

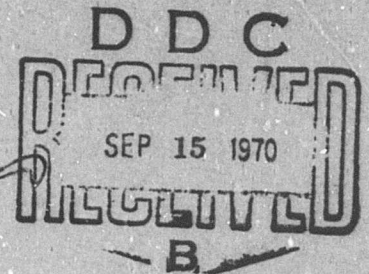
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United Nations
Peacekeeping
in the Congo:
1960-1964

An analysis
of political, executive
and military control

IN FOUR VOLUMES

Volume 4: A Congo
Chronology, 1960-1964



prepared for the
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
by Wynfred Joshua
of the Foreign Policy Studies Division
of the Brookings Institution
Washington, D.C.
June 30, 1966

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FOREWORD

This Congo Chronology is designed to supplement the report, United Nations Peacekeeping in the Congo: 1960-1964: An Analysis of Political, Executive, and Military Control, (Volume 2), prepared for the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency under contract RS-63. Ernest W. Lefever of the Brookings senior staff was the project director and principal author of the report.

The Chronology was prepared by Wynfred Joshua, staff associate for the project. It is based upon intensive research in a variety of European and American sources.

The material is presented in three columns -- date, developments, and cross reference. In the third column significant events related to the current entry, which occurred before or after, are indicated by date.

Though intended in the first instance to supplement ^{AD-71173} the above-mentioned report, this Chronology stands as an independent document. It is a systematic and comprehensive record of the first four years of Congolese independence, with emphasis on the peacekeeping role of the United Nations.

H. Field Haviland, Jr., Director
Foreign Policy Studies

June 30, 1966

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
1960		
June 24	Investiture of the Government of Patrice Lumumba Election of Joseph Kasavubu as President, Republic of the Congo.	
June 29	The Treaty of Friendship signed by Congolese and Belgian Ministers. The treaty includes the provision that metropolitan troops stationed in Kamina and Kitona can only be used in the Congo at the request of the Congolese Minister of Defense (see Appendix C).	
June 30	Proclamation of Congolese independence.	
July 4	Mutiny of the <u>Force publique</u> at Camp Leopold II in Leopoldville. PM: Government communique announcing the reorganization of the Army and the elimination of racial discrimination.	
July 5	General Emile Janssens, Commander of the <u>Force publique</u> , addresses the troops at Camp Leopold II. He rejects mutineers' demands, including plea for Africanization, with the words: "Before independence = after independence." General Janssens warns Prime Minister Lumumba that the July 4 communique has increased unrest among the troops. The mutiny spreads to Camp Hardy in Thysville. In the lower Congo Europeans are attacked and several women raped.	
July 6	Lumumba declares at Camp Leopold II, in the presence of General Janssens, that all men will be promoted one rank. The soldiers, still dissatisfied, demand the resignation of General Janssens. General Gheysen, commander of the metropolitan troops, informs the Belgian Ambassador of General Janssens' request to intervene with Belgian troops at Thysville and Leopoldville. The Ambassador warns that nothing can be done without the approval of Lumumba	

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July 6

The Congolese Cabinet, in the absence of Lumumba, serves notice on the Belgian Ambassador that General Janssens and his chief of staff have to leave the Congo in 24 hours and that the Ambassador is responsible for their departure. At the Ambassador's suggestion, the Cabinet requests the Belgian Government to recall General Janssens and to send a progressive Walloon commander in his place.

July 7

Negotiations between mutineers and the Congolese Government for the removal of Belgian officers and for increases in salary.

PM: Lumumba appeals to a high Belgian officer to maintain order at all costs in Leopoldville.

Panic-stricken Europeans begin leaving the Congo.

Brussels decides to reinforce Belgian troops in the Congo.

At Belgium's request, the Security Council unanimously adopts a resolution recommending the admission of the Republic of the Congo to the United Nations.

July 8

Mutiny at Kongolo (Katanga) and at Matadi (Leopoldville province).

Special Council of Ministers at Camp Leopold II decides to Africanize the military cadres. Victor Lundula is promoted to General and Commander in Chief of the Army and Joseph D. Mobutu to Colonel and Chief of Staff. Belgian Colonel Herniquiau becomes Chief of Advisers to the Congolese Army.

The Congolese Senate votes unanimously to change the name of the Force publique to Armée Nationale Congolaise (ANC) and to Africanize the Army.

In a radio broadcast the Minister of Cultural Affairs and Information, Anicet Kashamura, accuses foreigners of conspiring against the Congo.

Departure of Belgian troops from Belgium for the Congo.

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1960

July 9 Mutinies in Luluabourg and other parts of Kasai province.

Mutiny at Camp Massart in Elisabethville. The Katanga provincial government appeals to Brussels for troops to restore order in Elisabethville.

Belgian reserve units are called to arms.

July 10 AM: Two Belgian companies from Kamina under Major Guy Weber occupy Camp Massart in Elisabethville.

PM: Two companies of Belgian paratroopers are dropped northwest of Luluabourg.

Justin Bomboko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares at Leopoldville airport that the intervention of Belgian troops took place at his request.

President Moise Tshombe of Katanga province appeals for British and Rhodesian forces to maintain order.

At the suggestion of Clare H. Timberlake, U.S. Ambassador-designate, Kasavubu and Lumumba solicit U.N. technical military assistance from Ralph J. Bunche, U.N. Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs.

Europeans are ordered to evacuate Jadotville.

Belgian Minister of Defense, Arthur Gilson, declares at a press conference that Tshombe has threatened to appeal to Northern Rhodesia if Belgium refuses to intervene.

General Janssens returns to Belgium.

July 11 Tshombe proclaims the independence of Katanga and seeks Belgian recognition and assistance. He hints that the mutiny was deliberately organized to drive the Belgians out of the Congo.

Belgian intervention at Matadi. Twelve to nineteen Congolese are killed and thirteen Belgians are wounded (see Appendix P-1).

Bunche receives "approval in principle" from Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold for U.N. technical assistance.

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July 11 British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan declares that it is impossible to send Rhodesian or British troops to Katanga at the request of any authority other than the Central Congolese Government.

July 12 Belgian troops occupy Jadotville.

Kasavubu and Lumumba appeal to the United Nations for military aid against Belgian aggression (see Appendix J).

In the absence of Kasavubu and Lumumba, Ministers Antoine Gizenga, Justin Bomboko, and Albert Nyemba request Ambassador Timberlake for U.S. aid. The Ambassador indicates that his Government would prefer to cooperate in a multi-lateral aid program.

Godefroid Munongo, Minister of Interior of Katanga, refuses landing permission in Elisabethville to the plane carrying Kasavubu and Lumumba.

The Belgian Representative to the United Nations asks Hammarskjold for U.N. military aid to collaborate in the restoration of order in the Congo.

A White House spokesman confirms the Congo's request for U.S. aid, but states that his Government will not act unilaterally since the matter is already before the United Nations.

July 13 Second cable from Kasavubu and Lumumba to the United Nations repeating their request for military aid against Belgian aggression, but stipulating that the assistance should be from neutral countries and not from the United States. They state that if aid is not immediately forthcoming, they will appeal to the Bandung Conference powers (see Appendix J).

Gizenga asks Ghana for interim military aid until the arrival of U.N. troops

The Secretary-General convenes the Security Council to consider the Congo crisis, under Article 99 of the U.N. Charter.

DATE

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1960

July 14 Kasavubu and Lumumba break off diplomatic relations with Belgium. 7-19-60; 12-27-61

Kasavubu and Lumumba appeal to the Soviet Union to follow the situation in the Congo "hour by hour," suggesting that Soviet aid may be necessary.

The Security Council adopts a resolution (8 to 0, with the abstention of China, France, and Great Britain) calling for the withdrawal of Belgian troops from the Congo and providing for U.N. technical and military assistance (see Appendix B).

Tshombe opposes the withdrawal of Belgian troops from Katanga and declares that U.N. troops will not be permitted to enter Katanga.

Major General H.T. Alexander, Chief of the Ghanaian Defense Staff, arrives in Leopoldville with one platoon of Ghanaian troops, which is later integrated into the UNF.

Hammarskjold appeals for assistance to the Federation of Mali and to African U.N. members north of the Congo. Ethiopia responds immediately. (Guinea, Morocco, Tunisia, and Ghana had already offered troops before the Security Council meeting.)

Appointment of General Carl von Horn as U.N. Force Commander.

Guinea appeals to African states to sever diplomatic relations with Belgium.

July 15 Agreement between Major General Alexander, Acting ANC Chief of Staff Maurice Mpolo, and General Gheysen for peaceful disarmament of the ANC.

Appointment of Ralph J. Bunche as Commander ad interim of the UNF.

The first Tunisian troops and additional Ghanaian units arrive in the Congo.

The Belgian Minister of Defense authorizes Belgian troops to occupy all important Katangan centers, including Kolwezi, Sakania, and Dilolo.

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- July 15 The Soviet Union informs the Congolese Government that it is prepared to back the U.N. effort. If aggression continues, Moscow states, more effective measures might be necessary.
-
- July 16 Guinean, Tunisian, Moroccan, and Ethiopian troops are flown into the Congo.
- The Belgian Ambassador at Leopoldville suggests to Bunche that the United Nations employ Belgian troops, particularly for the restoration of order in Stanleyville. 7-18-60
-
- July 17 Lumumba and Kasavubu deliver an ultimatum to Bunche threatening to appeal to the Soviet Union if Belgian troops have not left by July 19. 7-18-60; 7-22-60
- The Katangan Assembly approves the declaration of Katanga's independence.
- Count Harold d'Aspremont-Lynden, Chef de Cabinet Adjoint of Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens, and Baron Robert Rothschild, arrive in Katanga on a special mission of the Belgian Government to study Belgian aid. (Their visit results in the establishment of the Belgian Technical Mission, Mistebel, on July 20.) 10-12-60
-
- July 18 Tshombe reiterates that U.N. troops will not be permitted to replace Belgians and demands U.N. recognition of Katanga within 48 hours.
- Mpolo appeals to ANC troops to fight only in self-defense and disarm once the UNF has taken over.
- Joseph Ileo, President of the Congolese Senate, wires Kasavubu and Bunche that he disapproves of Lumumba's ultimatum and of any Soviet intervention in the Congo.
- Bunche rejects Lumumba's ultimatum of July 17. 7-17-60
- (By this date, Belgian troops have intervened at 23 places in the Congo.)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1960</u>		
July 18	General Gheysen is informed that the United Nations will not use Belgian troops, but that it is prepared to use Belgian aircraft, painted in U.N. colors, to transport Ethiopian troops in Stanleyville province. Arrival of U.N. Force Commander General von Horn in the Congo.	7-16-60
July 19	The Congolese Chamber of Representatives ratifies Lumumba's decision to break diplomatic relations with Belgium. The Congolese Cabinet decides "to appeal immediately to the Soviet Union, and other countries of the Afro-Asian bloc, to send troops to the Congo" unless effective U.N. action is taken to force the withdrawal of Belgian troops. Belgian officials promise Bunche that Belgian forces will be withdrawn from the Leopoldville area by July 23.	7-14-60; 12-27-61
July 20	Lumumba tells Ghanaian Brigadier S.J.A. Otu, who had disarmed a Congolese soldier on July 19, that he will not permit the disarmament of Congolese troops. Major General Alexander leaves for New York in order to try to convince Hammarskjold of the necessity to disarm ANC troops.	
July 22	Lumumba withdraws his threat to ask for Soviet unilateral intervention. Lumumba announces in Leopoldville that he has signed a 50-year contract with L. Edgar Detwiler to develop the Congo's mineral resources. Lumumba departs for the United States. Skirmish in Kolwezi between Belgian paratroopers and Central Government soldiers. The Security Council unanimously adopts a resolution calling upon Belgium to withdraw its troops and requesting all states to refrain from any action which might undermine	7-17-60 7-26-60

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1960</u>		
July 22	the territorial integrity and political independence of the Congo.	
July 23	The last Belgian troops evacuate Leopoldville. The Soviet Union informs Hammarskjold that it has permitted the use of 5 Soviet IL-18 planes assigned to the Government of Ghana for the transportation of Ghanaian troops and equipment to the Congo.	
July 24	Lumumba begins his three-day meetings with U.N. officials in New York. Tshombe issues a plea to the Congolese and Belgian Governments and the U.N. Secretary-General for the creation of a confederation of Congolese states.	
July 25	Lumumba denounces the Belgian-Congolese Treaty of Friendship at a New York press conference. He accuses the Belgian Government of engineering Katangan secession.	6-29-60
July 26	The Congolese Finance Ministry disavows Lumumba's agreement with Detwiler.	7-22-60
July 27	Lumumba confers with Secretary of State Christian Herter in Washington. Hammarskjold confers with Belgian Government officials in Brussels.	
July 28	Hammarskjold arrives in Leopoldville for discussions on the withdrawal of Belgian troops, U.N. technical and financial assistance, and the future of Katanga.	
July 29	U.N.-Congolese agreement regarding UNF operations (see Appendix E). Lumumba leaves the United States for Canada where he asks for technical aid. The Canadian Government replies that	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1960</u>		
July 29	all aid arrangements must be made through the United Nations.	
July 30	Gizenga accuses the United Nations of consolidating Katangan secession. The U.S. Government affirms Belgium's right to protect its nationals in the Congo and rejects charges of Belgian aggression.	
Aug. 2	Lumumba departs on a trip to Tunisia, Morocco, Guinea, Ghana, Liberia, and Togo. In a message to the United Nations, Tshombe declares that the entry of the UNF into Katanga will be resisted, but indicates that he is willing to discuss the situation.	
Aug. 4	Bunche arrives in Elisabethville to arrange for the entry of U.N. troops.	
Aug. 5	Bunche reports to Hammarskjold that UNF deployment in Katanga can be achieved only by the use of force. Hammarskjold postpones sending U.N. troops to Katanga and calls a Security Council meeting.	
Aug. 6	Guinea threatens to place its troops in the Congo at the disposal of Lumumba unless they are immediately used by the U.N. Command against Katanga.	
Aug. 7	Tshombe is elected Katanga Head of State. The Abako youth movement protests to the United Nations that Ghana is interfering in Congolese internal affairs and requests that Ghanaian troops be withdrawn from the lower Congo.	
Aug. 9	Albert Kalonji formally proclaims the independence of the "Mining State of South Kasai" with Bakwanga as capital.	

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- Aug. 9 Tshombe announces the conditions under which U.N. troops are to be permitted to enter Katanga.
- The Security Council adopts a resolution (by 9-0, with France and Italy abstaining) which (1) calls for the withdrawal of Belgian troops; (2) declares that the entry of the UNF into Katanga is necessary; and (3) reaffirms that the UNF will not be used to influence the outcome of any internal conflict (see Appendix B).
-
- Aug. 10 Hammarskjold rejects Tshombe's conditions of August 9.
-
- Aug. 12 Hammarskjold arrives in Elisabethville to consult with Tshombe. He is accompanied by General Ben Hammou Kettani, General Indar Jit Rikhye, and 240 Swedish soldiers.
-
- Aug. 13 Lumumba insists on replacing all white U.N. troops in the Congo with African troops.
-
- Aug. 14 Major General von Horn arrives in Elisabethville.
- Hammarskjold leaves Elisabethville for Kamina and Leopoldville, pledging a policy of nonintervention in Katangan internal affairs.
-
- Aug. 15 Release of three letters from Lumumba to Hammarskjold demanding that the ANC be entrusted with guarding the airfields; that aircraft be placed at the disposal of the Congolese Government for the transportation of Congolese troops and civilians; the immediate replacement of white troops in Katanga by African troops; the confiscation of Belgian arms in Katanga; and the establishment of an Afro-Asian observer group to ensure compliance with U.N. resolutions. Lumumba accuses Hammarskjold of violating the U.N. resolutions and declares that the Congo Government has lost confidence in him.
-
- Aug. 18 ANC soldiers disarm a U.N. plane at Ndjili Airport, Leopoldville, and manhandle Canadian UNF members. The Canadians are rescued by Ghanaian UNF troops (see Appendix P-2).
-

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Aug. 20 The Soviet Government supports Lumumba's request for the establishment of an Afro-Asian observer group to supervise the withdrawal of Belgian troops. 8-15-60

Aug. 21 Fourth meeting of the Security Council adjourns without adopting new resolutions. The majority of the members express their approval of the Secretary-General's actions.

Hammarskjold announces the creation of a Congo Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of UNF contributing member states.

Aug. 23 Lumumba asks Bunche for the services of General Kettani in the reorganization of the ANC.

Aug. 25 Russian planes at Lumumba's disposal commence flying ANC troops from Leopoldville to Kasai for an attack on South Kasai and Kwana (see Appendix P-3).

Kalonji and Tshombe sign an agreement to establish a common defense plan and an economic and customs union.

Opening of the five-day Pan-African Conference in Leopoldville.

Aug. 27 ANC troops flown to Kasai capture Bakwanga.

Upon arrival at Stanleyville airport, two Canadian technicians and the eight American crew members of a U.S. Globe-master carrying U.N. supplies are attacked by Congolese soldiers. The Commander of the Ethiopian U.N. detachment in Stanleyville intervenes to protect the Americans and Canadians (see Appendix P-4).

Ralph J. Bunch is replaced by Andrew W. Cordier as Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Aug. 29 The massacre of Balubas by ANC soldiers in the Bakwanga region starts (see Appendix P-5).

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Aug. 30 The Pan-African Conference closes condemning the secessionist movement in the Congo but urging the Congolese Government to cooperate closely with the United Nations and advising against an independent attack against Katanga. 8-25-60

Sept. 5 Kasavubu announces the dismissal of Lumumba and his replacement by Joseph Ileo, President of the Senate. Later in the day, Lumumba in turn dismisses Kasavubu. Kasavubu subsequently dismisses six ministers, including Christophe Gbenye, Anicet Kashamura, and Antoine Gizenga.

Cordier closes all major airports to non-U.N. traffic.

Hammarskjold protests to the Soviet Union against the gift of planes and trucks to Lumumba.

Sept. 6 Cordier closes the Leopoldville radio station.

Kasavubu confirms the dismissal of Lumumba over Radio Brazzaville.

Lumumba demands the return of the airfields to ANC control and the reopening of the radio station. He appeals to African states for military aid and threatens to demand the withdrawal of the UNF,

Sept. 7 The Congolese Chamber of Deputies annuls the dismissal declarations of both Kasavubu and Lumumba.

The Secretary-General requests a meeting of the Security Council.

A Belgian Sabena plane flies seven to nine tons of light weapons into Elisabethville.

Sept. 8 The Congolese Senate votes 41 to 2, with 6 abstentions, to support the Lumumba Government.

Kasavubu declares the votes of the Senate and Chamber void on the grounds that decisions of the Chief of State are not subject to parliamentary approval.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1960</u>		
Sept. 8	Gizenga requests aid from Communist China and other pro-Lumumba governments.	
	Rajeshwar Dayal replaces Cordier as Special Representative of the Secretary-General.	3-10-61
	Hammarskjold protests to Belgium against the arms deliveries to Katanga.	
Sept. 9	Brussels explains the arms deliveries. Some light weapons requested by the <u>Force publique</u> before June 30, 1960, had been sent to Katanga due to the "incompetence of an ill-informed official."	
Sept. 10	Lumumba accuses the United Nations of interference in the Congo's internal affairs. Kasavubu declares the Lumumba government nonexistent and requests U.N. officials to regard it as such.	
	Kasavubu submits the list of new Cabinet members of the Congo to the Secretary-General.	
Sept. 11	Ghanaian U.N. soldiers prevent Lumumba and his bodyguard from forcing their way into the Leopoldville radio station.	
Sept. 12	Colonel Joseph D. Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the ANC arrests Lumumba, who shortly thereafter is released by other Congolese soldiers. Lumumba requests direct U.N. military aid through Dayal and threatens to turn elsewhere if this aid is not forthcoming.	
	Two Congolese delegations, one accredited by Lumumba, the other by Kasavubu, arrive in New York.	10-10-60; 11-10-60; 11-22-60.
	Appealing for moderation, Dayal reopens the radio station. Airports are reopened to civilian traffic.	
Sept. 13	A joint session of Parliament fully endorses Lumumba in office and confers full powers on him.	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1960</u>		
Sept. 13	Fighting breaks out between Balubas and Katangan gendarmerie in Manono (lasting two days before Irish U.N. troops are able to restore order).	
Sept. 14	Kasavubu suspends Parliament. Mobutu announces that he is "neutralizing" both Lumumba and Kasavubu. He orders the embassies of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia to close within 48 hours and announces the establishment of a Council of Commissioners to run the country.	9-19-61; 12-2-61
Sept. 15	Lumumba, while trying to rally support at Camp Leopold, is attacked by Baluba soldiers. He takes refuge in the Ghanaian officers mess. After the intervention by Dayal, Lumumba is escorted out of the camp by Ghanaian soldiers. Dayal refuses the demands of Kasavubu and Ileo to arrest Lumumba.	
Sept. 16	Irish U.N. troops rescue about 80 Belgians from armed Baluba tribesmen in Manono. The Soviet Union vetoes the Ceylonese-Tunisian draft resolution in the Security Council. On U.S. initiative, the Council calls for a special emergency session of the General Assembly.	
Sept. 17	ANC-Stanleyville troops cross the Kivu-Katanga border and advance towards Kongolo.	
Sept. 1	Lumumba returns to his residence which is placed under U.N. protection. Mobutu agrees to cancel the invasion of Katanga. Unsuccessful assassination attempt on Mobutu.	
Sept. 20	Mobutu installs the Council of Commissioners which, under the presidency of Justin Bomboko, is to act as caretaker government until January 1, 1961.	

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Sept. 20 ANC-Leopoldville troops withdraw from Katanga.

The General Assembly admits the Republic of the Congo to U.N. membership.

The General Assembly resolution, by 70 votes to 0 with 11 abstentions, endorses the earlier Security Council resolutions, and calls upon all states to refrain from providing unilateral military assistance (see Appendix B).

Sept. 21 Dayal's first progress report to the Secretary-General (see Appendix K).

Sept. 23 Kasavubu orders ANC troops in Kasai to return to Leopoldville immediately.

The UNF assists in flying ANC troops from Kasai and Katanga back to Leopoldville, Thysville, and Stanleyville.

Mobutu demands the withdrawal of Guinean and Ghanaian contingents from the UNF.

Lumumba's supporters, Gizenga and Mpolo, are arrested.

At the General Assembly meeting, Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev calls for Hammarskjold's resignation and proposes the troika arrangement.

Sept. 24 After intervention by Dayal and Kettani, Mobutu orders the release of Mpolo and Gizenga.

Kasavubu requests U.N. assistance in establishing a neutral zone around Luluabourg, Bakwanga, and Luisa.

Sept. 28 Kasavubu asks the Secretary-General not to integrate Indonesian troops into the UNF.

Sept. 29 Kasavubu installs the Council of Commissioners.

Oct. 8 Hammarskjold asks Tshombe to meet either Dayal or Rikhye at Leopoldville to discuss the reintegration of Katanga and the elimination of the "Belgian factor."

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1960</u>		
Oct. 8	Hammarskjold requests the Belgian Government to withdraw all its military, paramilitary, and civilian personnel which have been placed at the disposal of Congolese authorities (see Appendix M).	10-19-60;10-28-60
Oct. 9	Tshombe threatens to sever relations with Belgium unless Katanga's independence is recognized.	
Oct. 10	Bomboko threatens to fight the UNF if it refuses to permit the arrest of Lumumba. Guinea urges that the Lumumba delegation be seated in the United Nations.	11-10-60;11-22-60
Oct. 11	Kasavubu signs a decree-law, antidated September 29, creating the Council of Commissioners and conferring on himself the authority to appoint and revoke the Commissioners.	
Oct. 12	The Belgian Technical Mission to Katanga, Mistebel, is withdrawn at the request of Katanga and replaced by technical assistance services headed by Professor René Clémens.	7-17-60
Oct. 16	Declaring his support for Tshombe's stand on a confederate structure for the Congo, Mobutu goes to Elisabethville to invite Tshombe to a Round Table Conference.	
Oct. 17	Rikhye and Tshombe agree on U.N. responsibility for the security of a neutral zone located around Manono in north Katanga (see Appendix F-6).	1-12-61
Oct. 19	Hammarskjold denounces the employment of Belgian military and civilian experts in the Congo (see Appendix M).	
Oct. 22	Kasavubu's representative in New York expresses his Government's opposition to Hammarskjold's expressed policy "to eliminate the Belgian factor."	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1960</u>		
Oct. 26	Kasavubu and Mobutu, for the first time, request the withdrawal of Dayal.	
Oct. 27	Tshombe writes to Hammarskjold that the Belgians are "indispensable" in Katanga.	
Oct. 28	Belgium informs the Secretary-General that his insistence on the removal of Belgian technicians from the Congo has no legal basis and would jeopardize the restoration of order and prosperity (see Appendix M).	10-8-60; 10-19-60
Oct. 29	Hammarskjold informs the Belgian Government that its agreement with Mobutu to train ANC members in Belgian military schools violates the September 20 resolution. So did similar arrangements for cadets in the Katangan Army.	
Nov. 2	Dayal submits his second progress report to the Secretary-General.	
Nov. 4	The U.S. Department of State criticizes the second Dayal report and declares its confidence in Belgium's expressed wish to be of assistance in the Congo.	
Nov. 5	The Congo Advisory Committee establishes a Conciliation Commission of representatives of 15 Afro-Asian states to study means for strengthening the unity and territorial integrity of the Congo.	3-21-61
Nov. 8	Ten Irish U.N. soldiers are killed by Baluba tribesmen in an ambush at Niemba in northern Katanga (see Appendix P 7).	
Nov. 10	The U.N. Credentials Committee adopts the resolution recommending the seating of the Kasavubu delegation.	10-10-60; 11-22-60
Nov. 14	The Belgian Foreign Minister proposes to conduct tripartite negotiations among Brussels, Leopoldville, and New York on the question of Belgian aid.	

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- Nov. 21 The Central Government demands the expulsion of two Ghanaian diplomats who are, by order of General Rikhye, under U.N. protection in the Ghanaian Embassy. When ANC Lt. Colonel Justin Kokolo arrives with 2 civilian Congolese and demands entry to the embassy, they are fired upon and Kokolo is killed. As a result fighting breaks out between the U.N. guard and ANC troops outside the embassy (see Appendix P-8).
-
- Nov. 22 The General Assembly (53 to 24, with 19 abstentions) seats the Kasavubu delegation (see Appendix B). 10-10-60; 11-10-60
-
- Nov. 27 Lumumba and several of his supporters leave his residence in Leopoldville, presumably for Stanleyville.
-
- Dec. 1 The Central Government severs relations with the United Arab Republic.
- Lumumba is arrested by Mobutu's troops in Kasai province and flown to Leopoldville the next day.
-
- Dec. 3 Lumumba is imprisoned in Camp Hardy in Thysville.
- Dayal protests against Lumumba's arrest to the President of the Council of Commissioners. Hammarskjöld sends a similar protest to Kasavubu.
-
- Dec. 7 The Security Council meets at the request of the Soviet Union to consider the situation in the Congo.
- Yugoslavia, Ceylon, and the U.A.R. announce the withdrawal of their UNF contingents.
-
- Dec. 10 Indonesia announces its own withdrawal of UNF contingents.
-
- Dec. 12 Gizenga declares that Stanleyville is the seat of the Central Government and capital of the Republic.
- Morocco and Guinea announce their intention to withdraw their troops from the UNF.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
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Dec. 12 Indian Prime Minister Jawsharlal Nehru demands the release of Lumumba and charges that the UNF is too passive with respect to Katanga.

Dec. 13 ANC-Leopoldville troops, accompanied by members of the Council of Commissioners, occupy Kitona base.

Dec. 14 Hammarskjold and Dayal protest the entry of ANC-Leopoldville troops into Kitona base to Kasavubu.
The Security Council adjourns without adopting a resolution.

Dec. 15 Fourteen French-speaking African states meet to resolve differences among Kasavubu, Tshombe, Kalonji, and other Congolese leaders at the four-day Brazzaville Conference.

Dec. 16 Nigerian U.N. troops liberate an Austrian medical team imprisoned by ANC troops in Bukavu (see Appendix P-10).
The General Assembly resumes debate on the Congo.

Dec. 19 Brazzaville Conference adjourns calling for a Round Table Conference of Congolese leaders to solve internal political problems. 12-15-60

Dec. 20 The General Assembly adopts a resolution on financing the Congo operation and authorizes \$8 million a month for the first quarter of 1961. The debate on the Congo is closed without adopting any further resolutions.

Dec. 21 Ireland's Major General Sean McKeown is appointed U.N. Force Commander.

Dec. 25 Some 60 soldiers from Stanleyville invade Kivu province and seize Bukavu.

Dec. 29 Kasavubu confirms (through French Embassy channels in Leopoldville) an earlier request to Belgium that ANC troops from Luluabourg be allowed to pass through Ruanda-Urundi and to land at Usumbura airfield for the

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1960</u>		
Dec. 29	reoccupation of Bukavu.	
Dec. 30	Mobutu requests U.N. permission to launch an attack against Kivu via Usumbura. Hammarskjold urges Belgium to refuse Kasavubu's request of December 29.	
Dec. 31	A small Mobutu force, attacking from Usumbura, fails to retake Bukavu (see Appendix P-12). Rikhye declares that Belgian cooperation with Congolese troops in attempts to invade Kivu from Ruanda-Urundi will be tantamount to aggression against the Congo and would be in violation of the U.N. resolutions prohibiting unilateral military aid.	
<u>1961</u>		
Jan. 1	Hammarskjold accuses Belgium of violating the prohibition against direct military aid in the September 20, 1960 resolution (see Appendix P-12).	
Jan. 2	Former Minister of Information in the Lumumba Government Kashamura, arrives in Bukavu from Stanleyville and assumes leadership of the provincial government. Gizenga's representative Pierre Mulele opens a permanent bureau in Cairo. Kasavubu announces that a Round Table Conference will be held on January 25.	
Jan. 3	The U.N. Conciliation Commission for the Congo meets in Leopoldville; Guinea, Indonesia, Mali, and the U.A.R. refuse to participate.	
Jan. 4	The three-day Casablanca Conference opens. It is attended by Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Morocco, the U.A.R., and representatives of the Algerian Provisional Government.	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
Jan. 5	Katanga declares it will not attend the Round Table Conference of January 25.	
Jan. 7	ANC-Stanleyville troops advance through Kivu into northern Katanga and occupy Manono, where they establish the independent "Province of Lualaba" (see Appendix P-13).	3-30-61
	The Casablanca Conference closes, calling for (1) the release of Lumumba and his reinstatement as Prime Minister, (2) the disarmament of Mobutu's troops by the UNF, and (3) the reconvening of the Congolese Parliament. The conference members reaffirm their earlier threat to withdraw their troops from the UNF.	1-4-61
Jan. 12	As a result of the ANC-Stanleyville intrusion into north Katanga, Katanga cancels the Tshombe-Rikhye agreement of October 17, 1960, for a neutral zone in northern Katanga (see Appendix P-13).	1-7-61
	The Congolese Government authorizes Belgium to establish a mission in Leopoldville.	7-14-60
Jan. 13	French Colonel Roger Trinquier, who is on active duty in Nice, is invited to take command of the Katangan forces.	
Jan. 14	Kasavubu requests Dayal's withdrawal.	
	The Security Council rejects an Afro-Asian resolution condemning Belgium for permitting Congolese troops to pass through Ruanda-Urundi.	
Jan. 16	Hammarskjold refuses to recall Dayal.	
Jan. 17	Lumumba, Okito, and Mpolo are transferred from Thysville to Elisabethville. The U.N. Investigation Commission's report indicates that Lumumba was killed the same day, even though his death is not officially announced until February 13.	2-13-61
Jan. 18	A U.A.R. plane delivers weapons to the Gizenga regime in Equateur province.	

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- Jan. 18 Katanga announces it will not receive the U.N. Conciliation Commission.
-
- Jan. 19 A Leopoldville delegation discusses the creation of a common anti-Lumumba front with Tshombe.
- Hammarskjold urges Kasavubu and Tshombe to return Lumumba to Leopoldville immediately.
-
- Jan. 22 The Afro-Asian Solidarity Council asks its members to support the pro-Lumumba-Gizenga regime with troops.
-
- Jan. 23 Mobutu is promoted from Colonel to Major General.
- The U.A.R. announces that it will complete the withdrawal of its contingent from the UNF by February 1.
-
- Jan. 24 Kasavubu requests a Security Council investigation of U.A.R. interference in the Congo's internal affairs.
-
- Jan. 25 A preliminary Round Table conference meets in Leopoldville without representatives from Katanga and Stanleyville.
- Colonel Trinquier departs from Paris for Elisabethville to discuss Tshombe's invitation to command the Katangan forces.
-
- Jan. 28 Kasavubu asks Hammarskjold to neutralize Lumumba rebels, and threatens to look elsewhere if U.N. assistance is not forthcoming.
-
- Feb. 1 Hammarskjold asks the Security Council for authority to take measures to insulate the Congo from outside interference and to neutralize the various army units.
-
- Feb. 2 Colonel Trinquier returns to Paris and resigns his commission in the French Army.
-
- Feb. 3 Fighting breaks out between Nigerian U.N. troops and ANC-Stanleyville troops at Kindu.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
Feb. 3	Mobutu and Bomboko declare that the ANC would rather fight than allow disarmament by the United Nations.	
Feb. 9	The Ileo Government is installed.	8-2-61
Feb. 11	Katanga authorities announce the launching of "pacification" operations which are designed to clear the railway lines from Albertville and Kongolo to Kabalo and to capture Manono (see Appendix P-16).	3-30-61; 4-7-61
Feb. 13	Katanga's Minister of the Interior Munongo announces that Lumumba, Okito, and Mpolo have been massacred by the local population during the previous night.	1-17-61
Feb. 14	The U.A.R. recognizes the Gizenga Government.	
Feb. 15	Yugoslavia, Guinea, and East Germany recognize the Gizenga Government.	
Feb. 21	The Security Council adopts a resolution (9 to 0, with the Soviet Union and France abstaining): 1) authorizing U.N. troops to employ force if necessary to prevent civil war; 2) calling for the withdrawal of mercenary and foreign military and paramilitary personnel and political advisers not under U.N. command; and 3) urging the reorganization of the ANC (see Appendix B). Communist China recognizes the Gizenga Government.	
Feb. 22	Kasavubu wires the Security Council that the Congo will not permit the implementation of the February 21 resolution, since it is an infringement of the Congo's sovereignty (see Appendix U). Hammarskjold urges Belgium to comply with the February 21, 1961, resolution; he offers to assign a U.N. officer to discuss its implementation with Belgian officials. Khrushchhev urges Prime Minister Nehru to withdraw his support from the U.N. operation.	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
Feb. 23	ANC-Stanleyville troops reach Luluabourg and threaten to advance towards Port Francqui and Kikwit.	
Feb. 24	UNF headquarters in Leopoldville orders the UNF in Luluabourg to persuade Gizenga troops to withdraw peacefully, and in case of failure to freeze the positions of the ANC-Leopoldville and ANC-Stanleyville troops. Hammarskjold explains to "certain African states" the need for troops and the function of the UNF as envisioned in the February 21, 1961, resolution (see Appendix T).	
Feb. 25	In view of the failure of the UNF to halt advances of ANC-Stanleyville troops, Kasavubu writes Dayal that he "can place no credence in the integrity and honesty on which you pride yourself."	
Feb. 27	Kasavubu charges the United Nations with betraying the Congo by permitting Gizenga troops to advance to Luluabourg. Fearing U.N. trusteeship and the disarmament of the ANC-Leopoldville, Kasavubu orders general mobilization to defend Congolese national sovereignty and the honor of the Army. Hammarskjold urges Kasavubu to implement the February 21, 1961, resolution, including the paragraph dealing with the withdrawal of Belgian and other military personnel and political advisers. Belgium reaffirms its desire to collaborate with the United Nations.	
Feb. 28	Tshombe, Ileo, and Kalonji sign an agreement to create a common military organization to prevent the establishment of a Communist regime in the Congo.	
Mar. 1	Colonel Trinquier is declared <u>persona non grata</u> by the Katanga Government.	
Mar. 3	Fighting between Sudanese U.N. troops and ANC-Leopoldville forces at Banana and Moanda (see Appendix P-17). India offers to send Indian combat troops to replace contingents withdrawn from the UNF.	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
Mar. 4	Fighting breaks out between a U.N. Sudanese detachment which is guarding the Canadian signals unit at Matadi, and ANC-Leopoldville troops. (A cease-fire agreement on March 5 stipulates that the Sudanese troops are to be withdrawn from Matadi -- see Appendix P-17.)	
Mar. 6	Kasavubu writes Hammarskjold that he refuses to expel Belgian military personnel serving in the ANC (see Appendix V). Sudan announces the withdrawal of its UNF contingent and accuses the U.N. Command of negligence in the employment of Sudanese troops.	
Mar. 7	Colonel Trinquier arrives in Elisabethville.	
Mar. 8	A four-day conference of Congolese leaders, including Kasavubu and Tshombe, opens at Tananarive. Stanleyville is not represented. Hammarskjold announces that he has appointed Ambassador Taieb Sahbani of Tunisia to negotiate with Belgium on the implementation of the February 21 resolution.	
Mar. 9	Tshombe asks Colonel Trinquier to leave Katanga.	
Mar. 10	Dayal departs for New York for consultation. Mekki Abbas becomes Acting Officer-in-Charge.	8-9-60; 5-20-61
Mar. 11	Colonel Trinquier leaves Katanga for Europe.	
Mar. 12	The Tananarive Conference closes, accepting in principle a confederate structure for the Congo under the presidency of Kasavubu.	3-8-61
Mar. 14	Fighting breaks out between ANC-Stanleyville and U.N. troops at Kindu. Kasavubu demands that the reinforcement of the UNF with Indian troops is halted.	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
Mar. 15	Ileo declares that the Congo is categorically opposed to a reinforcement of the UNF.	
Mar. 16	The first Indian combat contingent arrives in Leopoldville.	
Mar. 21	Tshombe threatens that the entry of Indian troops into Katanga will be met by force. The General Assembly resumes the Congo debate. Release of the report of the U.N. Conciliation Commission recommending a federal form of government for the Congo and calling for a meeting of Congolese political leaders, the reconvening of Parliament, the release of all political prisoners, and the reorganization of the ANC.	11-5-60
Mar. 22	U.N. officials, Robert Gardiner and F. C. Nwokedi, arrive in Leopoldville to verify the implementation of the February 21 Security Council resolution.	
Mar. 29	Ileo declares that Gardiner and Nwokedi have agreed to recognize the sovereignty of the Congo. France refuses to share the costs of the U.N. operation in the Congo.	
Mar. 30	Katangan forces capture Manono. Elisabethville subsequently announces the end of the separate "province of Lualaba" (see Appendix P-16).	1-7-61; 2-11-61
Apr. 3	The General Assembly authorizes \$100 million for the Congo operation during the first ten months of 1961.	
Apr. 4	In the General Assembly, Chad and Niger support the resolutions of the Tananarive Conference. Tshombe and U.N. officials agree on joint control of the Elisabethville airfield.	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
Apr. 5	The Stanleyville Government rejects Kasavubu as Chief of State and proclaims Gizenga President. Belgium reconfirms its acceptance of the Security Council resolution of February 21 and pledges to withdraw its military and paramilitary personnel and political advisers from the Congo.	
Apr. 7	The UNF halts advancing Katangan troops who try to enter Kabalo. The Katangan troops are finally forced to withdraw from the area on April 11. U.N. casualties are 5 killed and 4 wounded (see Appendix P-16).	2-11-61
Apr. 15	Three General Assembly resolutions reaffirm previous resolutions and call for the withdrawal of foreign personnel not under U.N. command, the reconvening of Parliament, and the release of political prisoners (see Appendix B).	
Apr. 17	Agreement between Kasavubu and Gardiner on the implementation of the February 21 resolution. The agreement recognizes the Congo's sovereign rights to appoint or retain foreign military and civilian personnel (see Appendix W).	
Apr. 18	Yugoslavia establishes a diplomatic mission in Stanleyville.	
Apr. 21	The General Assembly adopts a resolution on the financing of the Congo operation (54 to 15, with 23 abstentions).	
Apr. 23	The Coquilhatville Conference of Congolese leaders opens (which lasts till May 28).	
Apr. 24	Tshombe demands at Coquilhatville that Kasavubu cancel his April 17 agreement with the United Nations.	
Apr. 26	Tshombe is arrested by the Central Government while trying to leave Coquilhatville.	6-22-61

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- Apr. 27 President Fulbert Youlou of Congo-Brazzaville, appeals to Hammarskjold to intervene on Tshombe's behalf.
-
- Apr. 28 Members of a Ghanaian U.N. detachment are killed in fighting with ANC-Leopoldville troops at Port Francqui (see Appendix P-18).
- Six Belgian advisers of President Tshombe, also detained at Coquilhatville, are arrested by the United Nations and taken to Leopoldville for interrogation before being sent back to Belgium.
-
- May 2 The Katangan Government declares its willingness to negotiate with the United Nations on the implementation of the Security Council resolutions. It demands the liberation of Tshombe.
-
- May 5 The Central Government orders the suspension of the ferry boat service between Leopoldville and Brazzaville.
- Youlou closes Brazzaville airport to U.N. planes.
-
- May 7 Bomboko announces that Tshombe will be tried for high treason.
-
- May 8 The four-day Monrovia Conference opens which is attended by most independent African states with the exception of the Sudan and the Casablanca powers.
-
- May 9 Adoula orders Tshombe's internment at Kimba.
-
- May 10 Installation of the new Belgian Cabinet in which Paul-Henri Spaak is Minister of Foreign Affairs.
-
- May 12 The Monrovia Conference adopts resolutions supporting U.N. actions in the Congo. 5-8-61
-

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
May 18	Munongo protests against U.N. control of the airfields in north Katanga. He rejects the decisions of the Coquilhatville Conference and refuses to negotiate with Leopoldville until Tshombe is liberated.	
May 20	Sture Linner from Sweden replaces Mekki Abbas as Officer-in-Charge of U.N. operations.	1-26-62
May 22	The Central Government declares that it will break its April 17, 1961, agreement with the United Nations if Dayal returns to the Congo.	
May 28	The Coquilhatville Conference adjourns after accepting the April 17, 1961, agreement, the principle of a federal Congo, and the reconvening of Parliament.	
May 29	Tshombe is transferred from Coquilhatville to Leopoldville.	
May 30	Kasavubu announces that he will reconvene Parliament and requests U.N. protection for members of Parliament.	
June 6	After the creation of a separate UNF Command for Katanga, the Katangan Government agrees to cooperate with the UNF.	
June 14	Conor Cruise O'Brien, U.N. Representative in Katanga, arrives in Elisabethville.	
June 17	Major Guy Weber, Belgian Military Adviser to Tshombe, leaves the Congo in compliance with the February 21 resolution.	
June 19	Kasavubu and representatives of the Stanleyville regime agree to convene Parliament.	
June 22	Tshombe is released in Leopoldville.	4-26-61

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
June 24	Agreement between the Central Government and Tshombe to reintegrate Katanga.	
June 28	Back in Elisabethville Tshombe reverses his earlier decision to end Katangan secession. In the light of ANC-Stanleyville troop movements towards Kabalo, the U.N. Commander in Leopoldville warns Gizenga that the UNF will oppose aggression against north Katanga.	
June 30	U.N. Colonel Bjørn Egge completes his plan for the replacement of Belgian and other foreign military personnel in the Katangan gendarmerie (see Appendix P-19).	
July 6	A Soviet mission reaches Stanleyville.	
July 7	Charles Muller, the special envoy of Minister Spaak in Katanga to work out the application of the February 21 resolution, is expelled by the Katangan Government. The UNF arrests Tshombe's Belgian adviser, Georges Thyssens, in Elisabethville and expels him.	
July 9	Gizenga asks Hammarskjold for U.N. protection for members of Parliament during and after the Lovanium session.	
July 12	Spaak discusses with Hammarskjold and Sahbani in Geneva the withdrawal of Belgian advisers from Katanga and the implementation of the Egge Plan (see Appendix P-19).	
July 17	Niamba incident in which Indian U.N. troops kill two gendarmes.	
July 18	Agreement between Tshombe and Mobutu to integrate the Katangan gendarmerie into the ANC. U.N. official Mahmoud Khiary declares that the United Nations does not oppose intervention by Central Government forces to end Katangan secession.	7-26-61

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
July 20	At a press conference, Munongo attacks the United Nations and Belgium, and threatens to seek Soviet aid.	
July 22	The first session of the Congolese Senate at Lovanium.	
July 23	The first session of the Congolese Chamber of Representatives at Lovanium. The Bizerte incident causes Tunisia to withdraw its troops from the UNF in order to strengthen its defenses at home.	
July 24	O'Brien announces the arrival of Indian troops in Elisabethville on July 25.	
July 26	As a result of the reservations made by Katangan officials, Mobutu suspends the implementation of his July 18, 1961, accord with Tshombe.	
July 29	Thomas Tshombe, Moise's brother and leader of a Katangan mission to the United States, declares that Munongo's threat to appeal to the Soviet Union should not be taken literally. Moise Tshombe goes to Brazzaville, where he proposes to meet Kasavubu.	
July 30	Khiari - Tshombe meeting in Brazzaville.	
July 31	Munongo denounces U.N. action in the Congo and accuses Gardiner and Khiari of obstructing any possible solution to the Congolese problem. The Chargé d'Affaires of Communist China arrives in Stanleyville.	
Aug. 2	The Lovanium Parliament votes to install the Government of Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula.	6-30-64

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- Aug. 2 Tshombe and O'Brien agree on the dismissal of about 100 foreign advisers.
-
- Aug. 3 O'Brien publishes the list of European advisers who are to be expelled.
-
- Aug. 4 Tshombe asks Linner to arrange a meeting with Adoula for him.
-
- Aug. 5 Gizenga recognizes the Adoula Government.
-
- Aug. 7 The first group of Katangan parliamentarians arrives in Leopoldville.
-
- Aug. 13 Hammarskjold recognizes the Adoula Government.
-
- Aug. 24 The Central Government issues Ordinance No. 70 ordering the immediate expulsion of non-Congolese officers and mercenaries serving in the Katangan forces and requesting U.N. assistance to this end.
- Baluba refugees start coming to U.N. camps in Elisabethville for protection against the Katangan gendarmerie.
- Adoula declares that he and Gizenga will attend the Belgrade conference of nonaligned states in September.
-
- Aug. 25 U.N. military officials announce that they are preparing to disarm the Katangan forces. An Indian battalion arrives in Elisabethville.
- Manongo protests against the disarmament of the Katangan gendarmerie by the UNF.
-
- Aug. 26 O'Brien invites Tshombe to Leopoldville, and explains that the only objective of the UNF is to apply the U.N. resolutions calling for the departure of foreign military personnel.
-

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- Aug. 27 Irish U.N. troops disarm a contingent of Katangan gendarmerie and arrest two Belgian officers at Elisabethville airport.
- O'Brien and Brigadier Raja, UNF Commander in Katanga, confer with U.N. officials Khiary and Vladimir Fabry at Kamina. According to O'Brien, Khiary approves Operation Rumpunch.
-
- Aug. 28 AM: U.N. troops occupy strategic points in Elisabethville and arrest 81 foreign officers and mercenaries serving in the gendarmerie.
- PM: O'Brien confers with the European consuls and agrees to halt the apprehension of foreign officers and mercenaries after the Belgian Consul and his colleagues take responsibility for arresting and evacuating foreign personnel. 8-29-61
- Tshombe announces in a radio broadcast that his Government accepts the U.N. decisions and that it will dismiss all foreign military personnel in the gendarmerie.
-
- Aug. 29 Tshombe warns that disarmament of the Katangan gendarmerie will be met by force.
- Spaak protests to Hammarskjold the apprehension of Belgian officers.
- The Belgian Consul in Elisabethville declares that he can only assume responsibility for regular Belgian officers, not for mercenaries. 8-28-61
-
- Aug. 30 Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, denounces the actions of the UNF in Katanga.
-
- Aug. 31 O'Brien demands that Tshombe dismiss Munongo for conspiring against the United Nations.
- The Soviet Union recognizes the Adoula Government.
-
- Sept. 2 Hammarskjold announces the appointment of Mahmoud Khiari as Chief of Civilian Operations in the Congo.
-

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
Sept. 5	Anti-U.N. demonstrations in Elisabethville.	
Sept. 6	Edmund A. Gullion, the new U.S. Ambassador to the Congo, arrives in Leopoldville.	
Sept. 8	Linner leaves Leopoldville for Brussels. Bloody fighting in the Baluba refugee camp between Balubas and U.N. guards. The British Government persuades Welensky not to deploy Federal troops on the Katanga border.	
Sept. 9	The Third Indian battalion flies into Elisabethville to reinforce U.N. troops. The number of Balubas in the special U.N. refugee camp has reached 35,000 and presents serious problems for the UNF. Only 273 foreign officers and mercenaries have been repatriated from Katanga, 65 await repatriation; 104 have failed to report.	
Sept. 10	Linner returns to Leopoldville from Brussels.	
Sept. 11	O'Brien sends an ultimatum to Tshombe. He demands that Tshombe go to Leopoldville for negotiations and that all non-Congolese personnel in the gendarmerie be evacuated within 48 hours. The Katangan Council of Ministers refuses to let Tshombe depart for Leopoldville. Katangan gendarmes and mercenaries surround U.N. headquarters in Jadotville. The Katangan Government offers to withdraw its troops if the UNF accepts a Katangan police guard at Luano airport.	
Sept. 12	Khieri arrives in Elisabethville. He urges Tshombe to go to Leopoldville, but Tshombe refuses.	

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Sept. 13 Operation Morthor, Round One, starts at 4:00 am. U.N. troops occupy the main post office, the radio station, and other key points in Elisabethville. The UNF fails to arrest Munongo. Minister of Finance, J. B. Kibwe, is arrested by Irish troops. O'Brien declares that Katangan secession is ended (see Appendix P-20). 9-21-61

O'Brien charges that shots fired from the Belgian consulate in Elisabethville started the fighting. (The Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs repudiates the charge on September 18.)

Adoula names Egide Davidson-Bocheley, former supporter of Lumumba, as Special Commissioner of Katanga. Adoula orders the U.N. Representative to arrest Ministers Munongo, Kibwe, and Kimba.

Hammarskjold arrives in Leopoldville.

Welensky denounces U.N. intervention and sends reinforcements to the Rhodesian border.

The British Foreign Office expresses its apprehensions about U.N. action in Katanga.

On instructions from London, the British Ambassador in Leopoldville meets Hammarskjold and warns him that Britain will reconsider its support of the U.N. operation unless the U.N. action can be explained and the fighting halted.

Sept. 14 Kibwe leaves the U.N. camp where he was detained.

Tshombe launches an appeal over the radio for waging total war on the United Nations.

The UNF Commander in Katanga, Brigadier K. A. S. Raja, declares that all civilians carrying arms will be shot and that Katangan soldiers who refuse to lay down their arms will be tried for high treason.

Senegal condemns the U.N. action in Katanga.

Sept. 15 Davidson-Bocheley is wounded during the bombardment of Elisabethville airfield by a Katangan plane.

Belgian technicians at Elisabethville airport are replaced by U.N. troops.

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Sept. 15 France declares that Hammarskjold has exceeded his mandate.

Lord Lansdowne, British parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, arrives in Leopoldville.

Congo-Brazzaville announces that U.N. planes will not be permitted to use the Brazzaville airport.

Sept. 16 New Katangan air raids on Jadotville, Kamina, and Elisabethville.

Tshombe informs the United Nations through the British Consul in Elisabethville that he is prepared to meet Hammarskjold in Rhodesia to discuss a cease-fire.

Lansdowne meets Hammarskjold in Leopoldville to express his Government's reservations about the U.N. operations in Katanga.

The United Nations asks Great Britain for overflying rights over Uganda for Ethiopian jet fighters en route to the UNF in Katanga.

The U.S. Department of State issues a statement supporting the U.N. action.

Sept. 17 AM: Lansdowne warns Hammarskjold not to risk escalating the air warfare at the same time as he is trying to arrange for a cease-fire in Katanga. Lansdowne offers to accompany Hammarskjold to Ndola. They decide that Lansdowne will precede Hammarskjold.

PM: Lansdowne leaves for Ndola.

Hammarskjold informs Tshombe that an unconditional cease-fire is necessary. Hearing nothing more from Tshombe, Hammarskjold decides to go to Ndola and leaves Leopoldville at 5:00 pm.

Hammarskjold's plane crashes near Ndola. The entire party accompanying Hammarskjold, including Heinz Wieschhoff and Vladimir Fabry, are killed. One U.N. aide survives for three days.

Tshombe and Kimba arrive at Ndola where they are met by Lord Alport, British High Commissioner in Rhodesia.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
Sept. 17	<p>The Irish company in Jadotville surrenders and is taken hostage by the gendarmerie.</p> <p>President Youlou insists upon a cease-fire in Katanga and demands the retreat of U.N. contingents.</p> <p>Nehru declares his support of U.N. action in Katanga.</p>	
Sept. 18	<p>The Central Government rejects President Youlou's ultimatum and severs all relations with Brazzaville.</p> <p>The British Foreign Office demands that Hammarskjold's deputy go to Ndola to conclude a cease-fire.</p>	
Sept. 19	<p>Khiary, Hammarskjold's replacement at Ndola, and Tshombe begin cease-fire negotiations.</p> <p>The British Foreign Office discloses that it has asked Tshombe to halt all air attacks.</p> <p>The British Ambassador in Leopoldville denies Congolese charges of British intervention in Congolese internal affairs.</p> <p>The new Soviet Chargé d'Affaires arrives in Leopoldville.</p>	9-14-60; 12-2-61
Sept. 20	<p>Tshombe and Khiary sign a provisional cease-fire agreement which is to go into effect on September 21 and which calls for the creation of a joint commission to supervise the exchange of prisoners and to insure that there will be no troop reinforcements. U.N. casualties of Round One are 9 killed.</p>	9-13-61
Sept. 21	<p>Adoula expresses his reservations to Linner about the Khiary-Tshombe cease-fire agreement.</p> <p>Tshombe returns to Elisabethville and refuses to meet with O'Brien.</p> <p>Georges Dumontet is assigned as O'Brien's aide in Elisabethville.</p> <p>The United States declares that it will use all possible means to facilitate the pacific reintegration of Katanga.</p>	

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- Sept. 22 Mobutu places the ANC on alert.
ANC contingents are flown to Luluabourg.
Ileo asserts that the Central Government is not bound by the cease-fire.
-
- Sept. 25 U.N. official Michel Tombelaine declares in Leopoldville that the United Nations will not oppose police action by the Central Government against Katanga.
-
- Sept. 26 First meeting of the joint commission, which consists of Katangans Evariste Kimba, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Muke of the gendarmerie, and U.N. officers Khiary and Colonel Anders Kjellgren.
Washington cancels the visa of Michel Struelens, chief of the Katangan information service in the United States.
-
- Sept. 27 Tshombe reaffirms his willingness to negotiate with the Central Government and asks Adoula to meet him on neutral territory.
-
- Sept. 29 Ileo declares that his Government will not meet Tshombe anywhere else except in Leopoldville.
-
- Oct. 4 Gizenga, who has been granted eight days' leave, departs for Stanleyville. (He subsequently refuses to return to Leopoldville.)
-
- Oct. 6 Announcing that Kimba has been unable to obtain a visa for the United States, Tshombe asserts that Katanga has lost its confidence in the United States.
-
- Oct. 7 The British Ambassador in Leopoldville declares that Great Britain has not given any guarantee to the Tshombe Government.
-
- Oct. 10 Kimba announces that Katanga has appealed to non-Communist Black African states to denounce U.N. atrocities in Katanga.
-

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- Oct. 11 Tshombe requests French-speaking African states to intervene on his behalf in the United Nations.
-
- Oct. 13 Katangan and U.N. officials sign the formal cease-fire protocol which provides for: (1) the withdrawal of the UNF from strategic points in Elisabethville; (2) the creation of joint commissions to supervise the exchange of prisoners and the application of the cease-fire agreement; (3) free use of the airports; (4) all troops outside Elisabethville are to return to their positions as of September 12; and (5) Katanga will be permitted to defend itself against any external attack. Katanga agrees to refrain from broadcasting inflammatory attacks against the United Nations. 9-20-61
-
- Oct. 15 Adoula charges that the cease-fire agreement strengthens the position of Tshombe.
-
- Oct. 16 A U.N. spokesman declares that the cease-fire agreement is suspended until Katanga releases the 190 Irish prisoners taken at Jadotville.

The Soviet Union disapproves of the cease-fire accord with Katanga.
-
- Oct. 17 Bomboko hints that Soviet aid may be sought to crush Katanga unless the UNF acts decisively against Tshombe. He accuses the United Nations of surrendering to Tshombe's blackmail in order to obtain the release of U.N. prisoners.
-
- Oct. 19 Katanga issues an ultimatum ordering Baluba refugees to leave their camp and return to their homes before midnight.
-
- Oct. 20 ANC-Leopoldville and ANC-Stanleyville troops jointly attack north Katanga through Kasai and Kivu, respectively. The ANC-Leopoldville troops are checked at Kaniama and the ANC-Stanleyville forces at Kongclo.
-

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
Oct. 21	The United Nations requests Great Britain to supply 24 1000-pound bombs for the Indian Canberras in the UNF. Ileo declares that the Congolese Government will not negotiate with Tshombe and that he must come to Leopoldville to receive instructions.	12-7-61
Oct. 22	The Katangan air force attacks ANC troops in Kasai. Reports of further air attacks follow.	
Oct. 23	Mobutu confirms reports of a clash between the ANC and the gendarmerie inside the Katangan border. U.N. headquarters in Leopoldville announces that New York has approved the cease-fire agreement.	
Oct. 24	Tshombe accepts the cease-fire protocol.	
Oct. 25	Tshombe and Khiary agree on the exchange of prisoners. Katanga hands over 190 U.N. prisoners in exchange for 250 Katangans. Ghana recognizes the Adoula Government.	
Oct. 27	Katanga radio renews its propaganda campaign against the United Nations.	
Oct. 28	Tshombe leaves for Geneva.	
Oct. 29	The Central Government denies that it is sending representatives to confer with Tshombe in Geneva. O'Brien protests to Kimba against the anti-U.N. broadcasts.	
Oct. 30	Adoula announces that the ANC is starting a police action against Katanga.	

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- Oct. 30 The Belgian Government warns that the passports of Belgians who continue to serve in the Katangan gendarmerie will be withdrawn.
-
- Oct. 31 Kimba declares that negotiations with Leopoldville are contingent upon the retreat of the ANC.
- The U.N. Representative in Elisabethville enjoins Katangan authorities to ground all military aircraft immediately.
-
- Nov. 1 O'Brien protests to Kimba against the continued presence of mercenaries in the gendarmerie.
-
- Nov. 2 Mobutu announces that, as a result of the Katangan air raids on the ANC, a general offensive will be launched against Katanga.
- Katanga denies that it has conducted any air raids on Kasai.
-
- Nov. 3 ANC-Leopoldville troops arrive in Luluabourg.
-
- Nov. 4 A contingent of Indian soldiers en route to Kipushi is arrested by Katangan gendarmes. (They are liberated two days later.)
- U.S. Under-Secretary of State W. Averell Harriman meets Tshombe in Geneva.
-
- Nov. 5 Leaving Geneva via Paris for Katanga, Tshombe declares that there are no mercenaries in Katanga.
-
- Nov. 10 The Indian Government confirms that Adoula has requested military aid from India.
-
- Nov. 11 ANC-Stanleyville troops capture and subsequently kill 13 Italian U.N. airforce members at Kindu (see Appendix P-21).

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Nov. 11 General Victor Lundula, Commander of the ANC-Stanleyville, leaves for Leopoldville.

Nov. 13 In Leopoldville, Lundula declares his support for the Central Government and is reinstated as Major General, Commander of the Stanleyville region.

ANC-Stanleyville troops reach Albertville, but are dissuaded from entering the town by a UNF official.

Katanga intensifies its anti-UN campaign in radio broadcasts.

Meeting of the Security Council on the Congo.

11-24-61

Nov. 14 ANC-Stanleyville soldiers enter Albertville. They start rioting, setting up roadblocks and arresting civilians.

The U.N. Commission of Inquiry which investigated Lumumba's death issues its report implicating Tshombe.

Nov. 15 UNF officials insist that the ANC commander in Albertville maintain order among his troops. As a result, the troops are forbidden to enter the town and all stolen vehicles are returned to U.N. headquarters.

Nov. 16 Tshombe declares that the U.N. report on the death of Lumumba is false.

ANC troops surround the airport at Luluabourg in order to prevent the departure of U.N. planes.

O'Brien leaves Katanga for New York.

Nov. 17 Aboula orders Congolese troops to evacuate the Luluabourg airport.

The UNF closes the airfields near Kindu.

Nov. 17 Aboula leaves for Luluabourg with Khiary. Congolese troops evacuate the airfield.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1961</u>		
Nov. 19	Mobutu admits that he no longer controls the situation in Kindu.	
Nov. 23	Adoula asserts that the United Nations has no jurisdiction to punish those who are responsible for the Kindu massacre.	11-11-61
Nov. 24	The Security Council passes a resolution (with nine in favor and the abstentions of France and Great Britain), demanding an immediate end to secessionist activities in Katanga, and expanding the mandate to include the use of force to deport foreign military and political personnel not under U.N. Command (see Appendix B).	
Nov. 25	In an inflammatory speech Tshombe calls upon all forces to fight if the UNF attacks Katanga. Linner accepts the report of the Central Government on the Kindu massacre and cancels plans to disarm the ANC at Kindu.	11-11-61
Nov. 27	The Congolese Chamber of Deputies requests unanimously to resume diplomatic relations with Belgium and recommends that negotiations with other countries, including the Soviet Union, be resumed. Thant and Bomboko sign a status of forces agreement which includes the provision for full freedom of movement for U.N. officials and U.N. troops throughout the entire Congo (see Appendix L).	
Nov. 28	In a radio broadcast Adoula endorses the U.N. mandate to arrest the mercenaries in Katanga and warns the European population and Sir Roy Welensky to refrain from interfering in Congolese affairs. Katangan gendarmes abduct U.N. Secretariat members Brian Uruquhart and George Ivan Smith from a dinner party at Elisabethville in honor of U.S. Senator Thomas Dodd. Both are severely beaten. Smith is rescued by the U.S. Consul and Uruquhart is finally released after the intervention of Munongo. One Indian U.N. soldier is killed and an Indian officer is reported missing.	

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Nov. 29 In Stanleyville Gizenga bitterly attacks the policies of the Central Government and launches an appeal to the ANC to start the offensive against Katanga.

Linner severely protests to Tshombe his speech of November 25, and the manhandling of U.N. officials Uruquhart and Smith.

Nov. 30 In a letter to the Secretary-General, the Soviet Union denounces the cease-fire agreement of October 13, 1961, with Tshombe and claims that this strengthens Katanga's position.

Dec. 1 Tshombe denies that he is conducting a propaganda campaign against the United Nations. He leaves for Brazzaville, appointing Kimba to act in his absence. Tshombe suggests that Adoula meet him on a boat in the Congo river.

Thant releases O'Brien from U.N. service.

Dec. 2 Adoula says that he is prepared to transport Tshombe by helicopter from Brazzaville to Leopoldville and assures Tshombe that he, his Government, and the UNF will afford protection to Tshombe and guarantee his security and liberty.

Incident between Katangan gendarmes and U.N. troops at Elisabethville airfield. The gendarmerie sets up roadblocks in Elisabethville.

Seven Swedish, two Norwegian, and one Argentinian UNF members are abducted by Katangan forces in Elisabethville. The Argentinian soldier is released two days later.

Adoula restores diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

9-14-60; 9-19-61

O'Brien accuses Great Britain, France, and Belgium of obstructing implementation of the U.N. resolutions in Katanga.

Dec. 3 The Katangan gendarmerie continues to man the roadblocks. One U.N. soldier is killed.

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Dec. 3 George Ivan Smith, Acting U.N. Representative in Katanga, demands the withdrawal of Katangan troops from Elisabethville to their camps.

Kimba warns that U.N. aircraft flying over Katanga, will be shot down.

Tshombe arrives in Paris from Brazzaville.

Dec. 4 Katangan paracommandos place roadblocks on the road to the airport.

The UNF informs the Katangan authorities that the roadblocks will be cleared by force if they are not removed.

Dec. 5 PM: The UNF successfully begins clearing the roadblocks between the airport and U.N. headquarters in Elisabethville. One U.N. officer and at least 38 Katangan forces and two mercenaries are killed. Round Two begins (and lasts till December 19 (See Appendix P-22)).

The United States declares its support of Thant's order to the UNF to take all necessary measures to reestablish freedom of movement in Elisabethville.

Dec. 6 U.N. planes attack Katangan bases and the railroad lines in Jadotville and Kolwezi.

Kimba declares that the U.S. Consul in Elisabethville will be placed under house arrest and that Katanga will pursue a scorched-earth policy.

Katangan authorities appeal to the chiefs of African and Western states for aid.

The British Foreign Office declares that the United Nations does not have the right to force a political solution on Katanga.

The U.S. Ambassador in Leopoldville announces that he has placed all transport planes and heavy equipment at the disposal of the United Nations in Katanga.

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REFERENCE1961

- Dec. 7 Radio Katanga broadcasts an appeal to the population to take up arms against the UNF.
- Tshombe arrives in Brazzaville from Paris.
- The United Nations renews its requests to Britain for 24 1,000 lbs. bombs. 10-21-61; 12-11-61
-
- Dec. 8 George Ivan Smith and Brigadier Raja return to U.N. headquarters in Elisabethville from the airfield where they had been stranded since December 4.
- A U.N. spokesman confirms that hostilities cannot cease until the Katangan gendarmerie lays down its arms.
- Lord Home, British Foreign Secretary, reveals that the British Embassy in Paris has transmitted a message to Tshombe from Welensky requesting his immediate return to Katanga in order to take command of the situation.
- Belgium requests U.N. protection of the Union Minière installations in Elisabethville.
- Belgium protests against the U.N. bombardment of the hospital and residential areas in Elisabethville, charging that the action violates the U.N. mandate.
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- Dec. 9 The Malagasy Republic asks the states of the African and Malagasy Union to support Congo-Brazzaville's position against the U.N. action in Katanga.
-
- Dec. 10 U.N. aircraft strafe Camp Massart at Elisabethville, the stronghold of the gendarmerie.
- Thant states that the purpose of the U.N. action is to regain freedom of movement and to restore law and order. He refuses to halt the operations until these objectives have been achieved.
-
- Dec. 11 The British Government announces that it needs further clarification of U.N. policy in the Congo before it can authorize the release of the bombs requested by the United Nations. 12-7-61

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Dec. 11 The United States regrets that Great Britain has decided to refuse to grant the U.N. request for bombs.

Spaak asks the meeting of Foreign Ministers in Paris to issue a joint call for an immediate cease-fire.

The Foreign Ministers of France, Great Britain, and the United States call for a "united and peaceful Congo" and express the hope that the United Nations will aid in achieving this aim.

Dec. 12 President John F. Kennedy instructs Secretary of State Dean Rusk to refuse support for a NATO motion calling for a cease-fire in Katanga.

Dec. 13 The United Nations withdraws its request to Britain for bombs. 10-21-61; 12-7-61

The British Government appeals to Thant for a cease-fire.

U.S. Under-Secretary of State George W. Ball opposes a cease-fire call until the United Nations has reached its limited objectives.

Spaak requests the NATO Council meeting in Paris to call for an immediate cease-fire.

Dec. 14 Ghana declares that a cease-fire should not occur before all mercenaries have left the Congo.

Tshombe wires Kennedy that he desires to negotiate with Adoula.

The Malagasy Republic demands that Thant immediately halt the fighting in Katanga.

Dec. 15 Kennedy appoints U.S. Ambassador Gullion in Leopoldville as his personal representative in the Tshombe-Adoula talks.

The President of Senegal expresses his disapproval of the use of force in Katanga, but rejects the balkanization of the Congo.

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Dec. 15 Congo-Brazzaville Demands that the United Nations order an immediate cease-fire in Katanga.

France prohibits planes carrying U.N. supplies to the Congo from flying over French territory.

Dec. 16 Tshombe announces that he is prepared to meet Adoula in a neutral French-speaking African state.

Youlou denies overflight rights to U.N. planes

Dec. 17 Tshombe wires Kennedy that he awaits the U.S. Ambassador at Elisabethville, and will meet Adoula if the United States will guarantee his safety.

Dec. 18 U.S. Ambassador Gullion leaves Leopoldville for Ndola.

Accompanied by the French, British, and U.S. Consuls, Tshombe arrives in Ndola to meet Gullion.

Dec. 19 Tshombe flies with Gullion from Ndola to the U.N. base at Kitona in a special U.S. plane to meet Adoula.

The UNF Command in Elisabethville orders a cease-fire at 7:00 a.m. U.N. casualties of Round Two are 21 killed and 84 wounded.

12-5-61

Dec. 20 Adoula and Tshombe continue their conference at Kitona.

The General Assembly adopts a resolution appropriating \$20 million for U.N. operations in the Congo, from November 1, 1961, to June 30, 1962.

Great Britain suggests to Welensky that he invite the United Nations to station observers in frontier zones and airports. Welensky rejects the proposal.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
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Dec. 21	Tshombe and Adoula reach agreement at Kitona. Tshombe 1) accepts the Fundamental Law of May 1960; 2) recognizes the unity of the Congo and the authority of the Central Government; 3) agrees to send representatives to the governmental commission meeting at Leopoldville on January 3, 1962, to discuss the constitutional structure of the Congo; 4) agrees to place the gendarmerie under the authority of the Central Government; and 5) pledges to implement the U.N. resolutions. Tshombe declares, however, that the Katangan assembly must ratify the Kitona agreement.	
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An official Katangan communique states that Tshombe was not authorized to conclude the Kitona agreement. Katanga is not committed to abide by the agreement.

Dec. 26	Thant requests Great Britain to permit the stationing of U.N. observers at the Katangan-Rhodesian frontier and at nearby airports.	
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Dec. 27	Nine Katangan delegates fly in U.N. aircraft from Elisabethville to attend the parliamentary session in Leopoldville.	
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Resumption of formal diplomatic relations between Belgium and the Congo. 7-14-60; 7-19-60

Dec. 28	Incidents at Elisabethville between U.N. troops and Katangan gendarmes; two gendarmes killed.	
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The parliamentary immunity of Albert Kalonji is annulled.

Dec. 30	The United Nations requests Portugal's permission to establish U.N. observer stations at points which have access to Katanga. Portugal subsequently rejects this request.	
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Katangan forces under attack by ANC-Stanleyville troops are forced to evacuate Kongolo in north Katanga. ANC soldiers start rioting in the town and kill 22 European missionaries (see Appendix P-23).

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REFERENCE1962

- Jan. 3 Three Katangan officials arrive in Leopoldville to participate in the discussions on the constitutional structure of the Congo.
-
- Jan. 4 Welensky invites Thant to Salisbury to discuss the border situation, using British Government channels. Welensky also offers to ask the International Red Cross to extend to air and road communications the arrangements already in force whereby Red Cross officials inspect all rail traffic between Katanga and Ndola. 1-9-62
-
- Jan. 6 French Army Captain Paul Ropagnol, recruiting officer for Katangan mercenaries, is arrested in France.
-
- Jan. 8 The Congolese Chamber of Representatives requests the Government to order Gizenga to return to Leopoldville within 48 hours.
- Thirty-five mercenaries recruited in the south of France arrive in Brazzaville by air and leave soon thereafter for Northern Rhodesia. Upon representations by Thant to Congo-Brazzaville, France, and Great Britain, the plane is denied permission to land at Ndola and is re-routed to Livingston. One Spanish and 26 French mercenaries are sent back to Brazzaville on the grounds that they have inadequate papers.
-
- Jan. 9 Thant rejects Welensky's invitation to come to Salisbury. 1-4-62
-
- Jan. 10 Gizenga states that he will return to Leopoldville as soon as Katanga has been reintegrated into the Congo.
-
- Jan. 12 When it is understood that Gizenga is not returning to the capital within the time limits set by the Chamber of Representatives, a motion of censure is introduced in the Chamber which requests that Gizenga be relieved of ministerial duties.
- The Stanleyville gendarmerie is mobilized and takes positions around Gizenga's residence in Stanleyville. Road-blocks are erected outside the house (see Appendix P-24).
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Jan. 13 Fighting breaks out at Camp Ketele between Stanleyville gendarmerie and Lundula's troops, resulting in the death of eight gendarmes and six ANC soldiers. Lundula requests the United Nations to assist in restoring law and order by disarming the gendarmes. Adoula confirms the request to the U.N. Officer-in-Charge.

Thant decides that the assistance requested by Adoula can be afforded within the UNF's mandate. The UNF contingent in Stanleyville, totalling some 980 men, composed of the 26th Ethiopian Battalion, the 35th Ethiopian Battalion, and various elements of the Ethiopian Brigade Command, is ordered to assist Lundula (see Appendix P-24).

Tshombe requests the UNF for the services of a neutral legal expert.

The Security Council meets at the request of the Soviet Union, but the meeting adjourns without adopting an agenda.

Jan. 14 UNF troops and those loyal to Lundula disarm members of the Stanleyville gendarmerie.

Gizenga cables Adoula that he will return to Leopoldville on January 20, and requests transportation in a U.N. plane.

Jan. 15 The Congolese Parliament adopts a motion calling for the removal of Gizenga from the post of Deputy Prime Minister of the Central Government.

Fifteen UNF members who had been abducted by the Katangan gendarmerie before the military operations in December 1961, are exchanged for 33 Katangan gendarmes and policemen who had been held in custody by U.N. forces in Katanga.

Jan. 17 Thant expresses the hope that Gizenga will be dealt with according to law, but states that the United Nations will not interfere in Congolese internal affairs.

Jan. 18 The President of the Orientale Provincial Government and Lundula request U.N. assistance in bringing Gizenga to Leopoldville.

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- Jan. 20 Gizenga arrives in Leopoldville aboard a U.N. plane.
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- Jan. 21 Gizenga states that his request for U.N. protection is for one day only.
-
- Jan. 24 At a meeting between Tshombe, Kimba, Munongo, and three senior UNF officials in Elisabethville, Tshombe maintains that there are no longer any foreign officers in the Katangan gendarmerie.
-
- Jan. 25 The Soviet Representative calls for an immediate meeting of the Security Council to discuss the implementation of the November 24, 1961, resolution regarding the removal of mercenaries from Katanga.
-
- Jan. 26 Thant appoints Robert Gardiner from Ghana to replace Sture Linner as Officer-in-Charge of U.N. operations in the Congo. 5-20-61; 4-19-63
- Tshombe informs U.N. officials that his Government is determined to expel all mercenaries who are still in Katanga within a month. He proposes to establish a joint commission of U.N. civilian representatives and the Katangan Government to carry out this task.
- The Central Government announces that Gizenga is not under house arrest, but that certain security measures have been taken to insure his safety.
-
- Jan. 30 Linner visits Gizenga and offers him U.N. protection, but Gizenga replies that he considers the UNF relieved of all responsibility for his protection.
-
- Jan. 31 Arrival in Elisabethville of Constantine Stavropoulos, legal counsel of the United Nations, who has been assigned by the Secretary-General to advise Tshombe.
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- Feb. 2 Adoula arrives in New York and addresses the General Assembly. He states that his Government is determined to end Katangan secession by every means within its power.

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- Feb. 2 Tshombe agrees on the establishment of two joint commissions of UNF and Katangan personnel who are authorized to inspect the Katangan gendarmerie. He promises to render all assistance to the commissions so that the mercenaries may be apprehended and expelled from the Congo.
-
- Feb. 7 Linner urges Tshombe to agree to the U.N. occupation of Kolwezi and Jadotville, but Tshombe rejects this request.
-
- Feb. 9 The two joint commissions for the expulsion of mercenaries start their investigation by going to Jadotville and Kipushi. The commissions fail to obtain the necessary data.
-
- Feb. 15 The Katangan Assembly accepts the Kitona "Draft Declaration" of December 21 as the basis of discussion. It authorizes the Government of Katanga to establish contact with the Central Government to reach a solution in the spirit of the draft declaration. The Assembly reserves its right, however, to ratify the possible final agreement.
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- Feb. 16 Adoula invites Tshombe to Leopoldville to discuss the implementation of the Kitona declaration.
- Tshombe suggests to Adoula that they meet at Kamina to discuss the settlement of the Congolese conflict.
-
- Feb. 19 A U.N. report is released charging that the U.N.-Katangan joint commissions had been obstructed in their efforts to obtain information on mercenaries.
-
- Feb. 20 Adoula declares that Leopoldville is the only appropriate location for a meeting with Tshombe.
- The Officer-in-Charge assures Tshombe that the United Nations will afford Tshombe and his party full protection during the period of their visit and for their journey to and from Leopoldville.
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Feb. 23 The Officer-in-Charge specifies to Tshombe that the U.N. guarantees for Tshombe's safety include a guarantee of complete freedom to decide the time of his return to Elisabethville, even in the event of opposition by the Central Government.

Feb. 26 Major Guy Faulques is charged by a French court in Toulouse with recruiting French soldiers for a foreign power.

Mar. 5 Fighting occurs between the UNF and the Katangan gendarmerie near Kamina.

Mar. 6 Gardiner charges that the Katangan gendarmerie is responsible for the incidents at Kamina.

Mar. 15 After receiving full U.N. guarantees for the security of his delegation, Tshombe and his party fly in a U.N. plane to Leopoldville for talks with the Central Government on the implementation of the Kitona Agreements.

Mar. 18 The talks between Adoula and Tshombe start in Leopoldville. They agree that no statements will be issued by either delegation until the meetings have been completed. (During the first phase of the negotiations which lasts till April 17, 1962, fifteen meetings are held.)

4-17-62

Mar. 27 Lt. General Kebede Gebre of Ethiopia replaces General McKeown as U.N. Force Commander.

A Central Government communique charges that Tshombe refuses to engage in discussions on the implementation of the Kitona Agreements.

Mar. 29 Adoula claims that Tshombe's failure in this respect is deliberate.

Tshombe accuses Adoula of breaking their agreement to refrain from issuing statements during their talks. He rejects Adoula's charges and declares that he is prepared to continue the negotiations.

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<u>1962</u>		
Mar. 29	The Officer-in-Charge requests Adoula and Tshombe to refrain from carrying their differences into public debate.	
Apr. 8	Tshombe requests the United Nations for a number of guarantees to the Katangan Government in case it consents to full integration. He also asks for a progressive withdrawal of U.N. forces from Katanga.	
Apr. 9	Thant announces Linner's departure for Brussels as his Special Representative for a two-month assignment to negotiate with the Belgian Government on the Congo.	
Apr. 11	The Congolese Government expresses its surprise at Thant's action, declaring that it will not consider itself bound by any arrangements made between Belgium and the United Nations.	
Apr. 12	The Officer-in-Charge refuses to give Tshombe the guarantees requested in his April 8 memorandum in order not to prejudice the final outcome in the Adoula-Tshombe discussions.	
Apr	Adoula leaves Leopoldville for Coquilhatville after presenting to Tshombe a series of "draft conclusions" to be signed by both parties at the conclusion of the Leopoldville meetings.	3-18-62
Apr. 18	Tshombe leaves for Elisabethville in a U.N. plane after U.N. officials intervene to prevent his arrest by the Leopoldville police. He promises to return to Leopoldville upon the return of Adoula.	
Apr. 20	Gardiner arrives in New York to report to the United Nations on the Tshombe-Adoula talks.	
Apr. 21	Adoula declares in Leopoldville that the Central Government is ready to resume meetings with Tshombe immediately.	

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- Apr. 24 Thant declares that the Adoula-Tshombe talks are merely suspended and that, if necessary, Gardiner will lend his good offices to bring the two parties together.
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- Apr. 26 Meeting of Thant and Prime Minister Macmillan in New York. Macmillan declares his hope that there will be no armed action of any sort in the Congo.
-
- Apr. 30 After consulting the Central Government, Gardiner leaves Leopoldville for Elisabethville to discuss proposals for a new constitution with Tshombe.
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- May 3 In view of the discussions being held in Elisabethville between U.N. and Katangan officials, Tshombe's return to Leopoldville is postponed for a few days.
-
- May 6 After a series of meetings, U.N. and Katangan authorities agree on a final text of the "draft conclusions." A transitional period until the adoption of the new Congolese constitution is accepted. During this period a separate Katangan currency will continue to be used and the Katangan gendarmerie will remain under Katangan control.
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- May 8 The UNF starts the repatriation of the Baluba refugees from the Elisabethville camp to their tribal areas. By July 30, 71,266 refugees have been evacuated which completes the repatriation.
-
- May 18 After various delays and after receiving renewed guarantees of U.N. protection, Tshombe returns to Leopoldville to resume discussions with Adoula on the problems of Katangan reintegration. The second series of negotiations (which ends in a deadlock on June 26) is attended by U.N. officials. 6-26-62
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- May 25 The Katangan and Central Government delegations decide to create four commissions to work out military, monetary, economic and fiscal, and transport and communications matters.
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- May 29 The terms of reference of the Military Commission are adopted by the Katangan and Central Government delegations. The Commission, whose Chairman is to be appointed by the UNF, is to decide what measures are to be taken to integrate all military and paramilitary forces of Katanga into the ANC.
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- June 7 Spaak leaves for New York to confer with U.N. and U.S. leaders.
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- June 15 The Katangan and Central Government delegations reach agreement on the terms of reference of the Commission on Transport and Communications.
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- June 22 The terms of reference of the Economic and Fiscal Commission and of the Monetary Commission are adopted by the Katangan and Central Government delegations.
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- June 26 The Katangan delegation insists that the commissions will not begin their work until certain conditions have been met. The state of war in Katanga should be ended and the unity of Katanga should be guaranteed. Since further discussions between Adoula and Tshombe appear futile, the talks are suspended. The Katangan delegation returns to Elisabethville. 5-18-62
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- June 27 Tshombe informs Thant that Katanga has decided "to participate in the expenses" of the Congo and will transfer 100 million francs to the Central Government through the United Nations.
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- July 1 The Officer-in-Charge expresses his concern to Tshombe about the celebrations which are being planned for July 11, the second anniversary of Katanga's independence.
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- July 2 Tshombe replies to the Officer-in-Charge that the participation of token Katangan forces in the independence celebrations will not justify the deployment of UNF troops. He affirms that the celebrations will be orderly.

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- July 2 Tshombe submits to Thant and Gardiner the names of the Katangan members of the four commissions decided upon during the Tshombe-Adoula talks in Leopoldville.
- The Officer-in-Charge arrives in New York to report on the failure of the Adoula-Tshombe talks.
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- July 4 Thant leaves on a sixteen-day trip to European capitals; his discussions include plans for stronger measures in the Congo.
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- July 11 The Central Government promulgates a law which divides Katanga into the province of South Katanga and the province of North Katanga with Albertville as capital.
- Disregarding his pledge to the United Nations that only a token honor guard will take part in the Katangan independence celebrations in Elisabethville, Tshombe allows 2000 gendarmes and 800 police troops to participate. The U.N. Representative in Elisabethville sends Tshombe a letter of protest.
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- July 12 U.N. troops in Elisabethville set up a road-block to control the road by which the gendarmes are to enter Elisabethville. The Force Commander in Katanga informs Tshombe that the introduction of 2000 gendarmes into Elisabethville is a violation of agreed arrangements. Tshombe's position is that he is free to move his troops and that he has not agreed to any numerical limits.
- Tshombe writes to Gardiner that he has not broken any agreements with the United Nations regarding the military parade on independence day. Expressing the hope that the UNF is not deliberately trying to start an armed conflict, he asks Gardiner to come to Elisabethville "to restore calm."
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- July 13 The Officer-in-Charge explains to Tshombe that, in view of possible incidents arising from the celebrations, it was normal to place UNF troops in a state of alert and to take precautionary measures.
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July 14 Tshombe expresses his surprise to the Officer-in-Charge that the Central Government and the United Nations have not yet appointed their commission members. 5-25-62

July 16 The Officer-in-Charge informs Tshombe that the UNF will appoint the members of the commissions so that they can begin their work, as soon as the final communique of the Adoula-Tshombe talks is issued. The UNF's role "as a third party compels it to see to it that the parties principally interested fulfil their obligations" before the UNF can intervene.

July 17 Several thousand Katangan women stage a demonstration at the U.N. checkpoint in Elisabethville. Indian U.N. troops start firing. Twenty-one U.N. officers and men are injured, one woman and one boy are killed.

July 18 Gardiner asserts that the incident of July 17 was carefully planned by Katangan authorities and denies charges that the UNF killed two Katangan civilians.

July 19 A spokesman of the U.S. Department of State denounces Tshombe's intransigence in respect to secession; he declares that the United States is consulting interested governments and the United Nations on the problem of Katangan reintegration. He denies that the United Nations plans military intervention to force Tshombe's hand.

Macmillan states in the House of Commons that Great Britain will continue to support the U.N. operation in the Congo provided the United Nations will not resort to the use of force.

July 20 The Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice holds that expenditures authorized in General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, relating to U.N. operations in the Congo and the Middle East, are "expenses of the Organization" and "in conformity with the Charter."

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July 20 At a news conference in Finland, Thant criticizes Tshombe and other Katangan officials for refusing to negotiate with the Central Government and calls Tshombe and his associates "a bunch of clowns."

July 21 The U.S. Ambassador to the Congo arrives in the United States to confer with U.S. officials on the Congo problem.

July 24 Thant reports to the Congo Advisory Committee on his talks with European governments on the Congo and outlines his economic sanctions policy by which he hopes to compel Tshombe to submit to the Central Government.

July 29 Adoula proposes a new constitution for the Congo under which each province controls the local administration, makes its own economic arrangements, and is responsible for maintaining law and order within its own boundaries. He asks the United Nations to send a team of constitutional experts to draw up such a constitution.

July 30 Tshombe welcomes "with much satisfaction" Adoula's proposed federal constitution for the Congo.

Thant endorses a request from the Central Government to the Universal Postal Union not to recognize the validity of the stamps issued by the Katangan authorities.

Thant reaffirms his intention to assist the Congolese Government in maintaining law and order and to help by all possible peaceful means in extending its authority throughout the Congo.

July 31 Thant appeals to all U.N. members "to use their influence to persuade the principal parties concerned in the Congo that a peaceful solution is in their ... interest." In case persuasion fails, he asks them to consider economic sanctions.

Lord Home declares that the United Nations must avoid taking economic sanctions to impose a political solution.

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Aug. 1 Belgian, British, French, and U.S. officials meet in Washington in a new round of talks on plans for the reintegration of Katanga.

The Central Government declares that aircraft flying over or landing in Katanga must obtain permission from the Leopoldville authorities.

Having completed the evacuation of Baluba refugees eligible for repatriation, the UNF transfers the Elisabethville refugee camp to Katangan authorities.

Aug. 2 Thant requests the Belgian Government to induce the Union Minière to turn over to the Belgian Government all revenues now being paid to Katanga pending a final settlement.

The British Foreign Office declares its continued opposition to the application of economic sanctions against Katanga. Britain will not, however, be opposed to certain economic pressures if the pressures are judiciously applied and if serious repercussions are avoided.

Aug. 4 After consultation with Great Britain and Belgium, the United States submits to Thant a "working paper" outlining plans for reintegrating Katanga.

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Aug. 6 At the request of the Central Government, the UNF bans all non-U.N. air traffic over Katanga. Clearances for international flights to Katanga are to be made with the Central Government.

Aug. 7 The Central Government announces that it has decided to suspend all telecommunications between Katanga and abroad.

The Katangan Government declares that the ban on air travel to Katanga and the suspension of telecommunications belies the Central Government's desire to resume negotiations with Katanga.

A British Foreign Office spokesman declares that the decision of the United Nations to close Katangan airports to all non-U.N. planes is not part of the Western plan for a pacific settlement of the Congo problem.

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Aug. 7	Great Britain informs the United States that it will not join in any effort to apply economic sanctions against Katanga.	
Aug. 8	Thant announces the appointment of four legal experts to assist the Congo in drawing up a federal constitution.	
Aug. 9	The United States submits to the United Nations a plan to persuade Katanga to accept a federal union with the rest of the Congo. The American plan is reported to be virtually the same as the "working paper" submitted earlier; it includes provisions for economic sanctions. Adoula demands that Tshombe withdraw the Katangan gendarmerie from north Katanga in order to avoid conflict with the ANC.	8-4-62; 8-20-62
Aug. 10	A British Foreign Office spokesman declares that Great Britain, Belgium, and France will present separately to the United Nations their proposals for the pacific settlement of the Katanga problem. He emphasizes that the plan presented to the United Nations by the United States constitutes an American initiative and does not have the unanimous endorsement of the four western powers. The British Government does not agree with the coercive measures contemplated under the American plan. The Union Minière announces that it has no choice but to pay taxes to the Katangan Government since the gendarmerie exercises complete control over the region where the company's installations are located.	8-20-62; 11-30-62
Aug. 15	Fighting between the ANC and the Katangan gendarmerie around Albertville.	
Aug. 17	Gardiner warns the Katangan Government to halt military movements in north Katanga, otherwise the UNF will be obliged to intervene. Kimba states that the ANC initiated attacks against the gendarmerie in north Katanga, but that orders have been given to the gendarmerie to cease all troop movements.	

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- Aug. 20 Publication in New York of the U.N. Plan for National Reconciliation, the so-called Thant Plan, which calls for: (1) the drafting of a federal constitution by September; (2) the drafting of a Finance Act defining the division of revenue between the Central Government and the provinces, with the Central Government and Katanga equally sharing revenue from Katanga until the act can be implemented; (3) a plan for currency reunification; (4) the integration of all military units into a national army; (5) Congolese representation abroad by the Central Government only; (6) general amnesty for political prisoners; (7) representation of all political and provincial parties in the Central Government; and (8) full cooperation from Central, state, and local authorities with the UNF in the execution of U.N. resolutions. The Plan is not subject to negotiation and has to be accepted in its entirety. If Katanga does not accept the Plan within ten days, economic sanctions will be applied. 8-9-62
- The British Foreign Office declares that it will support the Thant Plan but that it has reservations with respect to certain actions envisaged in the Plan. 8-10-62
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- August 23 Adoula accepts the Thant Plan but reserves his freedom of action in case the Plan is not completely executed.
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- Aug. 24 Gardiner submits the Thant Plan to Katangan officials.
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- Aug. 25 The United States pledges full support of the Thant Plan.
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- Aug. 29 The British, Belgian, and American consuls in Elisabethville assure Tshombe that they consider that the Thant Plan offers a solid base for establishing a viable Congo.
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- Sept. 2 Claiming that the Thant Plan amounts to a virtual ultimatum, Tshombe declares nevertheless that Katanga will adhere to the Plan.
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- Sept. 5 Tshombe protests to Gardiner against the presence of Congolese troops at Kamina which presents continual provocation.

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Sept. 5 Thant interprets the responses of Adoula and Tshombe as acceptance of the U.N. Plan for National Reconciliation. He expects the immediate implementation of the Plan and regards all "pretensions to the secession of Katanga . . . as abandoned."

Sept. 6 The Soviet Union submits to Thant its own plan for the reintegration of Katanga, which calls for the immediate expulsion of all foreign military and political personnel in Tshombe's service and the withdrawal of the UNF within one month.

Sept. 10 Gardiner submits a program for the implementation of the Thant Plan to Adoula and Tshombe. Three joint commissions are to be established to arrange for the execution of the military, revenue, and foreign exchange aspects of the Plan.

Sept. 12 Fighting occurs between Katangan gendarmerie and Indian U.N. soldiers near the Elisabethville airfield. Two gendarmes are killed. The Kenyan U.N. Representative in Elisabethville, E. W. Mathu, protests to Tshombe. Katanga charges that the UNF violated the cease-fire and triggered the outbreak.

Sept. 15 Tshombe charges that since Mathu had not ordered the Indian forces to open fire, Indians did not respect the orders of an African Representative of the U.N.

Sept. 17 The delegation of the Central Government and U.N. experts arrive in Elisabethville to discuss with Katangan authorities the application of the Thant Plan.

Sept. 18 Gardiner rejects Tshombe's allegations that Indian troops opened fire on the gendarmerie on September 12. He points out that U.N. troops are under standing instructions to act solely in self-defense and that these troops had never violated their instructions.

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Sept. 20 U.S. Representative Adlai Stevenson urges members of the General Assembly to act upon the International Court's Advisory Opinion of July 20 on financing U.N. peacekeeping operations.

A U.N. reconnaissance plane is shot down at Kamunza in Katanga. Two U.N. crew members are killed. The subsequent investigation fails to determine whether the ANC or Katangan gendarmerie were responsible.

Sept. 22 First meeting in Elisabethville of the tripartite Military Commission to implement the military provisions of the Thant Plan.

Two Tunisian U.N. soldiers are reported missing in Katanga.

Sept. 24 Two Indian U.N. soldiers are killed by a mine explosion in an area in Elisabethville normally patrolled by U.N. troops. Mathu demands that the area thus mined be cleared forthwith and that pending the removal of possible mines, detailed information as to the number and location be given to the UNF by the Katangan gendarmerie.

The tripartite Foreign Exchange and the Revenue Commissions to implement provisions concerning revenue and foreign exchange of the Thant Plan start meeting.

Discussions on the Congolese problem by Spaak, Rusk, and Stevenson in New York.

Sept. 25 U.S. Under-Secretary of State McGee departs on a mission to the Congo to discuss the implementation of the Thant Plan with Tshombe and Adoula.

Sept. 26 Gardiner complains to Tshombe that the gendarmerie has continued signing on additional mercenaries and that the recruiting campaign in the southwest of France risks the successful implementation of the Thant Plan. He requests Tshombe to submit a statement concerning the present situation with regard to the mercenaries and military equipment.

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Sept. 27 Tshombe replies to Gardiner that he will only submit information on military equipment of the Katangan gendarmerie "under an agreement designed to bring about Congolese national reconciliation within a fully decentralized federation. With respect to the mercenaries he suggests that the joint commission for the expulsion of mercenaries be reactivated.

The group of U.N. legal experts presents the preliminary draft federal constitution to Adoula.

Sept. 29 Gardiner reminds Tshombe that there is no need to reactivate the joint commission on mercenaries since it has been superseded by the Military Commission which was set up after the adoption of the Thant Plan.

McGee and Ambassador Gullion meet Adoula in Leopoldville.

Oct. 1 Kimba informs the consular corps at Elisabethville that "unbiased consideration" will be given to the preliminary draft constitution but that Katanga has "very definite reservations" about the draft.

Spaak declares before the General Assembly that Belgium will support the Thant Plan.

Oct. 2 ANC-Leopoldville troops suppress a revolt in South Kasai.

Oct. 4 McGee meets Tshombe in Elisabethville to discuss the implementation of the Thant Plan.

Oct. 5 A third Tunisian U.N. soldier is abducted near Elisabethville by the gendarmerie.

Oct. 8 At Ndjili, the U.S. Ambassador presents U.S. military equipment to the ANC-Leopoldville.

Gardiner reports to Thant on the continued build-up of mercenary forces and airpower in Katanga since the beginning of 1962. He estimates that probably 20 planes, including 12 of U.S. make, have arrived in Katanga. Some of the planes were bought from a South African firm.

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- Oct. 10 Returning from the United States, Christophe Gbenye, a minister in the Lumumba Government, is arrested in Leopoldville. Other former supporters of Lumumba are also arrested.
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- Oct. 11 Tshombe offers the Central Government \$2 million in foreign exchange.
- South Africa denies that it has "sold or otherwise disposed of any aircraft to Katanga."
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- Oct. 12 Thant reports to the Congo Advisory Committee on the difficulties the UNF is encountering in the implementation of the Thant Plan. He asks whether it would support a Security Council resolution calling for economic sanctions against Katanga.
- The tripartite Commission on Revenue adopts measures on centralization, on the control of custom receipts, and on the restoration of commercial traffic; but fails to reach agreement on a formula for the division of revenue between the Central and Katangan Governments.
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- Oct. 14 The tripartite Commission on Foreign Exchange adopts proposals for the consolidation of foreign exchange controls and for arranging financial transfers, but no agreement is reached on the actual percentage of foreign exchange earnings to be allotted to the Central Government and Katangan authorities respectively.
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- Oct. 16 Adoula introduces the draft constitution prepared in consultation with U.N. experts, at a meeting of provincial leaders in Leopoldville. Katangan leaders, though invited, do not attend. The constitution provides for a federal system with centralized control over army, policy, finance, and currency.
- A Central Government delegation and Katangan officials in Elisabethville sign a cease-fire accord which provides for the halting of all troop movements and troop reinforcements in north Katanga and the integration of the gendarmerie in the ANC.
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Oct. 17	Adoula rejects the cease-fire accord, because it does not conform to the provisions of the Thant Plan.	
Oct. 24	A fourth Tunisian U.N. soldier is abducted by Katangan gendarmes.	
Oct. 30	Thant directs Gardiner to express his serious concern to Adoula and Tshombe that no substantial progress has been made in the actual implementation of the Thant Plan. He suggests the actions which have to be taken and asks them to respond.	
Nov. 1	Two Katangan soldiers are killed in Elisabethville during a fight with Tunisian U.N. soldiers.	
Nov. 5	The Congolese Parliament reconvenes. Because of a lack of quorum, the executive secretariats of the two Houses are not established. Bomboko warns in New York that the failure to apply sanctions against Katanga can result in the fall of Adoula's Government.	
Nov. 6	Thant declares before the Congo Advisory Committee that no substantial progress has been made in implementing the Thant Plan.	
Nov. 9	A U.N. spokesman states that because of the military build-up in Katanga in recent months, the United Nations has requested member states for anti-aircraft defenses. Norway announces that it will provide the United Nations with a contingent of anti-aircraft batteries.	
Nov. 10	Washington announces the departure of Under-Secretary McGee for Brussels and London to discuss the application of the Thant Plan. Katangan aircraft bombs centers in north Katanga.	

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Nov. 10 Adoula reaffirms to Thant his support for the Thant Plan but points out that the Plan would lose its effectiveness if it is not carried out within the specified time limits.

Nov. 12 In a letter to Gardiner, Tshombe affirms that he is still determined to apply the Thant Plan and denies that Katanga has sought to obstruct its implementation.

The U.N. air force in the Congo is ordered to "react immediately" against any offensive operations by Katangan aircraft.

A U.N. statement refutes the allegations of Conor Cruise O'Brien in his book, To Katanga and Back, that Hammar-skjold "put out a false official version of the events of September 1961."

Nov. 13 A spokesman for Tshombe admits that Katangan planes have bombed sectors of north Katanga, but explains that they were aiming at troops besieging Kongolo.

Tshombe meets Welensky in Rhodesia to discuss the problem of civilian supplies to Katanga and the maintenance agreements on the Rhodesian road crossing Katanga territory.

Nov. 14 The Chamber of Representatives meets. Adoula faces increasingly hostile opposition as a result of his failure to end Katangan secession and Parliament's fear of government by decree.

The Central Government requests Thant to take all necessary measures "to end the aggression and reestablish the security in the Congo."

Nov. 15 The United Nations confirms that the Philippines, Indonesia, Sweden, and a number of other countries have been asked to send planes to the UNF.

Nov. 16 Gardiner tells Tshombe to offer proof of his renunciation of secession by: 1) sending Katangan senior officers to Leopoldville to take the oath of allegiance to the President; 2) announcing immediate measures to implement the Thant Plan provisions on revenue, finances, and foreign exchange;

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Nov. 16	3) authorizing Central Government immigration and customs officials to carry out their functions in Katanga; 4) allowing freedom of movement to the UNF; 5) cooperating with the UNF to expel all mercenaries from the gendarmerie.	
Nov. 17	The Central Government declares a six months' state of emergency in Leopoldville.	11-28-62
Nov. 23	The Chamber of Representatives revokes by unanimous vote the state of emergency in Leopoldville and demands the immediate release of political prisoners.	
Nov. 24	The Union Minière reaffirms that since its installations are located in territory controlled by Katangan authorities, the company cannot pay any revenues to the Central Government until an arrangement has been concluded between Leopoldville and Elisabethville.	
Nov. 26	Gbenye and other political prisoners are released. In his report to the Secretary-General, Gardiner declares that efforts to implement the Thant Plan are continuing with special emphasis on the sanctions provisions. Spaak confers in New York with U.N. officials and with U.S. and British Representatives at the United Nations.	
Nov. 27	Kennedy and Spaak, as a result of their Washington meeting, issue a joint communique in which they declare their support for the Thant Plan and in which they say that "if there is not substantial progress within a very short period of time . . . it will be necessary to execute further phases under the United Nations plan, which include severe economic measures."	
Nov. 28	The Central Government lifts the state of emergency in Leopoldville. A motion of censure, engineered by militant and conservative deputies, is narrowly defeated by the pro-government deputies in the Congolese Chamber of Representatives.	11-17-62

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Nov. 28 Tshombe accuses the UNF of supporting the ANC attack on Kongolo.

Nov. 29 Release of a U.N. communique in Leopoldville stating that for three weeks Katangan planes have engaged in offensive operations against villages and ANC positions in north Katanga.

The U.N. Secretariat announces that Brigadier General Rikhye will leave for the Congo to explore which measures will be necessary should Tshombe persist in his refusal to apply the Thant Plan.

Nov. 30 The Katangan Government protests against what it calls American interference in the Congo's internal affairs.

The British Foreign Office declares that it remains opposed to sanctions, but if the United Nations should decide to resort to sanctions, Great Britain will take no action in the matter.

8-10-62; 8-20-62

Dec. 3 At the U.N. request, the U.S. airlift of U.N. personnel and equipment inside the Congo is resumed.

Dec. 4 Reports received that ANC troops have entered Kongolo. U.N. aerial observation verifies that, before withdrawing, Katangan gendarmes have blown up the road and the bridge over the Lualaba River.

The Belgian Representative at the United Nations proposes that Adoula meet in New York to seek a peaceful solution with Thant, Tshombe, and representatives of states that have supported the Thant Plan. (Adoula subsequently refuses.)

Dec. 6 Michael Struelens, Katangan Representative in New York, is ordered to leave the United States within 15 days.

Katangan authorities expel the Italian consul in Elisabethville in retaliation to the decision of the Italian Government to make fighter aircraft available to the UNF.

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- Dec. 7 Adoula suffers a severe defeat in Parliament when the Chamber of Representatives votes a motion of censure against his Minister of Justice.
- Katangan gendarmerie abduct a Tunisian U.N. soldier.
- Seven U.N. officers are manhandled by Katangan gendarmes.
- U.N. spokesmen in Leopoldville confirm the departure of U.N. garrisons from Kindu and Tshikapa for Katanga.
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- Dec. 8 Gardiner vigorously protests to Tshombe against the destruction of the road and the bridge over the Lualaba River near Kongolo. He informs Tshombe that he has dispatched a UNF detachment to Kongolo to maintain law and order and to prevent civil war.
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- Dec. 9 A special group of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research in the U.S. Department of State is assigned to appraise the situation in the Congo and to determine the policy alternatives facing the United States. (At the end of the weekend, the group concludes that the only alternatives are the use of military force to bring about integration or U.S. disengagement from the Congo. The latter course was considered to be the greater risk.)
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- Dec. 10 In a letter to Tshombe, Gardiner deploras that no serious efforts have been made to implement the Thant Plan and that accordingly sanctions will have to be applied. He demands that: (a) bombings and demolitions in north Katanga cease forthwith; (b) the blockade on U.N. supplies at Sakania be lifted; (c) the Tunisian soldiers detained by the Katangan authorities be released; and (d) the roadblocks in the Elisabethville area be dismantled.
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- Dec. 11 The Central Government asks 17 governments to place an embargo on imports of Katangan copper and cobalt.
- Thant requests the Belgian Government to exert its influence on the Union Minière to prevent payment of revenues to Katanga.

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Dec. 11 Thant requests Portugal and the Republic of South Africa to prohibit the shipment of Katangan copper ore through territories under their jurisdiction. (A similar request to Great Britain follows the next day.)

Spaak, in a speech in Brussels, calls Tshombe a rebel and declares that Belgium will support the United Nations and the Central Government if they have to resort to force to end Katangan secession.

Dec. 12 Meeting of Tshombe with Rector Dubuisson of the University of Liège, sent by the Belgian Government to persuade Tshombe to come to terms with the Central Government.

Tshombe informs the Secretary-General that he is prepared to authorize the Union Minière to transfer all foreign exchange to the Central Government. Under the joint U.N.-U.S.-British-Belgian guarantee, 50 percent of these funds would then be returned to Katanga. He also requests that the Central Government promulgate a general amnesty.

The Union Minière appeals to all parties to come to a negotiated solution.

Dec. 14 Spaak declares that Tshombe's gesture is very encouraging and may lead to reconciliation between Leopoldville and Elisabethville. Further U.N. military intervention in Katanga would jeopardize peaceful settlement. Spaak considers it contradictory both to demand the Union Minière to pay revenue to Leopoldville and at the same time to contemplate sanctions against the export of copper.

Thant supports the request of the Central Government to 17 nations to halt imports of Katangan copper and cobalt.

Dec. 15 Spaak suggests that the Union Minière send its representatives to Leopoldville to discuss the implementation of revenue and foreign exchange.

Dec. 17 Gardiner tells Tshombe that the issue of foreign exchange can best be clarified by the Central Government and the Union Minière.

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<u>1962</u>		
Dec. 17	<p>A U.N. spokesman warns that continued Katangan air operations might provoke an armed clash with the UNF.</p> <p>Kennedy authorizes the expenditure of up to \$4 million in military aid to the Congo.</p>	
Dec. 18	<p>Tshombe replies to Gardiner that he, and not the Union Minière, will appoint the officials who are to negotiate on financial matters in Leopoldville.</p> <p>Adoula issues a white paper reviewing his discussions with Tshombe and declares his willingness to receive any overtures from Elisabethville to resolve the Katanga crisis.</p> <p>The United Nations announces that the United States has agreed to provide military equipment for the UNF.</p> <p>The United States announces it will send an eight-man military mission to the Congo, headed by Lt. General Louis W. Truman.</p>	
Dec. 19	<p>Tshombe declares again in Kolwezi that he will follow a "scorched-earth policy" rather than accept integration by force.</p> <p>Under-Secretary of State McGee explains to Spaak in Brussels the purpose of the Truman Mission to the Congo.</p> <p>Spaak declares that Thant's request to boycott Katanga copper is premature.</p> <p>Kennedy and Macmillan issue a joint communique declaring that a key element in the Congolese problem is the division of revenues between Katanga and the Central Government and that they support Spaak's suggestions in this respect.</p>	
Dec. 20	<p>Katangans demonstrate in front of the U.S. consulate in Elisabethville against U.S. assistance to the UNF.</p> <p>In a letter to Thant, Adoula requests that friendly nations provide bilateral military assistance under the auspices of the United Nations to retrain the ANC</p>	12-27-62; 4-29-63

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Dec. 20 The Union Minière refuses to comply with Spaak's suggestion and denies that its representatives have been sent to Leopoldville.

Departure of the Truman Mission for the Congo. (The United States declares that the Truman Mission will study supplementary measures which it can take to help ending the secession of Katanga.)

The French Government affirms that the Congo question is a domestic issue and therefore beyond the province of the United Nations. France refuses to pay its share of the Congo operation.

Dec. 21 The Soviet Representative at the United Nations declares that the dispatch of the Truman Mission is an arbitrary and unilateral action on the part of the United States.

Dec. 23 The Director of the "National Bank of Katanga" states that he is unable to participate in monetary discussions in Leopoldville because of Tshombe's opposition.

Dec. 24 Katangan gendarmes engage in a five-hour shooting match with U.N. Ethiopian troops in the Lubumbashi area.

Katangan troops force a U.N. helicopter down; one U.N. soldier is killed.

U.N. officials protest against the firing and the forced landing of the U.N. helicopter. Mathu orders all U.N. patrols to turn Katangan ministers back if they try to leave Elisabethville. He states that restrictions will remain in force until the helicopter is returned, the crew released, and firing ceases.

Dec. 25 The gendarmerie resumes intermittent firing against the Ethiopian positions in Elisabethville. Mathu and Kimba reach an agreement to cease firing, to relax restrictions on the movements of Katangan officials.

Dec. 27 Tshombe accuses the UNF of planning to arrest all Katangan ministers. Mathu replies that Tshombe's allegations are unfounded and that the restrictions were imposed as a result of the unlawful actions of the gendarmerie.

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<u>1962</u>		
Dec. 27	<p>Thant informs Adoula that his request concerning the re-training of the ANC is in accord with the Security Council resolutions and that the United Nations will do everything possible to implement the request.</p> <p>PM: The Katangan gendarmerie opens fire on Indian and Ethiopian troops in and around Elisabethville. At Mathu's invitation, Tshombe inspects the U.N. roadblocks, accompanied by Major General D. Prem Chand and Brigadier R. S. Noronha. Tshombe agrees to order a cease-fire.</p>	12-20-62; 4-29-63
Dec. 28	<p>The British consul in Elisabethville confirms that Tshombe gave the order for a cease-fire at 6 AM but that it had not been observed.</p> <p>AM: Tshombe and Kimba meet with Mathu and the British and U.S. consuls. Tshombe agrees to a cease-fire, accepts in principle the removal of the roadblocks, and promises to withdraw the gendarmerie from areas around Elisabethville. He refuses, however, to sign a statement on the grounds that it must first be approved by his ministers. U.N. officials issue an ultimatum to Tshombe: if by 4:15 PM the roadblocks have not been removed, the UNF will take action to ensure the safety of U.N. troops in Elisabethville.</p> <p>4:15 PM: The UNF launches Round Three, the action to restore the security and freedom of movement of troops in the Elisabethville area by clearing the roadblocks (see Appendix P-25).</p> <p>Tshombe leaves Elisabethville.</p>	1-21-63
Dec. 29	<p>U.N. planes destroy the Katangan airbases at Kolwezi and Ngule.</p> <p>Ethiopian troops start clearing the roadblocks on the roads to Kipushi and Sakania.</p> <p>The Katangan Government accuses the United Nations of aggression. If the UNF does not cease its offensive within 24 hours, bridges, dams, and other installations will be blown up until Katanga's economic potential is completely destroyed.</p>	

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Dec. 29 Ethiopian troops move north on the road to Jadotville from Elisabethville.

Dec. 30 All roadblocks around Elisabethville are cleared by the UNF.

Irish troops occupy Kipushi at noon.

Swedish and Ghanaian troops occupy Kaminaville.

PM: Tshombe arrives at Salisbury in a Rhodesian air-force plane. He meets Welensky and Lord Alport.

Gardiner declares that this time the United Nations will not commit the error of agreeing to a cease-fire and thereby permitting the gendarmerie to regroup itself.

The British Foreign Office announces that it has secured a guarantee from the United Nations for the personal security of Tshombe if he returns to Katanga.

The Belgian Government informs Thant of its conviction that the reintegration of Katanga should be brought about through pacific means, and that military operations should cease forthwith.

Dec. 31 The U.N. Command orders all pilots in Tshombe's service to report with their planes to Manono before noon, January 1.

A U.N. spokesman in Leopoldville declares that the Katangan gendarmerie will be considered as a hostile force because its officers have not pledged allegiance to the Central Government.

Thant gives Tshombe 15 days to implement the Thant Plan; he offers Tshombe and his ministers safe conduct if they return to Elisabethville.

Tshombe leaves Salisbury for Jadotville.

U.N. officials take over the Bank of Katanga and reopen the bank for normal transactions.

The Central Government recalls its Chargé d'Affaires in London because of the British position on the Katanga affair.

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1962

Dec. 31 The U.S. Department of State fully supports the Secretary-General's position and announces that U.S. military materiel has been seconded to the UNF.

Welensky confirms that he has advised Tshombe to reopen negotiations with the United Nations and with Leopoldville.

1963

Jan 1 Tshombe declares at Jadotville that he has received the British proposals and that he is prepared to proceed immediately to Elisabethville if his safety and freedom of movement are guaranteed and if the British, French, and American consuls meet him at the Lufira River to escort him to the city.

An Indian battalion, led by Brigadier R. S. Noronha, arrives at the Lufira River on the road to Jadotville and finds both rail and highway bridges destroyed. By night-fall the U.N. column crosses the river.

1-3-63; 1-4-63;
1-10-63

Jan. 2 A Katangan communique affirms that the Katangan Government has given the order to destroy the bridges at the Lufira River and that it will take similar measures elsewhere if the UNF continues its offensive.

Adoula protests to Thant against the offer of protection and safe conduct accorded to Tshombe for his return to Elisabethville.

A U.N. statement clarifying Thant's position is released. Thant is not involved in Tshombe's projected return to Elisabethville, beyond the assurance that the United Nations will not interfere with Tshombe's freedom of movement in the city. The Secretary-General believes that negotiations with Tshombe are no longer possible. "Past experience with cease-fire agreements with the Katangan gendarmerie indicates their futility, since they are not respected."

The Union Minière announces in Brussels that its representatives will depart for Leopoldville to discuss the revenue issue with the Central Government.

DATE

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1963

Jan. 3 Tshombe announces in Kolwezi that Katangan forces have occupied the various Union Minière installations.

Indian U.N. troops occupy Jadotville, encountering little resistance. Representatives of the world press witness the killing of two Belgian women when Indian troops open fire on their car. The Belgians failed to obey a summons to stop.

The gendarmes were reported to have done serious damage at Jadotville, especially at the cobalt processing plant of the Union Minière.

The Belgian Representative to the United Nations asks Thant to explain why the UNF crossed the Lufira River and entered Jadotville, thereby violating the assurances Thant had given Belgium that U.N. troops would halt at the Lufira River. Thant admits that the Jadotville operation violated his instructions and orders Bunche to make an immediate on-the-spot investigation.

1-1-63; 1-4-63;
1-10-63

Jan. 4 Between December 28 and January 4, U.N. planes have carried out 76 sorties; 7 U.N. fighter aircraft and 1 reconnaissance plane have been hit. Virtually all Katangan planes have been destroyed. The UNF has sustained total casualties of 9 dead and 72 wounded.

U.S. planes fly armored cars and amphibious tanks to Elisabethville.

The United Nations opens the Elisabethville airport to commercial air traffic.

Bunche arrives in Leopoldville from New York to investigate the breakdown in effective communications and coordination between U.N. Headquarters in New York and Leopoldville.

1-1-63; 1-3-63;
1-10-63

Bunche declares that the U.N. forces will continue operations to restore freedom of movement throughout Katanga including Kolwezi, Sakania, and Dilolo.

Jan. 5 Thant assures the British U.N. delegate that the U.N. troops will not move from Jadotville towards Kolwezi without orders.

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Jan. 5 French, American, and British consuls at Elisabethville contact Tshombe. The Belgian consul informs Tshombe that a plane is being held in readiness should he decide to leave Kolwezi and abandon his secession efforts.

Jan. 6 On his arrival in Elisabethville Buncha declares that he does not intend to meet Tshombe and that the time for negotiations is past.

Jan. 7 Commenting that Tshombe and his ministers have fled responsibilities in Elisabethville, Thant deplores Tshombe's "scorched-earth" statement. No Katangan official will be allowed to return to Elisabethville if he continues to advocate violence.

A Swedish patrol from Kamina occupies Kaniama without encountering any resistance.

The British Foreign Office renews its invitation to Tshombe to return to Elisabethville.

Jan. 8 Tshombe leaves Kolwezi for Kipushi where the Belgian consul meets him to escort him to Elisabethville. Tshombe informs U.N. officials that he has returned to restore peace to Katanga and will implement the Thant Plan without further bloodshed.

The Union Minière in Brussels discloses that the Katangan gendarmerie has taken over all its installations in the Kolwezi region. The company appeals to all parties concerned to exercise restraint.

Jan. 9 A Katangan spokesman announces that an electric plant between Jadotville and Kolwezi has been destroyed.

Tshombe states in a press conference that the question of freedom of movement for U.N. troops is still open to discussion. He warns that he will execute a scorched-earth policy if the U.N. troops advance towards Kolwezi.

The UNF places Tshombe under house arrest in Elisabethville. The Belgian and British consuls protest.

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Jan. 9 Thant states that if a pacific settlement is to be achieved, Tshombe will have to renounce his "scorched-earth policy," assure the immediate recognition of the right of the UNF to freedom of movement throughout Katanga, and take immediate steps to implement the Thant Plan.

Jan. 10 Adoula announces that Tshombe will be held personally responsible for any destructive operations.

The Central Government asks Brussels and London to recall their representatives in Elisabethville within 24 hours.

Tshombe cooperates by leading a U.N. column to Sakania and Mokambo, thereby opening the road to Rhodesia.

Bunche declares in New York that the unification of the Congo will take place with or without the concurrence of Tshombe.

In a report to Thant, Bunche repudiates the claim that the U.N. military command in Katanga exceeded its authority by ordering the troops to proceed to Jadotville. He admits, however, that there was a breakdown in communication between U.N. headquarters in Katanga and New York.

1-1-63; 1-3-63;
1-4-63

The Rhodesian Government sends troops to the Katanga border, concentrating them in the area near Sakania.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs declares that the United Nations has gone beyond its mandate by interfering directly in internal Congolese affairs.

Jan 11 Tshombe meets the Belgian and British consuls and declares that he is prepared to facilitate the entry of U.N. troops into Kolwezi if Thant will guarantee that he will remain president of Katanga.

Tshombe leaves Elisabethville for Rhodesia.

Thant and U.S. officials try to persuade the Central Government to withdraw its decision to expel the Belgian and British consuls in Elisabethville.

DATE

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Jan. 12 Tshombe arrives in Ndola, and leaves from there for Kolwezi.

Jan. 14 Tshombe informs Adoula, Thant, and the Western governments that Katangan secession has ended and that the U.N. troops will be allowed freedom of movement throughout Katanga. He will return to Elisabethville to arrange for the implementation of the Thant Plan. The Katangan Government requests that the amnesty called for by the Thant Plan will be put into effect immediately.

The British Foreign Office declares that Britain has requested Tshombe not to use Rhodesian territory for transit to or from Kolwezi.

Jan. 15 Kasavubu and Adoula confirm to Thant that their amnesty proclamation is still in force.

The Union Minière and the Central Government arrive at an agreement on the question of foreign exchange.

Thant welcomes Tshombe's message of January 14 and pledges "full assistance and support to the fulfillment of the promise implicit in Tshombe's statement."

Jan. 16 Adoula appoint Joseph Ileo Minister of State, resident at Elisabethville, to facilitate the process of reintegration.

Tshombe offers to meet U.N. representatives in Elisabethville to discuss entry of the UNF into Kolwezi.

Despite various incidents, Munongo manages to avoid a clash between gendarmes and white mercenaries at Kolwezi.

In a letter to Thant, Ghana protests the amnesty for Lumumba's murderers as a violation of the Security Council resolution of February 21, 1961.

Jan. 17 Tshombe arrives in Elisabethville to confer with U.N. officials. He signs a statement guaranteeing the peaceful entry of the UNF into Kolwezi on January 21.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1963</u>		
Jan. 18	Incidents between mercenaries and Katangan gendarmerie at Kolwezi.	
Jan. 19	Tshombe returns to Kolwezi from Elisabethville. He declares that the Katangan Government has decided to implement the Thant Plan and to abandon the "scorched-earth policy." Gardiner asks Tshombe to send his senior gendarmerie officers to Leopoldville to take the oath of allegiance. Replying to Ghana, Thant states that there is no legal ground for the UNF to arrest Tshombe, but that it is up to the Central Government to press charges against the murderers of Lumumba.	
Jan. 20	Tshombe launches an appeal for order to the Kolwezi population. He meets with officers of the gendarmerie. A group of mercenaries leave Kolwezi for the Angolan border.	
Jan. 21	U.N. troops enter Kolwezi and occupy the airfield. Round Three and Katangan secession are ended. U.N. casualties in Round Three are 10 killed and 77 wounded.	12-28-62
Jan. 22	After a meeting with Tshombe, General Reginald S. Noronha, Commander of the Indian Brigade, announces that the Katangan gendarmerie will put their arms down on the morrow.	
Jan. 23	Ileo arrives in Elisabethville.	
Jan. 24	Portugal announces that the refugees from Katanga who have arrived at the Angolan border have been disarmed and interned.	
Jan. 29	Thant says at a press conference that the military phase of the Congo operation is now completed and that, beginning in March, U.N. troops will be gradually withdrawn from the Congo.	

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- Jan. 29 A U.S. mission, headed by Assistant Secretary of State Harlan Cleveland, arrives in Brussels to assess the Congo's needs in the nation-building phase.
-
- Jan. 31 Arrival of the U.S. Cleveland mission in Leopoldville.
-
- Feb. 1 A U.N. spokesman in Leopoldville announces that the United Nations will transport a group of senior Katangan officers to Leopoldville where they will pledge allegiance to the President of the Republic.
-
- Feb. 5 Tshombe announces to the press his departure for Rhodesia for medical reasons. He declares that Katanga has fulfilled its obligations under the Thant Plan.
-
- Feb. 6 Twenty-five senior officers of the Katangan gendarmerie, who have been transported by the United Nations to Leopoldville, take the oath of allegiance to the Congolese President. Their action signals the integration of the gendarmerie into the ANC.
- Thant warns that a rapid withdrawal of U.N. troops from Katanga might invite another secession attempt. He believes that it is necessary to maintain a military presence in the Congo for at least another year.
-
- Feb. 8 Departure of Tshombe for Paris via Salisbury.
-
- Feb. 11 Cleveland declares in Leopoldville that foreign aid will be important to the Congo but that the success of the Congo will depend primarily on the establishment of internal security, and the possibility of avoiding a catastrophic inflation.
-
- Feb. 13 The UNF rejects a Union Minière request to send Irish troops back to Kipushi.
-
- Feb. 18 Thant announces that Gardiner will leave his Congo post before May 1.
-

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1963</u>		
Feb. 21	The Commander of the former gendarmerie, General Masuku Mike, goes to Katanga accompanied by a Swedish U.N. detachment to arrest 39 mutinous gendarmes.	
Feb. 22	In an address in Elisabethville, Adoula announces the reinstallation of the ANC in all the positions which it occupied on June 30, 1960.	
Feb. 24	Adoula leaves for Brussels.	
Feb. 26	Serious incidents occur between the ANC and the local Katangan police in Elisabethville. Several are killed. Adoula informs the Officer-in-Charge that as part of the technical assistance necessary in the Congo after the departure of the UNF, the Congo has decided to request Canada, Italy, Norway, Israel, and Belgium for assistance in retraining the ANC, and to ask the United States to provide the necessary equipment.	
Feb. 27	Incidents between the Katangan police and the ANC in Elisabethville. Spaak promises Adoula that Belgium will participate in the Greene Plan and will send a hundred officers to the Congo on condition that the Secretary-General will make the request personally.	
Feb. 28	Kimba protests to Ileo and the U.N. Representative against the aggressive attitude of the ANC. The U.N. Commander in Elisabethville asks Mobutu to investigate the incidents between the ANC and the Katangan police.	
Mar. 2	The Soviet Union requests the Secretary-General to withdraw the UNF from the Congo.	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1963</u>		
Mar. 4	Gardiner informs Adoula that the Congolese Government should not defer plans for bilateral military aid until the U.N. troops leave the Congo. The role of the United Nations will conform with criteria outlined in Adoula's letter of December 20, 1962.	4-29-63
Mar. 7	The Central Government opposes Ghana's proposal to convene a special Security Council meeting to explore the circumstances of Lumumba's murder.	
Mar. 14	Gardiner informs Adoula that the Secretary-General is making the necessary arrangements with Canada, Italy, Israel, Norway, Belgium, and the United States for bilateral military aid. With regard to an international technical assistance mission which will help supervise and coordinate the various military programs, Gardiner considers it essential that the members of such a mission not be confined to the nations mentioned above. He suggests that Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Tunisia be included.	12-20-62; 4-29-63
Mar. 16	Adoula requests that the Secretary-General authorize the UNF to remain in the Congo for a further period because the ANC is not yet in a position to maintain order.	
Mar. 20	Meeting of the Congo Advisory Committee in New York to explore the question of the reorganization of the ANC as envisaged under the Greene Plan.	12-20-62; 4-29-63
Mar. 28	Bomboko declares that his Government has submitted to the United Nations offers of military assistance to the Congo from a number of countries. He stresses that the coordination of the programs by the United Nations is desirable but that the Congo has the right to use its own initiative as a sovereign state. Ileo explains the policy of the Central Government regarding the integration of the former Katangan gendarmerie into the ANC. In a communique he states that integration is to be accomplished in close cooperation with the UNF and that wearing the uniform of the former gendarmerie is forbidden. He also declares that the gendarmerie ceased to exist on March 2.	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1963</u>		
Mar. 30	Adoula informs Thant that his Government is unable to understand the delay in the implementation of programs to reorganize the ANC. Munongo denies that a train has been attacked in Katanga by former Katangan gendarmes. Ilec denies at Elisabethville that shooting has occurred between the ANC and Katangan police at Lubumbashi.	
April 5	Spaak meets Bomboko to discuss the subject of bilateral military assistance.	
April 16	Adoula reaffirms to Thant his Government's desire for U.N. cooperation in coordinating assistance programs for the reorganization of the ANC, but points out that his Government is free to make its own choice.	
April 19	Thant appoints Max Dorsinville as Officer-in-Charge to replace Gardiner as of May 1, 1963.	1-26-62; 4-30-64
April 24	Arrival of Max Dorsinville in Leopoldville.	
April 26	A U.N. spokesman in New York declares that financial problems will force the United Nations to withdraw its troops from the Congo before the end of 1963.	
April 29	Thant informs Adoula that while he is in accord with the need and urgency of a program for the reorganization of the A.C., he cannot endorse Adoula's request for bilateral military aid.	12-20-62; 12-27-62
May 2	The Central Government requests Belgium, Norway, the United States, Canada, Italy, and Israel for military aid for the reorganization of the ANC.	
May 12	In a letter to the Secretary-General, Adoula asserts the right of his Government to seek bilateral military aid from any country, including Belgium and Israel. He still wishes for U.N. cooperation but will not permit the United Nations to restrict the Congo's freedom of action.	

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- May 17 An Israeli spokesman in Tel Aviv announces that a group of ANC trainees is soon expected in Israel to undergo accelerated paratrooper training.
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- May 18 Meeting of Mobutu in Brussels with Belgian authorities on the subject of bilateral military aid.
- Adoula informs Thant that Nigeria has been requested to provide assistance in reorganizing the Congolese police force and that Nigeria has announced its willingness to do so. He hopes that the United Nations will endorse this proposal.
-
- May 20 Spaak promises to participate in the reorganization program of the ANC, and declares that he hopes a formula can still be devised which will permit the United Nations to participate in the program.
-
- May 24 Tshombe's residence in Elisabethville is surrounded by ANC soldiers and U.N. forces. The former gendarmes who guard his residence are arrested and replaced by Katangan policemen. Ileo explains that he has ordered the operation to reestablish the authority of the Central Government.
-
- June 2 Tshombe denies Ileo's charge that he plans a terrorist network in Katanga.
-
- June 14 Arriving in Elisabethville from Kolwezi Tshombe declares that he is leaving the Congo. He wishes to withdraw for some time from political life. He affirms that Ileo has ordered his arrest.
-
- June 21 Belgian Colonel Logiest, charged with the reorganization of the ANC, arrives in Leopoldville.
-
- June 25 Ileo and Katangan officials reach an accord on the integration of former gendarmes in the ANC.
-
- June 28 The Congo signs an agreement for military aid with Belgium.
-

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1963</u>		
July 8	In response to the deteriorating security situation in Sankuru province, Kasavubu declares a state of emergency in Sankuru.	
July 15	U.N. and Congolese authorities decide to stop all civilian traffic between Elisabethville and the Northern Rhodesian frontier. The UNF will assure the protection of a daily convoy back and forth to the frontier.	
Aug. 21	Mobutu attends a training session of 200 Congolese paratroopers in Israel.	
Aug. 22	In a letter to the Secretary-General, Adoula estimates that a reduced U.N. Force of 3,000 men is needed in the Congo until July 1964.	
Aug. 24	Adoula announces that a pro-Lumumbist plot to overthrow the government has been discovered. ANC forces patrol Leopoldville and occupy strategic points.	
Aug. 29	U.N. and ANC troops occupy Mitwaba. The Katangan gendarmes take to the bush.	
Sept. 3	In Barcelona Tshombe declares that the balkanization of Katanga serves no purpose and that he will work towards Katangan unification on his return.	
Sept. 4	Thant presents to the Congo Advisory Committee Adoula's request for a U.N. Force until July 1964.	
Sept. 5	The Belgian Representative to the United Nations supports Adoula's request.	
Sept. 10	Mobutu declares that the UNF has already remained too long in the Congo and that the ANC is capable of maintaining order.	9-18-63

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- Sept. 15 At the end of an official visit to the Congo, the Nigerian Prime Minister declares that he has concluded an agreement to train the Congolese police force.
-
- Sept. 16 As a result of the deteriorating security situation in Maniema province, Kasavubu declares a state of emergency in Maniema.
-
- Sept. 17 A U.N. report intimates that Tshombe is only waiting for the withdrawal of the U.N. forces to renew his secessionist effort. The report implies that he is at the moment in Rhodesia with three of his former ministers, Munongo, Kimba, and Kibwe.
-
- Sept. 18 The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Leopoldville maintains that there are no real differences between Mobutu and the Government with respect to keeping the U.N. troops in the Congo. 9-10-63
-
- Sept. 19 In Barcelona Tshombe expresses his surprise at the recent U.N. report and affirms that he is ready to participate with the Central Government in the pacification of the Congo.
-
- Oct. 1 A U.N. communique announces that Thant has accepted the proposals of Sweden, the Netherlands, Norway, Finland, and Denmark to provide military contingents for the UNF on the condition that the United Nations will not contribute to their financial support.
-
- Oct. 3 Various parties opposed to the Central Government form the National Council of Liberation in Leopoldville. 10-23-63
-
- Oct. 4 Belgium announces that it will participate in the expenses of maintaining the U.N. Force in the Congo from January 1 to June 30, 1964.
-
- Oct. 5 The Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that six Fouga-Magisters which had been ordered by Tshombe will soon be delivered to Leopoldville.
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<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1963</u>		
Oct. 6	Adoula arrives in New York in order to support his request for retaining U.N. forces in the Congo for the first six months of 1964.	
Oct. 8	Adoula addresses the General Assembly.	
Oct. 9	Ethiopia endorses Adoula's plea.	
Oct. 11	Great Britain announces that it is prepared to bear its share of the expenses to continue the U.N. operation.	
Oct. 13	Northern Rhodesian authorities disarm and return 127 former gendarmes to Katanga.	
Oct. 18	Ileo announces at a press conference in Elisabethville that mercenaries in Katanga continue to operate and encourage disorder. The General Assembly approves (76 to 11 with 3 abstentions) a resolution continuing the U.N. operation in the Congo until June 30, 1964.	
Oct. 19	Five Congolese are killed by former Katangan gendarmes near Jadotville.	
Oct. 20	Former Katangan gendarmes exchange fire with U.N. and ANC troops at Kaponda.	
Oct. 21	Ileo meets with U.N. authorities in Elisabethville to discuss the problem of Katangan gendarmes.	
Oct. 23	A spokesman for the Central Government declares that the objective of the recently created Council for National Liberation is to overthrow the Government. Activities of any political parties represented in the Council of National Liberation are suspended.	10-3-63

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Nov. 6 As a result of the deteriorating security situation, Kasavubu declares a state of emergency in Goma and Rutshuru, Kivu province, and in Bumba, Moyen Congo province.

Nov. 9 Adoula announces the devaluation of the Congolese franc.

Nov. 19 Two Russian diplomats coming from Brazzaville are arrested in Leopoldville.

Nov. 21 Adoula announces that the Soviet diplomats who were arrested were in contact with the Committee of National Liberation in Brazzaville. The Soviets have been declared personae non gratae and will be expelled from the Congo.

Dec. 18 The British Foreign Office announces that it has refused an entry permit to Tshombe in compliance with the request of the Congolese Government.

Dec. 23 Niberian General J. T. U. Aguiyu Ironsi is appointed U.N. Force Commander and replaces General Christian R. Kaldager, due to leave the Congo on December 31.

1964

Jan. 1 Congolese rebels attack a school near Kikwit, Kwilu province. Two policemen are killed. (Terrorist attacks by supporters of Pierre Mulele, former Minister in the Lumumba Government, on government posts, missions, and plantations in Kwilu increase in the following months.)

Jan. 18 Kasavubu proclaims a state of emergency in Kwilu province.

Jan. 20 ANC troops occupy strategic points in Unité Kasienne near the Kwilu border.

Jan. 24 Rebel activities of supporters of Pierre Mulele increase in Kwilu. Several missions are encircled.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1964</u>		
Jan. 24	The UNF makes five helicopters and two planes available to assist in rescue operations of threatened Europeans in Kwilu. (Rescue operations continue till February 4 -- see Appendix P-27.)	
Jan. 28	Two companies of Congolese gendarmes mutiny and about 300 followers of Lumumba stage antigovernment demonstrations at Stanleyville. (ANC troops manage to reestablish order the next day.)	
Jan. 30	The Belgian Government bans the issue of the Belgian paper <u>Pourquoi Pas?</u> which carries an interview with Tshombe in which he accuses Kasavubu of being responsible for Lumumba's murder.	
Jan. 31	The Congolese Government denies Tshombe's charges.	
Feb. 8	Washington announces that G. Murtrie Godley has been appointed to replace E. Gullion as U.S. Ambassador to the Congo.	
Feb. 18	At the request of the ANC, the UNF agrees to station two planes and one helicopter at Kikwit for the purpose of airlifting equipment and supplies and for carrying wounded men. (Operation Strawberry, as it is called, ends on March 7.)	
Feb. 28	Reports indicate that rebel activities in Kivu Central Province have resulted in the death of several Congolese.	
Mar. 2	Kasavubu adjourns the Congolese Parliament indefinitely.	
Mar. 7	The UNF starts Operation Stayput (which lasts till May 31 and which is designed to carry out evacuations of UNESCO, FAO, and WHO personnel from Kwilu to Leopoldville). Spaak informs the Belgian Parliament that Belgium intends to step up its technical aid to the ANC.	

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- Mar. 16 The Secretary-General reports to the Security Council that about 1800 Katangan gendarmes and European mercenaries are being mobilized in Angola and form a potential threat to the Congolese Government.
- Spaak arrives in Leopoldville to discuss the financial dispute between Belgium and the Congo.
-
- Mar. 20 Adoula and Spaak sign an agreement settling the financial question.
-
- Mar. 25 U.S. Under-Secretary of State Harriman arrives in Leopoldville on a six-day, fact-finding mission.
-
- Apr. 3 Upon his return to Washington from the Congo, Harriman recommends to the U.S. President that military assistance to the Congo be provided to increase the mobility of the ANC.
-
- Apr. 9 The United Nations announces that 400 Nigerian policemen will stay on in the Congo under U.N. auspices, after the withdrawal of the UNF on June 30, to train the Congolese police force.
-
- Apr. 15 Rebel activities in Kivu Central province increase, particularly in the areas around Bukavu and Uvira.
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- Apr. 30 Dorsinville leaves Leopoldville for consultations in New York and Bibiano F. Osorio-Tafall becomes Acting Officer-in-Charge. 4-19-63
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- May 9 Talks between Spaak and Rusk take place in Brussels on the problems of coordinating military aid to the Congo.
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- May 11 The ANC command in Kwilu province disintegrates.
-
- May 12 At the close of his two-day visit to Rome, Adoula announces that he has signed an agreement with the Italian Government providing for military aid to build up the Congolese Air Force.
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<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1964</u>		
May 15	Rebel troops occupy Uvira in Kivu Central province. Fighting between ANC and rebel troops continues, especially around Bukavu and along the Ruzizi River.	
May 22	General Lundula arrives in Bukavu. Rebel operations in the Ruzizi Plain increase.	
May 27	Rebel groups, led by Gaston Soumialot, occupy Albertville in north Katanga. Washington announces that it is sending additional military aid to the Congo to improve the mobility of the ANC when the UNF withdraws.	
May 29	ANC troops retake Albertville.	
May 30	General Lundula sends Adoula a message from Bukavu (Kivu Central province) urging him to ask for U.N. military assistance.	
May 31	ANC detachments in Kivu Central province desert. Adoula asks the UNF Commander to send troops to Bukavu to help reestablish order.	6-6-64
June 2	Reports indicate that the ANC has abandoned Bukavu. A U.N. spokesman in New York announces that the Congolese Government has requested U.N. troops for Kivu Central province.	
June 3	Kasavubu proclaims a state of emergency in Kivu Central province.	
June 6	Adoula withdraws his request to the United Nations that troops be sent to Kivu to put down the rebellion.	5-31-64

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEVELOPMENTS</u>	<u>CROSS REFERENCE</u>
<u>1964</u>		
June 11	The UNF in Elisabethville announces that it can no longer guarantee the protection of the roads to Rhodesia.	
June 15	Rebel forces advance towards Albertville.	
June 16	A U.S. Department of State spokesman confirms that "some American civilian pilots" are participating in the operations against rebel troops in the eastern part of the Congo.	
June 17	A U.S. official in Washington announces that U.S. citizens will not fly any more combat missions in the Congo: "Our understanding is that these U.S. citizens will not in the future be called upon by the Congolese Government to engage in operational missions in the police action within the Congo."	
June 19	Rebel troops reoccupy Albertville.	
June 20	Pierre Davister, a Belgian journalist, arrives in Leopoldville where he discusses with Adoula and Mobutu their request that Tshombe return to the Congo.	
June 22	Supporters of Soumialot form a provisional government in Albertville. Violence breaks out in Stanleyville. Davister negotiates in Madrid with Tshombe on his return to the Congo.	
June 25	Adoula declares that he is prepared to resign his position and to participate, if necessary, in a government led by Tshombe. The Council of National Liberation launches an appeal to all Congolese to join in revolutionary activities in order to restore democracy in the Congo.	

DATE

DEVELOPMENTS

CROSS
REFERENCE

1964

June 25 Tshombe, who has arrived in Brussels with Davister, meets Spaak and the U.S. Ambassador to Belgium. Subsequently, he leaves for Leopoldville with Davister.

June 26 Tshombe arrives in Leopoldville where he meets with Kasavubu, Adoula, and Mobutu. He declares that a reconciliation among all Congolese factions is necessary to save the Congo and that all political prisoners, including Gizenga, should be released.

June 30 Kasavubu announces the dissolution of Parliament and the resignation of Adoula and his Government.

8-2-61

Eighty-five Nigerians and 58 Canadians, the rearguard of the UNF, leave the Congo.

The United Nations announces that some 2,000 experts and officials will remain in the Congo to render technical and civilian assistance.
