite the incident which they had caused

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on 12 September, the Indian troops did not see fit to limit the movement or to discuss the patrol's radius of action beforehand.

One cannot fail to note that scarcely any incidents occur at the various roadblocks manned by troops other than the Indian troops. The other troops tend to maintain a neutral attitude, whereas the Indian troops constantly display aggressive intentions and provoke hostilities.

Since 3 September we have been waiting, in vain, for the first gesture towards understanding or a relaxation of tension on the part of the United Nations troops occupying Elisabethville. Our desire for reconciliation and a peaceful solution for the federal reconstruction of the Congo does not satisfy those who seek our enslavement or destruction.

We strongly protest against the repeated and useless dispatch of such patrols which, whether intentionally or not, are working against the plan for national reconciliation and which display an attitude contrary to the spirit of peaceful solution which is that of the plan and which we have made our own.

Greetings.

(Signed) M. Tshombé

ANNEX XIX

Letter dated 27 September 1962 from the Officer-in-Charge
of the United Nations Operation in the Congo addressed to
Mr. Tshombé

After studying the protest which was sent to you by the United Nations Representative at Elisabethville on 24 September and the reply which you kindly sent him on 25 September, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that the Katangese Gendarmerie, acting with or without instructions, deliberately undertook the laying of mines in certain parts of Elisabethville in order to cause casualties among and inflict wounds on the ONUC forces.

It is sad to have to note that after a request for assistance was made to the world Organization by the peoples of the Congo, we have now reached the present state of affairs. The Gendarmerie is in fact now indulging in a new kind of activity and the gravity of such behaviour cannot escape you. I should therefore like to ask you whether the laying of these mines was authorized by you and whether that is an expression of the policy you intend to follow. If, as I venture to hope, your reply is in the negative, I shall be very glad to know what you intend to do in order to identify and punish the guilty persons.

I should also like to remind you of the request made by the United Nations Representative at Elisabethville for the clearing of the sector and for the delivery of an information map showing all the points in Elisabethville which have been mined. We cannot, in fact, tolerate measures of military harassment against the ONUC troops, and if we should not receive the requisite assurances forthwith, ONUC would take all necessary steps to prevent a repetition of such incidents, which are provocative in character and can in no way be justified.

For some time now we have seen a number of serious provocations at Elisabethville including, in particular, hindrances to the free movement of supplies intended for ONUC, the seizure of equipment belonging to ONUC, carefully prepared demonstrations, arrests of ONUC personnel, and even incidents entailing the loss of human lives. It is time to put an end to such a policy and I hope that you will kindly give me very shortly all the assurances and guarantees necessary for this purpose.

Greetings.

(Signed) R.K. Gardiner

ANNEX XX

Letter dated 28 September 1962 from Mr. Kimba addressed to the
Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Operation in the Congo

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 27 September 1962 transmitted by note verbale KG-224 from your representative at Elisabethville.

It is strange that you should assert, after a mere exchange of letters, that the Katangese Gendarmerie deliberately undertook the laying of mines in certain parts of Elisabethville, in order to cause casualties among and inflict wounds on the ONUC forces. You know how misinformed you were from a distance of over 2,500 km, at the time of the incidents of 12 and 17 July, and you therefore preferred to obtain direct information on the spot.

It was after four hours' hard marching, from a point far outside Elisabethville, that the Indian troops suffered the accident which occurred on 24 September. There are no mines in any part of Elisabethville or anywhere in the vicinity of ONUC installations. If ONUC troops stepped on mines, they did so because they left the sectors which they normally occupy, contrary to the spirit of the plan of national reconciliation and the desire for a peaceful solution.

Everyone knows that we are compelled to defend ourselves against the civil war waged against us by the ANC and that it is normal to protect all strong points, such as a road-block, by defences and obstacles of all kinds, as, indeed, does ONUC itself. These protective devices are in no way directed against ONUC and have no offensive character. It is contrary to the facts to speak of measures of military harassment against the ONUC troops.

We used to be able to plot exactly all defensive positions and all protective devices set up, keeping up to date the relevant file and map. All the files at Headquarters were stolen last year by the Indian troops and documents of this type may perhaps be found in personal collections or in the files of individual units.

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All the necessary information will have to be collected again for the conclusion of the peaceful agreement which we hope for in order to put an end to the conflicts between the forces stationed in our territory in the spirit of national reconciliation on the basis of a complete decentralized federal constitution.

Greetings.

(Signed) E. Kimba

ANNEX XXI

Identical letters dated 20 September 1962 from the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Operation in the Congo addressed to the Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo and to the President of the Province of Katanga

A

We have been informed that an ONUC Dakota on a reconnaissance flight to the village of Kamunzu in the region fifty kilometres north-west of Kabongo has been shot down.

ONUC has decided to send a search and rescue mission to the scene of the incident immediately.

The mission will comprise helicopters escorted by ONUC fighter aircraft. I request you to order all units in the region to cease all military operations immediately, and to inform them that, if they do not obey this order, the ONUC fighter aircraft will be obliged immediately to take all necessary defensive action to support the rescue operations.

(Signed) R.K. Gardiner

B

I have the honour to inform you that the rescue mission will leave the Kamina base on Friday, 21 September, at 0700 GMT, in two helicopters which will be followed by other helicopters.

If the helicopters are subjected to the slightest harassment, the fighter escort aircraft will immediately open fire on any movement on the ground.

I should be grateful if you would kindly confirm to me immediately that the necessary orders have been given not to oppose these operations.

(Signed) R.K. Gardiner

