

C/ POL 113 (11)

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

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

WJH

Stanleyville, le 1er juin 1963

A : Monsieur M. Dorsinville,
Chargé de la Mission ONUC, Léopoldville
De : V. Jerkovic,
Représentant de l'ONUC, Stanleyville
Objet : Création du bureau de l'Assemblée Provinciale

Je vous signale que je viens d'apprendre à l'instant que le bureau de l'Assemblée Provinciale Haut-Congo a été constitué hier, le 31 mai 1963, à 23 heures. Je vous prie de trouver, en annexe, la liste contenant des noms composant le bureau mentionné.

D'après les informations du Ministre d'Etat, Monsieur Tshishiku, on peut attendre la formation du gouvernement provincial dans quelques jours. D'après le même Monsieur, le parti MNC envisage de créer certaines difficultés. De toute façon, je vous tiendrai au courant de l'évolution de la situation.

Actuellement il n'y a rien d'important à signaler dans les provinces des Uéliés et du Kibali-Ituri.

C O P I E.-

MEMBRES DU BUREAU DEFINITIF DE L'ASSEMBLEE PROVINCIALE
DE LA PROVINCE DU HAUT-CONGO.-

Séance du 31 mai 1963.-

P r é s i d e n t : HANUS, Louis-Jean.
1er Vice-Président : MALUMBU, Jean.
2ème " " : YUMA, Bonaventure.

Secrétaires : 1er : ALAPHU, RAMAZANI, Jean.
2ème : SHABANI, Claude.
3ème : ISIMO-LOBANGA, Jean.
4ème : BISUTA, David.

Secrétaire Général : LOKOMBA, Samuel-Michel.

Stanleyville, le 1er juin 1963.-

Le Président de l'Assemblée,
sé/ L. HANUS.-

Nota - Tous les membres du Bureau appartiennent au MNC/Lumumba,
FRACTION MODEREE, d'après les informations de M. Tshishiku.

Juny

C/Pol 113 (11)

Wg

CIV.OPS./329/63

30 May, 1963

To: Mr. H. Kaufman
Acting Civilian Affairs Officer,
Stanleyville

From: A. C. Gilpin
Deputy Chief, Civilian Operations

Subject: Sudanese citizens in the Congo

... I enclose, for your information, copies of two statements which we have received from the Sudanese Ambassador, regarding a general amnesty for Sudanese citizens now in the Congo.

You will note that Sudanese students wishing to return to the Sudan are invited to present themselves to the Sudanese Embassy in Léopoldville, or to the Sudanese Consulate General in Stanleyville.

cc: Mr. Dorsinville (with encl)

AMBASSADE

R. I. REPUBLIQUE DU SOUDAN
LEOPOLDVILLE

Léopoldville le 16 Mars 1963

A V I S I M P O R T A N T

=====

L'Ambassade de la République du Soudan à Léopoldville désire porter à la connaissance des étudiants soudanais qui ont quitté le Soudan pour l'Ouganda et le Congo - Province de Bunia - au moment des grèves en Novembre 1962, que le Ministère de l'Education du Soudan, après avoir étudié les circonstances et les conditions défavorables dans lesquelles vivaient les étudiants, a décidé d'une amnistie générale en faveur de tous les étudiants en question, sans leur infliger aucune sorte de punition, de cette façon, permettre à tous les étudiants de rentrer chez eux en toute sécurité et pour cela, ils peuvent s'adresser soit à l'Ambassade de la République du Soudan à Léopoldville, soit au Consulat Général de la République du Soudan à Stanleyville où toutes les facilités leurs seront faites.

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I M P O R T A N T N O T I C E

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The Embassy of the Republic of the Sudan in Léopoldville would like to bring to the attention of the sudanese students who left the Sudan to Uganda and the Congo - Bunia Province - after the strike in November 1962 that the Ministry of Education in Sudan, after viewing these circumstances and considering the unfavourable conditions in which the students are living, decided for a general amnesty for all concerned students, without imposing on them any sort of punishment. To enable all the students returning back home safely would like to make available all necessary facilities through their Embassy in Léopoldville and through the Consulate Général of the Republic of the Sudan in Stanleyville.

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GOVERNMENT OFFER AMNESTY TO SUDANESE REFUGEES

The Ministry of Interior in an official statement on the 2nd. of March 1963 has offered amnesty to all those who fled the Republic of the Sudan as a result of the 1955 Disturbances.

The Statement said " In order to gratify the aspirations of those Southern citizens who fled from the Sudan during the 1955 Disturbances and who are now anxious to return home; and since it is great concern of the Revolution Government to enable them to be reunited with their families, the Council of Ministers has decided to grant amnesty to all Southerners who crossed the Borders to neighbouring countries.

This amnesty will include all those who escaped since the Riots of 1955, those who were tried in Absentia and those who are still wanted for trial on certain charges connected with the said Disturbances with the exception of Murder Charges".



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

Stanleyville, 24 May 1963

To : Mr M. Dorsinville, Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
From : H. Kaufman, Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
Subject : Your cable SV 62

I refer to the above cable which you sent in connexion with my Civ-
Ops 123, paragraph B.

I have taken this matter up with our Finance Officer and he has given me the following explanation :

1) In the first place, he agrees that the Service des Impôts should have refunded the money due to workers who had been taxed twice. However, it appears that at the date when a large number of our workers were discharged we had not paid to the Service des Impôts the professional taxes withheld during the last quarter of 1962.

2) The Service des Impôts here, in consultation with our Finance Officer, interpreted the law that if the tax had not been paid to the Service des Impôts it was incumbent upon the employer to pay the amount due to the workers and deduct it from the amount subsequently to be paid to the Service des Impôts.

3) The Finance Officer here informs me that as far as the final statement of taxes withheld during a given year is concerned, at the end of that year, when paying the last quarter, we usually provide the Service des Impôts with a statement showing the following information :

- a) name of employee
- b) his registration number
- c) the amount earned during the year
- d) the professional taxes withheld
- e) the amount of communal taxes paid and the receipt number
- f) amount to be reimbursed to employee by the Service des Impôts.

4) So far, the Finance Officer informs me, we have never issued a final year ending certificate or statement for taxes withheld to any employee, since we do not seem to have had instructions to do this, either from Leo-

poldville or from the local office of the Service des Impôts.

Since all outstanding sums of money due to the Service des Impôts for 1962 and the first quarter 1963 have now been paid over to them, the Finance Officer has assured me that no other reimbursements will be made at the end of this month when we are again discharging a number of workers.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. Kaufman', with a stylized flourish at the end.

H. Kaufman

cc- Mr Ben T. Twigt
Chief Administrative Officer
Leopoldville

S/POL 113 (11)

WJ

ONUC - LEOPOLDVILLE

C.O. Circular No 117
7 May 1963

To All Members of the Consultative Group

From S. Habib Ahmed, Chief of Civilian Operations

I attach for your information, copy of a note sent to me
by Mr. Kaufman, Civilian Officer in Stanleyville together with
copy of my reply.

6 May 1963

Dear Mr. Kaufman,

Many thanks for your letter of 30 April along with your note on the general situation and prospects of United Nations technical assistance programme in the Congo. I have read your note with great interest and have circulated copies of it to members of our Consultative Group. I am also sending a copy to Mr. Amachree.

Our thinking is generally along the same lines as outlined in your note conditioned of course by the availability of resources and prospects in the future in that direction. As you know, a good deal of constructive work has been undertaken by United Nations experts but the process of nation building is necessarily a long term one and it will be some time before the results of our effort begin to emerge on the surface.

The most concentrated attack is at present being made on the basic economic problems of the country as you must have noticed from the large expansion made in our programmes in the field of public finance, agriculture and public works. We must of course realize that the country is only just emerging from the political chaos into which it had fallen at the time of Independence. The Central Government is now acting energetically in various fields and the problem of supporting and reinforcing the administrations of the newly born provinces is on the current agenda of the Council of Ministers. We have therefore every hope that the coming months will bring a gradual improvement in the general economic situation in the country and permit both the Government and the United Nations to develop the long-term projects necessary which would enable a gradual disengagement of the present massive foreign technical assistance support to take place.

I realize that provincial authorities at present tend to turn to the UN regional representatives for help and support in the day to day administrative problems but you will agree that it will be in the interest of the administrative integration of the country that such authorities should be encouraged and supported in making their needs and problems known to the authorities of the Central Government. At our end we do the best we can to impress upon the authorities to respond directly and promptly to the needs of the Provinces rather than to act ourselves in finding the solutions.

The comments and observations of the kind made in your note are indeed most useful to us and I hope that you will be able to send us brief reports of this kind from time to time.

Brief assessment of the role of ONUC in present situation

1. The prevailing situation in the region is calm, but there are signs of serious social disturbances since the general situation of the mass of the people shows very little improvement since independence nearly three years ago.
2. Unemployment is still a serious problem and there does not seem to be any central government planning to absorb some of the unemployed in public works projects which materially benefit the population. The ONUC programme of road and bridge maintenance absorbs, in the main, former gangs of road workers. The programme benefits the road users only, who are not Congolese merchants and transporters.
3. Business is not expanding; it is merely maintaining the present status quo, whilst at the same time there is an undercurrent of non-confidence in the future and a feeling of "let's make hay whilst the sun shines".
4. There is no serious attempt at price control and unscrupulous merchants are making inflated profits benefitting most unfairly from the situation of acute shortage of consumer goods.
5. Fraud and trafficking across the frontiers are not diminishing. There is no effective control and in many cases illegal exports are made with the connivance of Congolese ministers in the two provinces of Ituri and Uele. This will continue until, in the first place, the central government has a clear-cut policy for importations which is known and accepted by the provincial governments, and in the second place until the ministers in the provincial governments realize their duties as public servants and also realize that in many cases they are being skilfully manipulated by traders and exporters who are making enormous profits at the expense of the Congolese economy.
6. The mass of the people know in a frustrated way that there has been no obvious amelioration in their situation. In some places, this leads to their wish for a return to the old pre-independence way of living, and in other places to disturbances which are fundamentally an expression of deep social discontent.
7. Within the administration itself, there is almost a total lack of public zeal, discipline, administrative ability and all the other qualities associated with the assumption of public office. Consequently, the public services are continuously breaking down; there is no in-service training and no future cadres to eventually take matters in hand.
8. The role of UN experts at the present time is still, after two years of effort, one of maintaining essential services in the manner of administering drugs to keep alive a dying patient.

9. Against such a background, the future action of the UN in the Congo must be re-evaluated and a new phase of action planned.

10. United Nations' actions cannot replace the historical process in the evolution of Congolese society. Our actions at best will be to act as a catalyst to speed up the process by the training of future cadres. But that training should be purely formal in the sense that it should be simply technical and not formative in the ethical and philosophical sense, except to instil a sense of responsibility and purpose. The training of future administrators should be intensive and localized on the lines of ENDA. Similar schools should be opened in two or three other centers in the country. UN experts should be concentrated on these centers and could, if requested, advise local governments and administrators, more or less in the same way as some of our experts now act as counsellors to ministers.

11. We should be realistic and honest enough to admit that, in some fields, our experts have not been very effective insofar as in many services they have had sufficient to do with making sure that the services worked in one way or another without training Congolese counterparts. It has also to be realized that they were working under extremely difficult conditions and in some instances were replacing many and more numerous experts and employees of the former administration.

12. This suggestion of limiting the use of UN experts to training centers only does not eliminate the need for UN-sponsored technicians in essential services. Communications, postal, aeronautic and airport installations will still have to be manned by qualified technicians. Planning of public works programmes and their elaboration and execution may still have to be recruited through UN. But this is all superstructural, short-term and temporary.

13. The role of UN, once the general security has been assured and troops are withdrawn, should be to disengage as much as possible from day-to-day technical assistance and to concentrate on the long-term projects.

14. UN experts should permeate all sections and branches of the central government administration. One UN expert counsellor should be attached to the office of each provincial president. Through this expert counsellor at the provincial level, the advice and instruction of UN experts at the center could be communicated to the provincial administration.

15. Within such an organizational framework there would be no need for the maintenance of regional offices of ONUC. If it were more desirable

to maintain some small administrative services for the technical experts of WHO, ICAO, FAO, UNESCO, ITU, WMO, etc., a small regional office maintained by an administrative officer, and utilizing in the main local services, would suffice.

16. It is highly desirable at this stage that as an organization ONUC should seek to disengage itself from the day-to-day administration of the various regions. Our efforts should be directed towards more lasting and long-term projects. At the present time our energies and resources are being dissipated on myriad local activities without any positive and lasting outcome.

Stanleyville, 30 April 1963

(signed) H. Kaufman
Acting Civilian Affairs Officer

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UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
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BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

To : Mr Robert K.A. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
Mr S. Habib Ahmed, Chief Civilian Operations, Leopoldville

From : K. H. Englund, Stanleyville

Subject : Technical Assistance

I herewith allow myself to submit some comments on the technical assistance programme in the former Eastern Province. This report will be more or less a repetition of what has been said in earlier reports. Before leaving I should however like to summarize my viewpoints on the matter.

The economic situation

The tranquillity in the region has contributed a great deal to restore to a certain degree the confidence which is reflected in the return of a number of foreigners. The agricultural production is slowly growing, but unfortunately it seems that the increase in the production in the first place refers to items for domestic consumption. The dull economic situation has to some extent given rise to a return to a subsistence economy and a barter trade.

One of our chief aims in the region must be to contribute to an increase of the production and a normalization of the economic life. Our contribution--except our endeavors to maintain law, order and security which are, of course, essential--should be made by the following measures :

a) Improvement of the public administration. This is a matter of great urgency. Experts in organization, accountancy, internal control, taxation control and customs operations are needed in order to attain a better working efficiency, a control of expenses, a checking on the corruption and a controlled increase of the public revenues.

I would refer in this connexion to the preliminary discussions I had with the Chief of the ILO Section in Leo, Mr Reynaud. According to Mr Reynaud it might be possible to raise funds for 1963 for the creation of a school like the one started in Leo in September this year for secretaries and accountants. As Stan is still an important economic center and a transit port, I recommend to Mr Reynaud to choose Stan for a school. In view of the present state of the administration, it is most desirable that these plans materialize.

The improvement of the official administration does not only refer to the provincial capitals. Something must be done about the territorial administration which is still worse off than the provincial administration. It seems to me to be necessary to have a foreign administrator in each territory.

b) Improvement of the road network. The roads in the interior are steadily deteriorating. Considerable credits are necessary to stop any further degradation and to make the necessary repairs. If the present unfavorable trend continues, it is to be feared that the road network can no longer bear the traffic necessary for the evacuation of the agricultural products. Our public works programmes should give priority to roads feeding the railway Mungbere-Aketi and the river and to agricultural roads in the interior. The bridges and the barges should also be repaired and it is desirable that these repairs are made in connexion with the works on the road, while the works on the roads proceed. To ensure a better efficiency, it is recommendable to sign when possible contracts with certain contractors who will themselves control their workers. Experience has taught us here that much money is wasted if the works are entrusted to local administrators who cannot supervise properly their workers and who do not have the necessary technical skill to control the quality of the work done. I feel it is in the long run a better policy not only to put stress on the absorption of unemployed but also on the importance of obtaining good practical results with a favorable effect on the economic development.

c) Spare parts. As has been mentioned on several occasions, there is a most urgent need for spare parts in the region. It is estimated that at least 50% of all vehicles are off the road because of lack of spare parts. Vicicongo can be used as an example to illustrate the situation. They had before independence about 500 trucks. Today they only have about 140. Between June and September this year, 60 trucks had to be taken off the road lacking spare parts. If this continues, the trucking section of the Vicicongo will cease to function within a short time.

The question of spare parts is of course a matter of foreign currency and we cannot do very much about that problem as long as the exports do not keep up with imports. However, it must be made quite clear to the authorities that the question of spare parts is a matter of top priority. The American aid is of course welcome, but it should be borne in mind that there are very few American trucks in this region. A great number of trucks can no doubt be repaired and that is, after all, cheaper than to import new vehicles. It goes without saying that priority should be given in the first place to spare parts for trucks of different kinds used for the transportation of commodities.

In view of the scarcity of foreign currency it is essential that the quotas that can be ear-marked for the importation of spare parts be used in the best possible way. For that purpose it is necessary to make up lists of the needs. These lists can only be made up by people specialized in car repairs. I would therefore repeat my earlier suggestion that a team of garage mechanics be assigned to the region. This team should go round in the interior and visit different centers in order to make up the lists of the needs for spare parts. It is of course a very difficult job that takes long time, but it has to be done nonetheless, so that as many vehicles as possible can be put back on the road as soon as possible. When staying in a place, the team should also take the opportunity of giving the Congolese garage mechanics some advice and training for the maintenance and repair of different cars with stress on preventive maintenance. In this connexion, it also seems necessary to assign more permanent garage mechanics to the TPM sections, in order to supervise the current repairs and to train Congolese mechanics. The team suggested above should therefore be assigned as long a time as to undertake also the task now mentioned. It is of course essential that the purchase of spare parts is followed by proper repairs as soon as possible.

d) Consumer goods. There is a heavy shortage of ordinary consumer goods especially in the interior. The main reason for that shortage is of course that the imports are too small for the demands. Another reason is, however, that the distribution of the consumer goods imported is unsatisfactory. It is well known here that some firms having received import licences for their branch offices in the Eastern Province sell the commodities in Leo instead of taking the trouble of shipping them to Stan. As there is a shortage of different goods in Leo, these can apparently be sold very easily. Furthermore, if some goods find their way to Stan, the same thing is repeated once more : the goods are in the first place sold in the town and the interior is neglected.

I think we can all agree that the main source of the economic troubles in this country is that people do not work hard enough. To try to force people to work is not a good remedy in the long run. Measures should instead be taken to encourage people to work and the presence of different kinds of goods that they can buy for the money they earn means much to encourage people to increase their efforts. You can often hear people say in the bush that they do not find it worth working because they have no use of their money as the village shops are empty. ONUC should bring its influence to bear on the competent authorities in order to impose a control on the distribution of commodities imported for the different branch offices in the country. Furthermore, ONUC should contact the different enterprises and try to win them for a better distribution.

The former Eastern Province is the most important agricultural region in the country. The present problems with special reference to the agriculture should therefore be somewhat discussed.

The most important matter in this respect is the price policy adopted by the central government for agricultural products. It is not too exaggerated to say that this price policy is unrealistic. For political reasons the salaries have been permitted to rise considerably since independence. The shortage of different kinds of goods has increased the running expenses for the plantations, whereas the prices for agricultural products intended for export have in no way followed suit in this upward trend. It is of course most essential that the whole price policy is seriously reconsidered to the extent that this could be done in view of the world market rates on the different products. Some time ago the price for cotton of first quality was raised from 6 to 8 Frs per kilogram, which was very well received here and has already given some results. The prices for the farm products are of course the most important factor of encouragement for the farmers.

The idea of agricultural co-operatives is embraced by most Congolese authorities here. The experiences made so far after independence of the existing co-operatives are not however very encouraging. In many cases the farmers are not very satisfied with the co-operatives and much money disappears because of the corruption. The main reason for the bad results sometimes revealed is the incapability and the lack of experience on the part of the directors of the co-operatives. It should also be mentioned that if there is to be created any co-operatives they should be for the producers--not an additional distribution intermediary. It is desirable that FAO assign to the region a sufficient number of experts specialized in the administration of agricultural co-operatives.

At least to each district there should be assigned one agronomist to assist the territorial administration with the implementation and supervision of the agricultural programmes. This agronomist should also give training to the Congo-

lese "moniteurs" who are now working in the Congolese "paysannats" to give advice on different economic/agricultural problems and to urge the farmers to increase their production.

If possible, at least one FAO expert should be assigned to the region as adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture. In view of the importance of the region from an agricultural point of view, it should be considered whether at least one expert could be assigned to Paulis directly and one for the rest of the province.

e) Illegal traffic over the frontier. It is estimated that last year the country lost about 800 million francs in foreign currency because of the illegal exportations towards the east. In the present situation it is of course of primordial importance to put an end as soon as possible to this illegal traffic. It should however be borne in mind in this connexion that the artificially high international rate of the Congolese franc is the main reason for the illegal traffic. Unscrupulous merchants profit from the disproportion between the official rate and the black market rate to sell their goods in foreign currency without repatriation of the export revenues. It is also tempting for farmers struggling with considerable economic difficulties in view of the rising costs and the stagnant selling prices for their products, to treble their revenues by selling the products abroad without repatriating to the Treasury the foreign currency obtained. A great deal can however be done if a physical control is established. The first measure to take is to reinforce the customs stations at the frontier to select carefully the employees and to train them thoroughly for their duties. At the same time all corrupted elements operating in the traffic should be summarily dismissed. The corruption at the customs stations should however not be exaggerated. The customs officials working at the stations are not so well paid as to attract good people to go there and live under uncomfortable conditions. Furthermore, many of them have not been paid for months, which of course makes it difficult for them to resist the temptation of a bribe when offered to them. They have, after all, their families and very often also many relatives to support and the responsible authorities cannot expect them to work without pay too long. Incidentally the delays in payment of different officials are here general and considerable which does not encourage people to work properly and efficiently. This should be made clear to the central government so that it can take strong measures to correct the situation.

So far no news have been received about the financial brigades that were to be established for the control of the frontier. This is most unsatisfactory and the traffic continues. It has therefore been proposed to the Extraordinary Commissioner to take local measures while waiting for the brigade. The purpose of the proposition made to the Extraordinary Commissioner was more or less to copy, on a legal level, the financial brigades. So far no reaction has been received from him on that matter, despite our reminders. If the financial brigades cannot be established shortly it is most desirable that also the central government push the Extraordinary Commissioner to implement the local project soonest.

f) Telecommunications. All senders and receivers are now working in Stan. The communications between Stan and the interior are however difficult to maintain as the equipment used at the stations in the interior is now obsolete. The ITU expert who is assigned to this region has almost no time left for the interior, having his hands full to keep the equipment in Stan going. A new ITU expert, specially charged with the stations in the interior is therefore necessary soonest. His first duty should be to work out detailed lists of spare parts needed for the different types of equipment.

g) ONUC re-organization. In a previous memorandum I allowed myself to give some viewpoints on the ONUC organization with due regard to the creation of the new provinces. The essence of said memorandum was that the organization of the ONUC should as soon as practically possible be the same as in other developing countries. It seems however to me to be necessary to make this re-organization during a certain period and in stages. The first step towards the new organization could be to create two offices outside Leo, namely Stan and Elisabethville. Stan could cover the former Eastern and Kivu provinces; Elisabethville, North and South Katanga and possibly also Kasai, whereas HQ in Leo could cover the former Leo and Equateur provinces. From an ONUC organization point of view, there should consequently be created three ONUC regions, without any special reference to the particular provinces.

The above points are the ones I consider most essential with special reference to the economic development of the region. Some other comments should however be made on other ONUC activities :

Public Health. At present the WHO team counts 30 members : 19 of them are in the interior and 11 in Stan. The number of WHO experts in Stan is in my view more than sufficient. Should there be any increase of the team, the doctors thus given to the region should be assigned to the interior to continue the re-activation of the health activities there. There are still hospitals that are abandoned and a number of hospitals are short of doctors.

General education. The primary and secondary schools in the region are not working very satisfactorily. This is of great importance in view of the fact that the basic schools should supply the students for specialized and advanced studies. The employment of primary and secondary school-teachers is therefore the most important matter in the educational field, and the continued support by Unesco to the foreign teachers seems to be necessary in view of the present budgetary situation.

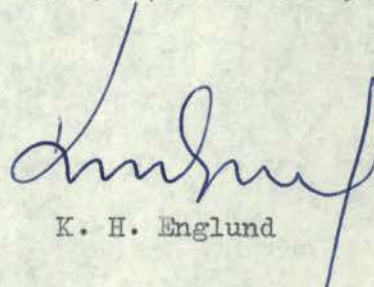
As the central government has now decided to assign educational administrators to each province, it is not necessary to have any Unesco experts sent there also. If necessary, it should however be considered whether Unesco, in case of need, could assign some experts covering a number of the new provinces in different specialized fields such as school inspection, school administration, budgeting, etc.

General comments. It is important that the experts working in the different fields give on-the-job training to their Congolese assistants whenever possible. All support from the HQ in form of directives, training plans, teaching material, etc. should be given to the experts in the field in order to facilitate their training programmes on the working places.

Further I permit myself to raise the question of the status of the experts. Quicker and more effective results could be attained if the experts could be given executive authority, instead of being only an adviser whose recommendations the Congolese authorities can accept, reject or neglect at their own discretion. If the expert has a possibility of influencing the implementation of proposals he has made, a better yield of his efforts can be obtained to the benefit of the Congolese authorities. What is now said is based on the experience made in al-

most every field of work and there is a more or less general agreement among the experts that some kind of executive positions are better than the consultative ones. The UN OPEX scheme seems to be a good solution.

Stanleyville, 14 November 1962

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'K. H. Englund', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

K. H. Englund

KHE/JC

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
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C/Pol 113 (11)

BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
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CABLE : ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL

Leopoldville, 25 March 1963

To : Mr. H. Kaufman
Acting Civilian Affairs Officer, ONUC, Stanleyville

From : R.K.A. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC, Leopoldville

Subject : Dr Barlovatz.

With reference to your letter of 19 March 1963,
I think a stern reply should be given to Dr. Barlovatz,
whose attitude towards ONUC doctors is unbearable.
But the reply, in my view, should not come from me
but rather from you on my behalf.

..... I enclose a draft for this purpose. The tone
of the letter, you will notice, is slightly acid.
You may ~~turn~~^{tone} it down if you deem it desirable.

C/ Pol 113 (11)

CONFIDENTIAL

Leopoldville, 25 March 3

To : Mr. H. Kaufman
Acting Civilian Affairs Officer, ONUC, Stanleyville

From : R.K.A. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, ONUC, Leopoldville

Subject : Dr Barlovatz.

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CABLE: ONUC. LEOPOLDVILLE

CONFIDENTIAL

C/PO2 113 (11)

Stanleyville, 19 March 1963

Dear Mr Gardiner,

.....

Please find attached copy of a letter which I have received from a certain Dr Barlovatz who is a private practitioner in Stanleyville.

Dr Barlovatz has been in practice here for a considerable number of years. He is a very embittered man and grasps at any opportunity he can to discredit the work of the UN in the Congo. On many occasions he has tried to provoke arguments in public which we have so far managed to avoid.

As you will see from his letter he accuses the WHO doctors as a whole of practicing medicine in a private capacity and receiving remuneration for their services. This, in fact, is not true of the doctors of WHO who incidentally have all been warned that they will leave themselves wide open to serious criticism should they indulge in such affairs. However, there is a smattering of truth, since information came to me yesterday to the effect that a gynecologist of the Austrian medical contingent had, in fact, treated the wife of a Belgian company employee in Stanleyville. For these services he had received a check for 23,000 Congolese francs. The Austrian doctor in question was a certain Dr Berger who has since been repatriated to Austria.

In the first place, therefore, I would be grateful, should you think it necessary, if you would reply to Dr Barlovatz in a more official way. I have merely acknowledged receipt of his letter and informed him that I have passed the matter to our HQ in Leopoldville.

With regard to the Austrian doctor, since it is a rather delicate matter, I would like to leave the course of action to you.

Yours sincerely,

H. Kaufman

H. Kaufman
Acting Civilian Affairs Officer
ONUC Stanleyville

Mr Robert K.A. Gardiner
Officer-in-Charge
ONUC Leopoldville

Dr A. Barlovatz
Médecin privé
Stanleyville
B.P. 1007

Stan, 14.3.1963

Monsieur le Représentant des Nations Unies,
Stanleyville

Monsieur,

Payement d'impôt sur le revenu

J'ai l'honneur d'attirer votre attention sur le fait, que les médecins de votre Organisation exerçant de la clientèle privée, n'ont jamais encore payé d'impôt sur le revenu, ni au gouvernement central, ni au gouvernement provincial.

Pourtant les accusations portées publiquement contre des entreprises belges et les demandes faites à mon gouvernement "de faire pression" sur ces entreprises afin d'accroître leurs paiements aux autorités du pays créent à votre organisation l'obligation morale d'exercer le même genre de pression sur le personnel transporté, payé et logé par elle, en vue de lui faire payer l'impôt sur le revenu.

Les médecins privés établis et qui payent cet impôt se trouvent en face d'une d'une concurrence déloyale.

A gouverne, les anciens médecins colonie versaient d'office la moitié de leurs gains de clientèle privée à l'Etat, et payaient l'impôt sur le revenu sur le reliquat.

Aux HCB les recettes de clientèle privée étaient versés à la Société qui engageait et rémunérait ses médecins.

Les médecins du CFL déclaraient régulièrement leurs revenus privés.

Afin d'éviter un démenti éventuel de la part des intéressés, je me permets de citer quelques exemples d'honoraires perçus par des médecins ONUC à Stan :

Mme Muller	20.000 Frs
Mme Sarajeva	20.000 "
Mme Finant (vve)	5.000 "

Il va de soi que l'activité de médecins touchant en devises plusieurs fois autant que les plus anciens médecins établis depuis longtemps, et dispensés d'impôt, entrave l'établissement de médecins privés, qu'ils soient africains ou de race blanche.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de ma parfaite considération.

(signé)

Draft

Stanley
C / Pol 113 (11)

Monsieur,

Monsieur R. Gardiner, le Chargé de la Mission des Nations Unies au Congo, à qui j'ai transmis votre lettre du 14 mars 1963, m'a demandé de vous faire savoir que, si les allégations que vous avez faites s'avèrent fondées, des mesures seront prises contre les médecins dépendant de l'ONUC que vous avez cru devoir mettre en cause.

Je dois vous dire que M. Gardiner a été quelque peu surpris du ton mercantile de votre lettre, qui est tout entière consacrée à des questions d'honoraires, d'impôts à payer et de concurrence entre médecins. Il pense en effet que la mission des médecins au Congo est si importante et si absorbante que les questions d'argent ne peuvent que passer à l'arrière plan. Il lui semble que dans un pays où l'insuffisance des services médicaux et sanitaires n'est que trop réelle un médecin ne peut voir en ses confrères des concurrents mais seulement des collègues pour une oeuvre commune. Il serait plus indiqué, selon M. Gardiner, de laisser les comptes d'épiciers aux épiciers, et aux autorités compétentes congolaises le soin de prélever les impôts.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur, à l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

OPERATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS OPERATION
IN THE CONGO

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

Handwritten signature/initials

Stanleyville, 16 January 1963

To : Mr Robert K.A. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
From : H. Kaufman, Acting Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
Subject : Report covering period up to 16 January

Handwritten signature: H. Kaufman

1. Civilian Operations

ITU - There is still an urgent need for a replacement for the ITU expert who left Stanleyville end of last year.

WMO - WMO Expert Smith left on 15 January to visit meteo installations at Bafwasende, Wamba, Watsa, Niangara, Paulis.

ICAO - Expert left for Banalia and Buta to inspect the radio equipment.

2. Administration - Nothing to report.

3. Political - Since former Extraordinary Commissioner Ekombe has returned to Stanleyville, some kind of disagreement has arisen between himself and Bwanamoto as to who is the legal Extraordinary Commissioner. The matter has more or less been taken out of their hands by Colonel Mulamba who has closed the Extraordinary Commissioner's office pending confirmation from Leopoldville as to who is the responsible person. Ekombe spoke over the radio today in fairly moderate terms denying that when he was Extraordinary Commissioner in Stanleyville he had arrested people unlawfully.

Bernard Salumu was again brought before the Parquet and his preventative detention was confirmed.

4. ANC - The ANC carried out a large scale ~~in~~ training maneuver in and around Stanleyville during the night from 14 to 15 January.

5. Economic situation - The only remaining agricultural machinery importer in this region "Maternaco" has received many orders from planters and other agricultural producers for machinery and tractors. It appears that they had hoped to have some large imports following the offer of \$2 million of aid from the British government. In view of the alleged repudiation by the central government of this offer, the company is rather concerned as to its future imports.

cc- Mr S. Habib Ahmed
Chief Civilian Ops., Leopoldville

OPERATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS OPERATION
IN THE CONGO

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

Stanleyville, 12 January 1963

To : Mr Robert K.A. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
From : H. Kaufman, Acting Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
Subject : Report on activities in Stanleyville -
Week ending 12th January

1. Civilian Operations

- a) Unesco - The third training course for moniteurs began on 7 January directed by the Unesco mobile team. So far no authority has been received from Leopoldville to pay the daily allowances for the students. This has been reported twice by cable and unless some action is forthcoming immediately it will cause serious embarrassment to the leaders of the team.
- b) Postal Services - Another forged money order was presented at the post office on 10 January. This time the person presenting it was arrested, but one Congolese who accompanied him took flight and has not yet been found. The UN Postal Expert, Mr Ketari is due to leave Stanleyville next week and no replacement is yet foreseen. Due to a breakdown in the transport service, 3 tons of mail are blocked at Stanleyville which should be forwarded by surface to Bukavu. In the normal way, this mail is transported by CVC. They have suspended their service to Bukavu due to the bad road condition. A new contract has been made between the postal authorities and another transport firm, but this will not start until the beginning of February. Authority has been requested under these circumstances for ONUC to assist in the transport by air.
- c) Public Works - Plans are being prepared for the asphaltting and drainage of the main market place in Stanleyville within the UN programme of Public Works. This project has long been overdue since the market place in Stanleyville is a most unsanitary one.
- d) Police - The two UN experts who were working with the local police in Stan left in December 1962. They have not been replaced. The Nigerian Police Contingent which was foreseen for Stan has not materialized so that at the present time there is no organized training scheme in hand for the police.

- e) FAO - Mr Garzon, the veterinarian, left on annual leave this week and there is now no veterinary expert in the province.
- f) ITU - Since Mr Aloui was transferred to Leopoldville and Mr Ayana left at the end of his contract, there is now no ITU expert in Stan. Given the very poor state of the telecommunications in this region, it is vital that a replacement for Mr Ayana should arrive as soon as possible.
- g) WMO - Mr Avrillon left on annual leave this week. Mr Smith is due to leave Stan on an inspection tour to Bafwasende, Wamba and Paulis at the beginning of next week.
- h) Customs - Mr Tjugen, the Customs expert who was foreseen for Bunia to work in the financial brigade on the frontier, is still in Stan. The strength of the Customs team is now therefore three, whereas Bunia and Paulis will not have any UN expert in this field.

2. Administration

We acknowledge receipt of your cable SV-09, contents of which have been transmitted verbally to members of the staff.

3. Political situation

- a) The MNC Jeunesse are carrying out an intensive membership drive issuing new membership cards for 1963. Bonaventure Tawiti is now the leader of the JMNC in Stan.
- b) Bernard Salumu was brought before the magistrates this week. The purpose was to legalize his detention in prison pending completion of the dossier against him. The judgment was that he should be kept in preventative detention. Salumu attacked the Congolese magistrate and injured him and was restrained only after the intervention of the military. On Friday this week he was again taken from the central prison to the Parquet under heavy military escort and this time was seen without any trouble. A meeting was held in front of the central post office which seems to have been organized by Salumu's mother, Madame Malamba. This meeting was dispersed by the gendarmerie without any incident, under the special regulations which prohibit meetings of more than 5 persons.
- c) Bwanamoto, who is acting as Commissaire Extraordinaire, has not been seen in Stan for over a week; his whereabouts are uncertain.

4. ANC

Colonel Mulamba is now back in Stan and in the absence of Bwanamoto is the only authority left in the area. On a visit to UN Headquarters this week he reported the incident with Salumu at the Parquet and said it would never have taken place had the military been informed that Salumu was to be taken before the magistrates. He said that by the time he was informed that there

was trouble at the Parquet Salumu had already attacked and injured the magistrate.

5. Economic situation

There is no serious danger at the moment that flooding on the same scale as last year will take place in Stan. The road to Simi-Simi is still open, but roads leading towards Kivu province are in a very bad condition.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. Kaufman', with a stylized, cursive script.

H. Kaufman

cc- Mr S. Habib Ahmed
Chief Civilian Operations
ONUC Leopoldville