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Mr Bellenki
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FOR LINNER ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE UNREC 171 PLEASE FORWARD DATE
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL FOR HEURTEMATTE SOON VISITING AFFAIRES
ETRANGERES BRAZZAVILLE QUOTE UNATIONS HAS WITHDRAWN ALL
EXPERT FROM GUINEA IN RESPONSE TO DECLARATION BY GOVERNMENT
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1961 FEB 20 20:33

Lep -

1180 WINNER AT DEMAND GUINEA GOVERNMENT ALL UN AND AGENCY EXPERTS BEING RECALLED IMMEDIATELY FROM GUINEA STOP TAB REPRESENTATIVE SAMEH IS ARRANGING FOR PERSONAL EFFECTS OF WIRTS TO BE SHIPPED TO HOLLAND STOP HAVE ASKED SAMEH CABLE WIRTS DIRECT BUT AM SENDING THIS CONFIRMATION FOR WIRTS INFORMATION ;

MCDIARMID "

COL 1180 "

Corb 2nd
VR

19 January 1961

Dear Mr Linner,

Subject: United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy

I enclose a copy of a memorandum concerning the proposed exhibition to be held in connection with the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy in Rome next August 21 through 31. You will be receiving through the Office of Public Information very shortly additional material and suggested steps which you should take in support of this Conference.

As you will note, the exhibition will be the responsibility of Rassegna Internazionale Elettronica, a private firm in Italy. Neither the United Nations nor the Italian Government will be directly responsible for the exhibition. However, both the United Nations and the Italian Government have undertaken to give their full collaboration in making the exhibition a sucess.

There remains the main task to bring the exhibition to the attention of as many interested people as possible, in both industrial and developing countries. Governments should be asked to take the first responsibility for this. In industrial countries our targets are the manufacturers and developers of material and equipment, both commercial and experimental in laboratories, used in producing energy from the sun, the wind and the steam in the earth. They can be reached through Chambers of Commerce and similar institutions and associations, through appropriate government departments and through publicity appearing in trade and technical publications. We should not overlook the popular press for whom the Conference should have appeal.

In the developing countries, there will, of course, be few manufacturers able to send materials to be exhibited. There should be, however, potential consumers, again in Chambers of Commerce and associations, in government departments, in universities and research laboratories who would be interested to know of the exhibit. They, too, can be reached by personal contact and by publicity through such specialized publications as might appear in some of those countries, as well as in the popular press.

It is our belief that the proposed exhibition can be of great use to the Conference. Visual demonstrations of equipment and processes and procedures illustrative of developments within the theme of the Conference would be invaluable in helping to convey the potentialities of the use of these supplemental sources of power. For the above reasons we believe that it is urgent that the various roads open to us in supporting the exhibition be explored at once.

Mr. Sture Linner
UNTAB Leopoldville

We are addressing this note both to the Directors of the Information Centres and to Technical Assistance Resident Representatives. In areas in which jurisdiction for action will lie between both the TAB Resident Representatives and the Information Centre Directors, it would be appreciated if each would coordinate with the other immediately upon receipt of this note and collaborate jointly as they decide to be appropriate in the following requested actions:

a) Bring the announcement of the exhibition as contained in the attached memorandum (and translated by your office where necessary) to the notice of relative government departments with a request for their collaboration in making it known in as many appropriate quarters as possible.

b) Secure as wide a publication as possible of the contents of the exhibition memorandum in the daily press and specialized and other publications where appropriate.

c) Except in the case of European regions (see below), report progress, whether negative or positive, by 5 February 1961, and as frequently thereafter as you believe there is substantive progress to report, addressing a copy of such report also to Hernando Samper, Director of the Rome Information Centre, so that he may keep the exhibition organizers informed.

For purposes of practical operation, Mr. Duckworth Barker, of the Geneva Information Centre, is being requested by this note to collaborate as necessary in the initiatives taken by Information Centres in Europe in connection with the exhibition and he is asked to submit a combined progress report with respect to the European region simultaneously to the Conference Secretariat here and to Mr. Samper in Rome. Information Centre Directors in Europe are asked kindly to collaborate fully in providing the information required to him.

Yours sincerely,

AGKatzin

Alfred G. Katzin
Executive Secretary
United Nations Conference
on New Sources of Energy

x This is posted to you at all events to have the opportunity to say that although I have not had the pleasure of meeting you your name stands so high in the annals of those who have worked with you or seen your work that the temptation cannot be avoided to express the hope that I will meet you sometime and to send greetings and wish you well in the enormous task!
AK.

Revised 15 January 1961

COMPLETE REVISION OF THE LISTING OF UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES/OFFICES

1. Attached herewith is a copy of a complete revision of the listing of the United Nations Information Centres and Offices.

2. Copies of the listing are forwarded, in addition to those forwarded to Centres with this note, to appropriate staff at Headquarters.

3. Effective 1 May 1959 the Secretary-General directed that the Field Operations Service, Office of General Services, would serve as the channel for administrative communications between Headquarters and the United Nations Information Centres and Offices. At Hq, all communications to and from Information Centres and Offices relating to administrative and financial matters will be routed through the Field Operations Service.(Document ST/SGB/121, 16 April 1959)

4. The following notes are added for the information and assistance of those at Headquarters addressing cables, pouches or administrative reports to the field:

a) Communications

The normal channel for administrative communication to the field is through the medium of the weekly administrative report prepared by Field Operations Service. Correspondence originating outside FOS may be forwarded to this Service either in draft form or as a formal communication. The method of inclusion of the subject matter in the report will be determined by FOS in accordance with existing practices applicable to all overseas offices.

b) Cables

Administrative cables are signed "FIELDSERV" and are normally addressed to the Centre/Office rather than to the individual Director or Information Officer. In certain instances, depending upon the subject matter, the drafter of the cable may be shown in the opening text, i.e. "REUR 131 FROM IVAN SMITH."

c) Pouch Service

Regular pouch service is maintained with all Centres except Moscow and Washington; communication with these two offices is maintained through regular postal service.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

FIELD OPERATIONS SERVICE
OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

61-01299

Revised 15 January 1961

ATTACHMENT TO REVISED LISTING OF UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES/OFFICES

Centre	Officers in Charge	Home Address8	Home Telephone
ADDIS ABABA	Mrs. Doris Ippen (Information Officer)	P.O. Box 3005	
ACCRA	Purnendu Basu	36 Osu Residential Area, Accra	-
ATHENS	James B. Orrick	7 Calliga Street, Philothei, Athens	684-196
BANGKOK	C. Ortiz-Tinoco (Chief, Inf. Service)	312 Sri Ayudhya Road	71160
BELGRADE	Milan Hofman	Vladeta Kovacevica 12, Belgrade	50-340
BOGOTA	G. Bueno	Carrera 18, No. 85-31, Bogota	487860
BUENOS AIRES	M.A. Gandasegui H. Fernandez (Dep)	Santa Fe 1442, 8-A, Buenos Aires Olazabal 3160, 3 Piso, " "	44-2883
CAIRO	Olav Rytter Aly Khalil (Dep)	Road 16, Building No. 17, Cairo 78 Sharia El Nil, Giza	35031 800686
COPENHAGEN	A.H.W. Williams D. Lehmkuhl (Dep)	Ulvemosevej 7, Rungsted Kyst Vintervej 4, Copenhagen/Chl	Rungsted 177 Urdrup 4205
DJAKARTA	Mrs. S. R. Rasid (Inf. Assistant)	13 Djalan Kesehatan, Djakarta I/II	Gambir 4499
GENEVA	Claude de Kémoularia Paul Jankowski (Dep)	- 14 Ave Ernest Hentsch, Geneva	- 35-40-51
KABUL	Mohammed Sidky (Information Officer)	1272 Karte Char, Kabul City	-
KARACHI	Nazri M. Rashed (Act.)	124/L, Block II, P.E.C.H.S. Karachi	42792
LIMA	Martin A. Arostegui (Information Officer)	Alcanflores 766 Miraflores, Lima	56015
LONDON	John Reedman H.G. Fletcher (Dep)	43 Eton Avenue London, N.W.3 11 Lowndes Square, London S.W.1	Swiss Cottage 4640 Belgravia 6502
MANILA	L. Bertrand Ges	Apartment 70, Peralta Apartments, Isaac Peral, Manila	5-32-28

Centre	Director	Home Address	Home Telephone
MEXICO CITY	L. Moreno-Verdin (Act.)	Rio Atoyac No. 26, Depto. 2 Mexico 5, D.F.	11-86-73
MONROVIA	Marcel Corroy (TAB Liaison Officer)		
MOSCOW	A.L. Timofeev (Act.)	27 Kutuzovsky Prospect, Apt. 176, Moscow, G-151	GO-00-19, Ext. 21
NEW DELHI	David Blickenstaff	D-248 Defence Colony	74541
	K.N.S. Sarma (Dep.)	C11/13 Hardinge Ave.	40824
PARIS	W. Gibson-Parker	-	-
	Jean Dupuy (Dep)	12 Square Henri Pate 34 Ave. de l'Observatoire Paris 14	Mirabeau 65-43
PRAGUE	Arnost Bares	24 Lucenburska, Praha Vinohrady	27-43-32
RANGOON	Maung Maung Lay	Apt. 8C, Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Halpin Road, Rangoon	-
RIO DE JANEIRO	G.S. Rabinovitch	Rua Candido Mendes 383	42-4272
	Mario Faustino (Dep)	-	-
ROME	Hernando Samper	Via Margutta 53 B	671-053 386-385
SAN SALVADOR	Franklyn Kozik	67a Avenida Norte No. 120 Colonia Escalon, San Salvador	3404
SANTIAGO	J. Viteri de la Huerta (Chief, Information Service)	Hernando de Aguirre 173	498581
	Luis Carlo Sanchez (Radio Officer)	Echenique 6704 (TOBALABA)	472151
SYDNEY	Alexander McIver	1 Wentworth Road Vaucluse, N.S.W.	FU 1247
TEHERAN	Sinan A. Korle	Kh. Faryar No. 1 Kh. Hedayat Darrous	86628
TOKYO	V.J.G. Stavridi	24-Hachiyama-cho, Shibuyaku/ Tokyo	Tokyo 461-0558
	Tomio Mori (Dep.)	Room 251 Mitake Bldg. 38 Mitakecho, Shibuyaku, Tokyo	Tokyo 408-0609
TUNIS	Brian Meredith	79 Rue Courbet, Tunis	280669
WASHINGTON	T.A. Raman	2800 Adams Mill Road N.W., Washington, D.C.	COlumbia 5-1048

15 August 1960

COMPLETE REVISION OF THE LISTING OF UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES/OFFICES

ACCRA

United Nations Information Centre
Post Box 2339
Accra, Ghana

St. Address: U.N. Office Quarters near Independence Arch

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS ACCRA(GHANA)

(Attn: name of information officer)
Telephone: 5511

Services to: Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone

ADDIS ABABA

ECA INFORMATION OFFICER

United Nations Information Office
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Street Address: Adua Square

Services to: Ethiopia

Officer-in-Charge: Information Officer

Cable Address: ECA, ADDIS ABABA (ETHIOPIA)

Telephone: 7000

ATHENS

United Nations Information Centre
25A Jan Smuts Street
Athens, Greece

Services to: Greece, Israel and Turkey

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: ATHOMNIPRESS ATHENS(GREECE)

Telephone: 623-046

BANGKOK

INFORMATION SERVICE

Chief of Information Service
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
Sala Santitham
Bangkok, Thailand

Officer-in-Charge: Chief of Information Service, ECAFE

Cable Address: ECAFE BANGKOK(THAILAND)

(Attn: Name of Information Officer)

Services to: Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Federation of Malaya and Singapore, Vietnam

BELGRADE

United Nations Information Centre
Post Office Box 157
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Street Address: 1, Trg. Marksa i Engelsa, br.1

Services to: Albania, Yugoslavia

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS BELGRADE(YUGOSLAVIA)

Telephone: 39-816

(Cont'd)

BOGOTA

Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Post Office Box No. 65-67
Bogota, Colombia

Street Address:
Calle 19, Numero 7-30-Septimo Piso

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS BOGOTA(COLOMBIA)

Telephone: 32-205

Services to: Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela

BUENOS AIRES

Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Charcas 684, 3 F
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS BUENOS AIRES(ARGENTINA)

Telephones: 31-3078, 31-3079

Services to: Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay

CAIRO

United Nations Information Centre
Sharia El Shams
Imm, Tagher
Garden City
Cairo, United Arab Republic

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS CAIRO(UAR)

Telephones: 25153, 20959,25590

Services to: Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Republic, Yemen

COPENHAGEN

United Nations Information Centre
37 H.C. Andersen's Boulevard
Copenhagen V, Denmark

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS COPENHAGEN(DENMARK)

Telephone: Byen 2120

Services to: Denmark, Finland, Iceland Norway, Sweden

DJAKARTA

76 Kebon Sirih
Djakarta, Indonesia

Officer-in-Charge: Information Assistant

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS DJAKARTA(INDONESIA)

Telephone: Gambir 108, 1861

Services to: Indonesia

(Cont'd)

GENEVA

(Information Service of the Geneva Office, United Nations)

Information Service, European Office
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Services to: Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary Poland, Romania, Germany, Switzerland

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS GENEVA(SWITZERLAND)

Telex: No. Geneva 22212 UNATIONS GENEVE

Telephones: 33 10 00; 33 20 00 33 40 00

KABUL

United Nations Information Centre
c/o UN/TAB Resident Representative
Post Office Box 5
Kabul, Afghanistan

Street Address: Sher Pur

Services to: Afghanistan

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: TECABOARD KABUL(AFGHANISTAN)

KARACHI

United Nations Information Centre
Post Office Box No. 349, G.P.O.
Karachi 1, Pakistan

Street Address: Strachen Road

Services to: Pakistan

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: KROMNIPRESS KARACHI(PAKISTAN)

Telephone: 51141

LIMA

United Nations Information Centre
Parque Mariscal Caceres No. 1

Apartado 4480
Naciones Unidas
Lima, Peru

Officer-in-Charge: Information Officer

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS LIMA(PERU)

Telephone: 34324

Services to: Bolivia, Peru

LONDON

United Nations Information Centre
14/15 Stratford Place
London W.1, England

Services to: Ireland, Netherlands, United Kingdom and British Dependencies except British West African Territories of the Gambia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS LONDON(ENGLAND)

Telex: No. London 2/3737 OMNIPRESS LDN

Telephone: Mayfair 3816

(Cont'd)

MANILA

United Nations Information Centre
Post Office Box 2149
Manila, Philippines

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS
MANILA(PHILIPPINES)

Street Address: World Health Organization
Regional Office of the Western Pacific,
corner of Taft Avenue and Isaac Pavel

Services to: The Philippines

Telephone: (day) 5-20-41
(night) 5-20-48
Telex: No. MLA 232

MEXICO CITY

Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Hamburgo 63, 3er piso
Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS
MEXICO CITY(MEXICO)

Telephones: 25-75-50; 14-20-51

Services to: Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico

MONROVIA

United Nations Information Office
Post Office Box 274
Monrovia, Liberia

Officer-in-Charge: UNTAB Liaison Officer

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS
MONROVIA(LIBERIA)

Street Address: 24 Broad Street

Services to: Liberia

Telephone: Monrovia 484

MOSCOW

United Nations Information Centre
15 Hohlovski Pereulok, Apartment 36
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Officer-in-Charge: Acting Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS
MOSCOW(USSR)

Services to: Byelorussian SSR
Ukrainian SSR, USSR

Telephone: K-7-61-23

NEW DELHI

United Nations Information Centre
21 Curzon Road
New Delhi, India

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS
NEW DELHI(INDIA)

Services to: Ceylon, India, Nepal

Telephones: New Delhi 48230 &47638

PARIS

Centre d'Information des Nations Unies
26 Avenue de Segur
Paris 7, France

Services to: Belgium, Republic of France and states and territories of the Community, Luxembourg

Officer in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: PAROMNIPRESS PARIS(FRANCE)

Telephones: SUFfren 8600 & 9870
SOLferino 9948

Telex: No. 20841
UNOCENTRE PARIS

PRAGUE

United Nations Information Centre
Panska 5
Praha II, Czechoslovakia

Services to: Czechoslovakia

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable address: OMNIPRESS PRAGUE(CZECHOSLOVAKIA)

Telephones: 221410, 221432

RANGOON

United Nations Information Centre
12, Newlyn Road
Rangoon, Burma

Services to: Burma

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable address: TECABOARD RANGOON(BURMA)
(ATTN: UNIC)

RIO DE JANEIRO

United Nations Information Centre
Caixa Postal 1750
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

St. Address: Rua Mexico 11, Grupo 1502

Services to: Brazil

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS RIODEJANEIRO(BRAZIL)

Telephone 42-4611

ROME

United Nations Information Centre
Palazzetto Venezia
Piazza San Marco 51
Rome, Italy

Services to: Italy

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable address: OMNIPRESS ROME(ITALY)

Telephone: 689-907

SAN SALVADOR

Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Apartado Postal 1114
San Salvador, El Salvador

Street Address: Edificio de la Gran Logia Cuscatlan
8a Avenida Sur, Numero 126

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS SAN SALVADOR(EL SALVADOR)

Telephone: 7234

Services to: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama

(Cont'd)

SANTIAGO

ECLA INFORMATION OFFICER

Economic Commission for Latin America
Avenida Providencia 871
Santiago, Chile

Services to: Chile

Information Officer

Cable Address: UNATIONS
SANTIAGO(CHILE)

(Att: name of information officer)
Telephones: 40064-5-6

SYDNEY

United Nations Information Centre
Box 4030, General Post Office
Sydney, Australia

Street Address: 44 Martin Place

Services to: Australia, New Zealand

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS
SYDNEY(AUSTRALIA)

Telephone: BW-5141

TEHERAN

United Nations Information Centre
Heshmat Dowleh
Khiaban Keyvan
Teheran, Iran

Services to: Iran

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: TEHOMNIPRESS
TEHERAN(IRAN)

Telephone: 4-7128

TOKYO

United Nations Information Centre
New Ohtemachi Building, Room 611/2
4, 2-chome, Ohtemachi
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan

Services to: Japan

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: TOKOMNIPRESS
TOKYO(JAPAN)

Telephones:
211-1028; 211-1029

TUNIS

United Nations Information Centre
Boite Postale 863
Tunis, Tunisia

Street Address: Pavillon ONU
Place du Gouvernement

Services to: Libya, Tunisia

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS
TUNIS(TUNISIA)

Telephone: 261.905-8

WASHINGTON

United Nations Information Centre
Suite 714
1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Officer-in-Charge: Director

Cable Address: OMNIPRESS
WASHINGTON, DC(USA)

(Cable Address for use of Overseas Offices only)

Telephones: EXecutive 3-4272
EXecutive 3-4273
EXecutive 3-4274

Countries not specified under "Services to" are covered by Headquarters.

40RG 200 UN

MEMORANDUM

Proposed Exhibition in connection with the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy

The Italian Government as host Government and acting within the spirit of the suggestion of the Economic and Social Council at its 1132nd plenary meeting on 3 August 1960 have made it possible for the business enterprise of Rassegna Internazionale Elettronica, Via della Scrofa 14, Rome, to organize, subject to sufficient support, an industrial/commercial exhibition for the exhibit of equipment and services pertinent to developments in the solar, wind and geothermal energy fields. It is intended that the exhibition which will be organized by the above enterprise and not by the Italian Government or the United Nations should be held to coincide, inter alia, with the dates of the meeting of the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy to be held in Rome from 21 to 31 August 1961.

The Italian Government has placed at the disposal of Rassegna Internazionale Elettronica an exhibition area on the site of "Circo Massimo", a national monument, which is situated on a busy thoroughfare immediately adjacent to the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations where the Conference will be held. This will be the first time that such a national monument has been put to this type of use and the situation from the point of view of visitors is ideal.

Rassegna Internazionale Elettronica will develop the site for exhibition purposes at considerable expense and will quote an all-inclusive fee for exhibition services including rental of space, erection of stands, mounting, dismounting, unpacking, repacking, and insurance of exhibits and all attendants' fees and like services which will be provided by them as the exhibition authority.

Rassegna Internazionale Elettronica will shortly publish and distribute for interested exhibitors a fully descriptive booklet which will incorporate all details and which will be made available in due course to business, commerical, and research laboratories and organizations which might be interested in exhibiting.

As a measure of assistance to the exhibition organizers, Rassegna Internazionale Elettronica, it would be extremely helpful and important if potential exhibitors receiving this advice could make their possible interest known to Rassegna Internazionale Elettronica upon receipt of this advance notification. Prospective exhibitors will, however, not be asked to register a firm commitment to exhibit until the end of April 1961. Actual exhibits will be required to reach Rome for mounting in the exhibit area during July or early August 1961.

The United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy will be concerned with developments in, and the practical utilization of, the use of solar energy, wind power and geothermal installations. The emphasis of the Conference will be on practical development and utilization of these sources of power in the technically less developed areas of the world. Participants and contributors to the Conference will be drawn from all Member States of the United Nations and will include also individual experts from non-Member States. World leaders in the research and applied fields of the three sources of energy involved will lead the proceedings. There will also attend representatives of the economic development organizations from the consumer countries which will, as stated, be mainly the technically less developed areas. Representatives of governments from developed and supplier countries will also participate in the Conference.

19 January 1961

C/O RG 200 UN

C-2

INCOMING TELEGRAM delivered to:

Spec. Repr. SG	X	Chief Gen. Serv.		ILO	
Mil. Assist. SG		Publ. Info. Off	X	UNESCO	
Chief Civ. Ops	X	Civil Aviation		Mail Operat.	
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Chief Fid. Adm		Food & Agricul.		FAO Repr.	
Chief Pers. Off		Language Serv.		ITU Repr.	
Chief Fin. Off		UN Food Relief		WMO	
Chief Proc. Off		Welfare Office		Ch. Comm. Off.	
MILITARY Section			X		

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ONUC

LEO ;

4440 MOST IMMEDIATE DAYAL FROM CORDIER YOUR ONUC 3465 FOLLOWING ARE ENGLISH AND FRENCH TEXTS EIGHT POWER AND UK-US RESOLUTIONS: EIGHT POWER ENGLISH ~~QUOTE~~ " THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, RECALLING ITS RESOLUTION 1474 (ES-IV) OF 20 SEPTEMBER 1960 AS WELL AS THE RESOLUTIONS OF 14 ;

P2 ;

AND 22 JULY AND OF 9 AUGUST 1960 OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND IN PARTICULAR THE REQUEST THEREIN TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO CONTINUE TO TAKE VIGOROUS ACTION, IN VIEW OF THE GRAVE AND OMINOUS DEVELOPMENTS AND CONTINUING DETERIORATION IN THE CONGO, THE PREVALENCE OF ANARCHIC CONDITIONS AND THE ABSENCE OF EFFECTIVE CENTRAL AUTHORITY, NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN THE HOSTILE ATTITUDE AND RESISTANCE OF ARMED DETACHMENTS TO THE OPERATION OF THE UNITED ;

P3 ;

NATIONS IN THE CONGO AS RECENTLY REPORTED BY THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND ALSO THE CONTINUATION OF LAWLESSNESS, VIOLENCE AND CONTINUING DETERIORATION OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE CONGO, CONSCIOUS OF THE INESCAPABLE AND URGENT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS BOTH IN THE INTERESTS OF THE ;

P4 ;

CONGO AS WELL AS IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND SECURITY WHICH STAND ENDANGERED AND FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF GRAVE CIVIL WAR, 1. CONSIDERS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS MUST HENCEFORTH IMPLEMENT ITS MANDATE FULLY TO PREVENT BREACH OF PEACE AND SECURITY, TO RESTORE AND MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER ;

P5 ;

AND THE INVIOLABILITY OF PERSONS, INCLUDING UNITED NATIONS AND DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL AND PROPERTY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER AND TO TAKE URGENT MEASURES TO ASSIST THE PEOPLE OF THE CONGO IN MEETING THEIR MOST PRESSING ECONOMIC NEEDS SEMICLN 2. URGES THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS UNDER DETENTION, ;

P6 ;

MORE PARTICULARLY, MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CONGO AND OFFICIALS OF PARLIAMENT AND OTHERS ENJOYING PARLIAMENTARY IMMUNITY SEMICLN 3. URGES THE IMMEDIATE CONVENING OF PARLIAMENT AND THE TAKING OF NECESSARY PROTECTIVE MEASURES THERETO BY THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING CUSTODIAL DUTIES SEMICLN 4. URGES THAT MEASURES BE ;

P7 ;

UNDERTAKEN FORTHWITH TO PREVENT ARMED UNITS AND PERSONNEL IN THE CONGO FROM ANY INTERFERENCE IN THE POLITICAL LIFE OF THE COUNTRY AS WELL AS FROM OBTAINING ANY MATERIAL OR OTHER SUPPORT FROM ABROAD SEMICLN 5. DRAWS THE ATTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM TO ITS GRAVE RESPONSIBILITIES IN DISREGARDING THE ;

P8 ;

RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SEMICLN 6. DEMANDS THAT ALL BELGIAN MILITARY AND QUASI-MILITARY PERSONNEL, ADVISERS AND TECHNICIANS BE IMMEDIATELY WITHDRAWN IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE REPEATED PLEDGES AND ASSURANCES GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM AND IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE AND ;

P9 ;

SECURITY. 7. DECIDES THAT A STANDING DELEGATION APPOINTED XY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND REPRESENTING IT WHICH SHOULD FUNCTION IN FULL CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL REPRESENT REPRESENTATIVE BE LOCATED IN THE CONGO. THE DELEGATION SHOULD BE COMPOSED OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SUCH MEMBER STATES AS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED ;

P10 ;

BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ITSELF AS SPECIALLY QUALIFIED TO ADVISE ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS IN THE CONGO SEMICLN 8. RECOMMENDS THAT ALL NECESSARY ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE AFFORDED TO THE CONGO THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS BY MEMBER STATES PROMPTLY SO THAT SUCH ASSISTANCE BE NOT USED AS ;

P11 ;

AN INSTRUMENT OR A CHANNEL FOR CONTINUING FOREIGN INTERVENTION. UNQUOTE UK-US ENGLISH QUOTE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, RECALLING RESOLUTION 1474 (ES-IV) ADOPTED AT ITS EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION ON 20 SEPTEMBER 1960, AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS OF 14 JULY, 22 AND 9 AUGUST 1960, NOTING WITH ANXIETY ;

P12 ;

THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO WHICH HAVE INVOLVED ACTS OF LAWLESSNESS AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONS OF BOTH CONGOLESE AND NON-CONGOLESE NATIONALITY, INCLUDING PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, MINDFUL OF THE OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES ASSUMED BY THE UNITED ;

P13 ;

NATIONS TO ASSIST IN THE RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY, AND OF SAFEGUARDING CIVIL LIBERTIES AND THE POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, RECOGNIZING THAT THE AFOREMENTIONED OBLIGATIONS AND ;

P14 ;

RESPONSIBILITIES ARE STILL AN URGENT UNITED NATIONS CONCERN AND THAT ALL NECESSARY ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO ASSURE THE CONTINUATION AND SUCCESS OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PERTINENT RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF ;

P15 ;

THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO CONTINUE TO DISCHARGE THE MANDATE ENTRUSTED TO HIM BY THE UNITED NATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY REFERRED TO ABOVE AND TO CONTINUE TO USE THE PRESENCE AND THE MACHINERY ;

P16 ;

16 ;

OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO ASSIST THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO IN THE RESTORATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER THROUGHOUT ITS TERRITORY SEMICLN 2. FURTHER REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO CONTINUE HIS VIGOROUS EFFORTS TO ENSURE THAT NO FOREIGN MILITARY OR PARA-MILITARY

PERSONNEL ARE INTRODUCED INTO THE CONGO OR ARE ;

P17 ;

IN THE CONGO IN VIOLATION OF THE PERTINENT RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND RESOLUTION 1474 (ES-IV) OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SEMICLN 3. CALLS UPON ALL STATES TO REFRAIN FROM THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT PROVISION OF ARMS OR OTHER MATERIALS OF WAR AND MILITARY PERSONNEL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE FOR ;

P18 ;

MILITARY PURPOSES IN THE CONGO DURING THE TEMPORARY PERIOD OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS, EXCEPT UPON THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED NATIONS THROUGH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR CARRYING OUT THE PURPOSE OF THIS RESOLUTION,

RESOLUTION 1474 (ES-IV) OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE RESOLUTIONS OF 14 ;

P19 ;

JULY 22 JULY AND 9 AUGUST 1960 OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, AND ALSO TO REFRAIN FROM DIRECT OR INDIRECT MEASURES THAT MIGHT FACILITATE SUCH ACTION ON THE PART OF OTHERS SEMICLN 4. REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, WITH DUE REGARD TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF ;

P20 ;

9 AUGUST 1960, TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ASSIST THE CHIEF OF STATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO IN ESTABLISHING CONDITIONS IN WHICH PARLIAMENT CAN MEET AND FUNCTION IN SECURITY AND FREEDOM FROM OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE SEMICLN 5. DECLARES THAT ANY VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF ;

P21 ;

THE CONGO IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE PURPOSES THAT GUIDE THE UNITED NATIONS ACTION IN THE CONGO AND EXPECTS THAT NO MEASURES CONTRARY TO RECOGNIZED RULES OF LAW AND ORDER WILL BE TAKEN BY ANYONE AGAINST ANY PERSONS HELD PRISONER OR UNDER ARREST ANYWHERE IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, ;

P22 ;

AND REQUESTS THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO CONTINUE HIS EFFORTS TO ASSIST THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO IN ENSURING RESPECT FOR THESE RULES AND FOR CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL PERSONS WITHIN THE COUNTRY SEMICLN 6. EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS WILL BE ALLOWED TO ;

P23/ ;

EXAMINE DETAINED PERSONS THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO AND THEIR PLACES AND CONDITIONS OF DETENTION AND OTHERWISE TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY ASSURANCES FOR THEIR SAFETY SEMICLN 7. EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT THE FORTHCOMING ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE TO BE CONVENED BY THE CHIEF OF STATE AND THE FORTHCOMING VISIT FOR THE ;

6

P24 ;

PURPOSE OF CONCILIATION TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO BY CERTAIN REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE WILL HELP TO RESOLVE INTERNAL CONFLICTS BY PEACEFUL MEANS AND TO PRESERVE THE UNITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE CONGO SEMICLN 8. REQUESTS ALL CONGOLESE TO LEND PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN ;

P25 ;

ORDER THAT THE PURPOSES THAT GUIDE THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN THE CONGO CAN BE FRUITFULLY ACHIEVED SEMICLN 9. CALLS ON ALL STATES TO COOPERATE IN GIVING EFFECT TO THIS RESOLUTION. UNQUOTE EIGHT POWER FRENCH QUOTE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE, RAPPELANT SA RESOLUTION 1474 (ES-IV) DU 20 SEPTEMBRE 1960 AINSI QUE LES ;

P26 ;

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTEES PAR LE CONSEIL DE SECURITY LES 14 ET 22 JUILLET ET 9 AOUT 1960, QUI, EN PARTICULIER, PRAIENT LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE CONTINUER DE MENER UNE ACTION VIGOUREUSE, VU LES EVENEMENTS GRAVES ET INQUIETANTS ET LA DETERIORATION CONTINUE DE LA SITUATION AU CONGO, ;

P27 ;

LES CONDITIONS D'ANARCHIE QUI Y REGNENT ET L'ABSENCE D'UNE AUTORITE CENTRALE EFFECTIVE, NOTANT AVEC UNE VIVE INQUIETUDE L'ATTITUDE HOSTILE ET LA RESISTANCE DE DETACHEMENTS ARMES A L'-OPERATION DES NATIONS UNIES AU CONGO, RECEMMENT SIGNALEES PAR LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL, AINSI QUI LA PERSISTANCE DES DESORDRES ;

(7)

P28 ;

ET DE LA VIOLENCE ET LA DETERIORATION CONTINUE DE LA SITUATION ECONOMIQUE DU CONGO, CONSCIENTE DE LA RESPONSABILITE INELUCTABLE ET URGENTE QUI INCOMBE AUX NATIONS UNIES TANT DANS L'INTERET DU CONGO QUE DANS L'INTERET DE LA PAIX ET DE LA SECURITE, QUI SONT MISES EN DANGER, INSI ;

P29 ;

QUE POUR EVITER UNE GRAVE GUERRE CIVILE, 1. CONSIDERE QUE LES NATIONS UNIES DOIVENT DESORMAIS EXECUTER PLEINEMENT LEUR MANDAT POUR EMPECHER UNE RUPTURE DE LA PAIX ET DE LA SECURITE, RETABLIR ET MAINTENIR L'ORDRE PUBLIC AINSI QUE L'INVIOLABILITE DES PERSONNES, NOTAMMENT L'INVIOLABILITE DU PERSONNEL ET DES BIENS ;

P30 ;

DIPLOMATIQUES ET DE L'ONU, CONFORMEMENT A LA CHARTE, ET PRENDRE D'URGENCE DES MESURES POUR AIDER LE PEUPLE CONGOLAIS A FAIRE FACE A SES BESOINS ECONOMIQUES LES PLUS PRESSANTS SEMICLN 2. DEMANDE INSTAMMENT QUE TOUS LES PRISONNIERS POLITIQUES DETENUS SOIENT IMMEDIATEMENT MIS EN LIBERTE ET PLUS PARTICULIEREMENT LES MEMBRES ;

P31 ;

DU GOUVERNEMENT CENTRAL DU CONGO ET LES PERSONNALITES DU PARLEMENT AINSI QUE LES AUTRES PERSONNES JOUISSANT DE L'IMMUNITE PARLEMENTAIRE SEMICLN 3. DEMANDE INSTAMMENT QUE LE PARLEMENT SOIT CONVOQUE IMMEDIATEMENT ET QUE LES MESURES DE PROTECTION NECESSAIRES SOIENT PRISES A CET EGARD PAR LES NATIONS UNIES, QUI DEVRONT NOTAMMENT ASSURER ;

P32 ;

LA GARDE VOULUE SEMICLN 4. DEMANDE INSTAMMENT QUE DES MESURES SOIENT PRISES SANS DELAI POUR EMPECHER QUE DES UNITES ET DU PERSONNEL ARMES DU CONGO S'IMMISCENT D'UNE FACON QUELCONQUE DANS LA VIE POLITIQUE DU PAYS OU SE PROCURENT UN APPUI MATERIEL OU AUTRE A L'ETRANGER SEMICLN 5. APPELE L'ATTENTION DU ;

9

P33 ;

GOUVERNEMENT BELGE SUR LES GRAVES RESPONSABILITES QU'IL ENCOURT A MECONNAITRE LES RESOLUTIONS DES NATIONS UNIESQEMICLN 6. INSISTE POUR QUE TOUT LE PERSONNEL MILITAIRE ET QUASI MILITAIRE, TOUS LES CONSEILLERS ETTOUS LES TECHNICIENS BELGES SOIENT RETIRES IMMEDIATEMENT CONFORMEMENT AUX RESOLUTIONS DES NATIONS UNIES, AUX ENGAGEMENTS ET ASSURANCES ;

P34 ;

REPETES DU GOUVERNEMENT BELGE ET DANS L'INTERET DE LA PAIX ET DE LA SECURITE SEMICLN 7. DECIDE E'ETABLIR AU CONGO UNE DELEGATION PERMANENTE, DESIGNEE PAR L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ET LA REPRESENTANT, QUI DEVRAIT AGIR EN ETROITE COOPERATION AVEC LE REPRESENTANT SPECIAL DES NATIONS UNIES. LA DELEGATION DEVRAIT ETRE ;

P35 ;

COMPOSEE DES REPRESENTANTS DES ETATS MEMBRES QUE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ELL-MEME A CONSIDERES COMME SPECIALEMENT QUALIFIES POUR DONNER DES AVIS SUR LES OPERATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES AU CONGO SEMICLN 8. RECOMMANDE QUE TOUTZ L'ASSISTANCE ECONOMIQUE ET TECHNIQUE EPV:,8173 NECESSAIRE SOIT FOURNIE SANS RETARD AU CONGO PAR LES ETATS MEMBRES PAR L'INTERMEDIAIRE ;

P36 ;

DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES, DE MANIERE QUE CETTE ASSISTANCE NE SERVE PAS D'WNSTRUMENT OU DE CANAL POUR LA POURSUITE DE L'INTERVENTION ETRANGERE. UNQUOTE UK-US FRENCH QUOTE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE, RAPPELANT LA RESOLUTION 1474 (ES-IV) QU'ELLE A ADOPTEE A SA SESSION EXTRAORDINAIRE D'URGENCE LE 20 SEPTEMBRE 1960 ET LES ;

P37 ;

RESOLUTIONS DES 14 JUILLET, 22 JUILLET ET 9 AOUT 1960 DU CONSEIL DE SECURITE, NOTANT AVEC ANXIETE QUE LA SITUATION CONTINUE A RESTER TROUBLEE DANS DIVERSES PARTIES DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO, CE QUI A PROVOQUE DES ACTES DE DESORDRE ET DE VIOLENCE TANT CONTRE DES CONGOLAIS ;

P38 ;

QUE CONTRE DES ETRANGERS, NOTAMMENT DES MEMBRES DU PERSONNEL DES NATIONS UNIES, CONSCIENTE DES OBLIGATIONS ET DES RESPONSABILITES QUE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES A ASSUMEES POUR AIDER AU RETABLISSEMENT ET AU MAINTIEN DE L'ORDRE PUBLIC AFIN D'ASSURER LE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX ET DE LA SECURITE INTERNATIONALES ET ;

(10)

P39 ;

DE SAUVEGARDER LES LIBERTES CIVILES AINSI QUE L'INDEPENDANCE POLITIQUE ET L'INTEGRITE TERRITORIALE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO, RECONNAISSANT QUE LES OBLIGATIONS ET RESPONSABILITES SUSMENTIONNEES RESTENT UNE PREOCCUPATION URGENTE DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES ET QUE TOUTES LES MESURES VOULUES DEVRAIENT ETRE PRISES EN VUE D'ASSURER LA CONTINUATION ET LE ;

P40 ;

SUCCES DE L'OPERATION DES NATIONS UNIES AU CMNGO CONFORMEMENT AUX RESOLUTIONS PERTINENTES DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ET DU CONSEIL DE SECURITE ET CONFORMEMENT AUX BUTS ET PRINCIPES DE LA CHARTE DES NATIONS UNIES, 1. PRIE LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE CONTINUER A S'ACQUITTER DU MANJAT QUE LUI A CONFIE L'ORGANISATION DES ;

P41 ;

NATIONS UNIES CONFORMEMENT AUX RESOLUTION SUSMENTIONNEES DU CONSEIL DE SECURITE ET DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ET DE CONTINUER A UTILISER LA PRESENCE ET LES ROUAGES DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR AIDER LA REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO A RETABLIR ET MAINTENIR L'ORDRE PUBLIC SUR TOUT LE TERRITOIRE NATIONAL SEMICLN 2. PRIE EGALEMENT ;

P42 ;

LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE CONTINUER A DEPLOYER DES EFFORTS VIGOUREUX POUR FAIRE EN SORTE QU'AUCUN PERSONNEL MILITAIRE OU PARAMILITAIRE ETRANGER NE SOIT INTRODUIT AU CONGO OU NE S'Y TROUVE EN VIOLATION DES RESOLUTIONS PERTINENTES DU CONSEIL DE SECURITE ET DE LA RESOLUTION 1474 (ES-IV) DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE SEMICLN 3. ;

(11)

P43 ;

INVITE TOUS LES ETATS A S'ABSTENIR DE FOURNIR, DIRECTEMENT OU INDIRECTEMENT, DES ARMES OU AUTRE MATERIEL DE GUERRE AINSI QUE DU PERSONNEL MILITAIRE OU TOUTE AUTRE ASSISTANCE A DES FINS MILITAIRES AU CONGO PEMDANT LA DUREE DE L'ASSISTANCE MILITAIRE ACCORDEE A TITRE TEMPORAIRE PAR L'INTERMEDIAIRE DE L'ORGANISATION DES ;

(12)

P44 ;

NATIONS UNIES, SAUF SI L'ORGANISATION LE DEMANDE, PAR L'ENTREMISE DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL, AFIN D'ATTEINDRE LES OBJECTIFS DE LA PRESENTE RESOLUTION, DE LA RESOLUTION 1474 (ES-IV) DE L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ET DES RESOLUTIONS ADOPTEES PAR LE CONSEIL DE SECURITE LES 14 JUILLET, 22 JUILLET ET 9 ;

P45 ;

AOUT 1960, ET LES INVITE EGALEMENT A S'ABSTENIR DE TOUTE MESURE DIRECT OU INDIRECTE QUI POURRAIT FACILITER UNE ACTION DE CE GENRE DE LA PART D'AUTRES SEMICLN 4. PRIE LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL, COMPTE DUMENT TENU DU PARAGRAPHE 4 DE LA RESOLUTION DU CONSEIL DE SECURITE DU 9 AOUT ;

P46 ;

1960, DE FAIRE TOUT SON POSSIBLE POUR AIDER LE CHEF DE L'ETAT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO A INSTAURER DES CONDITIONS PERMETTANT AU PARLAMENT DE SE REUNIR ET D'EXERCER SES FONCTIONS EN TOUTE SECURITE ET A L'ABRI D'INGERENCES DE L'EXTERIEUR. 5. DECLARE QUE TOUTE VIOLATION DES DROITS DE ;

P47 ;

L'HOMME PAR LA REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO EST INCOMPATIBLE AVEC LES BUTS DE L'ACTION DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES AU CONGO ET COMPTE QUE NUL NE PRENDRA AUCUNE MESURE CONTRAIRE AUX REGLES RECONNUES DE L'ORDRE PUBLIC CONTRE QUICONQUE SERAIT DETENU OU EN ETAT D'ARRESTATION OU QUE CE SOIT DANS LA REPUBLIQUE ;

(13)

P48 ;

DU CONGO ET PRIE LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE POURSUIVRE SES EFFORTS POUR AIDER LA REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO A ASSURER LE RESPECT DE CES REGLES AINSI QUE DES DROITS CIVILS ET DES DROITS DE L'HOMME POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES QUI SE TROUVENT DANS LE PAYS SEMICLN 6. EXPRIME L'ESPOIR QUE LE ;

P49 ;

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE SERA AUTORISE A EXAMINER LES PERSONNES DETENUES SUR TOUT LE TERRITOIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO, AINSI QUE LE LIEU ET LES CONDITIONS DE DETENTION, ET A OBTENIR DE TOUTE AUTRE MANIERE LES ASSURANCES VOULUES EN CE QUI CONCERNE LEUR SECURITE SEMICLN 7. ;

P50 ;

EXPRIME L'ESPOIR QUE LA CONFERENCE DE LA TABLE RONDE QUE LE CHEF DE L'ETAT DOIT REUNIR PROCHAINEMENT ET LA VISITE AU CONGO QUE DOIVENT FAIRE PROCHAINEMENT, AUX FINS DE RECONCILUIATION, CERTAINS REPRESENTANTS NOMMES PAR LE COMITE CONSULTATIF CONTRIBUERONT A RESOUDRE LES CONFLITS INTERNES PAR DES MOYENS PACITIFQUES ET ;

P51 ;

VP51 ;

A PRESERVER L'UNITE ET L'INTEGRITE DU CONGO SEMICLN 8. PRUE TOUU LES CONGOLAIS DE PRETER UN CONCOURS PRATIQUE AUX NATIONS UNIES, DE FACON QUE LES FINS DE L'OPERATION DES NATIONS UNIES AU CONGO PUISSENT S'ACCOMPLIR AVEC FRUIT SEMICLN 9. INVITE TOUS LES ETATS A PRETER LEUR CONCOURS POUR DONNER EFFET A LA PRESENTE RESOLUTION. UNQUOTE "

COL 4440 3465 1474 20 1960 14 22 9 1960 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.
8. 1474 20 1960 14 22 9 1960 1. 2. 1474 3. 147 14 22 9
1960 4. 4 1960 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 1474 20 1960 14 22 9 1960
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 1474 20 1960 14 22 9 1960 1.
2. 1474 3. 1474 14 22 9 1960 4 4 9 1960 5 6. 7. 8. 9. "

c/ORG 300 UN

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD
UNITED NATIONS • NEW YORK

TAB/WCR/325/Add.1

RESTRICTED
20 December 1960

TO: Organizations Represented on the Technical Assistance Board

FROM: David Owen, Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board

SUBJECT: 1960 Contingency Authorization - Gudu Barrage, Pakistan

1. Reference is invited to TAB/WCR/325, authorizing an allocation of $43,200 to cover the cost of the services of four construction engineers for a period of seven months each. This allocation was subsequently modified through the surrender by UNTA of savings amounting to $21,200 from this project, as shown in the status report TAB/WCR/390 dated 30 November 1960.

2. UNTA has submitted a request for the restoration of $6,000 to cover a deficit resulting from additional travel charges against this project which had not been taken into account at the time savings were reported.

3. The Executive Chairman has agreed to the re-allocation of $6,000 to this project to cover the above deficit so that the revised allocation made for this project amounts to $28,000.

2

RECEIVED
1960 DEC 13 PM 5:12
O.N.U.C.

C/ORG 200W

XC11 GAZA 74 13 1428 $

ONUC LEO $

GL 122 OLVER FROM TURCT STOP FOLLOWING MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM CAIRO QUOTE UARLO TO ONUC REQUESTS FROM ONUC PERMISSION TO DESPATCH TEN TECHNICIANS TO LISALA IN CONGO FOR EXTRACTING SOME INSTRUMENTS FROM AN UAR AIRCRAFT THERE STOP THIS JOB IS ESTIMATED TO LAST APPROX TEN DAYS STOP THE WEIGHT $

72 /24 $

OF INSTRUMENTS ESTIMATED AT 1300 KG STOP UAR REQUESTS TRANSPORTATION CMA PROTECTION AND OTHER NECESSARY FACILITIES FOR THIS CIVILIAN OUTFIT STOP PLS ADVISE UNQUOTE "

COL 122 1308 "

9/RG 200 UN
orgn

RECEIVED
1960 DEC -9 AM 5:39
O.N.U.C.

YC30 F NY 92 9 0442Z ;

ETAT

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LEO ;

4079

4079 LINNER YOUR ONUC 3085 UNICEF REPRESENTATIVE UNICEF PROPOSE AND SECGEN AGREES THAT GUIBBERT SHOULD WORK WITHIN UNATIONS FRAMEWORK OF ADDENDUM FIVE AS UNICEF LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE AND AS CONSULTANT TO YOURSELF WITH DIRECT ACCESS ON PROBLEMS CONCERNING CHILDREN CMA CONCENTRATING ESPECIALLY ON MEDIUM AND LONGTERM PROBLEMS STOP ;

P2/42 ;

THEY PROPOSE THAT THIS SHOULD NOT AFFECT YOUR ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING FOOD RELIEF WHICH IS UNATIONS FUNCTION STOP THEY HOPE APPOINTMENT SUGGESTED YOUR ONUC 1823 WILL BE USEFUL TO YOU STOP THUS NO PROBLEM OF PRINCIPLE SEEMS TO ARISE POUCHING UNICEF MEMORANDUM ;

MACFARQUHAR "

COL 4079 3085 1823 "

C/ORG 200 UN

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.: COCA-74 Personal

8 December 1960

Dear Mr. Linner,

I had not intended to send a letter with this, but perhaps I should make it clear that the use of the word "consultant" in our cable (copy attached) does not necessarily mean Group membership. It could be the same relationship as Fournier or Langrod -- this is up to you. I enclose a copy of Guibbert's curriculum vitae.

Yours sincerely,

Sir Alexander MacFarquhar
Special Adviser for Civilian
Affairs in the Congo

Mr. Sture Linnér
Chief, United Nations Civilian Operation
in the Congo and TAB Resident Representative
Leopoldville

Mr. Linner
as promised
in our talk today
Attached
6-12-60

The Secretary-General 8 December 60

Maurice Pate, Executive Director
UNICEF

2937

UNICEF Representative in Leopoldville

I am writing to nominate a local UNICEF Representative in Leopoldville.

Mr. Linner has recently designated a Food Co-ordinator. I believe this accords well with the fact that food relief is a United Nations function. UNICEF is thus relieved of any special responsibility for helping Mr. Linner in the administration of food relief.

I believe, however, that it would be appropriate for UNICEF, as the U.N. body charged with assistance to improve the condition of children, to have a local representative in the Congo. The Belgian administration had a rather extensive organization of children's services, partly on the basis of voluntary organization. Because of the departure of personnel these services have broken down or are functioning on a very reduced scale. I believe therefore that apart from the food relief programme, there is an important medium-term or long-term problem of children to which UNICEF is expected to make a contribution. The Board of UNICEF made a first allocation of $250,000 in November part of which was for vehicles for health services.

So long as it is necessary for the United Nations to continue its special organization in the Congo, the UNICEF Representative would need to work within that framework. I would therefore propose that he be considered as a consultant to Linner on problems of children and all matters for which UNICEF assistance is requested, and that he should have direct access to him for that purpose.

Such direction as he needs from UNICEF, particularly on technical matters and those concerning the preparation of requests to our Board, he would get through the UNICEF Regional Director for Africa in Paris.

If you are agreeable I would propose to assign Mr. Jean Guibbert, who is a French national with a distinguished service in French administration primarily in Africa. In the French administration he had the rank of Director.

I assume that the United Nations would provide him with administrative services and that his administrative relationship with Linner would be similar to that of the specialized agency representatives.

8 Dec. 1960 A. MacFarquhar 3855 3412 EOSG

xx

ONUC

LEOPOLDVILLE

_____ LINNER YOUR ONUC 3085 UNICEF REPRESENTATIVE STOP UNICEF PROPOSE AND SECGEN AGREES THAT GUIBBERT SHOULD WORK WITHIN UNATIONS FRAMEWORK OF ADDENDUM FIVE AS UNICEF LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE AND AS CONSULTANT TO YOURSELF WITH DIRECT ACCESS ON PROBLEMS CONCERNING CHILDREN CMA CONCENTRATING ESPECIALLY ON MEDIUM AND LONGTERM PROBLEMS STOP THEY PROPOSE THAT THIS SHOULD NOT AFFECT YOUR ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING FOOD RELIEF WHICH IS UNATIONS FUNCTION STOP THEY HOPE APPOINTMENT SUGGESTED YOUR ONUC 1823 WILL BE USEFUL TO YOU STOP THUS NO PROBLEM OF PRINCIPLE SEEMS TO ARISE STOP POUCHING UNICEF MEMORANDUM.

MACFARQUHAR

cc: Mr. Heyward, UNICEF

Sir Alexander MacFarquhar, Special Adv.
for Civilian Affairs in the Congo

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: GUIBBERT, Jean

NATIONALITY: France

DATE OF BIRTH: 25 February 1914

MARITAL STATUS: Married

EDUCATION:

1926-1932 - High School, Rodez, France, First and Second Baccalaureat.

1933-1935 - High School, Toulouse - Admission ENFOM.

1935-1938 - Law School, Toulouse and Paris. Law degree. Also studied at Ethnological Institute.

1935-1938 - National School of France Overseas; Brevet ENFOM.

1949 Center for High Studies of Administration. (Black Africa Section.)

EXPERIENCE:

1938-1945 - Military Service.

1946-1947 - District Director, Boungassou, Oubangui (French Africa).

1947-1948 - Assistant to the Regional Director, Lobaye, Oubangui.

1949-1952 - Regional Director, Pointe-Noire, French Equatorial Africa. (North Congo).

1953-1955 - Regional Director Ouest Oubangui.

1956-1959 - Director of office for Overseas Students, French Government, Paris.

LANGUAGES: French, English, Sangho-Lingala

UNITED NATIONS - NATIONS UNIES

C/ORG 200 SA (UNICEF)

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UNATIONS
NEWYORK

7 December 1960

(TEXT & SIGNATURE) insert prefix & / or number as required USE DOUBLE SPACING.

UNUC _____ MACFARQUHAR HAVE RECEIVED LETTER FROM EGGER DIRECTOR UNICEF REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA AND EUROPE ADVISING OF DECISION ESTABLISH UNICEF MISSION IN CONGO WITH JEAN GUIBBERT AS POSSIBLE CHIEF STOP LETTER ASKS FOR MY QUOTE GUIDANCE UNQUOTE HOW UNICEF OUGHT INTRODUCE GUIBBERT TO CONGOLESE AUTHORITIES STOP IT STRESSES THAT GUIBBERT SHOULD WORK CLOSE COLLABORATION MY OFFICE BUT STATES QUOTE CHIEF MISSION WOULD BE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE TO REGIONAL DIRECTOR AFRICA EUROPE IN PARIS UNQUOTE STOP IT ALSO ASKS FOR VARIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES FOR MISSION STOP THIS RAISES IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE WHETHER UNICEF MAINTAINS INDEPENDENT POSITION OUTSIDE FRAME ESTABLISHED BY SECGEN MEMORANDUM ON ORGANISATION CIVILIAN OPERATIONS OF 11 AUGUST STOP WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR COMMENTS SOONEST

LINNER

Alga 5684 — 100.000 - 26/10/60

T. O. R.

T. O. D.

BY :

Drafted by :

Authorized : ABélinski

Date : SLinner

Mr Bassow file
Mr

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD BUREAU DE L'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

c/ORG 200 UN Cont.

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: TECABOARD · NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

5 December 1960

Dear Dr. Linner, Sr

This issue of my personal "round-up" letters is written in an effort to reach Resident Representatives before the holidays, while the General Assembly debate (2nd Committee) on technical assistance and Special Fund matters continues.

If the United Nations is nothing else these days, it is surely a focusing mirror of the many trials and few triumphs of our tired world. And somehow or other the whole ball of wax seems from time to time to rub on the miniscule Joint Administrative Services Division, tucked away in its corner of our glass house in Manhattan.

ONUC is being financed (?) from a special account established by the Secretary-General, and thus there is no "expanded programme" in Congo (Leopoldville). However, as reported by my 22 August letter, a number of TAB Secretariat members have been assigned to assist Dr. Sture Linner, Chief of Civilian Operations in Congo, and Resident Representative of TAB. Last month Mr. Anthony Balinski, who has been temporarily detached from his assignment as Resident Representative in Bolivia and Ecuador, was appointed Deputy to Dr. Linner. We are told that John McDiarmid will soon be returning from his assignment as Executive Assistant to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General — a post he has held since late August. The Special Fund has provided the services of Anne van der Goot, who is serving as civilian affairs officer in Coquilhatville, Congo, on detail from his post here as Secretary of the Governing Council.

Quite apart from the Congo, the General Assembly itself made extraordinary demands on our staff resources: Our registry and travel service units were reduced during the first phase of the Assembly, when the services of Messrs. Kusen and Maher were liberated, along with a couple of hundred of their colleagues in other parts of the Secretariat, to augment the normal security forces, when special arrangements were required by reason of the

Mr. Sture Linner
Resident Representative
UN Technical Assistance Board
Boite Postale 7248
Leopoldville, Congo

.../

presence here of 25 heads of state and 57 foreign ministers. It was toward the end of this hectic period that the 49th Session of TAB was convened, which just about completed the process of making cynics of us all. In those days, status symbols took the form of blue lapel cards, with and without metal button inserts, which permitted the wearers to enter certain parts of otherwise off-limits area in the premises.

Since all of the heads of state travelled between hotels or other residences and the UN site escorted by motor cycles, police cars and their own security vehicles in siren-blaring caravans of various lengths, the island of Manhattan was itself a rather complicated place to live and work in during this period. If the commuters "rush-hour" coincided with the convening or adjournment time of a plenary session of the Assembly, chaos ensued.

Turning to the more normal aspects of our work, the story of the past two months is a good one, which, in less excited times, would have generated considerable excitement of its own.

Contributions

As you know, the Executive Chairman, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Council last summer, appealed in August by letter to contributing governments, asking for a $5 million increase over total pledges for 1960, in order to meet the requirements of new and emerging states, especially in Africa, without reducing programmes in other regions. Based on the Pledging Conference and subsequent indications, it would appear that contributions for 1961 to EPTA will reach a record total of over $41.8 millions, representing an increase of almost $8 million over 1960 — and the figure may go up further! Some of the most significant known increases are recorded here for your information:

may b changed

	1960	1961	$increase	%
Canada	$2,000,000	$2,150,000	$ 150,000	7.5
Chile	73,333	104,762	31,429	43.6
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1,428,571	2,665,000	1,236,429	86.5
Finland	25,000	50,000	25,000	100.0
France	1,543,780	1,852,532	308,752	20.0
Iran	50,000	80,000	30,000	60.0
Italy	400,000	900,000	500,000	125.0
Netherlands	1,323,053	1,490,947	167,894	12.7
New Zealand	210,000	280,000	70,000	33.3
Norway	548,789	615,988	67,199	12.2
Ukrainian SSR	125,000	250,000	125,000	100.0
USSR	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100.0
Venezuela	350,000	550,000	200,000	57.1

Many smaller pledges were increased significantly as well, and a number of governments made pledges for the first time this year. Finally, several major increases are still expected but have not yet been announced, among others, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland and Japan. Also, the increase announced by Denmark is not recorded above, since we do not yet know how it is to be divided between the two programmes.

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Summarizing this report, it is well to recall David Owen's opening statement to TAC last month in which he said:

"There can be no question that 1960 has been the best year in the financial annals of the Programme, and that it has opened up possibilities of service scarcely imagined during our corresponding session in 1959. Present indications are that about half of the governments participating in the programme will increase their voluntary contributions in 1961: and these include governments of under-developed as well as developed countries, governments of every political complexion, and from all geographical regions, governments who are making their first pledges and new members of the participating organizations, and governments who were original signatories to the Charter. It is indeed a remarkable demonstration of international support for the work in which we are engaged throughout the world. But it imposes on us a much heavier burden of responsibility, and a formidable test of our capacity as a group of international organizations to deliver the services which our new resources will make possible."

The Special Fund side of the contributions picture is also much improved over that of 1960, but the Fund, which has a higher goal for contributions, has not yet approached its optimum figure. Most of the countries which increased their contributions to EPTA also increased their pledges to the Special Fund, and in many cases the lion's share of the increase went to the Fund. The Fund did not, however, receive increases from France or the Eastern European contributors. I expect that increases to the Special Fund will henceforward, to a considerable degree, be related to the progress of Special Fund field operations. It is really quite a remarkable tribute to the energy and skill of Mr. Hoffman and his colleagues that the Fund was able to receive as much as $48 million in pledges for 1961, an increase of about $10 million over 1960, mainly on faith.

The contributions picture is even more gratifying when one realizes, from the perspective of years, that governments' voluntary pledges for multilateral pre-investment assistance programmes have virtually trebled in the space of three years.

The Second Committee of the Assembly is now considering a resolution sponsored by 8 powers, which would establish new and separate goals for the two programmes: $100 million for the Special Fund alone and $50 million for EPTA. It is interesting too that there is some resistance amongst some delegations to the idea of establishing separate goals for the two programmes.

The generally favourable contributions picture contains two questions which may not be immediately apparent. The first concerns the matching payments by the US Government. It now appears that in 1961 we will very nearly use up the entire $40 million maximum pledge by the United States, through matching of voluntary contributions, local costs payments, and host governments' payments toward TAB offices costs. Hopefully, the US Government will re-examine the level of its pledge and the matching formula in the course of the next session of the Congress.

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The second question relates to currency utilization. While a number of governments have made more liberal arrangements concerning the convertibility of their currencies, the hard core of the problem remains. On the Fund side we are only now beginning to define the dimensions of the problem, and it is inevitable that some special management measures will be required if we are to make full use of the currency resources of the Fund. In EPTA we are continuing in 1961 the system of earmarkings by currency groups, which, as you know, entails loss of programme by any agencies who are unable to obligate their full currency quotas.

Programming

Perhaps the most noteworthy discussion in TAB/49 related to "project programming". The summary record has already reached you, and will be of interest. Suffice it to say here that in TAB and TAC there is general agreement that with project programming which may be inaugurated from 1 January 1963, agency sub-totals will no longer be part of the programming exercise. The detailed procedures have yet to be worked out. A paper is now under preparation, for consideration by TAB in March and TAC in July.

TAB approved a two part programme for 1961/1962 for recommendation to TAC - a Category I programme amounting to $61,973,188 for the biennium, and a supplementary programme of $9,009,825 for Africa. The supplementary programme was in rather a preliminary state, and full discretion had been given to the Executive Chairman by TAB to distribute the programme amongst the agencies, and subsequently he received full authority from TAC to modify and finalize the supplementary programme, with the proviso only that he report all changes post facto to the next session of TAC.

TAC also approved continuation of the Executive Chairman's contingency authority at the level of 7 1/2 % of total annual resources for 1961, but deferred to the summer session decision as to the level of that authority for 1962, due mainly to the reluctance of the US Delegation to take an earlier decision. I sensed strong support for continuation of the 7 1/2% authority as a minimum, and have no doubt as to the outcome next summer. Of course, mere continuation of the percentage level means an increase in the funds available for contingencies.

Africa will continue to be the focus of attention in the coming months. It now appears that Messrs. Owen, Hoffman, de Seynes and Heurtematte all will be in the continent early in 1961 - perhaps in connexion with the ECA meeting in Addis Ababa scheduled for early February. More information will be sent to those concerned in due course, but it will be well to note that we plan on a meeting of Resident Representatives in the region, in Addis Ababa at about that time. We shall also have to make some special arrangements for finalizing the supplementary programme for Africa, presumably through on-the-spot negotiations by representatives of the Executive Chairman.

Budget and Recruitment

A major item of new business for us relates to the recruitment of additional field personnel in implementation of our expanded budget (E/TAC/101) for 1961. The budget, which involves an increased cost to EPTA of 3/4 of a

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million, and a gross increase of over a million dollars (the difference is accounted for by the increased Special Fund subvention of $410,000), was approved by TAC, almost without debate. Recruiting the necessary personnel for the 9 new offices (8 in Africa) and for the additional posts in the existing offices will be a difficult task, coming as it does at a time when our internal personnel resources are almost exhausted by the demands of the Congo and other programmes. Though the budget document may give the impression of a well organized system of representation in Africa, we shall at least initially take a most flexible approach to programme coverage in that continent. Existing country responsibilities will in some cases be broadened, until we are able to recruit the necessary additional people. Recruitment, and all other phases of field office administration, is a subject in which the Special Fund is playing, quite properly, an increasingly active role, which tends to reinforce the "jointness" of my division as a tangible and sometimes trying reality!

Recruitment is a phase of programme implementation, which is in turn one of the major problems, now and in the months ahead. I quoted earlier Mr. Owen's reference to the test which lies before us. He was speaking from an acute awareness of the limitations, especially at the level of the participating organizations/executing agencies, on our capacity to absorb new tasks of this order of magnitude, especially when all organizations are having to meet simultaneously expanding demands from other areas. I personally am convinced of the need to discontinue complete reliance on the old ways of doing things - and to find new forms for action: Expanded use of commercial firms, for example. But the first job is to create a more general awareness of the problem. I expect that Messrs. Hoffman, Narasimhan and Cohen will be making special efforts in this direction in the coming months. Incidentally, Myer Cohen's recent meetings with Resident Representatives have been of great value to him, and through him to the rest of us here.

Miscellaneous

Local costs assessments for EPTA 1961 are being calculated now, on the basis of the 1961 portion of the biennial programme, and the annual letter from the Executive Chairman should be in your hands well before the end of the month. Resident Representatives responded very well to Mr. Owen's appeal for solution to the problem of arrears before the TAC meeting, and as a result a painful TAC discussion was avoided. Where solutions have not yet been forthcoming, we shall require them before 1 January, if penalties are to be avoided. In the cases where time-tables for payments have been agreed, we will insist that they be met.

The familiar titles and initials which surround the technical assistance programme will apparently not be changed - but something new will be added, under a resolution approved in principle by TAC on 29 November 1960, under which the Council would note that since the present full and abbreviated titles are well know, any change might create difficulties of identification, and would decide "that henceforward the works of the United Nations in the field of technical assistance shall be given the collective names of the United Nations Programme of Technical Cooperation, while maintaining the established titles of the Regular and Expanded Programmes of Technical Assistance and their various organs." TAC had found that, even at the procedural level, it

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is difficult and complicated to change a well-established name in this business. Presumably, the same sort of problem would encounter any effort to change the title: Resident Representative of the Technical Assistance Board!

I have just reread the entire file of these letters, which I commenced writing in April 1957, continuing a series started by James Keen some years earlier. It was interesting to see how some subjects thread through the series and others appear and disappear. The whole story, as a peculiar kind of history of TAB and the programme, is a good one. It is a chronicle of growing support by governments, increasingly effective cooperation amongst international organizations, growing stature of the Executive Chairman, his secretariat, and especially his field representatives.

In the first three financial periods of the Expanded Programme (mid 1949 through 1952), the level of contributions from governments other than the United States averaged just under $8 million per period. The US contribution averaged $12 million, or 60% of the total. For 1961, for EPTA alone the figure of non-US contributions is about $25 millions, and, adding the Special Fund, will amount to at least $53 millions!

In July 1956, I heard the Deputy Director-General of WHO tell TAC that his organization had nothing against Resident Representatives, but had no use for them; and last year we heard the Director-General of WHO speak of you as "my Resident Representatives" in ACC.

We saw many agencies resist the "French proposals" for country programming in 1954, and then insist on the maintenance of agency sub-totals in the programming process until rather recently. Two months ago, however, it was agreed that the Executive Chairman should have complete freedom to distribute the supplementary programme for Africa amongst the agencies, and it is apparent that there will be no resistance to the suppression of agency sub-totals and planning shares with the introduction of project programming in 1963.

The atmosphere in the current session of the General Assembly, as you all know, has been less harmonious than ever before. By contrast, it is difficult for me to remember a TAC which has been more friendly toward our programme - and there was a minimum of argument between members. It is of course impossible to draw conclusions at this stage. No doubt we will receive a baptism of fire on geographical distribution of staff and some of the other contumacious issues in the course of the General Assembly debate. However, the contrast is still there, whatever it may mean.

Please accept my apologies for the length of this rambling letter, which carries with it the sincere and warmest good wishes of all of us here to you and your staffs for the holiday season and the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

R B Stedman

R. B. Stedman
Director
Joint Administrative Services Division

Most of this will be incomprehensible — but hope you will accept it as a good-will token from outer space.
Best of good luck to you!

c/o IPG UN Organ

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD BUREAU DE L'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: TECABOARD * NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

TAB/CM/FIELD/.213/Add.20

RESTRICTED
30 November 1960

ACTION BY 6 JANUARY 1961

TO: Resident Representatives and Other Field Officers of the UN Technical Assistance Board

FROM: R.B. Stedman, Director, Joint Admin. Services Division Technical Assistance Board

SUBJECT: TAB Field Manual - Annual Closing of Accounts - 1960

..... Attached is a copy of Section A1/2 of the Field Manual.

Please note that action, on the instructions given, is needed by 6 January 1961 at the latest.

R.B. Stedman

ANNUAL CLOSING OF ACCOUNTS - 1960

The attention of Resident Representatives and TAB field officers is drawn to certain procedures to be followed with regard to the annual closing of the accounts and related matters. These might be summarized as follows:

(1) The Headquarters records of obligations incurred in 1960, but to be paid in 1961, will close on 13 January 1961. Each Field Office must therefore provide TAB Headquarters by 11 January 1961 with a list of any TAB obligations which cannot for justifiable reasons, be liquidated before 31 December 1960, and which exceed $50. Items for less than this amount may be charged to the 1961 Budget.

(2) Similar lists should also be provided by each office to agencies for items to be paid on their behalf and charged by IOV or expended from agency imprest accounts under the control of the Field Office. Please note that the $50 stipulation does not necessarily apply to agency accounts. Any instructions they may have issued should of course be followed.

(3) The items in 1 and 2 may include, but are not restricted to: subsistence allowance, local salaries, rent, cable and communications charges, freight and transportation bills, gasoline and oil supplies, local staff pension fund contributions (TAB's share).

(4) Please note carefully that if the obligations under items 1 and 3 are not recorded at Headquarters by 13 January 1961, 1960 funds will no longer be available for this purpose and the expenditures must then be charged against the 1961 budgets.

(5) For each of the items in 1 and 3, Headquarters will forward to you before 31 January 1961 the MOD (Miscellaneous Obligation Document) number of the established obligation, and such expenditures will be charged in the monthly accounts to the MOD by IOV.

(6) The ARL accounts should be liquidated to the greatest extent possible by 31 December 1960. An explanation covering items outstanding for more than 60 days as at that date, must be forwarded with the December

(7) Finally, and most important, the December 1960 accounts must be despatched from Field Offices in time to reach Headquarters by Thursday, 12 January 1960 at the latest. In this connexion, it is recognized that some Field Offices will have difficulty in obtaining bank statements for 31 December in time to make the submission of the accounts by the deadline. In such cases, Field Offices should verify the 31 December balance with the bank and include a note on the Statement of Cash Reconciliation to the effect that the balance was verified with the bank and the bank statement will follow. If, however, it is not possible to obtain at least a verification of the bank balances as at 31 December, Field Offices, in such instances, should make up the Statement of Cash Reconciliation from their own records and include a notation that it was not possible to obtain a bank statement or 31 December balance verification. Please do not hold the accounts for bank statements. It is hoped that careful forward planning on the part of Field Offices will permit submission of year-end accounts in conformity with the timetable outlined above.

S/0-9 200 UN

9 September 0

General von Horn, Supreme Commander

S. Linner, Chief Civilian Operations

Appointment of representatives to Provincial Capitals.

I hereby wish to inform you that the following UN staff members have been appointed as my representatives of the Civilian Operations in the Congo, in the cities indicated below:

Mr. van der Goot - Coquilhatville

Mr. Slavomir Brzak - Stanleyville

Mr. John Grün - Bukavu

I would greatly appreciate if you would be kind enough to notify the military commander in the cities indicated of their appointment and any help that can be given to them to facilitate their task will be most welcomed.

C/ORC 2004 N Gen.

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26 September 1960

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ONUC 1267 MACFARQUHAR GRATEFUL YOUR POUCHING FOR WRIGHT COMPLETE COLLECTION OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS ON RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES CMA COVERING PARTICULARLY NON-FERROUS METALS COPPER ZINC COBALT STOP UNDERSTAND MISSES RIPPLINGER AND DAVIES COULD HELP THIS MATTER

LINNER

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T. O. R. BY: Drafted by :

Authorized :

T. O. D. Date :

OKG 200 VN
see also Code Cable
26 July
"Gilson" from Owen, Geneva

I.A.E.A

I spoke to Dr. Steinig and Mr. O.E.S. Lloyd. He informed that the Board of Governors had great interest in the continuation of the atomic reactor project at the university of Louvianum which is headed by Mgr. Gillon. He asked me to transmit his greetings and enquire how much of the project continues. It's his understanding that there are 150 technicians and scientists on the project, much of whom have been trained in Oakridge and Harwell. IAEA would be much interested in maintaining this project as the Board of Governors have received a request from Cairo for a regional project.

I.A.E.A. might arrange a visit at the beginning of 1961 to West Africa and would be glad to include Leopoldville.
Most programmes of I.A.E.A. are started on their regular Programme and are not financed from the Expanded Programme. For 1960 some fellowships may be offered. I.A.E.A.'s assistance consists of a survey of the needs of the country and refers particularly to : raw materials, training of staff, medical research, agricultural research, technical assistance and atomic power.

Great interest was also evidenced in the "Institut National d'Etude Economique du Congo" situated at Jangambi, located at Stanleyville. It si supposedly one of the big agricultural experimental stations in the Congo, and has done interesting work on hydrology, soil analysis with isotopes thus permitting to establish the absorption rate of fertilizers ihn the transmutation of new seeds.

C/ORC 200 UN

ANSWER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BELGIAN CONGO TO THE MISSION'S QUESTIONNAIRE SUBMITTED TO THE POTENTIAL HOST COUNTRIES FOR REGIONAL TRAINING CENTRES FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

I. Value and Need of the Centre to the Region

1. Q. What States are expected to benefit?

1. A. The proposed centre would be intended for the use of all the central African States south of the Sahara, such as Ghana, Nigeria, former French West Africa, former French Equatorial Africa, the British territories in the West, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Angola, Madagascar and Mozambique. It would possibly be of use to South Africa as well; but it is probable that this country will prefer to establish its own centre.

2. Q. What are the needs of these States in isotope training?

2. A. It is expected that three or four courses would be organized annually, each attended by about 20 students.

In addition, the centre could accommodate, all the year round, a succession of five or six short-term trainees for a period of two to four months each.

The three main annual courses would be:

(i) A course in the field of medicine and biology for persons having a University education;

(ii) A course in agricultural and industrial applications for persons having a University education;

(iii) A course in various specialized fields for persons with technical training (laboratory assistants, etc.)

3. Q. What use are they making of the existing centre in your country?

3. A. The Trico centre at Leopoldville has organized the first course on the use of isotopes, for doctors and biologists. About 40 participants are expected to attend the course from 17 May to 19 June.

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Several research workers have come individually to the centre for periods of from three to six weeks, in order to study the techniques used there. Numerous requests for training of technicians have been received but sessions have not yet been organized for them.

4. Q. Which states support establishing a regional centre in your country?

4. A. It is difficult at the present time to contact the central African States, with regard to the establishment of the Leopoldville centre. The new Congolese Government which will take office on 30 June will be in a better position to make this contact. It is likely that all the States in the Congo region will be ready to contribute. Ghana has also recently shown interest in the Trico centre.

5. Q. What contributions are they prepared to make in cash?

5. A. It is impossible to answer this question at the moment. The answer will be given at the same time as the answer to question 4.

6. Q. What contributions are they expected to make in kind?*

6. A. It is impossible to reply to this question at the moment. The answer will be given at the same time as the answer to question 4.

7. Q. How many students do you expect annually?

7. A. A minimum of 100 students for the three basic courses as a whole, and in addition 20 - 40 short-term trainees.

II. Physical Facilities of Centre

(Existing Centre)

8. Q. What physical facilities and equipment are at present available for the centre?

8. A. The Trico centre consists at present of:

(i) General Atomic Triga Mark I reactor; power 50 KW; neutron flux: $10^{12} n/cm^2$ sec (see annex 1a);

(ii) Accessory equipment (see annex 1b).

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* Translator's Note: This question was apparently misunderstood and was rendered in French as: "What contributions are they expected to make in future?".

(Proposed Centre)

9. Q. What will be the location of the proposed centre?

9. A. Near the Lovanium University precinct, between the Faculties of Medicine and Science.

10.Q. What buildings?

10.A. The existing building of the Trico reactor will be extended so as to equip the Trico reactor as a Mark II with thermal column and beam tubes. The general lay-out of this building is given in plan No. 157 002. The left wing will contain laboratories for radiochemistry and measurement of radioactivity.

11.Q. What laboratories?

11.A. In addition to the building of the Trico centre proper, the centre will be able to use the radioisotope laboratories in the University Faculty of Medicine (area 700 m^2), together with the laboratories in the Faculty of Science (area 1 000 m^2) and the clinical laboratories of the University Hospital.

12.Q. What equipment?

12.A. In addition to the equipment referred to above, two training laboratories will be set up each containing ten sets of basic instruments for training students. In addition, certain existing specialized apparatus will be duplicated and two 256-channel analysers will be added.

13.Q. What facilities will be available for servicing equipment?

13.A. The Trico centre has a part-time electronics engineer. The University has a well-qualified electronics team which is capable of servicing all the electronic equipment and even constructs basic apparatus, such as scalers, linear amplifiers and scintillation counters.

14.Q. What will be the availability of radioisotopes and other supplies needed for the centre?

14.A. The Trico reactor itself with its high neutron flux is an excellent source of radioisotopes. Isotopes which cannot be produced locally or chemically transformed into the desired form may be imported from Oakridge, Harwell, Mol and Saclay.

15.Q. What lecture rooms?*

15.A. The centre would include a specialized library, to which reference is made in question 16. At a distance of 500 metres from the centre is the large University library which in 1960 will have more than 60 000 volumes and subscribe to 2 000 journals. It has a reading room with space for 300 users.

16.Q. What library facilities?

16.A. (a) The centre would have at its disposal a nuclear library which has already received all the publications provided by the United States Atomic Energy Commission under the auspices of the "Atoms for Peace" programme. This collection is added to regularly.

(b) The University has a general library which, in 1960, contains 60 000 volumes and which will be increased by 10 000 volumes annually. The library subscribes to 2 000 journals.

17.Q. What facilities for the disposal of radioactive waste?

17.A. Radioactive waste can either be buried locally in an area designated for the purpose or can be disposed of into the river Congo. This river has a flow of from 25 000 - 75 000 m^3 per min., and, taking into account the intensive mixing which occurs in the rapids outside Leopoldville, there is no difficulty in diluting radioactive wastes released into the middle of the river. The University owns a boat which allows this dilution to take place without any risk of contaminating the river banks.

18.Q. What facilities for field experiments?

18.A. The University has a campus of 250 hectares and also an agronomic station of 500 hectares 6 km distant along the river Ndjili, where all agronomic gamma ray experiments can be carried out.

19.Q. What administrative offices?

19.A. The Trico centre at present has an administrative office in the Faculty of Science. In the proposed new building there will be a director's office and a permanent secretariat.

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* Translator's note: Question was interpreted as meaning "reading room" (salle de lecture).

The administrative services of the University are in a building of 3 000 m^2 area situated 500 metres from the centre.

20.Q. What public utilities are available (light, gas, water)?

20.A. The centre would receive electricity from the University's 220/380 volt mains. This system is normally supplied at 6 600 volts from Leopoldville, but has its own emergency Diesels. Gas is available in bottles: Butagas - O_2-CO_2. Water is also distributed by the University; it is non-chalky and normally drinkable.

The University has its own liquid air apparatus.

21.Q. What housing will be provided for students at the centre and outside?

21.A. During those courses which will be held outside the University academic year, all the students could be housed in the University's residential quarters (at present 500 rooms). For the trainees present when these quarters are occupied, it would be necessary to provide lodging, the cost of which is estimated at $2 000 - $3 000 per room as an initial investment.

22.Q. What are the air, sea and other communications with the countries in the region?

22.A. The easiest communications are by air from the class A international air-port at Leopoldville or from the one at Brazzaville. These two air-ports are only a few kilometres from the centre. Leopoldville is also linked by railway with Matadi, a port with numerous sea connexions to all parts of the world.

23.Q. What training centres or research institutions doing related work in the vicinity will be accessible to students?

The students would be able to use all the facilities of the Lovanium University at Leopoldville, situated beside the centre itself, and the extension of which is described in the annex brochure.

III. Staffing of Proposed Centre

24.Q. What is the full and part-time teaching staff of the existing centre?

24.A. The staff of the existing centre comprises:

(a) Principal: Dr. L.P. Gillon, Doctor of Physical Sciences, Rector of Lovanium University, Associate Member of the Scientific Council

of CCTA, formerly guest staff member of the Brookhaven National Laboratory of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, and qualified research-worker of the inter-University Institute of Nuclear Sciences of Belgium.

Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Sciences of the Government of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

(b) Head of reactor facility: Dr. E. Goethals, Dr. of Chemical Sciences.

(c) Reactor "Pilot": Mr. Roels, technician.

(d) Part-time electronics engineer: Mr. R. Baiets.

(e) Technical services of the University: electricians, plumbers.

25.Q. What professors and lecturers will the centre have?

25.A. Two periods must be here distinguished:

(a) Period of intensive courses: a call will be made on the services of University professors, experts from the international centres and the staff of the centre, which would have to be augmented.

(b) Throughout the year, for the short-term courses:
The centre would have to be augmented by
(i) an engineer responsible for the reactor;
(ii) a chemist and a second "pilot";
(iii) a full-time electrician.
The University professors and the experts from Leopoldville will be able to contribute regularly to the training of the short-term trainees.

26.Q. What demonstrators and technicians?

26.A. Included in 25 above.

27.Q. What directing and administrative personnel?

27.A. A director or a secretary general will be sufficient for the administration.

28.Q. What auxiliary staff?

28.A. The centre will require six African policemen for guard duties and four junior technicians.

IV. Training and other work to be offered

(Existing Centre)

29.Q. What courses are being offered at existing centre?

29.A. A course for doctors and biologists on the use of radioisotopes has been organized for 15 May to 8 June. The programme is given in an annex.

(Proposed Centre)

30.Q. What would be the minimum educational level of students?

30.A. For courses A and B: University education required.
For course C: Technical training.

31.Q. What courses will be offered at new centre?

31.A. Courses A and B at university level for doctors, biologists and agronomists.
Course C for technicians in these fields.

32.Q. How many students can be taken on each course?

32.A. From 20 to 40, according to the equipment and staff available.

33.Q, How many students would be taken from host country and how many from other countries in the region?

33.A. In principle, a quarter of the places would be occupied by students from the Congo and three quarters would be reserved for students from other countries.

34.Q. What will be the languages of instruction?

34.A. As in the case of the courses already organized, French and English will be the languages normally used at the centre. Certain parts of the courses may be given in one of these languages only.

35.Q. What type of research would be carried out at the centre?

35.A. Various types of research will be carried out at the centre. Up to the present time, special emphasis has been placed on medical research; a synopsis is given in annex 3.

General physics and radiochemistry could be developed. This will depend on the staff available.

36.Q. What research facilities would be available in support of training?

36.A. In addition to the reactor, which will be provided with a thermal column and beam tubes, and to all the other existing equipment, the centre hopes to acquire specialized equipment.

Finally, the University is willing to allow the use of its very large laboratories (more than 6 000 m^2) for students wishing to specialize in certain fields.

37.Q. What facilities will there be for students to commence practical application of isotope techniques after completing course?

37.A. Students who so wish will be able to apply their knowledge in the laboratories of the University and at Leopoldville.

V. Proposed Organization of Centre

38.Q. What national authorities will deal with centre?

38.A. The Congo authorities.

39.Q. What will be the internal organization and structure of the centre?

39.A. The centre will normally come under the Atomic Energy Commission of the Congo, a body which will shortly be given legal status. This Commission already administers the Trico centre which will in any case be merged with the international centre.

40.Q. How will directing and senior teaching staff be appointed?

40.A. It would seem desirable that the staff should be appointed by agreement between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Government of the Congo.

41.Q. What arrangements are proposed for international or regional participation in the running of the centre?

41.A. These arrangements will need to be negotiated, first with the International Atomic Energy Agency and then with the neighbouring countries. These negotiations cannot take place until after 1 July.

42.Q. What arrangements are proposed for the selection of students?

42.A. This selection will take place by agreement between the directing body of the centre and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

43.Q. What will be the legal status and privileges and immunities of the centre?

43.A. It is impossible to reply to this question before the new Congo Government has evolved a policy on the matter.

44.Q. What privileges and immunities will be accorded to its staff?

44.A. It is impossible to reply to this question before the new Congo Government has evolved a policy on the matter.

45.Q. What, if any, will its relations be with other institutions in the vicinity?

45.A. The centre will be in direct relationship with the Atomic Energy Commission and will have good neighbourly relations with the University.

VI. Arrangements for financing and supporting Centre

46.Q. What arrangements are proposed for financing the costs of establishing or converting the centre?

46.A. The existing centre represents an investment of about 15 millions of which 10 millions were provided by the Government and 5 millions by the University, partly thanks to assistance from the Atomic Energy Commission. It is estimated that the extension of the centre, without housing for the staff will require an additional budget of 15 millions.

47.Q. What is the estimated cost of financing or converting centre?

47.A. See reply to question 46.

48.Q. What is the estimated annual cost of operating centre?

48.A. The annual operating costs are estimated at between 2 and 5 millions, depending on the scale of activity and the staff permanently at the centre.

49.Q. What contribution does your Government propose to make to the annual operating cost of the centre?

49.A. It is impossible to reply to this question before the new Government takes office.

50.Q. What facilities and equipment will it make available?*

50.A. This equipment is set out in annex 1, in reply to question 8.

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* Translator's note: This question has been translated into French as meaning: "What equipment is available?".

51.Q. What teaching staff will your Government make available to the centre?

51.A. The Atomic Energy Commission will normally place at the centre's disposal the staff at present employed at the Trico centre. The University is prepared to offer the collaboration of its professors. The contribution of the Government itself cannot, however, be determined at the present time.

52.Q. What fellowships will your Government offer the centre?

52.A. It is impossible to reply to this question before the installation of the new Government.

53.Q. What contribution will be sought from the Agency?

Q. (i) To the establishment or conversion of the centre?

A. (i) A contribution to the expenses of conversion of 10 - 15 millions.

Q. (ii) In the provision of directing staff?

A. (ii) A contribution to the salaries and expenses of the director or secretary.

Q. (iii) In the provision of teaching staff?

A. (iii) The establishment of a permanent Chair and three annual fellowships for visiting professors.

Q. (iv) In the provision of (student) fellowships?

A. (iv) The provision of 5 - 10 fellowships per full course and of about 15 annual training fellowships of one to three months.

Q. (v) In the form of equipment and books?

A. (v) An annual budget of 2 millions.

Q. (vi) In the form of other operating or administrative costs?

A. (vi) An annual budget of 1 to 2 millions.

54.Q. What is the total estimated annual cost of the Agency contributions?

54.A. 5 - 8 millions per year.

ANNEX 1/a

TRICO CENTRE

Triga Reactor (General Atomic)

Technical data summary

Core: Fuel-moderator material : Uranium-Zirconium Hydride
Uranium enrichment : 20% U^{235}
Cladding : Aluminium

Reflector: Material : Graphite
Cladding material : Aluminium

Nuclear Characteristics:

Thermal neutron flux (50kW)
Glory Hole : $2.15 \times 10^{12} n/cm^2$ sec
Rotary Specimen Rack : $3.3 \times 10^{11} n/cm^2$ sec
Rabbit : $0.95 \times 10^{12} n/cm^2$ sec
Core loading : 1.984 Kg U^{235}
Power : 50 kW

Cooling: Water

Control: 3 Boron carbide control rods

Shielding: 16 ft of water over core

Experimental and Irradiation facilities:

Rotary Specimen Rack : 40 positions located in graphite reflector

Pneumatic transfer tube : located near edge of core

Central thimble : located in centre of core (region of maximum flux)

Reflector region : in water above graphite reflector

ANNEX 1/b

List of electronic equipment

1. C.E.A.N. Automatic Scaler - EL 5.2.15. .....F. 35 850

2. Square head, with two spare heads 10 385

3. Pointed nose-piece, with two spare heads 10 125

4. Iron 10 500

5. G.M. counters, type CEN 6-8 (3 x 11 277 F.) 33 831

6. Scintillation counters, type C.E.N. 6-9 11 600

7. "Utility" Scaler, Tracerlab, type Sc 19

8. "1 000" Scaler, Tracerlab, type SO 33A

9. Laboratory Monitor, Tracerlab, type SO 30 (2 x)

10. Survey Meter, Tracerlab, type SU 14 (2 x)

11. Survey Meter, Philips, type PW 4012
with head, Philips, type PW 4180

12. M.B.L.E. Monitor, type PN 181/E (2 x)

M.B.L.E. Monitor, type 133/E

14. Radiation Survey Meter, Tracerlab, type SU 14 (2 x)

15. Hand and Foot Monitor, C.E.N. EL - 12.3.4.
(Electronic equipment: 3 accumulators, type C.E.N. 6-7, with three sets of 3 RCA tubes, type 5691, and a supply set, type 1-6).... F. 31 771

16. Victoreen pocket meters (20 + 32)

17. Minometer, type 287 (3 x)

18. Stephen pocket meters, (10 x)

19. Transistor Charging Unit S/M 1193 (Stephen)

20. Neutron Dosimeters, Bendix (10 x)

21. Bendix Charger, type 643

22. Philips Monitor, type 4014/00

16 February 1960

VISIT TO THE BELGIAN CONGO

17. The mission visited the Agricultural Research Station of the Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge (INEAC) at Yangambi on 19 March and spent from 21 to 24 March visiting various institutes in Leopoldville and its vicinity. The institutions visited included Lovanium University, the adjacent Triga reactor, the Institutes of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the Meteorological Station and Laboratories, the Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO) at Brazzaville across the River Congo, and the proposed hydroelectric power sites at Inga, 180 miles downstream from Leopoldville. Consultations were held with the Rector and staff of Lovanium University and the members in Leopoldville of the Consultative Commission on Nuclear Sciences of the Belgian Congo, Director of the Institute of Hygiene and other officials.

Nuclear science facilities at Lovanium

18. Most of the nuclear science facilities in Leopoldville are at Lovanium University, 14 miles from the city. They consist of a series of modern and well-equipped laboratories in the buildings of the faculties of Science and Medicine and in the adjacent University Hospital.

19. The University was founded five years ago and has at present 550 students; the student body is expected to increase to 1 000 in the next four years.

20. The Triga reactor has been installed in a separate building on the downwind side of the university site. The reactor is under the control of the Belgian Congo Consultative Commission on Nuclear Sciences, and not of the University itself, but the Rector of the University is also the Chairman of the Consultative Commission.

21. Some nuclear science facilities have also been acquired by the Institute of Hygiene and the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Leopoldville.

Staff and facilities at Lovanium

(a) Reactor

22. This reactor, which went critical in June 1959, has been in constant use for research purposes and production of radioisotopes. The flux obtained in the central tube is 2×10^{12} cm^2 $sec.^{-1}$ at 50 KW power. It is normal practice

to run the reactor at full power for eight hours a day and additional use is made of the reactor for overnight irradiations, but at rather reduced power, because of the limited capacity of the heat exchangers (continuous operation is possible at 10 KW).

23. Plans are being made to enlarge the present reactor building to accommodate the reactor when it has been converted into a Mark II Type. The reactor in that form will have additional facilities, such as a thermal column and beam tubes.

24. The mission was favourably impressed by the safety precautions and general cleanliness of the reactor hall. It was stated that the reactor was at present the only one in operation on the African continent.

(b) Laboratories and Faculty of Science

25. The mission visited a number of the principal laboratories of the Faculty of Science. They are well-designed and equipped and much pure and applied research is being carried out. In the Medical Laboratory radioisotope techniques are being employed for the measurement of cardiac output, blood volume and uptake of iodine by the thyroid gland.

26. In the carbon-14 counting laboratory a proportional carbon-14 counter and associated vacuum line have been set up. The shield of the counter, however, has yet to be constructed. When complete it is proposed to use this apparatus for the determination of the age of fossilised woods in the sedimentary strata of the Congo basin. It was stated that the laboratory would be used for determining the rate of deposit of turfs, the rate of deposit of bat manure and for measurement of nitrogen fixation in groundnuts and for geological dating.

27. Autoradiographic techniques coupled with radioactivation analysis are being used in research on the measurement of sodium in compacted bone tissue.[2/] Work is also in progress on the distribution of calcium and phosphorus in bone tissues of acidotic and non-acidotic animals. Some experiments with sulphur-25 were carried out in vitro and it is also planned to use radioactive calcium and phosphorus. The mission was favourably impressed by the standard of work going on in this laboratory. They were informed that the scientist concerned has been invited to the Argonne National Laboratory in June to give a dissertation on the above work.

2/ Reference Vincent "Nature", Oct. 24/59, page 1332.

(c) General impression

28. Undoubtedly the general equipment of the laboratories is well up to the standard of a modern university and the nucleonic equipment at present being used is mainly of a specialized character. (A number of gamma spectrometers, a low temperature C-14 and tritium counter are in use.) If a regional radioisotope training centre were to be situated in this environment, it would be necessary to make provision for laboratories specifically designed for training in this field, and some more basic nucleonic equipment would be required. A suite of laboratories on the ground floor is in fact now being specially adapted and re-equipped to provide training in radioisotope techniques. The main training laboratory has an area of approximately 140 square meters, and will, it is planned, be equipped with standard analytical benches and fume hoods suitable for this type of work. Provision is also being made for a counting room, a store, and a changing room for the personnel working in the laboratory.

29. Electronic workshops are available for both the maintenance and construction of nucleonic equipment. For regional training purposes, however, it might be preferable to use standard commercially-produced equipment, so as to familiarize students with models they are likely to use on return to their own countries (unless the centre itself were to act as a source of supply). A brief visit was also made to the section concerned with research in electronics. The mission was impressed by the quality of the equipment and the standard of work being carried out in the laboratory; for instance the research work in progress on the design of circuits for electronic computers.

(d) Housing

30. If a regional centre were established in Leopoldville, the University of Lovanium could provide satisfactory housing for a large number of students from 1 August to 20 October each year. The students' hostels, which are nearly complete, were inspected by the mission, and the accommodation was found to be of a good standard. Each student has a separate room with shower and wash-basin and the hostels are clean and modern. The students' restaurant and

facilities for recreation also seem to be good. The housing of students during the remainder of the year might present some problems, but it is possible that about ten rooms could be set aside. Alternatively, new rooms could be added to the present hostels (at the cost of approximately US $3 000 per room), or separate houses could be built at the cost of approximately US $2 600 per room. The University is some 14 miles by road from the centre of Leopoldville and there is a bus connexion with the town; construction of a more direct road is being considered. Lodging in Leopoldville itself is unlikely to be a problem although it is rather expensive.

Visit to INEAC at Yangambi

31. The agricultural centre of INEAC at Yangambi is situated about 65 miles from Stanleyville, which is about 1 000 miles from Leopoldville. The mission was informed that it is the only agricultural research centre of its type in Africa. It works in close co-operation with several smaller stations in the Belgian Congo that deal with regional or other special problems of agricultural research.

32. The permanent staff of the centre consists of about 100 scientists; research is concentrated on problems of tropical agriculture, hydrology, pedology (soils), entomology, etc. The laboratories for agricultural research are well-equipped and a group of laboratories has been designed for radio-isotope work, in consultation with the Belgian Nuclear Research Establishment at Mol. The design of these laboratories is very good, but the mission is of the opinion that at present a distinct lack of nucleonic equipment prevents full use of the facilities available. The laboratories also seemed somewhat understaffed. (It appears that only between three and five scientists are at present concerned with this line of work.) Interesting research was apparently being carried out using isotope tracers on fertiliser uptake for tropical plants and under conditions of heavy tropical rainfall.

Visit to the Meteorological Station

33. The work of the institute includes some measurements of radioactive fall-out and cosmic rays. Dust samples are collected and analysed for alpha, beta and gamma activity. Separation of nuclides is not undertaken.

Visits to the Institutes of Hygiene and of Tropical Medicine

34. It is understood that the Institute of Hygiene in Leopoldville used to deal mainly with hygienic problems of the city but that its responsibilities have now been extended to cover the country in certain matters; thus for instance the institute prepares draft legislation on radiation protection problems. The Director of the Institute studied at Saclay and Oak Ridge.

35. Most of the radiation problems with which the Congo has dealt so far have been in connexion with the uranium mines of Katanga, which are now going out of production. The Director informed the mission that he had made a comprehensive study of health and safety practices in the mines and had submitted a report on the matter to the authorities concerned. In his view health and safety practices had been satisfactory and he had been unable to identify any case of radiation syndrome in the public health records of the area. He provided the mission with copies of the regulations at present in force in the Congo on radiation protection and drew attention to the fact that the transport regulations in particular have to take account of the special problems of the moving of relatively large quantities of ore.

36. A radioisotopes laboratory is being established in the Institute and most of the necessary equipment has been obtained. One or two items are still on order. It is planned to undertake the following work in the laboratory:

(i) Quick determination of the potability of water supplies measuring the active carbon dioxide liberated from carbon-14 labelled sugars;
(ii) Tracing insects;
(iii) The use oflabelled insecticides to trace absorption and effectiveness of the insecticides; and
(iv) Tracing bilharzia-carrying snails.

37. The equipment in the laboratory appeared to be satisfactory for the purposes in view but additional staff may be needed.

38. A visit was also made to the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Leopoldville. Its main work is the prevention and cure of tropical diseases. An isotopes laboratory will shortly be established; the necessary equipment has been procured. The head of the laboratory is at present at Oak Ridge.

Visit to the WHO Regional Office at Brazzaville

39. The WHO Regional Office at Brazzaville is some ten miles from Leopoldville across the Stanley Basin of the Congo River. The Director is Dr. Cambournac. Dr. Cambournac generally confirmed from a medical point of view the mission's impressions of the facilities, staff and work being done at Lovanium. He indicated that as far as he knew these facilities were more advanced than those of other training or research centres in the WHO African region. In his view there was likely to be a growing demand for specialized training in medical and biological applications of isotopes and he thought that from a technical point of view it might not be premature to make some regional arrangements for training. WHO's practice was to treat sub-Saharan Africa as a separate region, since the health problems of the area were generally similar and because of the remoteness of other medical centres. He indicated that WHO had established a malaria regional training centre in Amani (Tanganyika).[3/] A separate centre for French-speaking areas might be established later.

Meeting with the Consultative Commission on Nuclear Sciences of the Belgian Congo

40. The Commission was established in 1958. It has at present consultative functions to the Governor General but there is a possibility that it will be established as an executive Government agency. It consists of representatives of universities, research institutes, industrial corporations and any Government agency concerned. Its main work has been that of providing advice on research projects undertaken at universities and in institutes such as INEAC and the Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale (IRSAC). The budget of the Centre in 1959, excluding the Triga reactor, was US $120 000.

41. Amongst the activities of the Commission have been the arrangement of radiation protection services (badges are supplied by and developed at Shinkolobowe in the Katanga district), and advice on radiation protection legislation (some legislation is at present in force on protection and transport; control is at present mainly exercised through the grant of import permits).

3/ Reference: WHO Programme and Budget for 1961, page 328, AFRO 75.

42. An outline was given of some of the work being done in the Congo in places other than those visited. It was understood that work is being done or is shortly planned on the labelling of insecticides, tracing of insects (e.g. bilharzia transmitting snails), age determination of geological specimens in collaboration with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Samples of tritium are being sent to Dr. Eriksson in Stockholm in connexion with the world-wide tritium survey. The University of Elisabethville is doing work in the fields of biochemistry and nutrition, especially on the metabolism of fatty acids in connexion with avitaminosis.

43. In regard to the establishment of regional training centres the Commission expressed the view that it would be desirable to consider the needs of sub-Saharan Africa separately from those of other areas of the world. It was pointed out that the southern part of the continent was, because of the barrier of the Sahara Desert, geographically isolated from Europe and the Middle East, that it had many special medical, agricultural and other problems, and that, in the views of the Commission, a regional centre remote from Africa south of the Sahara would make little contribution to meeting its needs. Conversely, a regional centre in Africa south of the Sahara would be of little value to areas north of the Sahara.

Tentative conclusions

44. If a regional training centre were established in the Belgian Congo, it is understood that the relevant laboratory facilities of Lovanium University would be made available for this purpose. The facilities of the adjacent Triga reactor will also be available to the extent that they are needed and the reactor could also supply limited amounts of radioisotopes. Some training could also be given in agricultural applications at Yangambi. The laboratories of the Institutes of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine would be useful adjuncts to a centre when they are in operation, as would the Radioisotope Department of the University Hospital at Lovanium, which is on the university grounds. The facilities at the University, the reactor and the University Hospital, are all within easy reach of each other, and form a compact unit.

45. It was the mission's impression that these facilities, including the radiochemistry laboratory which is now being equipped, would provide a suitable nucleus for a regional centre for training approximately 20 students

per course of six to eight weeks, or 40 students in parallel English and French courses of somewhat longer duration. Some more equipment will be needed, notably ten standard counting sets. Suitable accommodation for the students would be available from 1 August to 20 October each year. If the centre were open the year round, more quarters for students might have to be built, or would have to be found in Leopoldville, which is some distance away and rather expensive. The present teaching staff would have to be supplemented, particularly in the field of radiochemistry.

(Note: The sections of the mission's report that deal with Power and Nuclear Fuels, possible visit of a preliminary assistance mission and consultation with WHO on a SCTA course have been omitted as not directly relevant.)