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PROGRESS REPORT NO. 4

ON

UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN
OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO

(Summarizing activities during the period 21 Sept. - 10 Oct.)

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ANNEX. List of Civilian Operations Personnel, including Red Cross teams,
in the Congo as of 10 October, 1960.

I. INTRODUCTION.

Although the development of Civilian Operations in the past three weeks continued to be hampered by the political and administrative uncertainties of the country, it was nevertheless a period in which progress was made in several directions.

Perhaps the most noteworthy event took place during the first week in October when two decisions were made towards putting finance and economics in order. First, a series of import-export and foreign exchange control regulations prepared by the United Nations (see section VI), was adopted. Second, a Monetary Council was established by the Congolese authorities which is designed to give ^{them more direct} control over the banking situation pending the creation of a new Central Bank.

Another significant event, on October 2, was the approval by the United Nations of an initial expenditure of \$500,000 for the start of an emergency public works programme, and the selection by the UN team of engineers of the first seven projects for implementation (see page 10).

In other fields of United Nations activity and interest, the trend during the period under review has been towards the gathering of background information on the problems and potential of each area of the Congolese economic and social structure. Most important, this information-gathering has extended further into the Provinces, and in spite of the breakdown in Government reporting services a fairly clear picture of the overall situation is now beginning to emerge. The information obtained on the extent of unemployment, on the past and present status of various industries, on the number of abandoned plantations, on the state of the judicial system, etc., is essential for the future direction of technical assistance to the Congo.

Civilian Operations continued to be handicapped by the fact that communications between Leopoldville and the Provinces are still far from adequate. The assignment of ONUC Civilian Officers to the six Provincial capitals has, however, begun to have its desired effect, as have the field trips of Agency representatives. The summary report on Kivu Province given in part B of this Introduction indicates the expanded contact with the field, and comprehensive studies of other Provinces will follow in subsequent Progress Reports.

The gradual establishment of better communications with the Provinces has, in fact, confirmed earlier impressions that their economic and administrative machinery is as much - if not more - disrupted than in Leopoldville. The Civilian Operations Mission is moving as quickly as political and recruitment considerations will allow it to duplicate in the Provinces some of the assistance that is already being given centrally. Thus, the World Health Organization has provided the Health Ministers of four provinces with advisors who have already become a primary source of liaison between Government health officials in Leopoldville and their Provincial counterparts. Other Agencies are also considering senior representation throughout the country.

As of 10 October, there are 158 advisors and experts attached to the Civilian Operations in the Congo, drawn from 25 countries.

IA. CIVILIAN USE OF THE KAMINA BASE.

As mentioned in the last Progress Report, a three-men UN Mission was sent at the beginning of September to study the possibilities of using the facilities of the Kamina and Itombwe bases. The report of the mission has now been issued, and a summary of its findings is given here, only, however, as they refer to Civilian Operations, and therefore covering only the possible conversion of the Kamina Base.

The former Belgian Military and Air Base at Kamina - now under UN control - is located in the westernmost part of Katanga Province, some 1,200 miles from Leopoldville. It covers a total area of 300 square miles and is composed of 2,500 buildings, including 1,574 housing units for Congolese staff and 402 houses for Europeans. The total population of the base was normally 16,200 - about 15,000 being Congolese. The services of some 3,700 permanent Congolese employees, two-thirds of whom are skilled or semi-skilled, have not been interrupted and will be required for the maintenance of workshops, electrical installations, buildings and other facilities.

An indication of the size of the base is that a road six-miles long connects the air force section in the eastern part of the base with the army section on the west side. The air force section contains a flying school, air installations and workshops for the repair and maintenance of aircraft, a refuelling station, a technical school, water and power facilities, administrative headquarters, a school, and houses for staff. The army section contains a hospital, chapel, mission, farm, as well as a telecommunications centre, a camp, housing units and administrative headquarters. There is also a central zone which contains 9 school buildings for Congolese children, a youth centre and two villages for Congolese staff.

There was a flying school attached to the Kamina Base, as well as a training school for Congolese technicians. The purpose of the school was, however, to turn out staff for aviation maintenance purposes, although the four year course (capacity 250 pupils) also included general academic training.

The UN survey group, headed by President Galo Plaza, has recommended that Kamina be used for short-term purposes as both a UN military base and a Technical Training Centre - with the longer-range objective of turning it back to the Congolese as a civilian institution for the training of technicians, craftsmen, clerical workers, etc.. The existing training school mentioned above could be gradually expanded for non-military purposes, through UN Technical Assistance.

This UN training programme would equip Congolese for jobs in Government and industry. The establishment of three categories of schools is recommended: a senior school for the training of administrative assistants, accounting assistants, technicians, laboratory aides, storekeepers, etc.; an intermediate school for craftsmen and skilled operatives; and a clerical school for typists, stenographers, etc. As for education in such fields as engineering, architecture, dentistry, chemistry, etc.; as no facilities exist at Kamina, it is recommended that Congolese be sent abroad with scholarships.

To follow up immediately and specifically the recommendations of the Kamina mission on the Civilian Operations side, representatives of ILO and UNESCO are due to leave on October 11th for the base. These two organizations will have the primary responsibility for organizing training facilities, in collaboration with the other members of the United Nations Family. Thus, for example, the Int. Civ. Aviation Organization will also play a substantial role in staffing essential services at the base, and they have already begun to recruit personnel.

IB. THE PROVINCE OF KIVU.

The extension of Civilian Operations into the Provinces, in accordance with the wishes of both central and provincial authorities is just beginning to gather momentum. The report that follows should be read with an understanding of its preliminary nature. It is a condensation and synthesis of three reports received in the past two weeks; one from the ONUC Civilian Officer in Bukavu, one from the WHO representative, and one from an FAO advisor who travelled through the agricultural regions of Kivu for two weeks.

Kivu, the smallest of the six provinces of the Republic of the Congo, occupies the east-central part of the country, with a large area fronting on Lake Kivu. The Congolese population of this Province is slightly more than 2,000,000. The Province has both agricultural and mineral wealth, the latter including gold, cassiterite, wolframite and tin.

The ONUC Civilian Officer arrived to take up his permanent duties in Kivu on 11 September. He is co-ordinating a UN programme which consists, as of the date of this report, of the following experts:

Health: Mr. St. Victor - sanitary engineer and ad-interim advisor to the Ministry of Health.

Dr. De Villers - hygienist; mobile team.

Mr. Marquet - sanitarian; mobile team.

Public Works Engineering: Messrs. Nyquist, Mallegard and Sjoberg

Telecommunications: Messrs. DeCosterd, Karrer and Nuesch

The UN is also represented, on the administrative side, by Mr. P. deGaigneron, Finance Officer; Mr. F. Plaisil, Administrative and Purchasing Officer, and Mr. R. Sampour, Administrative Assistant.

The arrival of the Mission was warmly welcomed by Provincial authorities, because it is considered to be the curative and enduring part of the UN's work, as opposed to the preventative aspect of the equally appreciated military mission. The President of the Province himself underlined the significance of this being the core of a permanent mission. The ONUC Civilian Officer was immediately deluged with information of all kinds, related to economic, industrial, security, educational, judicial and agricultural questions. From this information, and from the work of the mission, these points began to emerge:

There seems to be a genuine desire in the Government to get on with building up the life of the Province, this attitude springing from the realization that Kivu could be largely self-supporting, or at least could produce a very favourable trade balance.

The exodus of the European population from Kivu must be interpreted in terms of the type of people who have left, rather than in terms of numbers of departures. Since many of those who left were women and children, or people holding posts in the lower levels of

the Civil Service, it might be estimated that the remaining Europeans constitute between 50-70% of the working power of the Province. These people, large investors, higher-level officials, technicians in Government and private service, large contractors and the like, have stayed on thus far not only because of financial interests but because of an attachment to the country and an anxiety to do what they can to find a modus vivendi.

The foregoing can be considered as the positive side of the picture in Kivu, but the most immediate considerations are of a more threatening nature. As the ONUC Civilian Officer has reported, "If much of the technical, economical, industrial and agricultural backbone of the Province was there in early September, it is on its way out now."

The emergency is at present almost completely a financial one, centering around the fact that the funds of the remaining Europeans - not to mention the resources of the Kivu Government itself - are coming to an end. The process of financial disintegration which has been going on for three months could conceivably end in departures by a large number of the Europeans who have thus far remained, and of a collapse of the economic framework which holds so much promise for the Province. The ONUC Civilian Officer has noted three main issues on which immediate emergency action would have to be taken if a plan for long-range reconstruction of the economy is to have a chance: (1) payment of technical personnel and a reasonable assurance of future payments; (2) payments by the Government of at least a part of outstanding bills, including funds for public works; and (3) creation of a small rotating fund from which to provide short-term loans. Since these measures are interdependent, it has been suggested that there would be little point in solving one problem without solving the others.

Within the broad outlines of the economic situation there are more optimistic notes on the agricultural and health situations of the Province.

The FAO advisor's visit to Kivu Province took place between 22 August and 9 September, and covered all major agricultural areas in the highlands. The main products grown in this region are Arabica coffee, tea and pyrethrum (used for the manufacture of insecticides and shipped primarily to the United States). In regard to this product, the advisor was able to arrange for the resumption of an agreement between Kivu, Kenya and Ruanda Urundi, whereby the latter two countries will again deliver their shipments of pyrethrum to the processing factory in Kivu (at Goma). These shipments had been stopped in July when the disturbances began, and had temporarily stalled an industry which brings in an estimated \$2,000,000 a year to the countries of East Africa.

The major concern of the UN expert was to study the situation in the large coffee and tea plantations and see to what extent their staff and productive capacities had been reduced by political events. He was able to report that large plantations in some parts of the Province were operating at 100% efficiency and that in other areas, where the smaller debt-ridden plantations had been abandoned, overall production was still at 80%-90% of normal efficiency. He cautions, however, about the need to adjust agricultural procedures to the departure of many European technicians and to the new economic needs of the country and suggests the detailing of UN experts to Kivu, both for advisory and training purposes.

The third report - on the status of health services in Kivu - was made by a member of the WHO advisory team on the basis of a one month visit to the Provinces. The extent of UN participation in the medical services of Kivu is already considerable, with one WHO expert acting as advisor to the Ministry of Health, UN co-ordinated Red Cross teams from six countries spread out among hospitals in nine parts of the Province, and two more experts reinforcing the preventive facilities in the villages.

The Red Cross teams have been deployed in close consultation with the Kivu Ministry of Health, and they have been assigned to those areas which are neediest, most accessible and safest from the security point of view. In each of the nineteen territories of Kivu, there is a "centre medico-chirurgical", which in turn serves a chain of rural dispensaries. One of the Red Cross teams is at Bukavu hospital but the other eight are spread in groups of from two to five among some of these centres. The UN health team has also collaborated with the military force in the distribution of six tons of medical supplies, and twelve tons of milk and milk powder, to hospitals.

In assessing the general medical situation in Kivu, and the continuing role of the UN, the WHO advisor points to four goals which should guide the organization of new services: the training of Congolese staff of all categories, medical and para-medical alike; the reduction of the number and the regrouping of medical care units; the establishment of a minimum of staff of all categories that can run the medical and health services as regrouped; and the expansion of the role played in the "centre medico-chirurgical". In Kivu, as throughout the Congo, the UN has only been able to staff the minimum number of hospitals, and even this is temporary. It is expected, however, that a portion of the 130 doctors and medical aides now under recruitment by WHO (see page 17) will be made available to Kivu.

Apart from the agricultural survey, the work of the health teams, and the milk distribution programme, UN participation in Kivu thus far also includes the start of the first public works project in the Provinces (described on page 10), and the promise that several more such projects will later be undertaken for the relief of unemployment.

IC. GENERAL CO-ORDINATION.

As mentioned in the introduction to this Report, the assignment of ONUC Civilian Officers to each of six Provinces has already begun to have important results. Two of these Officers - Mr. Grun in Kivu and Mr. Van der Goot in Coquilhatville - returned to Leopoldville during the week of 26 September to report on the overall situations in their areas, and to recommend specific measures to counteract the economic and administrative disorganization.

In Leopoldville, the 11 Senior Advisors who form the Consultative Group have continued to hold weekly meetings, under the chairmanship of the Chief of Civilian Operations, as a means of co-ordinating their approaches to technical assistance. The Advisor on Public Administration has worked with his colleagues in drawing up organization, staffing and training plans, and has particularly worked on a joint UN approach to the question of conditions of service for the large number of technicians who will eventually be recruited by UN Agencies on behalf of the Congolese Government.

Public Information.

During the week of 3 October, the UN Office of Public Information in Leopoldville issued a 20-page illustrated booklet in French on Civilian Operations in the Congo. It is meant primarily to explain the UN and its technical assistance work to Congolese readers. Bulk supplies have already been made available to the Provinces.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SUPPLY.

Agriculture

On October 2nd, the Senior Consultant for Agriculture, Mr. Pierre Terver (France), left the Congo for Brussels to consult with Belgian officials on conventions involving the transfer of INEAC to the Congolese administration. INEAC (Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge) is the main para-statal organization in the agricultural field.

The UN agricultural programme has continued along the following lines: consultation with the public works group on the selection of agricultural projects for relief of unemployment (see page 10); study of the present agricultural situation and the status of the small and large plantations. establishment of accelerated courses at Lovanium University; discussions with the Agricultural Ministry on budget, staffing and reorganization.

A third member of the FAO team, a specialist in the internal marketing of food products, arrived during this period and has been studying marketing conditions in Leopoldville Province.

Food Supply.

During the period covered by this report the UN Food Co-ordinator, Mr. Eckert (Switzerland), left the Congo and was replaced by Mr. A.G. Berouti of Lebanon.

As of October 8th, the cumulative totals for the receipt and distribution of food supplies rose respectively to 6,595,380 lbs. and 5,340,720 lbs.. These totals do not include the 393,960 lbs. of skim milk and whole milk which are in transit to Leopoldville.

The major events during the period took place in the Bakwanga area, which had been the scene of earlier disruptions in the food relief programme. At the end of September, relief supplies were carried by truck to a number of points where a substantial concentration of refugees had been reported. For example, supplies were made available to 800 Baluba refugees concentrated at the Luluabourg railroad station. To the extent that sufficient trucks are available, the refugees living outside the immediate vicinity of Bakwanga and Luluabourg will be supplied by the United Nations, with UN troops co-operating to provide transport and escort for convoys.

The milk distribution programme is now reaching 48,000 children in Leopoldville, Stanleyville, Boma and Luluabourg. It will be extended in the next week to Matadi and Coquilhatville. The transport problem has been solved by the recent decision of the UN to provide an adequate number of vehicles for distribution purposes.

III. COMMUNICATIONS.

Civil Aviation.

The UN Civil Aviation team in the Congo now numbers 20 technicians, 14 at Leopoldville, 3 at Stanleyville and 3 at Luluabourg. They continue to play an operational role in the running of airport services.

One of the outstanding developments during the period under review has been the appointment of a Congolese Director of Civil Aviation who has many years of background experience in this field (although in clerical capacities), and who is anxious to draw on the assistance of the United Nations. "Chefs de Bureau" have also been appointed for three sections of the Civil Aviation Division.

On 4 October, the Chief of the Civil Aviation team met with officials of Leopoldville Province to discuss the UN role, and to try to co-ordinate Central and Provincial Government interest in the aviation field. A framework has also been drawn up by which ICAO will staff essential services at the Kamina Base (see page 3) and recruitment action is being taken.

The UN experts and Congolese personnel at Leopoldville airport collaborated dramatically on the night of 2 - 3 October to bring a lost Sabena Boeing 707 jet back for a safe landing. The plane had been overdue by approximately one hour and thirty minutes, and arrived with only 40 minutes of fuel left.

Telecommunications.

With the arrival of three more Swiss experts, the UN telecommunications and postal team now stands at 42. Their work continues to be of a fully operational nature, repairing and maintaining installations. During the period, for example, the Leopoldville radio transmitter has been completely recabled and works normally.

Nine European technicians returned to "Telecoms" at the end of September.

Meteorology.

There has been no change since the last report in the composition of the 5-man meteorological team, and their work is continuing along the same operational lines as previously. On 21 September, the experts began to give basic training courses to Congolese technicians, including at present algebra, meteorology and applied meteorology. The courses will eventually extend to include physics and trigonometry.

Five fellows selected for advanced meteorological training in France and mentioned in previous reports are about to depart for their studies abroad. Governmental

agreement has also been given for another fellow to study radiation in Switzerland.

The weather forecasting stations in Goma and Shabunda (Province of Kivu) and Dekese and Lupta (Province of Kasai) have been shut down for lack of personnel. Four other stations in Kasai are operating at a reduced level for the same reason.

The meteorological team has been advising the signal corps of the various UN military contingents as to the best radio frequencies for transmission in the coming months. The possibility of including a weather forecast with the nightly news broadcast has been discussed with the Minister of Information.

Transport and Engineering.

i. Transport.

There have been no new major developments in this field.

At the Port of Matadi, the UN advisor reported that as of the end of September, the level of clearance for ships had been brought back to its original depth of 30ft., enabling the largest ships to come safely into port. Now that the ground lost by the original closing of the port has been completely regained, regular dredging will continue.

Rail traffic which has been proceeding erratically through the Province of Kasai, was interrupted during the period under review and then resumed in the first week of October when the UN again intervened.

ii. Public Works Engineering.

A most important development in UN Civilian Operations took place on October 2 when the United Nations approved an advance expenditure of \$500,000 from the \$6.3 million fund planned for an emergency programme of public works in the Congo.

The basis for this unemployment relief and public works programme and the original selection of projects has been described in earlier reports. From the original list, the following projects have been selected for immediate implementation:

Province of Kasai

Water supply to Luluabourg airport
Road works in Luluabourg communes
Municipal maintenance of road works and drainage in Luluabourg.
4,100,000 CF (\$82,000) employing an estimated 650 people.

Province of Kivu.

Road and drainage project in residential area of Bukavu.
2,700,000 CF (\$54,000)
employing 500 people.

Province of Orientale

Resettlement of unemployed families
on small farms.
5,000,000 CF (\$100,000)
employing 3,000 people.

Province of Equateur

Drainage project in Coquilhatville
3,700,000 CF (\$74,000)
employing 450 people.

Province of Leopoldville.

Swamp drainage.
6,000,000 CF (\$120,000)
employing some 2,200 people.

These projects will, therefore, account for an expenditure of 21,500,000 CF (\$430,000) out of the total of \$500,000. The balance has been set aside for contingencies.

The United Nations will supervise and guarantee payment for these projects, and where necessary contracts will be drawn up immediately between the Provincial Governments and local contractors. Teams of UN engineers already assigned to the regions where projects are to begin, will supervise and inspect the work being carried out.

IV. EDUCATION

The second date set for the opening of secondary schools in the Congo - 3 October - has passed, with the following limited information available on the situation in the city of Leopoldville and in other parts of Leopoldville Province:

Regarding the State-aided schools run by the Catholic Mission in the city of Leopoldville, the secondary schools for general education are open, although some of them operate with a skeleton staff pending recruitment of complementary personnel. Only one vocational school has opened thus far. The State-aided secondary school run by Protestant Missions in the city has also resumed work, along with the secondary school at Kimpese and the teacher-training school at Kasangulu. The latter also have reduced staffs.

The Congreganist official vocational schools in the city are all open with reduced staffs, as is the Academie des Beaux-Arts. As to other parts of the Province the vocational school in Matadi and the secondary and teacher-training school at Boma are operating. Two official non-sectarian schools are operating in Leopoldville and its suburbs with skeleton staff, and the lower cycle of secondary schools at Kikwit and Thysville have been opened.

The opening of most of the above-mentioned schools was made possible partly by the return of 12 foreign teachers to the Catholic State-aided schools and of 83 teachers to the official schools. A balance of 62 foreign teachers for the Province of Leopoldville is expected shortly. This will make a total of 157 returnees, out of a former European teaching staff of about 400 non-missionary teachers for the whole of Leopoldville Province.

The UNESCO staff in Leopoldville has been augmented by an expert in the field of school budgets and another specialist in technical education. The latter will leave for Kamina on 11 October, together with the UNESCO Senior Representative, to study the details of establishing a training centre there (see page 3).

During the period under review, the expert on statistics and documentation completed a statistical study of the secondary and technical school situation, giving 1959-60 enrolment figures for all schools in every province, and breaking down the figures by type of study, type of school and grade.

The Chief of the education team, at the end of September, was asked by the representative of the United States ICA to study the qualifications of approximately one hundred Congolese candidates who were being considered for bilateral fellowship awards for study in France or in the United States. He has selected, and passed on to ICA, the names of 40 candidates, together with suggestions as to the fields in which they should be trained.

The possibility of establishing a centre in Leopoldville for the accelerated training of Congolese teachers for the lower secondary grades was discussed at the end of September with representatives of parochial schools and of the Salvation Army. Such a centre, if it is approved by the Ministry of Education, would remain in existence for from 4 to 6 years, working parallel to the normal teachers training school that the UN hopes will be established as soon as possible.

A good deal of the time of the educational team was spent on continued negotiations with Congolese authorities on conditions of service for about 500 teachers which UNESCO hopes to recruit for Government service.

V. FINANCE AND ECONOMICS

On 3 October, Mr. Victor Umbricht of Switzerland arrived to take over as Senior Consultant in this field. Mr. Robert West returned from a month's visit to New York and Geneva, where he had taken part in urgent discussions of the financial status and needs of the Congo. Three more advisers are being sent by the United Nations to Brussels: one has already begun work on the problems of transferring some tax functions from Brussels to Leopoldville; two others will assist the Congolese in discussions with the Belgian Government concerning the future status of large operating and financial para-statal organizations.

An important step forward in the financial and economic field was the promulgation by the Chief of State of the Congo of a decree establishing a Monetary Council (as recommended by the delegates attending the Geneva Meeting on the future of central banking in the Congo, and as referred to in Progress Report No. 2). The Council is charged with the responsibility of formulating and conducting the monetary policy of the Congo until the final establishment of a new Central Bank. The Chief of State has appointed Mr. Umbricht as Provisional President-Manager, and Mr. West as a provisional member of the six-man Council.

The Geneva Convention liquidating the old Central Bank has as yet not been signed, but a Belgian delegation is expected to arrive in the very near future so that the signature seems now a close prospect.

The adoption by the Government of the foreign exchange regulations drawn up by UN advisers is described in Section VI of this Report (Foreign Trade). In the budgetary field, the United Nations expert has continued to advise on day-to-day matters, but his work on future projections has been slowed down by the current difficulty in obtaining information on the requirements of the different Ministries.

In the last Report, reference was made to a request that the UN undertake an agricultural products market survey in the Province of Leopoldville. A survey has now been undertaken in the indigenous quarters of the city in order

to establish marketing conditions there. It will be extended to a larger number of Congolese markets as a basis for recommending improvements in supply and other conditions. The survey might eventually be spread to other Provinces.

The UN team was concerned, as from the inception of its work, with the deterioration in the financial position of the Government, both as regards foreign exchange balances and as regards the ability of the Government to meet its required expenditures in Congolese francs. Since Independence, advances from the Central Bank have been the most important source for financing Government expenditure, and the ceiling for these advances has now been reached.

The existence of this situation, the need to know a great deal more about the entire complex of past and present economic life in the Congo, and the breakdown in the Government machinery which would have made this information available, has prompted the economic and financial UN team to create its own "Economic Analysis and Policy Unit". Separately from the day-to-day work of the economic and financial team, it devotes itself to research and fundamental problems of economic policies and analysis of the general economic implications of recommendations made by experts in the various specialized fields. As a beginning, the Unit has produced an internal working paper surveying economic development in the Congo, with special reference to current conditions and problems, and with recommendations for general UN policy. Part of this paper may be summarized in a following Progress Report.

VI. FOREIGN TRADE.

On the 3rd October the system of foreign exchange control prepared by the United Nations financial and foreign trade advisors was officially approved and enacted. The papers which were approved represented a final draft of the control measures which the advisory team had drawn up in the previous two months. The last-minute modifications were along the lines of decentralizing the import-export and foreign exchange controls and eliminating arbitrary conditions..

The adoption of the new regulations is a vital first step towards stopping the deterioration of the foreign exchange situation and organizing a workable system for the present and future foreign trade of the Congo. The advisors have pointed out, though, that the success of the new regulations will be determined by the extent to which they are applied and administered in day-to-day operations, and that it will be the continuing job of the United Nations to guide this administration.

VII. HEALTH

In the last Progress Report, attention was drawn to the threatening situation in the preventive health field and the urgent request which had been sent to UN Headquarters asking for authority to take emergency measures to prevent possible disease outbreaks. An immediate response was received from the UN and the World Health Organization, authorizing the health team to plan for immediate recruitment of the necessary staff to carry on the preventive health services in the towns and villages. It has been estimated that a total of 130 medical doctors and aides would have to be brought to the Congo as a beginning and some 50 are expected to arrive within a month. Although the costs would be borne by UN, it is expected that this operational staff will be seconded to the Government. A definite arrangement has yet to be worked out.

There are now WHO Advisory Teams to the Provincial Ministries of Health in Coquilhatville, Stanleyville, Bukavu, and Luluabourg, while the Province of Leopoldville is served by the team of 15 advisers attached to the Central Ministry of Health. As the Senior Consultant, Dr. McKenzie Pollock, has pointed out, the presence of these teams in the provinces not only enhances the UN's own knowledge of the health situation throughout the country, but also provides a regular point of contact between the provincial and central Ministries of Health where none previously existed.

The Public Health Engineers attached to each of the teams have given valuable service in assisting with the maintenance of water supplies and reactivating the vector control services in the main towns. They have also conducted in-service training for sanitation workers. The mobile teams which were mentioned in the last Report work within this framework, and they have commenced training courses for the Congolese "gardes sanitaires", to enable them to replace European sanitary aides in rural areas.

As the first part of the three-phased training programme planned by WHO - training abroad, specially organized courses in the Congo and in-service training in the Congo - conversion courses have been arranged for 50 medical assistants. The team is in the process of helping the Government to select candidates from

in early November among 80 applicants and it is expected that those selected will leave/in groups of 10 each to five French University Centres. The course will be for three years, leading to a Doctor of Medicine degree from France.

At the same time, undergraduate students are being selected for placement in France and Switzerland to undertake the full six years medical training, and approximately 12 people will be selected for these courses. This will be in addition to the 40 medical students which it is hoped Lovanium University can absorb in the approaching academic year. There has been a suggestion that the UN help to arrange for the addition of 13 faculty members to the Lovanium medical staff so that the University can take the additional students.

As of 10 October, there were 31 WHO advisers and experts and 113 Red Cross workers in the Congo.

VIII. JUDICATURE

Since his arrival a month ago, Mr. Jacques Grossen (Switzerland), the Senior Consultant for Judicature has undertaken a preliminary study of the past and present judicial system of the Congo. He has found a complete interruption in the administration of justice, except for a number of "customary courts" which continue to operate. Of some 400 people who exercised legal functions in European courts, some 15-20 remain in the country at present. At the same time, there are no Congolese lawyers, two Congolese students will receive their first degree in law in a year's time, and only four more will graduate from Lovanium University's law faculty in 1962 if the present situation continues.

Against this background, the senior consultant has concentrated his activities on the following three problems: a) recruitment of foreign lawyers; b) training of Congolese judges; c) revision of various laws.

As regards the first question, it has been estimated that a total of 150 well-trained lawyers would be required initially to set up the Congolese courts. Since most of them would be assigned to the lower tribunals, they could be young law graduates with relatively short experience. The machinery through which these lawyers would be recruited from abroad, and the conditions of their service in the Congo, are now under study.

In regard to the training of Congolese judges, the Consultant has prepared detailed recommendations for a series of courses at Lovanium University. His proposals have now been approved by the Chief of State, the Commissioner for Justice and by the University. A meeting will be held in the next few days to study such practical points as place, date, syllabus of the legal studies course, selection of candidates, teaching staff, budget, etc.

In the past few weeks, the Consultant has also collaborated with the UN Public Administration Adviser in the drafting of new laws governing the Congolese Civil Service. Their text, comprising 195 articles, has been submitted to the Ministry of Fonction Publique. Finally, the Consultant is engaged on the revision of the statute on Magistrates.

IX. LABOUR

The major development in the labour field during this period, from the point of view of UN participation, has been the completion by the ILO team of the first part of an overall study of employment in the Congo. This study is confined to Congolese, as against European, manpower, and in analyzing the extent of unemployment, deals in this first part with the situation in Leopoldville. In addition to giving the components of past and present unemployment figures, the report analyzes the public works projects which might absorb the unemployed, indicates which projects are already in operation and estimates the total funds which would have to be made available to continue others.

The organizational and training plans described in the last report have not proceeded further during this period. One member of the ILO mission left the Congo at the end of September and was replaced by a Ceylonese member of the ILO Headquarters staff. A specialist in technical training has also been added to the team, and he will take part in the ILO/UNESCO working party which is leaving for the Kamina Base.

X. MILITARY INSTRUCTION

General Kettani being abroad for part of this period, there is nothing to report at present in this field.

XI. NATURAL RESOURCES

As indicated in Progress Report No. 3, the Senior Consultant for Natural Resources, Mr. Borje Nordlund, visited the Province of Katanga between 15-22 September, establishing contact there with the Director-General for Africa of the Union Miniere de Haut-Katanga. With the cooperation of this Organization, Mr. Nordlund was able to study extensively the different mining, beneficiation, metallurgical, electrical and social activities of Union Miniere in the Kolwezi District. On the basis of this visit, and the research which Mr. Nordlund undertook in Leopoldville, he has prepared an extensive report on "THE MINING SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO", which has now been sent in draft form to United Nations Headquarters.

Before leaving the Congo on 30 September, the Senior Consultant stressed the following points about the present mining situation:

- 1) that the activities of the Union Miniere are carried on at full capacity, with one exception: the Luena coal mines have been shut down after some serious disturbances. Since these coals are of inferior quality, the impact on the industry is practically negligible. At Luena, however, the unemployment caused by the shutdown is a difficult social problem.
- 2) After the disturbances of July, a certain low percentage of technicians left and the Union Miniere then shifted their employees in such a way that production had absolute priority while less important activities were slowed down. Accordingly, metal production was kept at normal level, while the rate of copper production, according to accounts available, has actually risen.

A second mining specialist, from Italy, joined the Civilian Operations mission four days before the departure of the Senior Consultant, and he is currently on a survey tour of the provinces.

XII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The Senior Consultant for Public Administration (Mr. Robert Gardiner), collaborated with the other members of the Civilian Operations team to produce a formula covering the basic salaries and allowances of the technicians who are expected to be recruited by UN for eventual service with the Congolese Government. The Ministry of Fonction Publique has agreed to the formula.

At present, and in the immediate future, the Senior Consultant will continue his work on:

- a) Assistance to the Ministry of Fonction Publique in devising grades for the various branches of the Civil Service;
- b) Collaboration with the Ministries of Co-ordination and Plan and of Fonction Publique on the recruitment of technicians under the "Spécial Congo Recruitment Scheme".**
- c) Assistance to the Ministries of Education, Fonction Publique and Co-ordination and Plan in the placement of fellows and the selection of candidates in connection with bilateral aid offers channelled through UN;
- d) Organization and method assistance to the Central Ministries and to the Provinces.

** The Special Congo Recruitment Scheme is a title given tentatively to the plan, referred to several times in this report, to hire experts for immediate service with the UN and possible future service under contract to the Congo Government.

XIII. SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

A Social Affairs Officer, Mr. Witgold Langrod (Poland), arrived in Leopoldville on 17 September as a member of the Civilian Operations Mission. Working from an office in the Ministry of Social Affairs, he is assisting in setting up plans for the organization of the Ministry and in recommending programmes of work in such fields as social service, community development, housing, training of social workers and youth welfare.

He is studying the available background material on previous work and policies in these fields, and discussing existing needs and possible United Nations assistance with Congolese authorities.

Particular attention is being given to the field of housing, where there appear to be three different agencies operating and a shortage of low-cost dwellings. Mr. Langrod visited all the important housing schemes in the Province of Leopoldville and is preparing a report on this subject.

LIST OF UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN OPERATIONS STAFF IN THE CONGO
(Red Cross Teams included as Appendix)

As at 10 October, 1960.

I. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO.

Chief of UN Civilian Operations and TAB Resident Representative	Dr. Sture Linnér	(Sweden)	Leopoldville
Deputy Resident Representative	Jean David	(Haiti)	"
Special Assistant	Mario Harrington	(Cuba)	"
Administrative Officer	Edouard Béique	(Canada)	"
Reports Officer	Norma Globerman	(USA)	"
* UNOC Civilian Officer	W. Micuta	(Poland)	Leopoldville Prov.
* " " "	John Grun	(Netherlands)	Bukavu
* " " "	A. Van der Goot	(")	Coquilhatville
* " " "	Slavomir Brzak	(Czech'vakia)	Stanleyville
* " " "	R. Veillet-Lavallée	(France)	Luluabourg
* " " "	I. Berendsen	(N.Z.)	Elizabethville
* " " "	G. Dumontet	(France)	Matadi/Thysville

II. CONSULTATIVE GROUP

Agriculture	Pierre Terver	(France)	Leopoldville
Communications			
Education	Edmond Sylvain	(Haiti)	"
Finance	Victor Umbricht	(Switz'land)	"
Foreign Trade	Hans Bachmann	(")	"
Health	Dr. J. McKenzie-Pollock	(UK)	"
Judicature	Jacques Grossen	(Switz'land)	"
Labour	Henri Reymond	(")	"
Military Instruction	Gen. H. Kettani	(Morocco)	"
Natural Resources			
Public Administration	Robert Gardiner	(Ghana)	"
	A. <u>AGRICULTURE</u>		
Special Assistant to the Senior Consultant for Agriculture	Nigel Heseltine	(Ireland)	"
International Marketing of Agricultural Products.	P. Bernain	(Switz'land)	Leopoldville Prov.

Food Relief

Food Co-ordinator	A.G. Berouti	(Lebanon)	Leopoldville
Food Distributor	R.H. Dartle	(Switz'land)	"
Administrative Officer	J.J. Schettwi	(France)	"

* The Civilian Officers assigned to each Province have been made responsible for political, as well as economic, affairs. On matters concerning technical assistance, they report directly to the Chief of Civilian Operations.

NOTE: Several advisors and experts who are based in Leopoldville, and thus listed, are stationed for short periods in different parts of the country.

B. COMMUNICATIONS.

Transport and Engineering

Advisor on Transport and Engineering	Lt.Gen. R.A. Wheeler	(USA)	Leopoldville
Port Management	August Konow	(Norway)	Metadi
Port and River Operations Advisor	Col.G.W.Gillette	(USA)	Leopoldville
Chief Civil Engineer	Artur Modin	(Sweden)	Leopoldville
Engineer-in-charge	C.G. Hunt	(N.Z.)	"
Public Works Engineer	Hans Andarsson	(Sweden)	"
" " "	P.G. Avelin	(")	"
" " "	G.K.Arvidsson	(")	"
" " "	P.A. Anden	(")	"
" " "	B.G.Barndal	(")	"
" " "	L.B. Gyllingsberg	(")	"
Engineer-in-charge	Sture Blomberg	(")	Luluabourg
Public Works Engineer	Bror Sydstrand	(")	"
" " "	H.A. Sylvin	(")	"
Engineer-in-charge	Hans Olivacrona	(")	Coquilhatville
Public Works Engineer	Elf Aklint	(")	"
" " "	Carl Hamberg	(")	"
Engineer-in-charge	Kuno Arvefors	(")	Stanleyville
Public Works Engineer	Bengt Orne	(")	"
" " "	Stig Jonason	(")	"
" " "	G.T. Pettersson	(")	"
Engineer-in-charge	N.I. Nyquist	(")	Bukavu
Public Works Engineer	Lennart Sjoberg	(")	"
" " "	Bengt Mallegard	(")	"

Civil Aviation

ICAO Senior Representative	J.P. Fournier	(Canada)	Leopoldville
Air Traffic Services	Gérard Peche	(France)	"
Air Traffic Controller	F.L.Levesque	(Canada)	"
" " "	A.J.W. Yeadon	(")	"
" " "	W.C. Routliffe	(")	"
" " "	J.W. Legault	(")	"
" " "	M.A.S. Shaker	(U.A.R.)	"
" " "	F.C. Calvillo	(Spain)	"
" " "	Elias Mehrez	(France)	"
Radio Operator	M.E.H. Cheebane	(Tunisia)	"
" " "	W. Brownlie	(Canada)	"
Air Traffic Controller	J.La Planeta	(France)	Stanleyville
Radio Operator	A. Ouaghren	(Tunisia)	"
" " "	M. Ghariani	(")	"
Radio Technician	J. Maigret	(France)	Leopoldville
Air Traffic Controller	T. Guarriche	(Tunisia)	Luluabourg
" " "	M.Enneifer	(Tunisia)	"
Radio Technician	J.C. Bernier	(Canada)	"
Aviation Office Management	J.A.L.McDonald	(Canada)	Leopoldville
Air Traffic Controller	P.L.Brichant	(USA)	"

Telecommunications

ITU Senior Representative	Henri Challet	(Switzerland)	Leopoldville
Telecommunications Officer	Bekale Mered	(Ethiopia)	"
Telecommunications Officer	Ayana Mitiku	(Ethiopia)	"
Radio Technician	R.E. Thomann	(Switzerland)	"
Radio Technician	Heinrich Vollenweider	(")	"
" "	Kurt Wydler	(")	"
Electrical Technician	Edwin Page	(")	"
Radio-telegraph expert	M.Kirchner	(")	"
Radio Technician	Slehdine El Aloui	(Tunisia)	"
Radio Technician	Abdellatif Loukil	(Tunisia)	"
Radio Technician	Sadak Zayane	(Tunisia)	"
Radio Telegraphist	M.S. Karchani	(")	"
Teletype Mechanic	Mr. Schurmann	(Switzerland)	"
Radio Engineer	Bechir Turki	(Tunisia)	"
Telecommunications Officer	Werner Schlatter	(Switzerland)	"
" "	Gabromikael Gabresclassi	(Ethiopia)	Stanleyville
" "	Tewelde Teklehaymanot	(")	"
Teletype Mechanic	Willy Steinemann	(Switzerland)	"
Telecommunications Officer	Mistlir Ayelle	(Ethiopia)	"
Radio Technician	Sedik Lalaoui	(Morocco)	Coquilhatville
Radio Technician	Mohamed Ben Lemlih	(Morocco)	"
Radio Technician	Abdeslem Benhayoum	(")	"
Electrical Technician	Fritz Muller	(Switzerland)	"
Maintenance of Lines	Amor Abderrazak	(Tunisia)	Matadi
Electrical Technician	Roland Mury	(Switzerland)	"
Radio Technician	Boubaker Zaier	(Tunisia)	"
Carrier Waves	Abdelkader Kahouacha	(")	"
Radio Technician	Salem ben Salah	(")	Luluabourg
Radio Technician	Najai Eladib	(")	"
Radio-Electric Technician	Taoufik Bensaad	(Tunisia)	"
Automatic Telephone	Salem Amar	(")	"
Carrier Waves	Djilani Chougrani	(")	Thysville
Maintenance & Radio Operation	Mohamed Bey El Saedi	(")	Kikwit
Teletype Mechanic	René de Costerd	(Switzerland)	Bukavu
Telecommunications Officer	Rolf Karrer	(Switzerland)	Bukavu
" "	Eric Nuesch	(")	"
" "	Gabreab Tagagu	(Ethiopia)	Kindu

Meteorology

WMO Senior Representative	R. du Chexel	(France)	Leopoldville
Meteorologist	L. Marcouyeux	(France)	"
"	G. Calvet	(France)	"
"	A. Le Pors	(France)	"
"	Henri Lesné	(France)	Stanleyville

Postal Services

Postal Inspector	B. Chaouch	(Tunisia)	Leopoldville
" "	D. Abbas	(")	"
" "	M. Zenaïd	(")	"

Public Information

Radio Communications Advisor	Hugh Williams	(New Zealand)	Leopoldville
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C. EDUCATION.

UNESCO Senior Representative	Maurice D'Artigue	(Haiti)	Leopoldville
Education Statistics	M.E. Osman	(U.A.R.)	Leopoldville
Technical Education	Gabriel Rousseau	(Canada)	Leopoldville/Kamina
School Budgets	Robert H. Ardill	(U.K.)	Leopoldville

D. FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

Assistant to the Senior Consultant	Robert West	(USA)	Leopoldville
Legal Banking	Mrs. V.M. Wheeler	(USA)	"
Fiscal Economist	David Dinour	(Israel)	"
Economist	Pierre Benoit	(Haiti)	"
Economist	Belai Abbai	(Ethiopia)	"
Economist	G. Mancini	(Italy)	"
Economic Analysis and Policy Unit	Stein Rossen	(Norway)	"
	Eprime Eshag	(Iran)	"

E. HEALTH.

Medical Liaison Officer	Dr. Meilland	(Switz'land)	Leopoldville
Public Health Advisor	Dr. Mochi	(Italy)	"
Engineer Advisor on Sanitation	Mr. L. Miguel	(Bolivia)	"
Non-medical Admin. Officer	Mr. Edwards	(U.K.)	"

WHO Advisory Team to the Ministry of Health

Chief Public Health Advisor			
Team Leader.	Dr. Bellerive	(Haiti)	Leopoldville
Public Health Advisor	Dr. Flahault	(France)	"
Advisor on Hospital Admin'n.	Dr. Stesh	(Israel)	"
Advisor on Malaria and Vector Control.	Dr. Issaris	(Greece)	"
Engineer:Advisor on Sanitation	Mr. de Araoz	(Mexico)	"
" " " "	Mr. Etienne **	(Haiti)	"
Entomological Technician	Mr. Rivola	(Italy)	"
Non-medical Admin. Advisor	Mr. Paterson-Morgan	(U.K.)	"
Budget Consultant	Mr. R. Cheverry	(France)	"
Asst. Non-medical Admin. Officer	Mr. O. Plug	(Netherlands)	"
Public Health Advisor	Dr. Nicholes	(Haiti)	Luluabourg
Public Health Engineer	Mr. Wilson	"	"
Public Health Advisor	Dr. A. Axelson	(Sweden)	Coquilhatville
Water Plant Op. Advisor	Mr. P. Perroud	(Switz'land)	"
Engineer Advisor on Sanitation	Mr. Valery	(Haiti)	"
Public Health Advisor	Dr. Dambreville	(Haiti)	Stanleyville
Engineer Advisor on Sanitation	Mr. Jeremi	(Haiti)	"
Water Plant Op. Advisor	Mr. E. Jenni	(Switz'land)	"
Engineer:Advisor on Sanitation	Mr. St. Victor	(Haiti)	Bukavu

** temporarily out of the country

Mobile Health Teams.

Medical Officer	Dr. Lartique	(France)	Coquilhatville
Technician	Mr. Parent	(France)	"
Medical Officer	Dr. Deviller	(France)	Bukavu
Technician	Mr. Merque	(France)	"
Medical Officer	Dr. Varieras	(France)	Stanleyville
Technician	Mr. Bruneau	(France)	"
Medical Officer	Dr. Dufour	(France)	Luluabourg
Technician	Mr. Grinan	(France)	"

F. FOREIGN TRADE.

Foreign Trade Advisor	Jules Prieto-Nuss	(France)	Leopoldville
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G. LABOUR

Asst. to Sen. Consultant	Victor Ratnavale	(Ceylon)	Leopoldville
Employment Advisor	Marcel Friedrich	(Switz'land)	"
Technical Training	Jean-Charles Bachillier	(France)	Leopoldville/Kamina

H. JUDICATURE.

Police Instructor	Mohammed Habib Hattab	(Tunisia)	Leopoldville
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I. NATURAL RESOURCES.

Mining and Natural Resources	Vittorio Bolis	(Italy)	Leopoldville (but travelling)
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J. SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Adviser on Social Affairs	W. Langrod	(Poland)	Leopoldville
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APPENDIX I.

A. Distribution by field of UN Civilian Operations Team.

10 October, 1960.

Field			
Office of the Chief of Civilian Operations	5 *	Education	4
Consultative Group Members	9	Finance and Economics	6
Agricultural Advisors	5	Health Advisors and mobile teams	31
Communications Advisors:		Labour	3
Transport and Engineering	24	Natural Resources	1
Civil Aviation	20	Judicature	1
Telecommunications	37		
Meteorology	5		
Postal Services	3		
Public Information	1		
Foreign Trade	1		
		TOTAL.	158

* Does not include DNUC Civilian Officers.

B. Distribution by nationality of UN Civilian Operations Team **

Nationality	Consultative Group	Agri-culture	Communi-cations	Educ-ation	Finance and For-eign Trade	Health	Lab	Nat. Res-ources	Judic-ature
1. Bolivia						1			
2. Canada			8	1					
3. Ceylon							1		
4. Ethiopia			6		1				
5. France	1	1	9		1	10	1		
6. Ghana	1								
7. Greece						1			
8. Haiti	1			1	1	8			
9. Iran					1				
10. Ireland		1							
11. Israel					1	1			
12. Italy					1	2		1	
13. Lebanon		1							
14. Mexico						1			
15. Morocco	1		3						
16. Netherlands						1			
17. New Zealand			2						
18. Norway			1		1				
19. Spain			1						
20. Sweden			20			1			
21. Switzerland	4	2	14			3	1		
22. Tunisia			22						1
23. UAR			1	1					
24. UK	1		1	1		2			
25. USA			3		2				
Totals	9	5	90	4	9	31	3	1	1

(** This table does not include the 5 members of the Office of)
 (the Chief of Civilian Operations.)

APPENDIX II

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS MEDICAL TEAMS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Location</u>
Australia	Acol, John	medical orderly	Luluabourg
	Haughton, Samuel F.H.	surgeon	
	Thompson, Antony	medical orderly	
	Willis, Francis	doctor	
	Dwyer, Francis	doctor	Luiza
Fox, Bruce W.	surgeon		
Canada	Beaulieu, D.	nurse	Leopoldville
	Charron, T.	nurse	
	Galarneau, A.	nurse	
	Mayrand, J.	nurse	
	Edwards, P.	physician	Coquilhatville
	Korlu, J.	nurse	
	Sinclair, J.C.	physician	Leopoldville
	Tetrault, N.	nurse	
	Allard, R.	anaesthetist	
Czechoslovakia	Holubec, K.	surgeon	Banningville
	Idstrcil	nurse	
	Sery, Vladimir	physician	
Denmark	Dalby, M.	physician	Matadi
	Ingmann, R.	mid-wife	
	Jespersen, Tove	nurse	
	Jorgensen, Thomas	specialist, tropical diseases	
	Ollendorff, H.	nurse	
	Raft, J.	surgeon	
	Rames, E.	surgeon	
	Skajaa, T.	physician	
Finland	Elomaa, Vieno	nurse	Leopoldville
	Ruuti, A.	physician	
	Kassila, V.	nurse	
Germany, Federal Republic of	Benz, K.K.	surgeon	Lubero
	Willich, H.G.G.	physician	
	Hasselmann, M. Bechmann, E.	child specialist practising physician	Goma
Germany, Eastern	Kuehtz, E.H. Dr.	surgeon	Kindu
	Kuehtz, M. Mme	laboratin	
	Saurich, H.	nurse (ops. & anaesthetics)	
	Waldschock, E.	surgeon	Mwenga
	Claus, J. Dr.	doctor of internal med., tropical diseases and social hygiene	
	Schmidt, L.	nurse (ops. & anaesthetics)	
	Scholz, Otto Dr.	surgeon	
	Stanger, A.	nurse (ops. & anaesthetics)	

<u>Country</u>	<u>N a m e</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Location</u>
Germany, Eastern (continued)	Aderhold, K.	surgeon	Shabunda
	Ehricht, R.	nurse (ops. & anaesthetics)	
	Passehl, B. Zinck, W.	nurse (ops.) infirmier, aide- medecin-anaesthetics	
Greece	Caracostas, D.	surgeon	Luluabourg
	Economou, A.	nurse (voluntary)	
	Galanis, S.	surgeon	
	Papaconstantinou, N.	nurse (voluntary)	Leopoldville
	Saphos, C.	doctor of internal medicine	
	Karagiojidou, N. Soeianopoulo, M.	nurse (voluntary) nurse (voluntary)	
India	Rouso, K.	nurse (voluntary)	Thysville
	Islam, Z.	physician	Lisala
	Jain, A.C.	surgeon	
Srivastava, P.N.	nurse		
Iran	Aflak, Lotfallah	nurse	Thysville
	Moasser, Y.	surgeon	
	Ojan, R.	surgeon & ortho- pedist	Leopoldville
Ireland	Barnes, J.	leprologist	Beni
	Murphy, J.	doctor of tropical medicine	
Japan	Araki, Y.	M.D.	Inongo
	Miyamoto, T.	M.D.	
	Watanabe, K.	staff member of the Red Cross	
Netherlands	Herderschee, D.	bacteriologist	Leopoldville
	Peetoom, F.	physician	
	Peetoom, van Weel, G.A.	nurse	
	van Steenveldt, C.J.A.	lab. technician	
	van de Veer, M.	technician	
Norway	Buer, L.K.	physician/surgeon	Luluabourg
	Gran, L.	anaesthetist	
	Nilssen, E.	nurse	
	Vaisset, S.G.	nurse	
Pakistan	Abbasi, I.A.	surgeon	Gemena
	Ashraf, M.	male nurse	
	Hayat, M.	male nurse	
	Sajid, M.R. Dr.	physician	
	Hussain, Z.	operation room asst.	
Poland	Siejka, M.J.	nurse	Thysville
	Sierpinski, M.	surgeon	
	Zawadowski, Y.	surgeon	
	Farner, Jerzy	doctor	Leopoldville
	Wrzesinski, Tadeusz	doctor	

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Location</u>
Sweden	Hallen, L.G.	physician	Uvira Hospital
	Lindberg, B.	nurse	
	Svensson, A.	nurse	
Venezuela	Ferrer, Alberto	surgeon (chief)	Bunia
	Guerrero Mindez, J.M.	infirmier	
	Nagel Digdan, J.	physician/surgeon	
Switzerland	Dr. Beck	chef de l'equipe	Leopoldville
	Dr. Herschkowitz	pediatre	
	Dr. Spirgi	chirurgien	
	Dr. Wyss	genecologue	
	Dr. de Sinner	interniste	
	Dr. Mueller	interniste	
	Dr. Meyer	chirurgien	
	Dr. Wirz	pharmacien	
	Habegger, Kurt	administrateur	
	M. Keller, Otto	fourrier	
	Buffat, Felix	secretaire	
	Hessloehl, Sidney	secretaire	
	Schild, Erwin	electricien	
	Stocker, Klaus	mecanicien	
	Siegenthaler, Walter	laborantin	
	Bachelard, Ed.	infirmier	
	Bischof, Jos.	infirmier	
	Schule, Ulrich	infirmier	
	Leuenberger, Fritz	cuisinier	
	Dr. Buser	chirurgien	Katana
Rey Michel	pharmacien		
Peter, Jean-Claude	pharmacien	Lulusbourg	
Frauchiger	infirmier		
Yugoslavia	Arsic, B.	physician	Bukavu
	Djukic, N.	Physicien-surgeon	
	Sutvie Stima, D.	medical sister	
	Uljarovic, N.	medical sister	
	Vukosevljevic, M.	medical aid	

GOVERNMENTAL MEDICAL TEAMS.

Ghana	Asirifi, Y.	doctor	Popokabaka
	Dankyi, R.I.	doctor	
	Kemavor, G.	doctor	Boma
	Portuphy-Lamptey, V.	doctor	
	Simpson, B.K.B.	doctor	Kikwit
	Tagboto, E.K.	doctor	
UAR	Rizk Girgis, J.	anaesthetist	Kisantu
	El Shahid	surgeon	
	El Gamali	surgeon	