

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

2nd January 1962

Correspondence
see me
ms
571

To : Mr. S. Habib Ahmed,
Chief of Civilian Operations

From : Professor Alvin W. Rose, *Alvin Rose*
Senior Consultant, Bureau of Social Affairs

Subject : Completion of Mr. Kuitenbrouwer's File for
Community Development Expert.

Brady

.....
.....

Please find attached a copy of my letter to Mr. Sita requesting his written approval of Mr. Kuitenbrouwer as Expert for Community Development and also a copy of Mr. Sita's response.

I hope this will satisfactory complete Mr. Kuitenbrouwer's file.

I should like very much to bring Mr. Kuitenbrouwer in for a formal introduction, as soon as you indicate that such would be appropriate.

Thank you very much.



M/F.-

REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
GOUVERNEMENT CENTRAL



MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES SOCIALES
Jeunesse et Sports
B. P. 3275

..... DIRECTION

SECRETARIAT GENERAL.

Léopoldville, le 29 décembre 1962.

90-01

(1) N° 1191/2946/C.311.

Réf. n° :

Annexe :

Objet : Dossier Mr. KUITENBROUWER
Expert O.N.U.C. pour
Développement Communautaire.

A Monsieur Alvin W. ROSE
Conseiller Principal pour
les Affaires Sociales
O. N. U. C.
LEOPOLDVILLE/KALINA.

Monsieur le Conseiller Principal,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser bonne réception
de votre lettre du 28 décembre, relative à la nomination de
Monsieur KUITENBROUWER.

Son expérience des réalités congolaises
est un garant spécial de la collaboration qu'il ne manquera pas
d'apporter aux activités sociales de notre jeune République.

Je suis sensible à l'intérêt que l'Organisa-
tion des Nations Unies apporte ainsi, une fois de plus, au bien-
être de la population congolaise toute entière.

Veuillez croire à la satisfaction de mes
supérieurs hiérarchiques et au contentement de Monsieur MOBONG
qui est le Chef de la Direction du Développement Communautaire.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Conseiller
Principal, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Le Secrétaire Général,
A. SITA.



(1) Rappeler dans la réponse la date et le numéro.

90-01

Le 28 Décembre 1962

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

J'ai le plaisir de vous informer que le siège des Nations Unies à New York a finalement approuvé la nomination de Mr. Joost Kuitenbrouwer comme Expert des Nations Unies pour le développement communautaire au Congo.

Afin de compléter le dossier de Mr. Kuitenbrouwer, je vous serais bien obligé de me faire parvenir votre approbation quant à la nomination de Mr. Kuitenbrouwer à ce poste.

J'ai bon espoir - et je suis certain, qu'ensemble, Messieurs Mombong, Kuitenbrouwer et vous-mêmes pourrez établir une étroite et heureuse collaboration pour l'année à venir.

Je suis entièrement d'accord avec vous que le travail de développement communautaire représente une des tâches les plus importantes à laquelle nous devons apporter tous nos efforts afin de bâtir un nouveau Congo.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

Alvin W. Rose
Conseiller Principal pour
les Affaires Sociales

Monsieur Alphonse SITA,
Secrétaire Général au
Ministère des Affaires Sociales
Bâtiments Administratifs
Léopoldville - Kalina



CUNCO-773

28 December 1962

To : Mr. G. Amachree, Under-Secretary in charge of Civilian
Affairs in the Congo

From : S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations

Subject : Provincial Advisers in Community Development

1. As you are aware, the Programme for 1963 provides for the assignment of an expert in social affairs to each of the regions of the country corresponding to the former Provinces of the Congo.

2. We have so far only had two experts in this category, Mr. B.W. Kuitenbrouwer and Miss Hubacher. The former has recently been transferred to the Community Development post to replace Miss Tabellini and the extension of the latter's term has been recommended by Professor Rose.

.... 3. I have been examining with Prof. Rose the terms of reference of the regional social affairs advisers to ensure that our efforts in this field are channelled into fruitful areas of work and that the project yields the desired results. In this connection I enclose copy of Professor Rose's memo dated 27 December together with enclosures, in which the terms of reference of the regional advisers have been outlined. Professor Rose is anxious that we should go ahead with the recruitment for these posts.

4. The project, as it is conceived at present, implies that advice in the field of social affairs would be rendered both at the level of the Central Government and Provincial Administrations. This is a comprehensive form of assistance which would, in my view, prove useful provided the services of regional advisers are utilised in the building up of the administrative structure in the social field in the Provincial Administrations. This would mean that as soon as the Provincial Governments have established the necessary machinery for carrying forward programmes in the social field, technical assistance at the Provincial level would no longer be absolutely necessary. In the circumstances the subject could be handled in one of the two following ways:

(a) assignment of regional social welfare experts to each of the regional offices to work continuously with the various Provincial Governments in the area;

(b) to establish an itinerant group of two or three experts who would assist the Provincial Governments in the establishment of the necessary provincial social services.

5. The problem of posting social affairs staff on a permanent basis to each of our regional offices is that these posts would tend to assume a continuing administrative character within the Civilian Operations which in the interest of economy, I should like to avoid as much as possible. The project, as it is at present established, therefore needs to be reconsidered and before making any recommendations concerning the recruitment of regional advisers I should like to have your advice.

CUNCO-773

To: Amachree

As you are aware, the Programme for 1963 provides for the assignment of an expert in social affairs to each of the regions of the country corresponding to the former Provinces of the Congo.

We have so far only had two experts in this category, Mr. B.W.Kuitenbrouwer and Miss Hubacher. The former has recently been transferred to the Community Development post to replace Miss Tabellini and the extension of the latter's term has been recommended by Professor Rose. ^{PI} I have been examining with Prof. Rose the terms of reference of the regional social affairs advisers to ensure that our efforts in this field are channelled into fruitful ^{areas of work} ~~lines~~ and that the project yields the ^{desired} ~~required~~ results. In this connection I enclose copy of Professor Rose's memo dated 27 December together with enclosures, in which the terms of reference of the ~~Regional~~ ^{Regional} advisers have been outlined. Professor Rose is anxious that we should go ahead with the recruitment for these posts.

The project, as it is conceived at present, implies that advice in the field of social affairs would be rendered both at the level of the Central Government and Provincial Administrations. This is a comprehensive form of assistance which would, in my view, prove useful provided the services of ~~the~~ Regional Advisers are utilised in the building up of the administrative structure in the social field in the Provincial Administrations. This would mean that as soon as the Provincial Governments have established the necessary machinery for carrying forward programmes in the field of ^{social} ~~social affairs~~, technical assistance at the Provincial level would no longer be absolutely necessary. In the circumstances the subject could be handled in one of the two following ways:

(a) assignment of regional social welfare experts to each of the regional offices to work continuously with the ~~various~~ Provincial Governments in the area;

(b) to establish an itinerant group of two or three Experts who would ~~spend sufficient time in each~~ ~~Rx~~ region ~~to assist~~ in the establishment of the necessary Provincial social services.

The Provincial
Govts.
are
not
interested

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

27th December 1962

To : Mr. S. Habib Ahmed,
Chief of Civilian Operations

From : Professor Alvin W. Rose, *Alv Rose*
Senior Consultant, Bureau of Social Affairs

Subject : Appointment of Miss Edith Hubacher as
Provincial Adviser

This will confirm our conference of last Friday in which you agreed that Mr. Fulcheri can proceed to facilitate as quickly as possible New York's appointment of Miss E. Hubacher as provincial adviser. She has been working in this capacity in the Stanleyville area and would continue to be responsible for eight provinces, though as soon as approval for more provincial advisers can be secured, she hopefully would be responsible for only three provinces.

As you know, it is my feeling that the role of provincial adviser is an important one in the ONUC Social Affairs Section. It is this person who can (1) develop a modicum of coordination at the local level, (2) interpret national policy at the local level and (3) generally establish and maintain lines of operation between the localities and the Central Government, within the sphere of Social Affairs.

I am pretty sure, at least, that our hope of getting started within a few months a national program of Community Development is a totally naive one, if we expect to do this by merely articulating this policy at the national level via the one community development expert, with no guidance at the provincial level.

.../...

In a memorandum that has just reached me from New York with the tittle of "Community Development Action at the Provincial Level ", the first five lines read as follows :

" Insofar as the local communities are concerned, action at the provincial level may be much more important than at the national level. In many governments, it is extremely difficult to bring about coordination at the national level among the various ministries, all with complex functions. Of even greater importance, is the achievement of some measure of coordination or concerted action at the provincial level. "

All this is merely to say, Mr. Ahmed, that I think your permission to permit us to continue with these two provincial advisers for whom we are already budgeted, is well supported.

I think New York also has been sent the " job description " or " terms of reference " for this position, but I am nevertheless attaching another copy.

Thank you very much.

cc : Mr. Fulchéri, Personnel.

6 November 1962

TO : Mr. Kuitenbrouwer and Miss Hubacher, Prov. Advisers
FROM : Prof. A.W. Rose
SUBJECT : Contacts at the Provincial Level

You will probably agree that the following are some contacts you will not want to overlook and some of the questions to which you will want to seek answers in each of the Provinces. The last five are ones you should not write anything about until you return here.

1. The provincial ONUC Staff in each of the Provinces

Be sure that this is the first thing you do. Be sure to insist on starting at the very top of the power pyramid and work down to the very bottom. Your host may overlook this procedure, but insist on it. It will pay off for you.

2. The Specialized Agencies of the United Nations (UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, Public Works etc.)

3. The Provincial Governmental Administration

- a) the Commissaire General
- b) Minister of Justice
- c) Minister of Planning and Coordination
- d) Minister of Education
- e) Minister of Social Affairs
- f) Minister of Agriculture
- g) Minister of Finance
- h) Minister of Cultural Affairs
- i) All the other Ministers

4. The Red Cross
5. The Catholic Social Services
6. The Protestant Social Services
7. Visit the Schools for educational statistics
8. Visit the Penal Institutions
9. What is the status of employment and unemployment in this province ?
10. What is the status of crime and delinquency
11. What are the population trends ?
12. Make a close study of the Foyers Sociaux, especially the possible leaders.
13. Child Care facilities.
14. Services for crippled children.
15. Youth groups and leaders.
16. Sports programs and leaders
17. Prostitution Statistics
18. Urban Community Development programs and possibilities.
19. Rural Community Development programs and possibilities.
20. Adult Education programs and possibilities, especially literary program possibilities.
21. Training for social work at lower, medium and higher range levels.
22. Status of social legislation.
23. Mental hygiene and needs for psychiatric social work.

- 24. Social Security Programs
- 25. Cooperatives
- 26+. Attitudes toward Central Government
- 27+. Other political phenomenae
- 28+. The general status of political leadership
- 29+. The general economic climate
- 30+. Tribal phenomenae.

+++++

The key to our success in the provinces is your cultivating goodwill. In this connection, attempt to accumulate a sum of money from daily per diem savings so that in each province, within the next few months, you will be able to give a party for all the above leaders. Make it a good party at the best possible place. You will find that you will possibly be able to give this party at absolutely no cost to yourself (without even using your per diem savings) if you handle the local leadership carefully.

TERMS OF REFERENCE
FOR THE PROVINCIAL ADVISER
FOR SOCIAL AFFAIRS

There are four broad elements of administrative organization that structure the role and the expectations of the Provincial Adviser. He must understand these four elements well.

I

The United Nations Provincial Adviser for the Congo will recognize, first of all, that the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs - (a) at the international level, (b) at the national level and (c) in this case the provincial level - is interested in the following seven broad areas of the social life of the Congolese people and the Congolese Government: (1) population; (2) social defence (deviant behaviour); (3) social service (training, youth programmes, family welfare, etc.); (4) community development (organizing the people to develop the several institutional and community resources and potentials); (5) housing and planning; (6) social policy; and (7) research.

In order to administer in these areas at international headquarters, there is the Director of Social Affairs and his team of specialists in each of these seven areas. At the national level (in this instance, here at ONUC Headquarters), there is a Senior Adviser and a team of experts: (1) one in community development, (2) one in youth development programmes and (3) one in training. We have recently also asked for specialists in (4) social defence, (5) housing and (6) social service and research (who also will handle the area of population). It thus is envisioned that here at ONUC the structure of the Social Affairs staff will be roughly equivalent to that at international headquarters.

The smallest geographical unit (and for this reason, in many ways, perhaps the most important) for which Social Affairs will have representation in the Congo is the Province. Even at the provincial level, Social Affairs, at least for a while, will have only one representative - the Provincial Adviser - whose secretary will, as soon as this is possible be Congolese.

The Provincial Adviser is, therefore, expected to be sufficiently broadly trained in the social sciences and liberal arts as to be quickly able to develop competence in each of the above-mentioned several areas which constitute the domain of Social Affairs and for which he is responsible at the provincial level.

II

Now, parallel with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, there are, of course, several other agencies (UNESCO, Public Works, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, etc.) whose general interest, very often, are intricately intertwined, if not sometimes identical, with these seven-fold interests of Social Affairs.

In addition to the administrative organization of these agencies at the international level and national level, there are also representatives of most of these agencies at the provincial level.

All ONUC Civil Operations at the provincial level are under the direction of an ONUC Civil Affairs Officer-in-Charge.

III

The administrative organization of the Republic of the Congo, for obvious reasons, necessarily remains somewhat fluid at the moment. The principal agency of the Congolese Government that is

concerned with social affairs is the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The Ministry of Social Affairs has delineated and defined its scope of interest to be roughly, though not identically, the same as that of the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs.

In order to administer in these areas, the Congolese Government has a Minister of Social Affairs and an executive officer known as the Secrétaire-Générale. The Secrétaire-Générale has associated with him at the national level a staff of specialists and the normal bureaucracy for purposes of administration.

There is at each provincial level a Minister of Social Affairs.

IV

The objective of the United Nations Operation in the Congo is to facilitate, as rapidly and as efficiently as possible, the development of the appropriate institutional framework for the functioning of the Congo as a nation, and to surrender to the Congolese Government, as soon as possible, the sole responsibility for the operation of this institutional framework.

It is with this objective in mind that the Civil Operations of ONUC are to be integrated with the operations of the Congolese Government as completely and as quickly as possible. And it must always be remembered that - vis-a-vis the Congolese Government - our role is advisory, no more or less.

V

Now, having in mind (1) the substantive problems which constitute the interests of the Bureau of Social Affairs and its corresponding administration organization, (2) the parallel and similar interests of associated United Nations agencies and their

administrative structure, (3) the interests of the Congolese Government's Minister of Social Affairs along with its administrative organization, and the probability that other Ministries in the Congolese Government will have similar and/or identical interest with parallel administrative machinery and (4) the philosophy and/or the objective of the United Nations Operation in the Congo vis-a-vis the problems and the government of the Congolese people, the terms of reference for the Provincial Adviser in Social Affairs can now be specified.

The Provincial Social Affairs Adviser will have responsibility for assisting the ONUC Civil Affairs Officer-in-Charge and, through him, the Senior Officer-in-Charge of Social Affairs (along with his team of experts at ONUC Headquarters) in carrying out in the Province the United Nations' programme of assistance to and cooperation with the Government of the Republic of the Congo, in the seven-fold fields as above specified.

His responsibility in these seven-fold areas is plenary, except as specific, officially approved programmes in these areas have already been administratively pre-empted by the United Nations.

Specifically, he will be concerned with:

- (a) social services, with particular attention to youth problems, unemployment relief and food distribution;
- (b) community development, with stress on coordinated and comprehensive inter-agency programmes including welfare, education, health, agricultural extension and cooperatives;
- (c) reintegration of repatriates from other provinces or districts into the economic and social life of the environment;
- (d) social aspects of housing;
- (e) preparation for social work, through special courses, fellowships and in-service training and with stress on the use of

audio-visual means, and

(f) generally, promotion and application of self-help and mutual help methods in solving both social and economic problems of the province.

VI

Qualifications: The Provincial Social Affairs Adviser should have: wide knowledge of social programmes in the less developed countries, preferably in Africa. His practical experience should include organization of relief and rehabilitation activities, public assistance, training welfare personnel and, if possible, community development activities.

A working knowledge of French is essential.

Of equal, if not greater importance than any of the above qualifications, however, is administrative ability - that is, the ability to coordinate the role of Provincial Social Affairs Adviser (a) with the ONUC Senior Adviser and with each of the experts attached to the Senior Adviser, (b) with the ONUC Civil Affairs Officer-in-Charge at the Province (c) with the several related United Nations agency provincial representatives (d) with the Government's Provincial Minister of Social Affairs (e) with other national provincial ministries who may have similar programmes and interests.

VII

In the specific instance of Mr. Joost Knitenbrouwer, who is to serve as Provincial Adviser for the Kivu Province until the end of his present contract in January 1963, there are the following additional and specific terms of reference:

He will also continue his responsibilities for the refugee

programme at Bibwe in North Kivu in which he is presently involved, giving approximately one-half of his time to this work.

In all matters relating to this refugee project, he will continue to be responsible to the UNHCR who, at this writing, is Mr. Temnomeroff. The terms of reference for this refugee task are, therefore, exclusively a matter for Mr. Knitenbrouwer and the UNHCR.

CUNCO - 771

27 December 1962

To : Mr. G. Amachree, Under-Secretary in charge of civilian
affairs in the Congo

From : S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations

Subject : Mr. Site's trip to India

...

1. I enclose a copy of memo dated 26 December from Prof. Rose concerning the proposed study tour of Mr. Site, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Social Affairs, to India to make observations in the field of Community Development.

2. I have advised Professor Rose that I am not in a position to recommend the proposed study tour unless it is arranged within the framework of an established plan and policy concerning Community Development in the Congo. You will recall that in my memo dated 10 December forwarding the report of Professor Rose, I have suggested that the subject of Community Development be studied by a high level expert and that assistance be rendered thereby to the Government of Congo in formulating an integrated plan for Community Development involving the cooperation of all of the official and private agencies concerned. I believe that a study tour by Mr. Site and by one or two other officials of the Government from other Ministries would be useful within the framework of such a plan so that upon their return their experience can be ploughed directly into the execution of the plan.

3. Professor Rose considers that it would not be advisable to reject the proposed study tour of Site as a commitment in this respect has been made by Professor Wilson and Mr. Khairy and the Indian Ambassador, with whom Mr. Site has discussed the matter, has obtained the approval of the Indian Government for the provision of host facilities. Professor Rose has however agreed to our postponing the study tour until the proposed study on community development in the Congo has been made.

cc: Prof. A. Rose



BONTE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

26th December 1962

To : Mr. S. Habib Ahmed,
Chief of Civilian Operations

From : Professor A. W. Rose, *Allen W Rose*
Senior Consultant, Bureau of Social Affairs

Subject : Mr. Sita's trip to India

Shortly before I assumed the position of Senior Consultant, my predecessor, Mr. Wilson, had arranged for Mr. Sita to take an extended trip to India to study the programme of Social Welfare and Community Development. Mr. Wilson had received budgetary approval for this trip and the money is already appropriated.

I have not pushed this matter, primarily because it seemed to me that there were some reservations about this kind of financial expenditure here at ONUC and also because Mr. Sita has been in the United States and, (before and after his US trip) he has been very busy.

However, this week, the Indian Ambassador has pressed us to go through with this arrangement, and Mr. Sita indicated to me that he is ready to leave for India on or about 1st March 1963 for a period of approximately one month.

The approximate cost of this trip is US \$ 1800.- (this sum includes \$ 1205,90 for transportation and \$600.- for room and board).

My own feeling is that since ONUC has already committed itself, through Mr. Wilson and Mr. Khiary, in this matter, it would be indelicate of us to cancel the trip at this time.

.../...

However, if he is going to India, it would seem to me that Mr. Sita should also visit the Community Development work that is going on in Pakistan. If you agree to this, we shall have to include the additional costs which are to be involved.

As soon as I can have your reaction in this matter, I should like to discuss it finally with Mr. Sita and the Indian Ambassador.

cc : Mr. Pichler,

ACTION	
CIVILIAN	MILITARY
<i>See. C. [unclear]</i>	

YC84 NY 35 27 23422 ;

LTF

ONUC

LEO ;

9114 FOR TABELLINI FROM GRIGG QUOTE ANXIOUS DISCUSS
YOUR POSSIBLE FUTURE ASSIGNMENT PLEASE CABLE YOUR ADDRESS
AFTER 31 DECEMBER AS AM LEAVING NEWYORK FOR EUROPE AND
CONGO FIRST WEEK JANUARY UNQUOTE ;

FIELDSEV *

COL 9114 31 "

Amachose from [unclear]

*Tabellini is scheduled
to leave Congo on Friday 4 January
on completion of her
assignment. Grigg has of
so he has called her
paying he was anxious
to discuss with her
a possible future assignment.
Grigg is now in Geneva
Tabellini could meet
him at Geneva. Grigg
or other place. Grigg
could advise.*

*sent
2/1
L*

Social Affairs

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE
WORK DONE BY THE SOCIAL AFFAIRS
COMMISSION DURING THE YEAR 1961
AND THE PROGRESS MADE IN
THE VARIOUS AREAS OF
INTEREST.

During the year 1961, the Commission has been
concerned with the following main areas of
work:

- 1. The improvement of the living conditions of the
population in the various regions of the country.
- 2. The improvement of the health and medical services
available to the population.
- 3. The improvement of the educational services
available to the population.
- 4. The improvement of the social services
available to the population.
- 5. The improvement of the housing conditions
of the population.
- 6. The improvement of the public transport
services available to the population.
- 7. The improvement of the public utilities
services available to the population.
- 8. The improvement of the public safety
services available to the population.
- 9. The improvement of the public order
services available to the population.
- 10. The improvement of the public
administration services available to the population.

CV

→ 90-01

1963 JAN -3 PM 4:13

O.N.U.C.

UNATIONS NEW YORK

ONUC 64 FIELDSEV FROM AHMED. KINDLY CABLE ITINERARY
OF GRIGGS OF SOA.

CONFIDENTIAL COPY

Ahmed
3.1.63

90-01

3 January

3

Prof. A.W. Rose, Principal Adviser, Social Affairs.

A.G. Gilpin, Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations.

Evaluation of technical assistance activities in the field of
community development in Africa.

...

I attach copy of a memorandum dated 21 December 1962
from the Acting Chief of the Community Development Section of the
Bureau of Social Affairs on the above subject.

I should be grateful if you will let me have any
comments you care to make on this draft so that I may transmit
them to Headquarters.

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

90-01

INDICATE
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is strictly limited.

N R

(Address es)

ONUC

COQUILHATVILLE

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

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USE DOUBLE SPACING.

TO KAHALE FROM ROSE AND TABELLINI SOCIAL AFFAIRS CASE
CONTAINING TECHNICAL MATERIAL FOR KALAMBA COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ^{SENT} ~~ARRIVING~~ COQUILHATVILLE SCHEDULED FLIGHT
DECEMBER SIX PLEASE ADVISE MINISTERE PROVINCIAL
AFFAIRES SOCIAL FOR ONWARD TRANSPORTATION TO KALAMBA

O. 81471

T. O. R.

T. O. D.

BY:

Drafted by : Alvin Rose

Authorized

S.H. Ahmed

Date :

8/12/62

SIX

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
PRIORITY

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ONUC KAMINA

→ 90-01

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insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

11
CIVKA POSTMA FOR ELIASSON FROM AHMED ROSE. COYLE
ARRIVING ONUC FLIGHT MONDAY 24 DECEMBER. PLEASE MEET AND
ACCOMMODATE. LETTER FOLLOWS REGARDING YOUR TRANSFER TO EVILLE

2500 x 200 — Imp. Plateau 11267

T. O. R.

T. O. D.

BY :

Drafted by :

Authorized : Prof. Rose,

Date : S. Habib Ahmed
19.12.62

CF-868

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

19 December 1962.

TO : Mr. R. Pasquet, Chief Finance Officer
FROM : H. Pichler, Administrative Officer, Congo Fund
SUBJECT: Fellowships in Community Development (project 90-01).

... Your attention is invited to the enclosed memorandum from the Senior Adviser, Social Affairs, and my memoranda CF-672 dated 16 October 1962 and CF-827 dated 3 December 1962, on the above subject.

Mr. Antoine Nseke, student at the Institut Congolais d'Enseignement Social holder of a U.N. fellowship has been selected to undergo practical training at Kalamba (Sabena project near Coquilhatville) during one month.

Mr. Nseke will leave Leopoldville for Coquilhatville on 20 December 1962 to take up his training there. To cover the additional expenses, it has been agreed to increase his stipend from C.Fr. 2,500.- to C.Fr. 3,000.- for the months of December and January.

In view of the absence of Miss Rothenbech, I should be grateful if you would give, Miss Rousseau, Social Affairs Assistant, the advance of C.Fr. 6,000.- representing two months stipend payments for Mr. Nseke, which subsequently will be charged to project 90-01.

cc: Prof. A. Rose
Miss Rousseau

CF-867

90-01

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

19 December 1962.

TO : Prof. Rose, Senior Social Affairs Adviser
FROM : H. Pichler, Administrative Officer, Congo Fund
SUBJECT: U.N. Fellowship Mboko Marcel (project 90-01).

With reference to Miss Tabellini's memorandum dated 14 December 1962 enquiring about the non-payment of stipend to Mr. Mboko Marcel, I am able to inform you that Mr. Kehale, Chief of Mission in Loquilhaatville, was advised by Miss Manguelle, Social Assistant, Social Affairs Administration of the Provincial Government of Equateur, that the fellowship for Mr. Mboko had been withdrawn. Mr. Kehale with whom I discussed this matter yesterday could not give me any specific reasons for this measure.

Under these circumstances, I suggest that you take up this matter with the Ministry of Social Affairs, since there is nothing we can do about it. Our instructions in our memorandum CF-691 dated 16 August 1962 to the Chief Finance Officer and to Mr. Kehale were quite explicit to this effect.

... Copy of Miss Tabellini's memorandum, together with cable are returned herewith.

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
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Priorité Nations traffic
is strictly limited.

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(Address es)

ONUC

COQUILHATVILLE

1962 DEC 19 PM 2:44

O.N.U.C.

90-01

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix &/or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

CIVCO 110

TO KAHLE FROM AHMED AND ROSE SOCIAL AFFAIRS PLEASE ADVISE
 DEBECKER DIRECTOR ECOLE DE CADRES STAGIAIRE ANTOINE MASEKA
 ARRIVING COQUILHATVILLE TWENTIETH DECEMBER ONUC FLIGHT
 SF8 AND REQUEST HIM TO MEET AT AIRPORT AND HELP HIM FOR
 ACCOMMODATION

CONFIRMATION COPY
 MESSAGE DISPATCHED

Affaires sociales



T. O. R.

T. O. D.

BY:

Drafted by :

Authorized

Date :

Prof. A. Rose

S.H. Ahmed

28/12/62

UCQEE

4UC87 024

FF 4UC75

DE 4UC87 24/17

FM ONUC ALB

TO ONUC LEO

BT

UNCLAS ALLEO 1939 TOTHENBACH SOCIAL AFFAIRS FROM KUITENBROWER .
PLEASE CONTACT MISS NAGANT SICIAL WORDER AT ALBERTVILLE NOW AT
LEO MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS ON POSSIBLE RECRUITMENT FOR STAGE
OF ONE OR TWO MONITRICES FROM ALBERTVILLE

ETEDGCFN 1939

17/1525Z DEC 4UC87

NNNN

ACTION	
CIVILIAN	MILITARY
RECEIVED	
1962 DEC 17 PM 7:55	
1962 DEC 17 PM 7:11 P.M. U.C.	

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90-01



INCOMING TELETYPE DELIVERED	
C.P.O.	P.X.
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C.P.C.	L.T.D.
C.G.S.	M.M.O.
MILITARY	WELFARE

S. Affair

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC, LEOPOLDVILLE

17 December 1962

TO : Mr. S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations

FROM : Prof. A.W. Rose, Sr. Consultant, BSA *A.W. Rose*

SUBJECT : Processing of Hubacher Recommendation for Provincial Adviser

Because of my recommendation in the Annual Report for five additional Provincial Advisers and your instruction to Mr. Fulcheri that we await New York's judgment in the matter, Mr. Fulcheri understandably thought you meant this also to refer to the two Provincial Advisers that we already have in Mr. Kuitenbrouwer and Miss Hubacher. I am sure this was not your intention.

Now that Kuitenbrouwer has been approved by New York for Community Development Expert, I will have no provincial advisers at all unless New York is asked via cable to approve Hubacher (now on temporary assignment as provincial adviser) for a one-year assignment.

Miss Hubacher did an extremely good job in Stanleyville as a provincial adviser, Mr. Ahmed, and I am extremely anxious to return her there.

Will you therefore find it possible to ask New York for the approval of this lady for one year?

Thank you very much.

90-01

17 December 1962

To : Mr. G. Amachree, Under-Secretary for civilian affairs
in the Congo
From : S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations
Subject : Community Development in the Congo

1. I enclose a memorandum dated 13 December from Professor
Rose, addressed to Mr. E.C. Grigg, Chief Community Development
Section in the Bureau of Social Affairs.

2. In order to obtain the fullest coordination, I suggest
that it would be most desirable that correspondence from sub-
stantive offices at Headquarters, concerning matters of policy,
be routed to me through yourself. Any material in this connection
which is addressed to the experts directly would, of course, be
passed on by me to them with such comments as might be necessary.



90-01

13 December 1962

TO : Mr. E.C. Grigg, Chief Community Development, NYHQ
THROUGH : Mr. S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations
FROM : Alvin W. Rose, Sr. Adviser, Bureau of Social Affairs
SUBJECT : Community Development in the Congo

Thank you for your letter of 27 November, regarding the proposals of ILO for community development in the Congo.

The background information which you supplied was indeed helpful to me since I had no knowledge of the letter of Mr. Morse or of Mr. Amachree's reply to it.

In a recent report of our activities here, which report Mr. Ahmed has sent along to Mr. Amachree, you will note on page 15 my comments with reference to this matter. I said, in part, that since it is so important that community development has the recognized blessing of the Central Government at the highest level, particularly the Prime Minister,

"we were pleased with and hopeful about the expression of interest in community development on the part of the Prime Minister Adoula as per his letter of 6 October 1962. Mr. Reynaud and I have examined the response of Mr. Amachree to the Prime Minister's expression of interest as well as a recent letter (which I deeply appreciate) from Mr. Grigg.

It is my impression that there is a full realization here that an Andean Indian programme would not be applicable here in the Congo, as Mr. Grigg so correctly points out. Apparently it was not the intention of ILO to suggest such a programme. Mr. Reynaud has asked me to say that the basic intentions of ILO were merely to suggest that a collaboration between the varieties of the UN Agencies in the interest of community development would be a desirable thing, though, of course, the content of what these several agencies collaboratively would advise would differ depending on the local situation. Mr. Reynaud has also asked me to say that, in order to clarify the intentions of ILO in this matter, Mr. Rens will be seeing Mr. Amachree in New York on 22 December."

So, it looks as if you will be getting all the details "straight from the horse's mouth", as we say, on about 22 December. Nevertheless, if within the next few days Miss Tabellini and I can learn any more about this matter, we shall certainly pass it along to you through appropriate channels.

Again let me say that it was a pleasure to hear from you and I hope that henceforth we will be having a closer collaboration. Will you be so kind as to express my wishes for a Merry Christmas to Mr. Amachree and Miss Hendersen and all the others there in our Bureau ?

Thank you very much.

90-01 ✓

14 December 1962

Professor A. Rose, Consultant, Social Affairs
S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations
Iraval - Miss Rothenbach

I have discussed your memo of 14 December concerning the above with Miss Rothenbach and she will explain to you personally the reasons for which I consider that her proposed visit be postponed for the present. In the meantime I await a detailed report on the subject from Miss Rothenbach through you.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

14 December 1962

TO : Mr. S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations
FROM : Prof. A. Rose, Sr. Consultant, BSA *Allen Rose*
SUBJECT : Travel - Miss Rothenbach

Miss Rothenbach, our training expert, is now also serving as "Rapporteur à la Commission nationale concernant la réforme de l'enseignement social" at the Ministry of Education.

In this connection Miss Rothenbach is involved in making some rather serious decisions, the details of which I have asked her to give to you personally. I agree that she is in need of immediate consultations and support from the international and UN agencies in this matter, and I have therefore approved her travel for this purpose. This morning I also went to see Mr. Pichler and Mr. Fulcheri on this matter. Mr. Pichler and I are both of the opinion that during the Christmas week, Miss Rothenbach's chances of serious consultations are limited. I have therefore said to Miss Rothenbach that I would have to request that the Christmas week (24 to 31 December) be deducted from her vacation, and Mr. Fulcheri asked me merely to pass along this information about vacation deductions in a memorandum.

Miss Rothenbach would leave on 19 December and return approximately on 9 January 1963.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE : ONUC, LEOPOLDVILLE

13 December 1962

GF

per G. Fulcheri
Mr. Habib
action 18
per 18/12

To: Mr. S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations

From: Gualtiero Fulcheri, Civilian Operations Unit,
Office of Civilian Personnel.

Subject: Miss Marion ROTHENBACH

.....

I attach copy of correspondence exchanged between Professor Rose and Miss Rothenbach concerning the travel of Miss Rothenbach to Geneva.

I would be grateful if you could please advise Professor Rose that authorization for all official travel of United Nations Experts should be granted by you and by the Executive Officer of the Congo Fund.

DEC 12 1962

ACTION

TO:	M. FULCHERI
1	
2	
3	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Completed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Acknowledged
<input type="checkbox"/>	No Action Required
INITIALS	

~~NOT ACTION~~
DEC 12 1962

12 December 1962

TO : Miss Marion Rothenbach

FROM : Prof. A.W. Rose, Sr. Adviser, BSA *Alan Rose*

SUBJECT : Travel to Geneva

With reference to your memo of 11 December 1962 I wish to say that I approve of your proposal to go to Switzerland for approximately 15 days beginning 19 December 1962 for the purpose of a combined vacation and professional consultations.

You will understand, however, that I am giving this approval only to the extent that this trip does not violate any United Nations policy. In order to be sure of this, I am asking you to clear all details directly with Office of Personnel. I am sending a copy of this memo to Mr. Fulcheri, as well as one copy of your memo to me.

It might be of help to Mr. Fulcheri to know that I am fully informed about the professional contacts which you are intending to make and that I have complete confidence in your immaculate integrity concerning a request such as this.

cc: G. Fulcheri



BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

11 décembre 1962.

A : Prof. Alvin Rose, Conseiller principal pour les ~~les~~
Affaires sociales

De : Marion Rothenbach, Expert pour la formation des *Mr. Rothenbach*
cadres sociaux, Section des Affaires sociales

Objet : Congé et voyage professionnel

Confirmant notre entretien, je vous saurais gré de bien vouloir m'autoriser à partir le 19 décembre avec vol ONUC pour Pisa afin de me rendre en Suisse pour une quinzaine de jours.

A cette occasion je désire contacter :

- l'Ecole d'Etudes sociales à Genève
- l'Association suisse des Ecoles d'Etudes sociales, Genève
- l'Association suisse des Travailleurs sociaux à Berne

qui peuvent me fournir des renseignements importants pour préparer le projet concernant la réforme de l'enseignement social prévu par le Ministère de l'Education du Gouvernement central qui m'a chargée d'être rapporteur.

En plus, j'aimerais contacter l'Aide suisse à l'Etranger à Zurich en vue d'une aide financière pour le projet-pilote de développement communautaire.

Serait-il possible que l'ONUC m'accorde un congé professionnel de 8 jours (voyage aller et retour : 4, démarches à Genève, Berne et Zurich : 4) et 7 jours de congé annuel.

Si le vol Léo-Pise et retour peut être réservé "on temporary duty", je prendrai les frais de train de Pise Genève et retour à Pise à ma charge et ne présenterai que mes frais effectifs de mes déplacements professionnels en Suisse à l'ONUC.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC, LEOPOLDVILLE

90-01

14 December 1962

TO : Prof. A. Badre, Sr. Consultant, Finance

FROM : Prof. A.W. Rose, Sr. Consultant, Bureau of Social
Affairs *William Rose*

SUBJECT : Social Research

In the discussions with Messrs. Ahmed, Gilpin a few days ago concerning my quarterly report, it was decided that I should confer with you on the Section called Social Research, primarily because communication with the Prime Minister will be necessary, but also because I feel that in several substantive matters you will be able to give some good advice.

.....

Would you, therefore, be kind enough to read this section on social research? I will arrange an appointment with you approximately in the middle of next week.

P.S.

[Handwritten signature]

SOCIAL RESEARCH

A

In the broad area of Social Affairs, perhaps the most basic need in the Congo is a research facility through which there can be a systematic and continuous collection and analysis of social data. It should be emphasized that there exists, in the whole of the Congo today, absolutely no organisation which has its responsibility the gathering of social data on a national level for purposes of governmental administration.

Before Independence this responsibility was largely assumed by the Institute of Social Research at Lovanium University here at Leopoldville. Since Independence, however, a) the established responsibility for this Institute to continue its research for the whole of the Congo evaporated, b) several of the experienced research professors at the University have found employment in other parts of the world and c) the research scholars still associated with the Institute are largely conducting microscopic studies which are geared almost exclusively to necessarily restricted theoretical interests.

All this is to say that in the area of social affairs, then, we are in a situation of trying to deal with phenomenae, the extent and quantity and character and nature of which very little is known. There is, for instance, no reliable information as to how many people there are in the Congo. There does exist a sample survey that was conducted in 1953 to 1955 (these data were published in 1958). It is on the basis of this sample that everyone roughly assumes there are somewhere between 14 and 16.000.000 Congolese people.

It is generally believed that the population movements in the Congo within the last ten years have been probably as great as in any other countries in the world. It is widely believed here, for instance, that Leopoldville has probably more than doubled its population within the past ten years. No one is sure of this, however, and among sophisticated people here the estimates concerning the present Leopoldville population range anywhere from 500.000 to more than a million people. In Bukavu, a few months ago, the best informed people there gave me estimates of the Bukavu population that ranged from 30.000 to more than 125.000. When one considers all the social problems that are coincident with population movements (public health, housing, crime and delinquency, family disorganisation, unemployment etc.) and that it is precisely these problems with which social affairs is expected to concern itself and that, as can be seen, nothing reliable is known about the extent of these problems, the need for a systematic research facility for the gathering of social data becomes obvious.

The fundamental question then is : Is there within the advisory capacity of the ONUC Social Affairs Section and within the capability of the Congolese Government a practical way of resolving this need for ~~gax~~ gathering social data ? We think there is. And it is to this question that the paragraphs below are addressed.

I should like to discuss the proposed solution for this problem below inductively and in a three-fold manner.

B

I should like to begin by discussing the possibility and the feasibility of, first of all, conducting beginning within the next year, a national census of the social characteristics of the Congolese people. As one will see, this proposal is made after three months of careful study as to its feasibility and desirability, including consultations with the best demographers in the Congo (Lovanum University), in Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and the demographers and statisticians who are associated with the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa.+

What is being proposed here represents the concensus of all these specialists as to the feasibility and the desirability of the whole idea of a national census.

Very briefly, the proposal is as follows : There are roughly 1800 Congolese students this year presently attending universities and/or colleges in the Congo. Approximately 1000 are at Lovanium University. Three hundred sixty six are at ENDA (National School of Law and Administration). The others are at Elisabethville University, the Institut de Pédagogie and other various private schools. Approximately 600 of these 1800 students are currently majoring in the social sciences, approximately 400 of these are now in the Faculty of Social Sciences at Lovanium. This means that these students have had or will have the basic statistical and research courses and above all, will have acquired something of the standards of integrity and precision that are involved in the research process.

+ I wish to express my appreciation to the following persons for their discussions with me concerning the feasibility of a national census, a programme of central registration and a bureau of social research in the Congo : Mr. Ledoux, Adviser in the Ministry of Planning and Coordination, Prof. Badre, Chief Economist ONUC (only a telephone conversation), Mr. J. Reyer, statistician and his staff of ECA, Mr. Cludger, Mr. Som, Mr. Hang, Miss Baster of ECA; Mr. Huxtable, UN Statistical Adviser for Kenya and Mr. C.D. Msuya, Commission for Community Development in Tanganyika.

Lovanium University is almost completely vacant during the three months of August, September and October. It is proposed basically as an act of patriotism (it should be kept in mind that the patriotic fervor of the university students here in the Congo is extraordinarily high) that these 600 students be asked to live at Lovanium for a four weeks intensive training course in census taking techniques. A team of census experts, probably from France, Switzerland or the US Bureau of Census - similar to a team that is now concluding the census for Nigeria - would conduct the training course.

The general opinion of the specialists with whom I conferred on this matter is that, while almost certainly these University students in the social sciences would go through this training experience without pay, it would nevertheless be desirable if each student would be paid something like CF 100 per day.

Now after these 600 students are trained in census taking procedures, each will be sent back into his own home area of the Congo, and there he will organize a team of approximately 300 elementary school teachers into a crew of which the university student will be the leader. In this way we solve the difficulties of language, tribal and cultural heterogeneity. These 600 crews of approximately 18,000 people will count the people of the Congo within a period of approximately two weeks.

It should be kept in mind that this census will not be a mere counting of people, it will comprise a comprehensive gathering of all the important social and economic data on the people of the Congo. It is these data which, after having been analyzed and compiled and recorded in terms of the best known standards of research, will be the basis for an intelligent programme of social action in social affairs in the Congo.

It should be borne in mind that the political good and the general advantages for the nation in conducting this census might be more important than the actual census taking itself. For what is involved here, one should see, in the participating of every Congolese human being in a common collective effort. Those in the Western world who are familiar with the techniques of mass communication (radio, newspapers etc;) that are used to engender a spirit of national cooperation and participation whenever a national census is taken, can appreciate what this would mean in terms of the possibilities of transcending the varieties of cleavages and lesser loyalties which so characterize the Congolese people. There is, for instance, a reliable basis for reporting here that the Government and people of Katanga will cooperate fully in this census taking effort.

As a matter of fact, our present Chief of Civilian Operations, Mr. Ahmed, has discussed with me briefly this proposal. As on so many other occasions, Mr. Ahmed gave some solid sober advice in the matter. For instance the two of us had decided that, perhaps such an endeavour as this national census would have to wait until the larger political climate in the country (particularly with reference to Katanga) has considerably improved. For, unless we can have the full cooperation from that Province, our census results would, of course, be only partial.

Now I have conveyed to the Secretary General of Planning and Coordination this attitude which Mr. Ahmed and I have about this need of improvement in the political climate. The Secretary General took sharp three-fold issue with me. He feels a) there would be little difficulty in taking the census. He strongly pointed out to me many areas in which the Katangese Government already is cooperating in non-political matters (such as the Red Cross), b) the Secretary General in the second place, thought that the Central Government will have to begin planning for the Nation as a whole, assuming a re-integration of the Congo within a very few weeks whether on the basis of the U Thant proposal or in some other way, c) in the third place the Secretary General pointed out that a national census effort would itself be a kind of independent variable that could improve the national political climate. Now, given the advice I have received from the specialists, the positive attitude of Plan and Coordination and my own assessments I am frankly persuaded that I should not hesitate in this matter. I am therefore proceeding to recommend the taking of the census that can be reported in 1965, well aware that political considerations may make this inadvisable.

One population expert, such as Mr. Huxtable from the University of Oregon, who is now in Nairobi on behalf of the United Nations, supervising the analysis of their recently conducted national census, would remain here for a period of three years to ensure the proper analysis; compilation and reporting of data.

C

As a matter of fact, a decennial census has not much long term value without the ability to have some knowledge of changes in these data during the intervening years. It is for this reason that in every country it is necessary to have a Bureau of Central Registration, or in other words, a system for registering births and deaths. The second phase of this particular research proposal, therefore, is to establish here in the Congo, beginning next year, a system for recording births and deaths. Everyone is of course aware that here in the Congo, many babies still are not born in hospitals. Nevertheless on the basis of

consultations which I have had with the Geneva physicians and statisticians associated with WHO and UNICEF, and who have had experience with this sort of thing in other African countries, it seems possible and desirable that we establish a sampling technique in the Congo for recording births and deaths that will be within the acceptable limits of probability error.

In order that the social data here in the Congo can be made comparable to the social data that are being gathered in other African countries, which data are to be recorded in 1965, I have been strongly urged that if it is at all possible, the Congo should move ahead in this matter with the other African countries;

Now, this is a matter of such vital importance, not only to the Bureau of Social Affairs, but to the Congo nation as a whole, it seems to us that the question of whether or not we shall have a census next year or in 1964 should constitute a decision that must be made at the highest administrative level in the Central Government (i.e. at the level of the Prime Minister) and which decision would then be sent down to the appropriate agencies for implementation. This, therefore, is a matter which in our judgment would have to be discussed between the ONUC Chief of Civilian Operations and the Congo Prime Minister.

We are advised that before discussing this matter with the Prime Minister we should, first of all, know something about the costs that are involved. The Economic Commission for Africa is prepared to send to the Congo as soon as requested its Chief Statistical Officer and two of their demographers in order to make a preliminary survey of approximately one month that will give us a good financial estimate of the costs that are involved, not only for the census taking itself, but for the Bureau of Central Registry (recording lives and deaths) as well.

D

Out of this experience which some 600 university students in the social sciences (all of these potentially university graduates) will have, it is anticipated that 25 to 35 of the best of these potential university graduates can be organized into a permanent national governmental bureau of social research.

I have discussed at length the possibilities of this national bureau of social research with Miss Nancy Baster of ECA, it so happens that she is exploring the possibilities in precisely this same area for the United Nations and is travelling in Africa in the interest of exploring this idea. We expect Miss Baster to arrive in Leopoldville

about the second week in January. My own thinking was that since our statistical office and equipment are located in the Ministry of Planning and Coordination and indeed, because of the general administrative structure here, such a national bureau of social research might well be located in the Ministry of Planning and Coordination.

I have discussed in very general terms this entire three-fold idea with the Secretary General of Planning and Coordination, and I must say that it is not an over-statement to say that he is indeed enthusiastic.

Nevertheless, it should be emphasized that this bureau of social research is being conceived in the broadest possible terms and, in this sense, perhaps the title "Bureau of Social Research" is a misnomer. For what we actually have in mind, is a team of some approximately thirty specialists, some of them economists, political scientists, public health specialists, sociologists, anthropologists, education specialists etc., representing as wide a range of specialists as the spectrum of social behaviour itself. This would mean two things : a) that on all problems, immediate or long range, about which research would be useful to the national government, this bureau would have the basic resources to do the necessary studies and b) it would be possible to achieve a maximum interpenetration of research activities and cataloguing and compilation of data as between all the several areas of social life.

Seen in this broader sense it may be that the best idea is that of Miss Baster - of having this bureau of social research as an autonomous body responsible more or less only directly to the Prime Minister.

Perhaps now, it may be seen why at the outset, I suggest that this three-fold idea of research be discussed inductively. In our judgment it is very important to begin with a concrete activity (in this case the census taking) and proceed to the more general idea of the bureau of social research. In this way all the people can come to see the usefulness of the general instrumentality which is our objective to leave behind as a permanent part of the governmental establishment.

Now, concerning specifically the census, it seems to me that our ONUC Bureau of Social Affairs can go no further in this matter without a higher level decision. What we think we have been able to do is to verify that the idea is feasible and practical in terms of the availability of the necessary manpower as well as the required specialist. Certainly there seems little question as to the urgency of this project.

However, the bureau of social research which is envisaged would be conducting many research projects much smaller, of course, than census taking. What is needed at the moment is a UN expert in social research who can begin to organize the bureau for, whether or not it is decided to take the census, the Central Government will certainly have to have some research facilities for gathering social data.

.....
Now, it should be noticed that the Central Government already has foreseen the need for this Bureau, as can be seen in the attached chart. We have discussed this with Planning and Coordination. The chart remains a "project" at this time and they are in need of a UN expert for purposes of implementation.

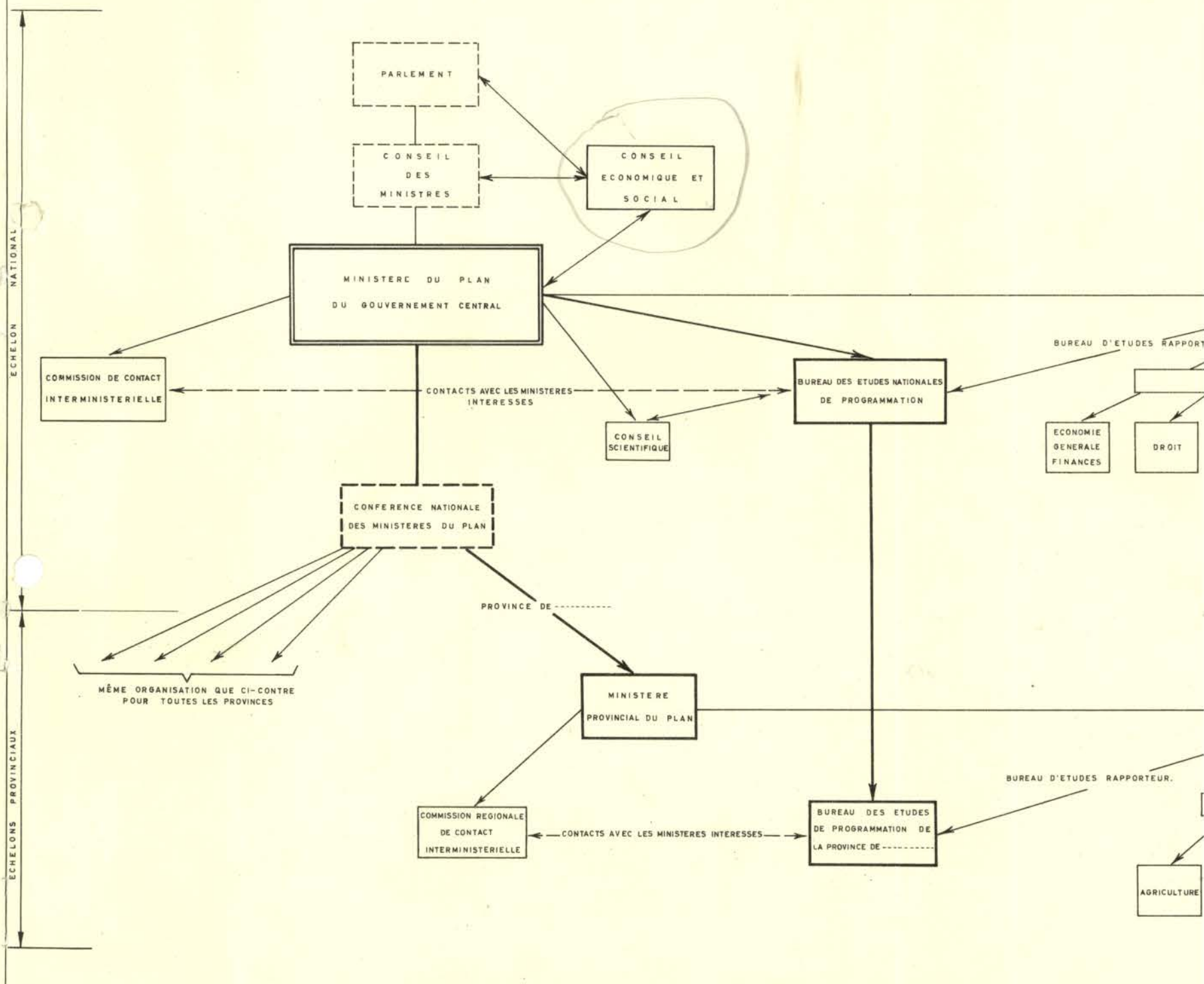
The UN expert for this advisory research role should probably be a person who is not necessarily a statistician, but who has a broad orientation in social science and who, therefore, can appreciate the need for a variety of social research projects. This person should know the many foundations who might support financially a variety of research studies. Actually the ability to have relations with the foundations would mean that this Bureau of Social Research could rather easily be put on a solid independent financial footing and, in this way, become an important instrumentation in Congo Public Administration. If possible, this person should be recruited for a period of at least two years.

Dr. Jeanne Sylvain of Haiti would seem to me the person ideally suited for this position. She has her Doctor of Philosophy, degree in anthropology from Columbia University and has had a broad research experience. Moreover, she would be willing to come to the Congo for an extended period of time. She is acceptable to the Ministry of Planning and Coordination for this position. Should this idea of the Bureau of Social Research seem acceptable to you and your New York associates, Mr. Ahmed, I recommend that Dr. Sylvain be recruited as the Social Affairs expert in Social Research as soon as possible.

Finally, it should be remembered that this person would comprise one of the experts for whom we are already budgeted in 1963. No additional outlay of ONUC funds is required.

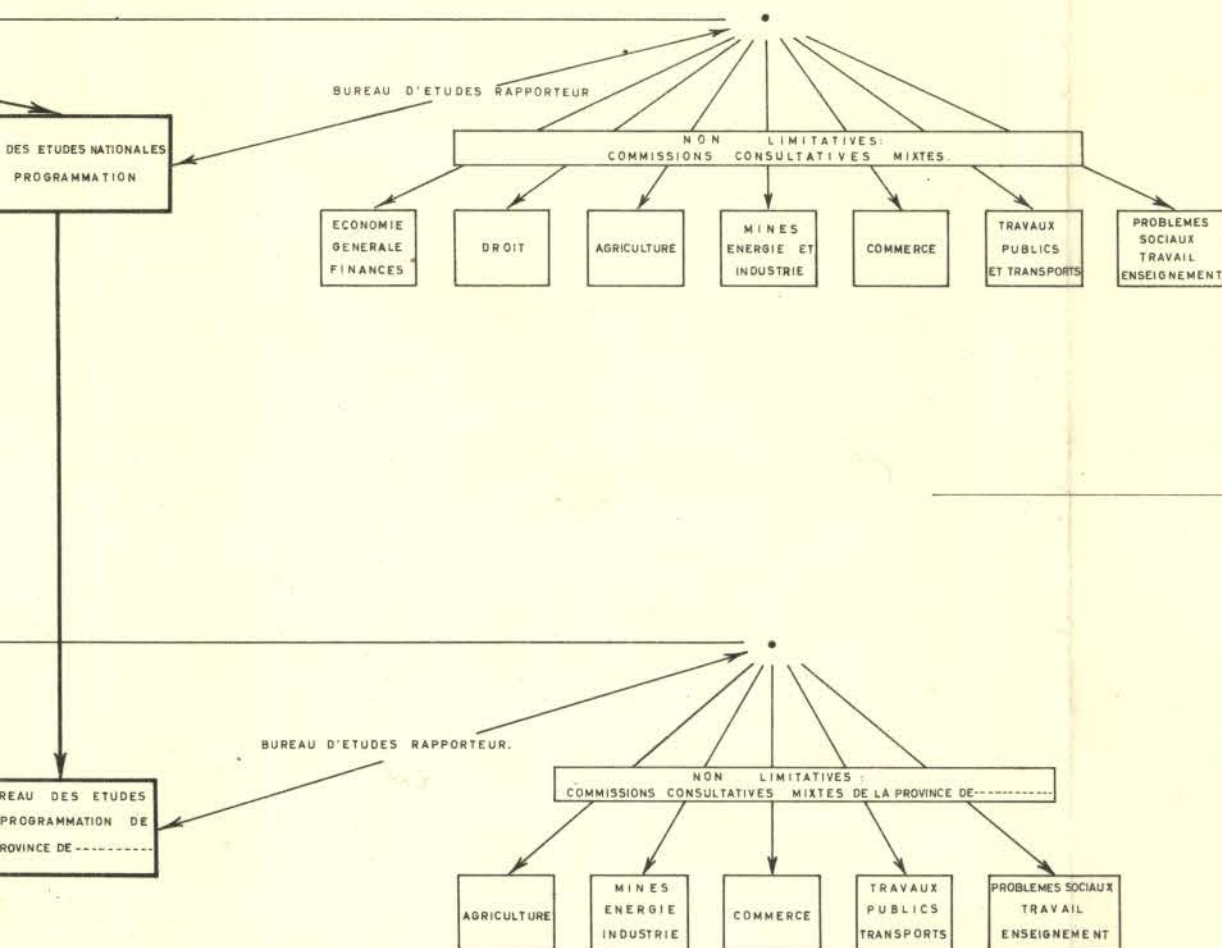
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO

ORGANIGRAMME DES ETUDES DE PROGRAMMATION ECONOMIQUE



REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO

ORGANIGRAMME DE LA PROGRAMMATION ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE



REPARTITION SCHEMATIQUE DES TACHES

BUREAU DES ETUDES NATIONALES

- * COORDINATION DES ETUDES REGIONALES ET DIRECTIVES DE PRINCIPE.
- * LIAISON AVEC LES COMMISSIONS CONSULTATIVES MIXTES.
- * ETABLISSEMENT DE LA PROGRAMMATION RELATIVE AUX SERVICES NATIONAUX.
- * ETUDE DES ECHANGES INTERPROVINCIAUX ET AVEC L'ETRANGER POLITIQUE COMMERCIALE.
- * ETUDES ECONOMIQUES "GLOBALES" ET DEFINITION DU FINANCEMENT DE LA REALISATION DES PLANS.
- * DEFINITION DE LA POLITIQUE FISCALE, SALARIALE ET SOCIALE NATIONALE SUSCEPTIBLE D'ENCOURAGER LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LES INVESTISSEMENTS.
- * ELABORATION DU CADRE INSTITUTIONNEL ET JURIDIQUE NECESSAIRE A LA REALISATION DES PLANS.

BUREAU DES ETUDES PROVINCIALES (UN BUREAU PAR PROVINCE)

- * DIAGNOSTIC DE LA SITUATION ACTUELLE DE LA PROVINCE ET ANALYSE DYNAMIQUE.
- * LIAISON AVEC LES COMMISSIONS CONSULTATIVES REGIONALES.
- * RECHERCHES FONDAMENTALES NECESSAIRES A L'ELABORATION DE LA PROGRAMMATION (ENQUETES, EXPERIENCES-PILOTES, ETC.)
- * ETUDE DE LA POLITIQUE PROVINCIALE DE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL.
- * SUGGESTIONS CONCERNANT LES ETUDES A EFFECTUER A L'ECHELON NATIONAL.
- * PROGRAMMATION PROPREMENT DITES; SPECIFICATION DES ACTIONS PAR SECTEUR D'ACTIVITE; ANALYSE DES EFFETS.
- * PROPOSITIONS CONCERNANT LE CADRE INSTITUTIONNEL LOCAL NECESSAIRE A LA REALISATION DU PLAN DE DEVELOPPEMENT.

VIII. ORGANIGRAMME DES ETUDES DE PROGRAMMATION
ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE

C O M M E N T A I R E

1. PRINCIPES

L'organigramme a été dressé en fonction des idées fondamentales ci-après :

- a) les études de programmation sont une affaire nationale et doivent être menées sous la direction des autorités officielles ;
- b) une certaine décentralisation conduit à prévoir une série d'études régionales à l'échelon des provinces, coiffées et coordonnées par des études de synthèse à l'échelon national ;
- c) pour les études, les Autorités font appel à la collaboration de bureaux d'études spécialisés, à choisir en fonction de leur compétence ;
- d) la plus large collaboration doit être assurée entre les Autorités assistées des bureaux d'études et tous les milieux intéressés au développement économique et social.

2. ECHELON NATIONAL

Les études nationales s'effectuent sous la direction du Ministère du Plan du Gouvernement Central. Celui-ci est assisté d'un bureau des études nationales dont les attributions sont indiquées à l'organigramme (partie droite).

.../...

Celui-ci prévoit, en outre :

- a) une coordination avec les autres Ministères intéressés par une commission de contact interministérielle ;
- b) la consultation de commissions mixtes groupant par secteur d'activité des représentants de l'administration, des organes parastataux, des groupements professionnels et des milieux d'affaires ;
- c) la collaboration d'un Conseil Scientifique (Professeurs d'Université, etc...)

Le bureau d'études assurera les fonctions de rapporteurs pour les réunions des commissions et du Conseil Scientifique.

L'organigramme fait enfin apparaître des relations supérieures vers le Conseil des Ministres et le Parlement ; C'est par cette voie que seront officialisées les décisions essentielles à prendre en vue de la réalisation des plans : lois pour la création du cadre juridique, pour la promulgation des plans, etc...

3. ECHELONS PROVINCIAUX

L'organisation des études provinciales est, pour chaque Province, décalquée de celle des études nationales.

La direction locale est assurée par le Ministre Provincial du Plan ou, en variante, un Commissaire Provincial au Plan.

A ses côtés, un bureau d'études par Province ; les attributions en sont indiquées sur l'organigramme (partie droite)

Par analogie avec l'échelon national, des connexions latérales sont envisagées à l'échelon de chaque Province par :

- a) une commission de contact interministérielle ;
- b) des commissions consultatives mixtes relatives aux divers secteurs d'activité ;

Comme dit ci-dessus, ce schéma d'organisation est à reproduire pour chaque Province.

4. RELATIONS ENTRE L'ECHELON NATIONAL ET LES ECHELONS PROVINC.

Des liaisons organiques "verticales" c.à.d. entre l'échelon national et les échelons provinciaux, sont nécessaires pour assurer l'homogénéité et l'efficacité de l'action de programmation.

Deux liaisons de ce type apparaissent à l'Organigramme. La première est établie entre le Ministère du Plan du Gouvernement Central et ceux des Provinces ; la réunion périodique d'une conférence entre ces Ministères serait sur ce plan un moyen efficace de travail en commun.

C'est également par ce canal que s'établit le contact entre le Ministère Central du Plan et les bureaux d'études provinciaux.

Sur le plan technique, une deuxième liaison verticale est prévue entre le bureau des études nationales et ceux des provinces.

.../...

5. LE CONSEIL ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL

Le titre IV de la Loi Fondamentale, en ses articles 204 à 207, prévoit un Conseil Economique et Social.

Lorsque le Conseil Economique et Social commencera à fonctionner, il aura pour but d'examiner le plan élaboré, avant qu'il soit ratifié par le Conseil des Ministres et le Parlement.

Tout plan, tout projet ou proposition de loi de programme à caractère économique ou social lui sera soumis pour avis.

Il aura également pour but d'examiner et de suggérer les adaptations économiques et sociales du pays, rendues nécessaires par les techniques nouvelles.

Il sera, auprès du Parlement, des Pouvoirs Publics et en particulier auprès du Ministère du Plan, l'Organisme Conseil.

----oOo----

90-01

Inter-office Memorandum

14 December 1962

To: Δ Prof. A. W. Rose, Senior Social Affairs Adviser
From: S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations
Subject: Reported financing of Social Welfare projects by European Overseas Development Fund

I have received a cable from Mr. Amachree, reading as follows:

" In the 19 November issue of the News Survey quote Africa unquote it is reported that the European Common Market has approved and that the European Overseas Development Fund will finance two Social Welfare projects in the Congo, costing 32,400,000 Congolese Francs. Should appreciate any information you may forward on the matter".

I shall be grateful if you will look into this matter and let me have a note which I can convey to Mr. Amachree.

any.

02

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90-01

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ONUC

LEO ;

8805 AHMED IN THE 19 NOVEMBER ISSUE OF THE NEWS SURVEY
QUOTE AFRICA UNQUOTE IT IS REPORTED THAT THE EUROPEAN COMMON
MARKET HAS APPROVED AND THAT THE EUROPEAN OVERSEAS DEVELOP-
MENT FUND WILL FINANCE TWO SOCIAL WELFARE PROJECTS IN THE
CONGO COSTING 32,400,000 CONGOLESE FRANCS STOP SHOULD APPRE-
CIATE ANY INFORMATION YOU MAY FORWARD ON THE MATTER ;

AMACHREE "

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UNCLAS ALLEO 1926 ROSE ROTHENBACK SOCIAL AFFAIRS FROM
KRUITEMBROUWER STOP LEAVING ALBERTVILLE FIFTEENTH DECEMBER FOR GOMA
BUKAVU LETTER WITH RECOMMENDATIONS ON CANDIDATES FOR SEMINAR FROM
LULUABOURG BAKWANGA AND ALBERTVILLE FOLLOWS.

BT

CFN 1926

14/15 15Z DEC 4UC87

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RECEIVED
1962 DEC 14 PM 4:35

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CIVILIAN	MILITARY
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90-01



Seen by S. H. A.

omr



90-01

12 December 1962

To: Professor Rose, Senior Consultant for Social Affairs.

From: Gualtiero Fulcheri, Civilian Operations Unit
Office of Civilian Personnel.

Subject: Recruitment of Provincial Advisers

Following our conversation of yesterday morning on recruitment of provincial advisers for Social Affairs, I discussed the matter with the Chief of Civilian Operations. Mr. Ahmed feels that before taking any action on this matter we should wait for New York's reaction to your report and to his note to Mr. Amachree.

Therefore, I shall keep the matter pending until otherwise advised by Mr. Ahmed.

c: Mr. S. Habib Ahmed. ✓

→ 90-01

12 December 1962

Prof. A. Rose, Senior Adviser, Social Affairs
S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations
Staffing of Social Affairs office

..... 1. Enclosed for your information is a report on the secretarial needs of the Social Affairs group sent to me by Mr. Marx. You are, no doubt, investigating the loss of files and documents of the Section prior to 1 November 1962.

2. I would appreciate any comments you might wish to make upon the report, which please return.

90-01
CONFIDENTIAL

11 December 1962

To : Professor A. Rose, Senior Consultant, Social Affairs
From : S. Rabih Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations
Subject : Community Development

1. You will note from my memo dated 10 December with which I forwarded your report to Mr. Amashree, that I have recommended the assignment of an expert in Community Development to Congo for a short period to assist you in the development of a national plan in that field. I suggest that, pending the receipt of a reply and possible assignment of an expert, you might consider extending Miss Tabellini's stay for a period of two or three months so that she may provide the necessary briefing based upon her experience in this field.

2. Would you be good enough to let me know your views in this matter as early as possible so that necessary action may be taken to request the extension from Headquarters, New York.

cc: Mr. G. Fulcheri, Personnel



Léopoldville, le 11 décembre 1962

A : M. S. Habib Ahmed, Chef des Opérations civiles

De : Maria Tabellini, Expert pour le Développement communautaire,
Section des Affaires sociales

....

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-joint un exemplaire du bulletin "UNESCO CHRONICLE" paru récemment qui publie des extraits de mon rapport sur ma mission au Cambodge : "De l'éducation de base au développement communautaire - histoire d'un projet".

Je me permets de vous signaler le contenu de ce rapport parce que, malgré les différences de milieu, de situations et de moyens, il est possible de retrouver des éléments connus avec les problèmes et les possibilités d'action au Congo. Le problème est toujours et avant tout d'éducation et d'animation et aussi d'organisation, de méthode et de continuité logique dans l'action.

Au terme de ma mission au Congo, je présenterai aussi un rapport qui indiquera les phases par lesquelles est passé ce que je désire appeler non pas Développement communautaire, mais le "début du Développement communautaire", en espérant que mon successeur pourra y trouver une base utile pour un travail plus étendu et plus profond dans la ligne du programme du Gouvernement et des objectifs des Nations Unies.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO



BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

Léopoldville, le 11 décembre 1962.

→ 90-01
TEC/320/10

A : M. S. Habib Ahmed, Chef des Opérations civiles

De : Maria Tabellini, Expert pour le Développement
communautaire, Section des Affaires sociales

Via : Prof. Alvin Rose, Conseiller principal pour les
Affaires sociales

Objet : Projets de développement communautaire
intéressant le World Food Programme,
(le "projet soja" de Luluabourg)

.... Comme suite à une communication qui m'a été transmise
à titre d'information par le Service de Développement commu-
nautaire des Nations Unies (voir lettre ci-jointe), je vous
signale une possibilité d'aide financière et utile dans le
sens indiqué par le programme du World Food Programme.

Tous les projets de développement communautaire actuellement
en cours pourraient constituer la base d'une action dans le
domaine alimentaire parallèle aux programmes socio-économiques,
mais il y a à Luluabourg, une initiative particulièrement
intéressante ("projet soja") qui mériterait d'être prise en
considération et appuyée et qui rentrerait exactement dans le
cadre du programme du W.F.P.

Il s'agit d'une action à long terme envisagée par l'Ecole
Technique Supérieure d'Agriculture (ETSA) de Luluabourg et par
l'Action Catholique et Sociale en collaboration avec les Foyers
sociaux et l'Association des Compagnons Bâtisseurs. Cette ini-
tiative vise à introduire et diffuser la culture du soja en vue
d'obtenir une large consommation locale de ce légume, ayant des
valeurs nutritives particulièrement élevées. Toutefois, cette
initiative devrait être accompagnée d'une distribution considérable
de soja (gratuite ou semi-gratuite) afin de créer, après un certain

temps, une habitude alimentaire tout comme on a pu le faire avec succès avec le maïs jaune à Luluabourg.

Au cours de ma récente mission à Luluabourg, j'ai entendu parler de l'initiative en question et, pensant qu'elle pourrait être prise en considération et aidée par le W.F.P., j'ai pris contact avec toutes les personnes intéressées, et ai pu recueillir les renseignements et suggestions suivants :

Père Hendricks, Secrétariat de l'Action Catholique et Sociale, Luluabourg : Le Père Hendricks a parlé de cette initiative au cours du stage provincial sur le développement communautaire et expliqué son but. Il m'a fourni par la suite des informations complémentaires et m'a accompagnée à visiter l'ETSA avec M. Bonett, expert de la FAO. Il pourrait assurer la coordination éventuelle du projet qui intéresse plusieurs institutions et services.

Père Vanneste, Directeur de l'ETSA :- Cette Ecole, située à quelques kilomètres de Luluabourg, prépare des agronomes du niveau A/2 selon un système de formation basé sur des aspects économiques et sociaux et sur des activités expérimentales entreprises par les élèves eux-mêmes sous la supervision technique de l'Ecole. Un programme de vulgarisation agricole, en collaboration avec le Centre de formation d'animateurs ruraux (Camp Kumpala) des Compagnons Bâtisseurs, est envisagé, et l'introduction de la culture du soja est un des premiers objectifs de ce programme.

L'Ecole a préparé des champs d'essai et des champs de multiplication du soja qui sont cultivés par les élèves-agronomes (dont la nourriture est déjà complétée par ce légume-. Les Foyers sociaux sont en train d'effectuer la préparations de mets divers à base de soja à titre expérimental et le camp Kumpala constituera un autre champ d'essai et d'expérimentation. (Les jeunes animateurs ruraux formés à cette Ecole seront chargés par la suite d'introduire la culture du soja dans leurs villages d'origine). Enfin, des accords ont été pris avec des médecins de l'OMS (et précisément le Dr. Rubistein à Matamba et le Dr. Karamustakis à Katuambi) pour la distribution du soja aux malades de TBC de l'hôpital et aux malades du Centre Neuro-psychiatrique.

En ce qui concerne la valeur nutritive du soja, le Directeur

de l'Ecole a été informé que 50 grammes de soja correspondent à 18 grammes de protéines complètes, et qu'un kilo de soja correspond à 2 kilos de viande en protéines digestibles (à condition que le soja soit bien préparé) et a demandé à l'Université Lovanium des renseignements plus complets du point de vue scientifique. Il n'y a toutefois pas de doute que l'introduction du soja dans l'alimentation de la population du Kasai constituerait un moyen très efficace contre les conséquences de la carence en protéines animales particulièrement sévère dans cette région où la viande sera toujours un produit de luxe. Il existe toutefois deux problèmes :

- (a) Comment rendre plus agréable le goût du soja ?
(questions de qualité du soja et de la préparation des mets);
- (b) Comment distribuer du soja en grande quantité pour créer une nouvelle habitude alimentaire ?

Les Foyers sociaux s'occupent particulièrement du premier problème tandis que pour le deuxième, la quantité de soja actuellement disponible n'est pas suffisante pour lancer une vaste campagne de propagande alimentaire. Dix tonnes de soja sont nécessaires pour le seul hôpital psychiatrique (pour une période de six mois), mais une quantité beaucoup plus large serait indispensable pour un projet plus important parmi toute la population de la région.

M. Pokabomba (Agronome diplômé de l'ETSA et Directeur du Centre Kumpala) :- Cette personne est intéressée au projet et a promis sa collaboration au point de vue technique et socio-éducatif. Un large rayon de villages pourra être touché à travers l'action directe ou indirecte du Camp Kumpala qui formera des jeunes animateurs ruraux choisis parmi les éléments les plus actifs de chaque village.

Melle Lenaerts (Conseillère sociale et directrice du Centre de formation sociale pour monitrices à Luluabourg) :- Melle Lenaerts est en train de faire des essais pour la préparation de mets à base de soja, en collaboration avec les monitrices des Foyers

sociaux et les élèves du Centre de formation. Les expériences alimentaires suivantes ont été effectuées : mélange du soja avec le maïs et le manioc dans le "bidja", beignets, soja grillé, germes de soja, soja comme légume. Les femmes mangent ces mets mais sans grand enthousiasme (en général elles n'aiment ni la couleur ni l'odeur du soja et préfèrent donc un mélange dont le soja ferait partie); les essais alimentaires devraient donc être continués. Une large distribution de soja serait probablement appréciée parce qu'elle résoudrait une partie des problèmes alimentaires de tous les jours.

En conclusion, le projet concernant l'introduction de la culture du soja ne semble pas facile à résoudre d'un jour à l'autre (des essais faits, autrefois, dans d'autres parties du Congo n'ont pas eu de succès) et la question de son utilisation alimentaire exige une attention particulière. Toutefois, selon plusieurs spécialistes, il faudrait faire tout le possible pour le réaliser afin de résoudre le problème d'une alimentation suffisante au Kasai, première condition de toute action pour le développement économique et social de la région.

Une aide dans ce sens n'aurait donc pas le caractère d'une action charitable ou d'une assistance d'urgence (comme il a été fait dans le passé, surtout au Sud-Kasai) mais correspondrait aux objectifs d'un programme bien déterminé et justifié par la situation. Les personnes indiquées ci-dessus ont des responsabilités complémentaires dans le projet et sont toutes prêtes à collaborer à un projet plus large, dont elles pourraient prendre la pleine responsabilité. Aucun effort ne serait épargné pour donner à une aide éventuelle de la part du W.F.P. (distribution d'une quantité très importante de soja pour une certaine période, un an si possible), un contenu éducatif et socio-économique.

D'autres aides en nature (semences, vivres divers, animaux pour l'élevage etc.) seraient naturellement précieuses pour permettre à la population et surtout aux jeunes du Camp Kumpala, d'attendre la prochaine récolte. Toutefois, la chose la plus importante, selon les responsables du "projet soja", serait le lancement d'une campagne importante et soigneusement préparée pour la diffusion pratique du soja comme aliment en premier lieu, et

comme culture par la suite. A cet égard, l'assistance d'un nutritionniste serait aussi nécessaire, en même temps que la disponibilité d'une grande quantité de soja pendant une période bien déterminée et suffisante pour la réalisation du projet. L'avis de l'OMS et de la FAO semble en tout cas indispensable avant de signaler le projet au World Food Programme.

Si l'initiative en question est considérée comme intéressante et susceptible d'être prise en considération comme projet-pilote de ce genre, les responsables du projet devraient être informés de la procédure à suivre pour demander l'aide du WFP par l'intermédiaire des services compétents de l'ONUC.

Il ne semble pas nécessaire, dans le cadre du programme expérimental du WFP, de passer par les autorités gouvernementales, mais les conditions pour demander une aide éventuelle du WFP devraient être au préalable précisées aux intéressés.

Je vous serais reconnaissante si le contenu de cette lettre pouvait être communiqué à M. Grigg, Chef du Service de Développement communautaire aux Nations Unies, si l'ONUC n'y voit pas d'inconvénients.

cc: M. Chaturvedi

Dr. Bellerive

90-01

10 December 1962

To : Prof. A. Rose, Senior Consultant, Social Affairs
From : S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations, ONUC
Subject : Report on Social Affairs

1. As agreed at our discussion on Saturday, your report has been pouched to New York this morning with our general comments. A copy of my forwarding memo dated 10 December is attached for your information.

2. I should be grateful if you would kindly follow up the various matters noted in my memo with those concerned and advise me in due course of the results. The question of the census should be discussed, in the first instance, with Professor Badre, who will also be the appropriate person to advise on the setting up of the Bureau of Social Research either in the Ministry of Planning and Coordination or elsewhere.

cc Prof Badre

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC, LEOPOLDVILLE

90-01

7 December 1962

TO : Mr. S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations
FROM : Prof. Rose, Sr. Adviser, Bureau of Social Affairs *Blum Rose*
SUBJECT : Community Development Project - Mr. Amachree's cable

I received Mr. Amachree's cable No. 8551 approximately at 5 PM, Wednesday 5 December. On Thursday morning I sent the requested information concerning this project to Mr. Gilpin (it was Mr. Gilpin who requested the information from me).

I sincerely hope you had a chance to see my response.

May I have an appointment tomorrow ?

Mr. Gilpin
10/12

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

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 ROTHENBACH'S SUITCASE LEFT AT YOUR OFFICE CMA PLEASE
 SEND IMMEDIATELY VIA QUICKEST COMMERCIAL FLIGHT CHARGE
 BUDGET 9001 STOP IF SUITCASE ALREADY SENT PLEASE ADVISE
 BY RETURN CABLE HOW AND WHEN STOPEND

2.500 x 200 — Imp. Plateau 11267

T. O. R.

BY :

T. O. D.

Drafted by : Alvin Rose
 Authorized : Mr. S.H. Ahmed
 Date : 10/12/62

le 18 janvier, 1963

1302

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

Je suis en possession de votre lettre du 17 janvier courant, No.1191/145/C.312, relative à l'exécution du programme d'extension des activités de l'Ecole des Cadres auquel l'UNICEF a décidé d'apporter une assistance, selon les dispositions de la recommandation ci-jointe P/L 235 approuvée par le Conseil d'Administration du Fonds au cours de sa session de décembre 1962.

Vous m'expliquez à ce sujet que la continuation de l'effort requis pour poursuivre l'exécution du programme "s'avère difficile en fonction de nombreux malentendus qui se sont fait jour notamment dans la détermination des compétences au sujet de ses rapports avec le Service des Affaires Sociales de l'ONUC en ce qui concerne l'aide de l'UNICEF". Dans cet ordre d'idées, avez-vous ajouté, "je serais satisfait de recevoir de l'UNICEF le mode de procédure qui permettrait de faciliter les relations entre l'Administration d'une part, les représentants de l'ONUC et ses agences spécialisées d'autre part, aux fins d'éviter des interventions tardives ou sortant du cadre des accords initiaux".

Au cours de l'entretien que le Professeur Alvin W. Rose (Conseiller Principal du BAS), Miss Bot enbach (expert du BAS) et moi-même avons eu ce matin avec Mr. Tchikenge et vous au Ministère, vous avez bien voulu préciser votre pensée en m'informant que l'assistance de l'UNICEF serait apparemment subordonnée à certaines conditions qui, selon vous, sont inadmissibles parce que préjudiciables à la souveraineté du Congo. Ces conditions se rapporteraient, d'après votre exposé, au recrutement des techniciens dont le salaire est pris en charge par l'UNICEF et à l'utilisation du matériel que l'UNICEF s'est engagé à fournir pour le programme.

Je vous confirme par la présente que le paiement de leurs salaires aux techniciens que vous aurez engagés n'est nullement subordonné à l'approbation par le Représentant du BAS des nominations faites par le Ministère des Affaires Sociales, selon les lois et règlements du

./.

Mr. A. Sita
Secrétaire Général
Ministère des Affaires Sociales
Jeunesse et Sports
du Gouvernement Central
de la République du Congo.

Congo conditionnant le recrutement du personnel étranger. Il ne paraît cependant souhaitable que le choix de ces spécialistes se fasse d'accord avec le BAS, dans le même esprit de collaboration qui a marqué les rapports de cette Agence Spécialisée de l'ONU et de votre Ministère, au cours des négociations qui ont heureusement abouti au programme d'assistance dont il est ici question.

Relativement à l'usage et à la destination du matériel que l'UNICEF met à la disposition de l'Ecole des Cadres, je vous confirme que la Direction de l'Ecole d'accord avec le Ministère des Affaires Sociales aura la libre disposition de cet équipement, conformément aux dispositions de l'Accord de Base UNICEF/Congo et du Plan d'Opérations du programme d'Assistance dont le projet est en votre possession.

Je saisis cette occasion pour vous renouveler l'assurance que l'UNICEF comme le BAS sont animés du plus sincère désir de vous aider à poursuivre avec succès le magnifique programme d'extension des activités de l'Ecole des Cadres que le Ministère des Affaires Sociales leur a présenté.

Veillez agréer, je vous prie, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, mes très cordiales salutations.

Marcel Fosbrur
Représentant de l'UNICEF