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PROGRESS REPORT NO. 9

on

UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN
OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO

during February 1961

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN REPORT

- CF - Congolese Francs
- ICA - International Cooperation Administration
of the United States Government
- ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization
- ILO - International Labour Organisation
- ONUC - Organisation des Nations Unies au Congo
- UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
- UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
- WHO - World Health Organization

Introduction

The month of February, covered by this report, was a tense one. Dramatic events followed each other in quick succession, building up the stresses within the country and exposing the United Nations to criticism and attack. They did nothing to ease the already difficult task of the Civilian Operations. But there were other developments during the month of less obvious but perhaps greater significance - a further disintegration of the Central and Provincial authorities, a deepening insecurity in many parts of the country, and a rapid disintegration in both the financial and economic life of the Congo.

The first two developments made it difficult to go ahead with programmes in the provinces which had already been approved by the Central Authorities. For instance, UNESCO's programme to provide 500 teachers for the whole of the Congo had to be cut back and only 130 teachers will be provided in the months to come. The agricultural programmes called originally for 32 experts in Leopoldville and 24 in the provinces. This program has had to be revised to include but 15 experts in all. And in other case United Nations experts could not reach their posts and proceed with the tasks for which they had been appointed.

Other progress reports have stressed the critical financial and economic situation. There has been no improvement in the period under review; on the contrary, the growth of public expenses, due to the increased pressure of military salaries - followed naturally by demands for similar increases in salaries of civil servants - have further increased the danger of inflationary collapse. The Central Bank is the principal lender and in January and February a deficit of at least 1,000 million CF was added to the existing budget deficit of from 3,000 to 3,500 million CF in Treasury bills, the remaining part of the deficit having been financed by the Monetary Council.

Over against this, February has witnessed a further curtailment in production which has affected the whole country with the exception of Katanga. The economic disorder which is spreading in many parts of the country has created other factors of potential danger. The breakdown of communications and the abandonment of activities on the farms is raising the danger of famine in the eastern and northeastern parts of the country. Preoccupied with political issues, neither the Central nor the Provincial Authorities have seemed to pay sufficient attention to the economic situation under their respective control. In spite of repeated warnings and recommendations by ONUC's civilian advisers, no practical measures

have been taken so far to check or alleviate the danger of further disintegration.^{1/}

It is against this background that the Civilian Operations must be seen. No efforts have been spared to go ahead with the projects already initiated but it has been difficult to start new projects which had been planned far in advance. Attention has been focussed on the maintenance of essential services and on the training programmes for Congolese personnel which will fit them to take over in due course the many posts now filled by foreign experts.

It is encouraging to note, however, that some progress has been made in the Province of Equateur (see pp. 19-20). The activities of the Refugee Relief Operation in South Kasai have met with remarkable success and are the subject of a special report to be issued shortly.

^{1/} After this progress report had been completed, additional light was thrown on the economic situation by the report of Mr. V. Umbricht, President of the Monetary Council, who had just completed an extensive trip in the interior. In view of the importance of this report, and of its topical interest, it has been decided to include it as an Appendix.

Training

In the field of Public Administration ONUC has been involved in two major developments:

(1) In order to improve the existing standard of the Civil Service, the ONUC consultant helped the government to organize an in-service training course for senior government employees, covering such subjects as political economics, statistics, constitutional and administrative law, etc. The course, which lasted two months, started on 30 November with 178 civil servants - a group from each of the 16 major government departments - and built up to 330 participants. The results of the examinations held at the beginning of February 1961 were very positive and encourage the hope that similar results may be obtained at future stages in the training.

(2) The second development in which ONUC has taken part, is the creation of the National School of Law and Administration for the purpose of training judges and legal advisers and higher civil servants. The School opened on 13 February 1961 at the Palais de Justice and the first course will end on 31 July 1961. In full collaboration with ONUC, a grant of \$228,000 was made to the School by the Ford Foundation to provide for costs of the staff during a period of one year. This grant, together with the financial support given by the Congolese authorities (5,000,000 CF), the United Nations (\$43,000) and the International Cooperation Administration of the United States Government (\$50,000) - through ONUC - has made this School possible.

The Director of the School is Congolese and he is assisted by a Secretary-General appointed by the Ford Foundation. These two officials are assisted by a supervisory board on which the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Fonction Publique, the judiciary and the teaching staff are represented. In addition, the Director of the School is president of the committee responsible for scholarship students. This committee is composed of representatives from the Ministry of Fonction Publique, the Ministry of Finance and the ONUC Fellowship Officer, who is the administrator of the fund.

The teaching programme includes a preparatory year, designed to give the students a better general background, two years of specialized study and one year of practical training.

There are 165 participants in the School drawn from Leopoldville and the provinces, and 19 more are due to arrive from Bukavu and Luluabourg in March. Included in the total are 22 officials who are at present working in different government departments. Students were selected by means of examinations which were held simultaneously in different parts of the country.

There are several other courses with which ONUC has been concerned:

The training course for postal administrators, which was given to 63 participants at the Administration de Postes, began on 24 September 1960 and concluded on 16 February 1961. An examination will be held on 6 March 1961 under the aegis of the Ministry of the Fonction Publique. Another similar course is planned in the near future.

A course was given to 60 newly recruited Police Commissioners at the Commune of Kalamu in Leopoldville, and another to 52 career policemen at the Provincial Police School in Leopoldville. Both these courses began on 3 February 1961 and are expected to continue for three or four months.

The basic training course in meteorology, which began on 1 October 1960 at N'Djili airport for technicians of the Central Telecommunications Administration, is continuing in a satisfactory way despite many difficulties.

The course of instruction for customs inspectors, which began on 23 January 1961 and which is expected to continue until 11 March, is being given at the Customs Office in East Leopoldville; the programme includes instruction in customs legislation and in technology and tariffs.

Several other courses are in an advanced stage of preparation and are due to start next month.

Fellowships

The ten Congolese who were awarded fellowships for one year's training in the German Federal Republic left on 26 February, together with a group of 10 fellows selected to study at the School of Hydrogeology in Hamburg. These fellowships are of one year's duration, the first four months being devoted to the study of the German language.

The ONUC Fellowships Placement Officer assisted the ICA officials in the selection and screening of 48 fellows who are to follow a six-month intensive training course in English in Leopoldville before proceeding to the United States to study under the auspices of ICA. All medical examinations have been made by ONUC. Nine fellows left for the United States in February under the auspices of ICA, i.e. seven university students, one fellow who is due to study Radio Administration (on a six-month grant) and one who will study the techniques of design shoe manufacture and leather work (one-year grant).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided not to accept any new candidates as from 1 March 1961 as all candidatures held by the Ministries and the Fellowships Office are now being screened for submission to Governments during March.

Communications

With regard to the effects and consequences of political events, the situation in the field of civil aviation was very much the same as in January. There was, however, some difficulty in communications with Stanleyville, and also certain difficulties arose as a result of trouble in Bakwanga.

ICAO staff is still operating essential services at Leopoldville, Stanleyville, Coquilhatville, Luluabourg, Bakwanga, Kamina and Matadi. At all these points it can be said that radio aids to air navigation and telecommunications equipment are being maintained in a reasonable state of serviceability. Plans are now under way to complete the VOR navigational installation at Coquilhatville and to repair the VOR installation at Stanleyville, which has been unserviceable since before Independence. The same degree of unreliability and serviceability exists in the facilities elsewhere, as previously reported, but security considerations are preventing ONUC experts from visiting many of these places at the present time.

As a result of the present situation, the central telecommunications authorities are gradually losing control over the administration in the provinces. The Ministry of Communications has informed the ONUC mission that its technical assistance requirements are "voluntarily limited" at this time to maintenance of existing installations and supply of essential projects by ONUC.

The necessity for large-scale technical assistance activity in this field continues throughout the country and requests are now coming in directly from the provinces for aid from the United Nations. There are many provincial networks which cannot be adequately taken care of by ONUC experts; some have been cut and need to be re-established since they are important to plantations and other enterprises and greatly affect production and proper administration of the provinces. Moreover, long distance services are suffering intentional interruptions over which ONUC experts have no control.

ONUC experts are finding great difficulty in initiating any major projects despite the fact that the main network was already deficient in many respects when the experts arrived and needs a great deal of overhauling and modernisation to supply the country's needs. Where possible repairs have been made in order to avoid a collapse of the existing network and also to cope with the considerable increase in traffic. In

addition to maintaining the telegraph network for the whole country, the ONUC team also looks after the equipment for the air safety system, the transmission of meteorological information, as well as the national and international broadcasting services.

The essential telecommunication services are working quite efficiently despite the abnormal situation. But even with the existing installations, further improvements could be made if the ONUC telecommunications experts were allowed to develop their full technical assistance potential.

The meteorological services continue to function normally and observations have been received regularly. However, in the Provinces of Orientale and Kivu there have been considerable delays.

A clear improvement is evident in the postal services, particularly in the matter of accounting. On the other hand, vouchers for the month of January from the provincial offices, where the situation is politically abnormal, are not reaching the head office regularly.

Education

In the field of education, the ONUC team has been strengthened by the addition of four new experts - one in school administration and budget, one in educational research and two in technical and vocational education. The first one has been assigned to work in the Ministry of Education in Kasai Province; one of the technical and vocational education experts is serving temporarily as the provisional ONUC education representative in Equateur Province; and the other two have been assigned to the Central Ministry of Education in Leopoldville.

During the month sixteen more teachers arrived: 6 Canadians, 7 Chinese, 1 Haitian, 1 Lebanese and 1 Norwegian. They have been assigned to schools in Leopoldville, Luluabourg and Coquilhatville. (See appendix I to annex II.)

Foreign Trade

The total amount of currency which the Monetary Council has allocated to the Currency Commission is made up as follows (in million CF):

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Invisible Transfers</u>	<u>Payments on Import Debts</u>
November 1960	550	19	-
December 1960	700	68	-
January 1961	600	100	100
February 1961	500	100	100

One sees that the currency made available for payments abroad has decreased recently. However, the situation in the Congo from the point of view of the balance of payments is even more serious than the figures above show. Owing to the fact that there have recently been no more exports from Orientale and Kivu Provinces, the volume of exports from the Congo has fallen from 800 million CF in the month of December 1960 to an amount that is somewhere between 350 and 400 million CF in the month of February 1961. It resulted in a very appreciable decrease in the available currency. After calculating the balance of payments effected by the chief ONUC expert on foreign trade, the present receipts in currency in the Congo only represent at the most 40 per cent of the total amount which the Congo, without Katanga, would have under normal conditions.

The Office of Licences is doing its utmost to divide the available currency in such a manner that, on the one hand, the necessary consumption is guaranteed and, on the other hand, a maximum industrial activity can be maintained.

The Currency Office which deals with invisible transfers has recently been put under the authority of the Monetary Council.

Health

To maintain the health services as effectively as possible, the ONUC medical staff in the Congo are distributed as follows: 3 doctors on the staff of Lovanium University in Leopoldville, 12 in Equateur, 14 in Kasai, 3 in Kivu, 4 in Leopoldville Province and 2 in Orientale. The Red Cross teams are listed in appendix 3 of annex II.

The medical services improved progressively during the month in the Provinces of Leopoldville, Kasai and Equateur. Unfortunately this was not the case in Orientale and Kivu Provinces. Although in the former the Public Health Adviser maintained the closest relations with the local authorities, the blockade set up around the two provinces and the potential danger which accompanies all teams placed outside the zone protected by the United Nations forces, makes the development of medical activities very difficult.

The last epidemic of yellow fever, which occurred in Orientale Province, has been brought under control, and the vaccination of inhabitants in the neighbouring regions continues.

In Kivu Province, however, the situation is more dramatic. Most of the doctors who, until now, had remained in the provinces, have fled. Most of the Red Cross teams have been recalled, and the three remaining teams will be leaving soon - and will not be replaced unless safety guarantees can be obtained. A medical team, composed of five members, has been waiting for more than two weeks to be able to go there.

An epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in the Kamituga and Kalele areas in Kivu Province, and the necessary measures were immediately taken to combat it. Six of the 70 tons of medicine and pharmaceutical products, which were returned to Leopoldville as a result of the blockade, have been rushed by air to Goma.

In Kasai Province, new cases of smallpox are found from time to time.

On 6 February the UNICEF representative handed over 35 Willys station wagons to WHO, in the presence of representatives of the Central and Provincial Authorities.

Labour

The termination of the mandate of the Commissioners General on 2 February 1961 and the failure of the new Minister of Labour to take up his post has made it impracticable for the Labour Consultant to have useful discussions on other, than day-to-day matters with the Ministry.

New legislation dealing with contracts of employment was promulgated on 1 February and the application measures on the same date. They will come into operation on 1 May 1961. The application measures are considered in some quarters to pay insufficient regard to present economic circumstances and organizational difficulties.

The draft social security law is now under examination by employers' and workers' organizations. Meanwhile, the ILO expert in social security administration is preparing, as far as possible, the necessary supporting measures for implementing the proposals and working out details for training the personnel of the social security institute which will be formed to run the system.

Consideration is being given to a request for help in preparing in appropriate form an application by the Congolese authorities for United Nations assistance in the field of rural development in Equateur Province. Four projects are proposed - three concerning palm oil factories to be installed and operated on a co-operative basis, and the fourth concerning installations for processing and marketing of locally caught fish. With all four, community development activities are to be associated. The initial cost is calculated to be almost 17,000,000 CF.

The Employment Situation

Since the publication of the last progress report, documentation on the employment situation in the Congo has been prepared by Mr. J. Lavry and Mr. P. Raymaekers of the Institute of Economic and Social Research of Lovanium University and Mr. de Poeter, Secretary-General of the Federation of Industries of the Congo. As the economic situation described in these surveys has a direct relevance to the aims of the United Nations Civilian Operations in the Congo, the following summary of their findings is included.

The economic situation in Leopoldville has shown some signs of improvement, noticeably in the field of supply. There are, however, difficulties in public transport, many due to lack of spare parts. Various distribution links with the interior have been restored, thus facilitating the marketing of products, including food, textiles and clothing. The beverage and shoe industries, in particular, are working to full capacity.

There is some evidence of hoarding foodstuffs and essential goods.

The difficulties which businesses encountered last year in meeting their liabilities do not appear to be present now, and various arrangements have been made to ensure the maximum use of the liquid assets of the business community. It may be concluded that, after the dizzy fall following the events of July 1960, economic activity is now in a more or less unstable equilibrium. The general tendency described above is confirmed by the stabilization of unemployment.

Against 60,800 idle in Leopoldville in September 1960, there were 60,500 at the time of the last count of the Institute of Economic and Social Research on 15 December 1960. Leaving out structural unemployment, the figures of unemployment resulting from the present situation rose from 22,800 to 24,500 during the same period.

On the other hand, there is an improvement in employment in the building and public works sector (900), due to a slight recovery brought about by the start of some state projects, and by the greater employment of houseboys (1,500) following the return of Europeans and the presence of a large number of ONUC officials.

The employment situation in the provinces is not clear through the lack of statistical documentation. Only certain considerations of a political and economic character affecting that situation are referred to below.

In the first place, the political situation in certain provinces (Orientale and Kivu, in particular) has deteriorated to such a degree that many Europeans - amongst whom are most of the employers of labour - have fled to safer areas. The disorganization of the economic process is leading to difficulties in the financial set-up, and public and private sources of finance are exhausted.

This situation results in unemployment which is in fact assuming alarming proportions. On the plantations, in particular, the fact

that no work is being done can become catastrophic in a short time. The benefits of 15 or 20 years' activity run the risk of being destroyed beyond repair, if a solution is not found very quickly.

Public Works

The effect of the unsettled conditions in the country is beginning to make itself felt in the relief works programme. On the one hand, it is slowing down the execution of some current projects, notably in Kivu Province. On the other hand, the change-over from the College of Commissioners to the new Government has delayed consideration of provincial programmes, which in turn has prevented the starting up of any new projects. Since some projects have been completed in the course of the month, the number of workers employed has dropped from 4,000 last month to 2,700 this month.

Nevertheless, there are some promising signs which seem to indicate that progress, i.e. the approval of at least some of the provincial programmes, may be expected shortly. Criteria for the choice of experts on the relief works programme have been formulated as follows:

1. The main item of expenditure must be wages.
2. The plans must be ready or almost ready, so that work can be started without much delay.
3. The projects must be as useful as possible from the point of view of the country's economy, for example by:
 - (a) rendering productive investments already made;
 - (b) creating continued employment opportunities;
 - (c) increasing production of foodstuffs for local consumption;
 - (d) increasing production of export goods, and facilitating their transport;
 - (e) improving education facilities;
 - (f) eliminating serious public health risks.

In Leopoldville Province, the number of workers on the swamp drainage project is now about 1,900. The progress of work on this self-contained pilot scheme is very satisfactory indeed. The vigorous measures taken by the Government to reorganize the supervision and working methods have had the desired effect.

In Coquilhatville, Equateur Province, progress of work is satisfactory

In Luluabourg, Kasai Province, one of the three projects has been completed - that concerning road drainage works. The second one - concerning municipal maintenance - will be discontinued shortly at the Government will be able to take over the financing. The third project - providing water supply to the airfield - is progressing very satisfactorily.

In Bukavu, Kivu Province, the confused situation continues to hamper the work. Once again, the workers stayed away from the job for a few days because of serious disturbances. Work has, however, been resumed and the current project is expected to be completed towards the end of March.

In Stanleyville, Orientale Province, progress remains slow because of the uncertain security situation.

The ONUC Adviser to the Central Ministry of Public Works has been appointed to serve on a committee to consider further action to be taken in connexion with the hydro-electric power project at Inga and also on a newly created electric power commission.

The ONUC expert on waterworks has arrived in Leopoldville and has been appointed as adviser on a committee to revise the statute of the parastatal body handling electricity and water supply.

The ONUC electric power expert is expected to arrive about the middle of March 1961.

Social Services in the Congo

(Background Information)

Prior to Independence, about 25 per cent of social services were the direct responsibility of the colonial government and about 75 per cent were carried out under governmental supervision by private associations. The central headquarters of these associations were in Belgium and they had a good deal of influence over the programmes and activities of their colonial branches.

Operational, maintenance and personnel expenses of most of the services provided by private associations (called formations agréées) were paid from governmental funds, usually under 20-year "conventions". Work programmes had to be established and carried out in consultation with, and inspected by, the government. Social workers employed in such services had to be Belgian citizens, to possess required diplomas, and to be approved by the government. The government paid the costs of the project and provided office space, furniture and equipment. It also paid salaries to the personnel, their travelling and medical expenses, family allowances and pension fund contributions, and provided them with housing. A few private associations, which had no agreements with the government, received a subsidy which covered only part of their expenses. In the 1960 budget, out of a total allocation of 150,548,000 CF for social welfare about 104,763,000 CF went into subsidies.

With a few exceptions (a small asylum for the aged in Elisabethville, a semi-institutional project for the aged, a small orphanage in Stanleyville, an institute for the handicapped in Stanleyville, and institutions for delinquent juveniles in Madimba, Leopoldville Province, and Niangara, Orientale Province), there were no specialised institutions for the care of the "vulnerable" groups of the population. Under the traditional social pattern, the family or tribe takes care of those who are unable to provide for themselves.

Foyers Sociaux

These are multipurpose centres for raising moral, social and material standards, with emphasis placed on the new role of women in society. In recent years, the scope of the Foyers had been increasing, particularly with regard to youth.

In March 1960 there were 50 official or government-sponsored Foyers distributed as follows: 17 in Leopoldville Province, 5 in Equateur, 7

in Orientale, 6 in Kivu, 10 in Katanga, and 5 in Kasai. Twenty were under the direct control of the central government as units of the respective provincial governments, and the remaining 30 were the responsibility of non-governmental organizations. The costs of these non-governmental Foyers in 1960 were covered by an allocation for "subsidised social assistance activities" of 91,857,000 CF (40,069,000 CF of which was for Leopoldville Province).

In addition, there were some other Foyers organized by territorial administrators or religious missions not covered by "conventions" with the government, which were subsidised by provincial authorities. No data are available as to their number, location or programmes.

The majority of known Foyers were established in urban areas and they assisted women from rural areas to become adjusted to their new living conditions, with particular emphasis on family welfare and home economics. Their programmes later included classes in cooking, sewing, etc.; child care; activities such as lectures, discussion groups, parents' meetings, film shows, etc.; group and case work; home visits; assistance to the aged; care of juvenile delinquents; organization of playgrounds and kindergartens; etc. In 1959 a special youth programme was added. Only seven were set up in rural areas - three governmental (Kasangulu, Leopoldville Province; Bambesa, Orientale Province; and Gandajika, Kasai Province) and four private Foyers (Thysville and Kitano, Leopoldville Province; Bongandanga, Equateur Province; and Pangi, Kivu Province). Four Foyers (Jafanyi and Yoanda, Equateur Province; and Tschombe and Tsimuanza, Kasai Province) were devoted to assisting lepers and their families.

The work of the Foyers was carried out by teams comprising in principle a social worker, a nurse, a home economist and a sewing instructor. Consultative Councils were set up to ensure participation of the local people in preparing and implementing the programmes, comprised of people interested in community development, one representative of municipal authority and one or two members of the Foyer staff.

Youth Welfare Services

One of the pressing youth problems is the jeunesse désœuvrée - youngsters between 16 and 21 who come from the villages to the towns, and who neither study nor work. They have no means of subsistence and are exposed to various social ills such as prostitution and gangsterism. There were up to 25,000 of them in Leopoldville in 1960, and attempts to cope with this problem were largely unsuccessful.

Centres sociaux et éducatifs were centres for providing boys with both general and vocational training (with emphasis on metal and wood

work as well as on electrical mechanics), and one centre in Elisabethville dealt with horticulture and vegetable growing. The centres also promoted recreational sport, carried out some general social work (including care of juvenile delinquents) and assisted boys in finding employment. The 10 centres were established in all the provinces except Equateur (5 of them were in Leopoldville Province) and they were run by private associations having government agreements. Each centre had a consultative council similar to those set up the Foyers Sociaux.

The usefulness of these centres has been affected by the growing industrial employment, and preference is now given to providing youth with agricultural rather than with industrial training. It is planned to merge whatever remains of the centres into a broader youth programme.

Chantiers de Jeunesse^{2/} are workshops in which boys receive training mainly for agriculture. Agricultural work in the Congo has traditionally been done by women, and a serious effort is needed to change this attitude. In June 1960 there were 12 Chantiers - 6 in Leopoldville Province, 3 in Katanga, 2 in Orientale and 1 in Kasai.

The Chantiers faced a crisis as a result of lack of financial resources and, to prevent disintegration, an effort is being made, with ONUC assistance, to assure their continuation until they can be merged into a broader youth programme.

Cercles de Jeunes Filles provided girls who did not attend school and were not employed with some general preparation to enable them to find part-time employment, e.g. as kindergarten assistants. There were four Cercles, all in Leopoldville Province. In 1959, a Cercle de Jeunes Filles was added to each of the Foyers Sociaux. This programme was implemented for boys by Secteurs de Jeunesse whose purpose was to complete the instruction which young people had acquired to prepare them for admission to the Chantiers de Jeunesse. Moreover, certain Foyers and also Centres Sociaux et Educatifs carried out a successful programme of playgrounds and vacation camps for youth, as well as administering Maisons de Jeunes - home where young people could find accommodation, libraries, puppet theatres, facilities for sports and games, etc. Some of these, however, were only open during vacation periods. They were also used as centres for the activities of some approved youth associations receiving governmental financial aid. Youth associations are represented in the Conseil National de la Jeunesse which was established in February 1960 and which organized a youth congress in Leopoldville in December 1960

^{2/} See also Introduction to Progress Report No. 6.

Social workers with social service school preparation obtained their diplomas in Belgium or - in the case of a few Congolese - in one of the three schools of social service in the Congo. Auxiliary social workers were selected locally and trained in short specialized courses and through in-service training schemes.

Plans and Problems of Present Government

In July 1960 a new Ministry of Social Affairs took over the responsibilities of the former colonial Direction of Territorial and Social Affairs as well as of the General Commissioner for Social Action and Youth, with the following principles as a basis for their work:

- (a) In its relationship with the Provincial Governments the Ministry shall ensure the general uniformity of policies by promotional activities, guidance and co-ordination.
- (b) Private initiative shall be encouraged, either by entrusting public social services to private associations or by assisting associations in their work by giving them subsidies.
- (c) All the programmes shall be based on the active participation of the beneficiary populations.

One of the six ministry departments deals with Social Service, one with Training for Social Work and another with Youth Problems.

The lack of qualified personnel, budgetary difficulties and political tension seriously handicap development of the above programme. Moreover, some clarification is needed with regard to the responsibilities of the central and provincial governments in carrying out this programme.

This covers the most urgent problems. There are also many others such as (a) establishment of the relationship between the assistance provided traditionally by ethnic groups and that carried out institutionally; (b) extension of services to rural areas, possibly through community development projects; (c) role of Mutual Aid Associations; (d) unemployed youth; and (e) increase and improvement of training for social work.

Mutual Aid Associations

These are mainly social security institutions, but their programmes may and do include social welfare services. This type of association is popular in the Congo, particularly since the mutual aid pattern is similar to the family protection provided in the African society by the tribe and family. It may perhaps replace such protection in the case of those who move to towns and so sever their tribal ties.

A number of such associations came into existence throughout the country, particularly since World War II, although there are no data available. In 1954 there was a national congress sponsored by the Governor General and in Leopoldville Province more than 100 associations in the capital, three in Matadi and many syndical mutualities in Mayumbe; in Kivu a central Christian committee in control of 15 associations; in Orientale, many associations in Stanleyville and in the gold mining region of Kilo-Moto; in Katanga, more than 700 associations.

A statutory pattern for the constitution, organization, membership, activities and supervision of the Mutual Aid Associations (MAA) was provided by Royal Decree of 15 April 1958. To be recognized, the MAA had to pursue objectives along one of the following lines:

- (1) assistance in case of illness, infirmity, death, or to cover marriage or childbirth expenses;
- (2) assistance to the aged, the handicapped or to families of deceased participants;
- (3) assistance in cases of loss or sickness of cattle or of natural disasters;
- (4) promotion of saving, provision of scholarships and of loans to the newly married; and
- (5) construction and equipment of various health institutions, hospitals, convalescent homes, schools of hygiene, etc.

Personnel

The Foyers Sociaux and the various youth welfare services were staffed mainly by Belgian graduate and auxiliary social workers assisted by some lower-grade Congolese personnel. Out of 229 Belgian graduate social workers in the Congo, though, only 58 (of these 41 in Katanga) remained after Independence. No data are available regarding auxiliary social workers, beyond the fact that normally there were about 1,100 Congolese auxiliary social workers - one attached to each Foyer or unit. In April 1960, the contracts of all Belgian auxiliaries were terminated and their posts gradually taken over by Congolese.

Civilian Assistance in Equateur Province

Although the consequences of general political and military instability throughout the country have been felt in Equateur, the province has remained relatively quite as compared with other regions of the Congo. This has made it possible, despite momentary disturbances from time to time, to lay the basis for a more extensive programme of civilian assistance.

Equateur Province in terms of surface area is about as big as France; it has a population of 1,800,000. It has little or no economically exploitable mineral resources and the province's productivity has been largely concentrated on plantations which produced and exported large quantities of palm oil, cotton, coffee, etc. Immediately following Independence, many settlers found themselves in economic difficulties, mainly as a result of a drop in prices on the international coffee market, and gave up their productive efforts. However, the middle and large-size plantations remained largely intact and were able to continue their production, although at a somewhat lower level than before.

Nevertheless, the economic position of the province - which is similar to other parts of the Congo - was difficult, mainly because of the weakness and disorganization of the infra-structure. In addition to the general lack of trained and experienced management personnel, in public services as well as in private enterprises, an immediate and urgent problem was created by the departure of many Belgian technicians, doctors, teachers, agricultural specialists, etc. Moreover, in such broad areas as public finance and the banking and credit system, Independence brought in its wake serious disruptions which in turn affected the whole private economic sector. Added to this were the problems arising out of a gradual slowdown in transport, partly as a result of a lack of road repairs, partly as a consequence of other factors, which together increased the time between the moment of harvesting and that of marketing overseas, from two to three months to four to six months.

The immediate effect of the breakdown of the infra-structure was the appearance of well-known symptoms of economic disruption and at times acute shortage of essential commodities, a rise in prices which was proportionately greater than the increase in wages, irregularity in payment of public debts and the salaries of civil servants and publicly employed labour, etc.

The enormous task of assisting the government in stopping the economic decline and in laying the foundations for an economic reconstruction, clearly went beyond the provincial level, and in the first instance called for concentrated efforts on the part of the Central Government. But without a supporting programme within each province, adapted to its specific requirements, improvements brought about at the central level would have remained limited in their country-wide effects. For this reason ONUC, from the beginning of its activities, directed its efforts towards reconstruction at the provincial level.

The United Nations programme of civilian assistance comprised two related parts. First, immediate emergency action was necessary to restore the existing technical, economic and social activities, or to keep them intact. This was effected by the provision of experts and technicians. Second, the foundations were laid for a longer-term programme for rebuilding the organizational framework in the fields of public administration, finance, health, labour, education etc., and for the training of Congolese personnel at all levels in various fields.

An appraisal of six months' civilian assistance in one of the country's provinces obviously cannot be expected to show the same advances in all fields, nor even a beginning of implementation of all aspects of this overall long-range programme. Obviously very much still remains to be done. But, while the work achieved so far is modest, it has helped nevertheless to arrest a further disintegration of essential services, and prepare the ground for long-range action in several important fields, such as health and education.

The civilian mission in Equateur Province started work on 15 September 1960 in Coquilhatville. Before that date ONUC experts and technicians had arrived to ensure the continued operation of radio and telecommunications and to keep intact the potable water supply. Also, a team of two Swedish engineers had already started negotiations with the provincial government with a view to launching a public works programme to combat unemployment. Now, after six months of operation, the staff of experts and technicians, together with the supporting administrative personnel, has grown from 10 in September 1960 to 45 at the beginning of March 1961. Among these, a sanitation engineer from Haiti, assisted by an adviser and technician, both from France, are assigned to Régideso for the day-to-day supervision of the drinkable water supply, combined with the in-service training of local personnel. They also are responsible for sanitary inspection of public markets, public water fountains, etc.

A Swiss engineer assisted in the operation of the automatic telephone system, and until recently also supervised three Moroccan technicians who formed the nucleus of the technical personnel responsible for radio and telecommunications. Although these technicians had to return to their home country, it is expected that they will be replaced by a new technical team in the near future.

Air traffic control and the operation of electronic equipment at the airport has been ensured by ONUC personnel, and as a result the Coquilhatville aerodrome once again functions smoothly and efficiently. Two Congolese radio technicians are enrolled in a course organized by ICAO in Coquilhatville for the more advanced training of airport personnel.

Apart from ensuring the continuity of these three important public technical services, assistance in the medical and educational fields has made it possible to restore the level of operation of the hospitals and schools in Coquilhatville to pre-Independence level.

An International Red Cross team of three Canadian doctors and two nurses was the first to arrive in August to work side by side with the few Belgian doctors who had remained. In 1961 the Red Cross team was replaced by WHO doctors and the number increased to 11. Thus ONUC medical assistance has not only made it possible to bring the staff of the city's hospitals back to full strength, but in addition regular visits are made to local dispensaries in the rural areas around the city. Refresher courses for the Congolese personnel of those dispensaries have been inaugurated. The main effort in medical instruction, however, consists of a training course for 16 Congolese medical staff who as a mobile team will cover a large part of the interior. This course, which started in October 1960 and is to be completed shortly, has been conducted by a French doctor assisted by a medical technician, and is already having considerable impact because it demonstrates what results can be achieved by concentrated training courses of this kind.

It is in the field of education that the absence of personnel is particularly felt, because not enough staff was available to reopen all the schools, and some of them had to operate with a skeleton complement of teachers. At the request of the Government, UNLSUO recently made available 19 teachers - from Canada (3), Republic of China (3), and Haiti (13), and more secondary school teachers are expected to arrive shortly. Efforts are under way to examine jointly such problems as hospital organization and the reform of curricula as a beginning of a long-range programme of reconstruction.

While considerable progress has thus been made in laying a solid foundation for future developments in the fields of health and education, much remains to be done in other broad fields, such as those of agriculture, finance and economics. However, here also some modest results have been achieved through ONUC assistance in starting a public works programme and in combating a rinderpest epidemic. A first credit of 5 million CF has made it possible to extend and speed up a drainage project in one of the City's most populated districts, which in addition to providing additional employment opportunities will have the lasting effect of improved sanitary conditions for the hundreds of families living there. A more extensive programme of public works is now being drawn up by the governmental service with the assistance of two Swedish engineers, for which it is expected that an amount of 20 million CF can be made available by ONUC in the near future.

The concrete achievements outlined above have been possible largely owing to the persistent and patient efforts of the governmental authorities and ONUC personnel to overcome the chaotic conditions which prevailed during the first months of Independence. These results achieved in Coquilhatville will in turn make it possible to multiply the effects of ONUC assistance, by extension of similar services to other cities in the province as soon as the overall security conditions will allow.

ANNEX I

NOTES ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE PROVINCES OF
EQUATEUR, ORIENTALE AND KIVU

by the President of the Monetary Council

1. The President of the Monetary Council made two trips through the provinces during the period under report. These trips were necessary to deal with a number of urgent problems, particularly with the Africanization of the personnel of the Central Bank, an adequate supply of bank notes and the general economic conditions in the provinces.

2. Africanization of personnel: In line with the developments in all parastatal organizations since Independence Day, the Monetary Council proceeded to the nomination of Congolese officials at the head of each branch office of the Central Bank in the various provinces - except at the headquarters in Leopoldville where the new nominations will have to be decided upon by the Board of the new National Bank of the Congo. It can fairly be stated that the Congolese, although not yet fully equipped with all the professional knowledge necessary to direct the Central Bank office, possess sufficient experience and technical skill to carry the Banks through the present period, a period that is characterized by a very substantial decline in all banking activities owing to the dangerous deterioration of the economic life. In some of the branch offices, European advisers will remain at the disposal of the new management for a limited time to come; in others, all Europeans have left or are on the point of departure as a result of rather unpleasant experiences which they had undergone, such as imprisonment or worse. It is surely no surprise that these conditions of personal insecurity and even of risks to their very lives do not constitute the most convincing invitations to prolonging their stay. The authority of the Monetary Council to proceed with the Congolese appointments was not challenged in any province; in several cases a Minister representing the local authorities was present at the Africanization ceremony, as in Coquilhatville, Stanleyville and Bukavu.

3. A source of worry to the Monetary Council is the fact that the Congolese personnel have used the Africanization as a pretext to formulate new demands, and it is significant that all these demands without exception pertain to higher salaries, higher indemnities for all kinds of services, shorter working hours and free lodging. Hardly a voice was raised to suggest more discipline or stricter working hours.

4. Economic situation in the Provinces: While the economic life in the Province of Leopoldville is returning to normal, the situation is quite different in the other provinces. Equateur is somewhat better off than Kasai, where economic activities are greatly reduced. The situation is worse in the Provinces of Orientale and Kivu. The latter two provinces feel very severely the pinch by the blockade directed against them by the Central Government in Leopoldville. The economic relations between the two provinces and the rest of the Congo are practically at a standstill, the transport of goods having been nearly completely interrupted.

5. Worst hit is the Kivu Province, where the political chaos and anarchy have driven most Europeans out and where the absence of gasoline, diesel oil and means of transport have brought about a state of near famine. The dairy in Bukavu closed down recently owing to the inability of cattle breeders to carry the milk to town. The brewery in Bukavu has no oil left to make the machines work. To import the fuel, the Province of Kivu is meeting serious difficulties regarding the source of supply as well as the means of payment. Thanks to the good offices of ONUC, substantial quantities of gasoline have been made available to avoid the worst effects of famine. It is, however, quite clear that a complete economic breakdown is imminent in Kivu and, at some later date, in the Province of Orientale, as well as in other provinces, if the responsible Congolese authorities do not find a way to talk to each other and to take the necessary steps to avoid disaster.

6. This bleak situation is rendered even more sombre by the shortage of bank notes that is developing in all provinces. It is quite surprising to see how the bank notes disappear from circulation and remain hoarded by individuals. The notes of larger denomination, such as 1,000 and 500 franc notes, are in extremely scarce supply and the smaller notes are also dwindling fast. The reason for this is that the political disorder and instability in the provinces, particularly in Provinces Orientale and Kivu, are forcing the people to keep the bank notes for all practical purposes, as they never know when they have to flee or abandon their homes. This tragic aspect is not alleviated by the behaviour of the army, which in many cases has resorted to requisitioning the liquid funds in the various Central Bank offices.

This procedure of looting and requisitioning will in the very near future lead to a real collapse of the financial system as the Central Bank head office in Leopoldville is no longer able to assure an adequate supply of bank notes. Thanks to ONUC, the worst developments were avoided so far since the United Nations planes were put at the Monetary Council's disposal to fetch Congolese bank notes in Ruanda-Urundi, where a great amount of them had been withdrawn from circulation in the wake of the currency

conversion. The monetary authorities of Ruanda Urundi were extremely helpful in this respect. Unfortunately, on the other hand, the Katanga authorities have linked the repatriation of bank notes, which they have in substantial quantity, to conditions unacceptable to the Monetary Council.

7. These trips by the President of the Monetary Council were not without incidents. He was arrested in Stanleyville and driven through the town accompanied by armed guards. The same thing happened in Goma and in other places. The army was always at the root of these incidents, because they wanted either to requisition more funds and do this in opposition to the President of the Monetary Council, or they were unable to requisition funds owing to lack of these funds in the Central Banks, for which the President of the Monetary Council was equally made responsible! Needless to say, the ONUC forces in the various places were always there to bail him out - and they did so in a very efficient and successful way.

ANNEX II

LIST OF UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN OPERATIONS STAFF IN THE CONGO

(Red Cross Teams included as appendix)

as at 28 February 1961

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

Chief of UN Civilian Operations and TAB Resident Representative	Dr. S. Linner	Sweden	Leopold.
Deputy Chief of Civilian Operations	A. Balinski	Poland	"
Special Assistant	G. Dumontet	France	"
Special Assistant	R.J.B. Rossborough	U.K.	"
Fellowships Placement Officer	P. LeHarivel	France	"
Administrative Officer	B. Halbert	U.S.A.	"
Executive Officer, Congo Fund	J. McLean	U.K.	"
Reports Officer	Miss G. Strang	U.K.	"
Chief ONUC Civilian Officer	S. Brzak	Czecho.	Albertville
ONUC Civilian Officer	F. Fitzgerald	Ireland	Bukavu
Chief ONUC Civilian Officer	A. van der Goot	Neth.	Coquilhat.
Chief ONUC Civilian Officer	I.E. Berendsen	N.Z.	Elizabeth
Chief ONUC Civilian Officer	F. Veillet-Lavallee	France	Luluabou
ONUC Civilian Officer	A. Gilpin	U.K.	"
Chief ONUC Civilian Officer	G. Duran	U.S.A.	Stanleyvi.
ONUC Civilian Officer	W. Micuta	Poland	"

II. CONSULTATIVE GROUP

Agriculture	M.D. Chaturvedi	India	Leopold.
Communications	N. Baskovic	Yugo.	"
Education	M. Dartigue	Haiti	"
Finance	G. Parravicini	Italy	"
Foreign Trade	O. Angehrn	Switz.	"
Health	Dr. A. Bellerive	Haiti	"
Judicature			"
Labour	R. Gavin	U.K.	"
Military Instruction			"
Natural Resources			"
Public Administration	M. Khiari	Tunisia	"

* Civilian Officers assigned to Provinces are responsible for political as well as economic affairs. On matters concerning technical assistance, they report directly to the Chief of Civilian Operations.

Office of Refugee Relief Co-ordination

Chief Co-ordinator	J. Grun	Neth.	Leopoldvill
Deputy Co-ordinator	F.W. Tooby	U.K.	"
Special Assistant	A. Duncan-Smith	U.K.	"
Administrator	J.J. Schettewi	France	"
Supply Assistant	R.H. Oertle	Switz.	"
Receiving Officer (N'Djili)	E.C. Mitton	Haiti	"
Accountant	P. Cahen	France	"
Food Distribution Co-ordinator	X. Caballero	Bolivia	Bakwanga
Finance Officer	J. Carbonel	Haiti	"
Administrative Officer	J. Capestrani	U.S.A.	"

Agriculture

Rural Engineering	J.D. Berlijn	Neth.	Leopoldvill
Marketing Expert, Food Products	P. Bernheim	Switz.	"
Exports, Agricultural Products	R.A. Crofts	U.K.	"
Agriculture + Co-operative Credit	M. Dupuy	Haiti	"
Agricultural Economist	G. Laurent	Haiti	"
Home Economist	Mrs. S. Liebrecht	France	"
Nutritionist	Dr. A. Raba	France	"

Communications

Civil Aviation

ICAO Sr. Representative	J.P. Fournier	Canada	Leopoldvill
Air Traffic Services	G. Peche	France	"
Air Traffic Control Instructor	P. Joubert	Canada	"
Air Traffic Controller	F. Calvillo	Spain	"
" " "	F.C. Coates	U.K.	"
" " "	K. Dixon	U.K.	"
" " "	M. Annaifer	Tunisia	"
" " "	T. Guerriche	Tunisia	"
" " "	J. Laplancta	France	"
" " "	F. Levesque	Canada	"
" " "	E. Mehraz	France	"
" " "	A. Yeadon	Canada	"
Radio Technician	D. Hadjidemetriou	Greece	"
" "	H.J. Devost	Canada	"
" "	E. Izak	Israel	"
" "	A. McFie	U.K.	"
" "	A. Maignret	France	"
" "	P. Sibthorpe	U.K.	"
" "	E. Standley	U.K.	"
" "	J.H. Pestman	Neth.	"

Radio Operator	R. Adereth	Israel	Leopoldville
" " "	M. Chaabane	Tunisia	"
Airport Electrician	J. Hamelin	France	"
" " "	S. Nettle	U.K.	"
Air Traffic Controller	J. Kiernan	U.K.	Bakwanga
Radio Operator	Y. Azzopardi	U.K.	"
Air Traffic Controller	J. German	Spain	Coquilhat.
" " "	V. Legault	Canada	Kamina
" " "	A. Zitouni	Tunisia	"
Radio Technician	G. Holm	Germany	"
Radio Operator	W. Brownley	Canada	"
" " "	H. Rodgerson	U.K.	"
Air Traffic Controller	A. Braham	Tunisia	Luluabourg
" " "	P. Brichant	U.S.A.	"
" " "	M. Shaker	U.A.R.	"
Radio Technician	R. Gros	France	"
Radio Operator	A. Ouaghran	Tunisia	"
" " "	M. Jaziri	Tunisia	Matadi
Air Traffic Controller	S. Krima	Tunisia	Stanleyville
Radio Operator	A. Ghariani	Tunisia	"
<u>Telecommunications</u>			
TU Sr. Representative	S. Quijano-Caballero	Colombia	Leopoldville
Telecommunications Expert	H. Bani	Switz.	"
" " "	S. El Aloui	Tunisia	"
" " "	O. Fehlmann	Switz.	"
" " "	G. Gygli	Switz.	"
" " "	A. Loukil	Tunisia	"
" " "	E. Pense	W. Germany	"
" " "	T.P. Welsh	Canada	"
" " "	S. Zaiane	Tunisia	"
" " "	R. Valloton	Switz.	Bukavu
" " "	R. Fluckiger	Switz.	Coquilhat.
" " "	A. Araya	Ethiopia	Kikwit
" " "	B. Woldu	Ethiopia	"
" " "	E.W. Schneider	Switz.	Luluabourg
" " "	M. Ayelle	Ethiopia	"
" " "	G. Gabreselassi	Ethiopia	Stanleyville
" " "	T. Teklehaymanot	Ethiopia	"
" " "	A. Mitiku	Ethiopia	"

Meteorology

WMO Sr. Representative	R. Schneider	Switz.	Leopoldvil
Assistant " " "	M. Mancini	Italy	"
Chief Forecaster	H. Krarup	Denmark	"
Meteorologist	G. Calvet	France	"
" "	A. Labarde	France	"
" "	H. Lesne	France	"
" "	R. Avrillon	France	Stanleyvil
" "	A. Lecerf	France	"

Postal Services

Postal Inspector	J.P. Burnier	Switz.	Leopoldvil
" "	B. Chaouch	Tunisia	"
" "	M. Znaidi	Tunisia	"

Health

Liaison Medical Officer	Dr. G. Meilland	Switz.	Leopoldvil
Medical Education, Lovanium Univ.	Dr. A. Mocquot	France	"
" " " "	Dr. L. Charles	Haiti	"
" " " "	Dr. F. Gatti	Italy	"

WHO Advisory Team to Ministry of Health

Chief of Team + WHO Sr. Consultant	Dr. A. Bellerive	Haiti	Leopoldvil
Public Health Adviser	Dr. D. Flauhault	France	"
Adviser on Sanitation	G. Etienne	Haiti	"
Adviser on Vector Control	Dr. P. Issaris	Greece	"
Entomological Technician	E. Rivola	Italy	"
Non-medical Admin. Officer	G. Tolnai	Canada	"

Field and Mobile Health Teams

District Medical Officer	Dr. J. Delcos	France	Bakwanga
" " "	Dr. H. Forss	Finland	"
" " "	Dr. J. Moreno-Martinez	Spain	"
" " "	Dr. F.W. Lowenstein	U.S.A.	"
Medical Officer	Dr. P. Deviller	France	Bukavu
Adviser on Sanitation	M. St. Victor	Haiti	"
Technician	M.J. Marque	France	"
Biochemist	F. Rollier	Switz.	"
Surgeon	Dr. S. Adrien	Haiti	"
District Medical Officer	Dr. H.J. Voigtberger	Germany	"
Sanitarian	T. Hartnett	Ireland	"
Public Health Adviser	Dr. G. Nicolas	Haiti	"

Public Health Adviser	Dr. A. Axelson	Sweden	Coquilhat.
Adviser on Sanitation	Dr. Valery	Haiti	"
Medical Officer	Dr. J. Lartigue	France	"
District Medical Officer	Dr. B. Sarthre	France	"
" " "	Dr. J. Fuster-Ribo	Spain	"
" " "	Dr. J. Herrero-Marato	Spain	"
" " "	Dr. Dupin de Beyssat	France	"
" " "	Dr. A. Miotto	Italy	"
" " "	Dr. H. Marangoni	Italy	"
" " "	Dr. H. Hogerzeil	Neth.	"
Provincial Health Officer	Dr. P. Sadigh	Iran	"
Sanitation Adviser	H. Muller	France	"
District Medical Officer	Dr. F. Alliney	Italy	"
" " "	Dr. Caballe Lancry	Spain	Kikwit
Hygienist	F. Crosara	Italy	Kitcna
District Medical Officer	Dr. J. McFie	U.K.	Luluabourg
" " "	Dr. F. Quintana	Spain	"
" " "	Dr. A. Forero	Colombia	"
" " "	Dr. M.P. Campagnoni	Italy	"
" " "	Dr. D. Yarom	Israel	"
Physician	Dr. F. Weiss	Italy	"
Biochemist	Dr. L. Tobnini	Italy	"
Sanitarian	G. Leneutre	France	"
Radiographer	Miss Y. Eggs	Switz.	"
District Medical Officer	Dr. G.E. Hamaoui	France	Moanda
Pharmacist	Dr. P. Petrov	Stateless	Mushie
Public Health Adviser	Dr. C. Dambreville	Haiti	Stanleyvi
Adviser on Sanitation	F. Jeremi	Haiti	"
Pharmacist	A. Maksad	Lebanon	"
Public Health Officer	Dr. P. Seraglia	Italy	"
Medical Officer	Dr. G. Varieras	France	"
Technician	M.M. Bruncau	France	"
District Medical Officer	Dr. P. Colombo	Italy	"

Education

Sr. Adviser, Teacher Training	M. Mzali	Tunisia	Leopold
Provincial Representative	R. Skenazi	U.A.R.	"
Sr. Consult., Research + Planning	R. Hennion	France	"
Admin. Assistant	R. Gallai	Italy	"
School Admin. + Budget	R. Ardill	U.K.	"
Statistician	O. Boisgris	Haiti	"
Vocational + Technical Training	M. Rigaud	Haiti	"
Teacher Training	D. Vinciarelli	Italy	"
Admin. Assistant	P. Rouzier	Haiti	"
Technical Training	R. Lemoine	Haiti	Coqui
Education Admin, + Budget	L. Bournand	Haiti	Lulua

Finance and Economics

President of Monetary Council	V. Umbricht	Switz.	Leopoldvill
Assistant " " "	M. Bergmann	Austria	"
Economist	J.P. Benoit	Haiti	"
"	G. Mancini	Italy	"
Customs Adviser	G. Bettex	Switz.	"
Legal Adviser	H. Laubercau	Germany	"
Instructor	A. Turnier	Haiti	"
"	J. Rettenmoser	Austria	"
Inspector	K. Steinert	Germany	"
Customs Control Expert	W. Jarigsmá	Neth.	"
" " "	A. Klererkoper	Neth.	"
" " "	L. Ponticelli	Austria	"
" " "	P.V. Jarleng	Norway	"
Government Accounting Adviser	H. Burgi	Switz.	"
Financial Author	L. Lamonzie	France	"
Legal Fiscal Adviser	M. Heutschi	Switz.	"
Mecanographer	F. Verginelli	Italy	"
Controller	J. Niekamp	Neth.	"
"	S. Reidsma	Neth.	"
"	A. Tjügen	Norway	"
Mecanographer	A. Aniello	Italy	"
Fiscal Controller	O.O. Aaltonen	Finland	"
" "	W. Blanke	Germany	"
" "	P.J. Reinila	Finland	"

Economic Analysis and Policy Branch

Senior Statistician	A. Vesse	France	Leopoldvill
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Foreign Trade

Foreign Trade Adviser	J. Prieto Nuss	France	Leopoldvill
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Judicature

Police Instructor	H.M. Hättab	Tunisia	Leopoldvill
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Labour

Assistant to Sr. Consultant expert, Social Security	F.I. Moret	Switz.	Leopoldvill
Expert, Training Office	J. Malgaud	France	"
	M. Haas	Switz.	"

Public Works

Head of Public Works	W.J. van der Oord	Neth.	Leopoldville
Public Works Adviser	E.J. Daucher	Switz.	"
Waterworks Adviser	L.K. Walter	Austria	"
Executive Engineer	C.G. Hunt	N.Z.	"
Architect	G.C. De Vries	Neth.	"
Works Supervisor	L. Kuratczyk	Poland	"
Planting Engineer in Charge	G.K.F. Arvidsson	Sweden	"
Engineer	P.A. Anden	Sweden	"
"	B.G. Barndall	Sweden	"
Engineer in Charge	H.C.E. Ericson	Sweden	Coquilhatville
Public Works Engineer	L.B.E. Byllinsberg	Sweden	"
Planting Engineer in Charge	B.O. Sydstrand	Sweden	"
" " " "	M.J.G. Camps	Neth.	Stanleyville
Engineer in Charge	I.N. Nyquist	Sweden	Bukavu

Social Affairs

Adviser on Social Affairs	W. Langrod	Poland	Leopoldville
"			
" [UNICEF			
" [UNICEF Representative	J. Guibbert	France	Leopoldville
"			
"			

Appendix 1

A. Distribution by field of UN Civilian Operations Team

28 February 1961

Office of Chief of Civilian Operations (inc. Office of Refugee Relief Coordination)	18*
Consultative Group Members	8
Agricultural Advisers	7
Communications Advisers:	
Civil Aviation	40
Telecommunications	18
Meteorology	8
Postal Services	3
Health	54
Education	11
Finance and Economics	25
Foreign Trade	2
Judicature	1
Labour	3
Public Works	14
Social Affairs	1
UNICEF	<u>1</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>214</u>

* Does not include ONUC Civilian Officers.

Nationality	Consultative Group	Agriculture	Communications	Education	Finance + Economics	Foreign Trade	Health	Judicature	Labour	Natural Resources	Public Works	Social Affairs	UNICEF	Total
Austria					3		1				1			4
Canada			8				1							9
Colombia			1											1
Denmark			1				1							2
Ethiopia			6											6
Finland					2		1							3
France		2	11	1	2	1	13		1				1	32
Germany, Fed. Rep.			2		3		1							6
Greece			1				1							2
Haiti	2	2		5	2		8							19
India	1													1
Iran							1							1
Ireland							1							1
Israel			2				1							3
Italy	1		1	2	3		11							18
Lebanon							1							1
Netherlands		1	1		4		1				3			10
New Zealand											1			1
Norway					2									2
Poland											1	1		2
Spain			2				5							7
Sweden							1							8
Switzerland	1	1	8		4	1	3		2		1			21
Tunisia	1		14	1				1						17
U.A.R.			1	1										2
U.K.	1	1	9	1			1							13
U.S.A.			1				1							2
Yugoslavia	1													1
St. ...							1							1
	8	7	69	11	25	2	54	1	3		14	1	1	196

not include the 18 members of Office of Chief of Civilian Operations.

Appendix 2

List of Teachers Recruited by UNESCO for the
ONUC Education Programme

(as at 28 February 1961)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
A. Larochelle	Canada	Mathematics and Science	Leopold
A. Lang Lo-San	China	Sculpture and Art	"
R. Saint-Louis	Haiti	Social Science	"
H.J. Bergstad	Norway	French, History and Geography	"
J.W. Blanchard	Canada	English and Geography	Coquil
J.J. Lacroix	Canada	French and English	"
G. Rivet	Canada	French, Literature and Mathematics	"
P. Suen	China	Electricity, Design and Mechanics	"
W. Wimin Hsian	China	Technology and Mechanical Design	"
K. Rayez	Lebanon	History, Geography and French	"
Y. Perron	Canada	Mathematics	Luluaba
I. Chao Yuen Chen	China	History	"
Li Chi Chun	China	Chemistry and Physics	"
Liu Chou Fang Ya Sen	China	Commerce	"
J.A. Racicot	Canada	English and French	Tumba (Prov.)
S. Wei	China	History and Moral Philosophy	Bamanya (Equator Prov.)

Appendix 3

Red Cross Medical Teams

28 February 1961

<u>Location</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>No. Staff</u>
<u>Kasai Province</u>		
Luiza	Finland	1
Luiza	New Zealand	1
<u>Equateur Province</u>		
Gemena	Canada	2
Luozi	Pakistan	1
<u>Leopoldville Province</u>		
Leopoldville		
Blood Transfusion Centre	Canada	1
Kitambo Hospital	Switz.	16
Medical + Pharmaceutical Centre	Switz.	2
Banningville	Czecho.	3
Matadi	Denmark	6
Popokabaka	Norway	2
Boma	Denmark	2
Thysville	Iran	2
<u>Orientale Province</u>		
Paulis	Poland	2
<u>Kivu Province</u>		
Bunia	Australia	2
Goma	Fed. Rep. Ger.	1
Kindu	E. Germany	2
Kindu	Austria	2
Mwenga	L. Germany	2
Shabunda	E. Germany	2
Lisala	Sweden	1
Katana Hospital	Switz.	2
Bukavu	Yugo.	1