

0/0RS 130/1/3 FO

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1962 JUN 12 PM 7:25

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DELIVERED TO:	
160	
MAILS	
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W.R.D.	
WELFARE	

1211

IC 160

4UC78 006;

78 06

F F 4UC75

DS 4UC78 6/12

FM ONUC STAN

TO ONUC LEO

BT

UNCLAS CIV 447 GARDINER KHIARI FROM ENGLUND REPORT 10 AND 11 JUN

1. CIV OPS - WHO DRS IRAZOQUE AND ALLADIO RETURNED FROM LEO 11 ^{PM}

PM DR GARZON LEFT FOR LEO 110PM UNESCO TEACHER BAYARDELLE AND

FAMILY LEFT AT END OF HIS CONTRACT. THREE CONGOLESE STUDENTS LEFT
FOR LEO FOR POSTAL COURSE.

2 ADMIN - NTR

3. POLITICAL - BRITISH AMBASSISER AND SECRETARY

URIS ARRIVED STAN 11TH BY AIR CONGO AND WERE GREETED AT THE

AIRPORT BY PRESIDENT PMV GOVT, MINISTER KAISALA, CHEF DE

PROTOCOLE, CONSULATS AUTHORITIES AND UN REVS. BRITISH

CFN CIV 47-40-111 11 2 3 11

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE : 13 JUN 1962

TIME : 08.00

PAGE TWO 4UC78 23/11

AMBASSADOR AND HIS SUITE WERE CONDUCTED TO THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE
OF THE PRES. PROV GOVT. THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR HAS MEETINGS
ARRANGED FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS WITH VARIOUS MINISTERS, OTHER
COMPULSARY AUTHORITIES AND UN REPS.

4. ANC - NTR

5. ECONOMIC - TRAFFIC ON THE RIVER HAS BECOME NORMAL AGAIN.

TODAY HAS BEEN OBSERVED AS MORE OR LESS OFFICIAL HOLIDAY

BT

CFN 45

Text Correct.

11/1530Z JUN 4UCBUI

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE: 13 JUN 1962

TIME: 09.10

C/Org 130/113 FO

RECEIVED

1962 JUN 12 PM 10:51

223

UC 223

4UC78 --026

FFF 4UC 75

4E 4UC 78 26/12

M ONUC STAN

O ONUC LEO

cr

26227

BT

UNCLAS CIV 451 GARDINER KHIARI FROM ENGLUCD REPORT 12 JUNE

1. CIV OPS BRITISH AMBASSADOR RICHIS VISITED UN HQ TODAY AND HAD A DISCUSSION ABOUT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WITH THE CIVILIAN AFFAIRS OFFICERS.

2. ADMIN --NTR

3. POLITICAL --NTR

4. ANC --NTR

5. ECONOMIC --NTR

BT

CFN 451 12 1 2 3 4 5

12/1555Z JUN 4UC78

REC'D CIV. OPS.
DATE: 13 JUIN 1962
TIME: 09.00

DELIVERED TO
P.A.
F.L.S.
M.B.
W.A.B.
WELFARE

C/ORG 130/1/3 FO

219

RECEIVED

1962 JUN -9 PM 6:22

O.N.U.C.

NNNN

UC 219

4UC78 008

2561A

IF 4UC75

DE 4UC 78 8/08

FM ONUC STAN

TO ONUC LEO

BT

UNCLAS CIV 436 GARDINER KHIARI FROM ENGLUND REPORT 7 JUNE

1. CIV OPS - CONTRACT HAS BEEN SIGNED BETWEEN PROVINCIAL GOVT AND ENTREPRENEUR RAMASCO UNDER POINT 811 FOR THE REPAIR OF THE ROADS BUNIA-WATSA, MUNGBERE-MAMBASA-BENI. THE CONTRACT TOTALS 7,584,000 CF. SPECIAL ASST TO CHIEF OF CIV OPS CORRADINI ARRIVED STAN TODAY. BELGIAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMISSION TOGETHER WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CENTRAL GOVT ALSO ARRIVED STAN TODAY TO STAY SOME DAYS TO DISCUSS THE COMING BELGIAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PROVINCE. X-RAY EXPERT GEAY ARRIVED STAN TODAY. FINANCE EXPERT GURLIAT RETURNED STAN TODAY. MINISTER OF INTERIOR BAIKPUN HAS RETURNED TO LEO FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH CENTRAL GOVT. CDR ETH BDE TESHOME RETURNED STAN TODAY.

2. ADMIN - NTR

3 POLITICAL - NTR

4 ANC - NTR

5 ECONOMIC - NTR

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE : 9 JUN 1962

TIME : 09.15

BT

CFN CIV 436 7 1 811 7,584,000 2 3 4 5

07/1615Z JUN 4UC78

3456/CIVOPS

C/ORG 130/1/3 FO

198

RECEIVED

1962 JUN -6 PM10:47

UC 198

4 UC 78----- 031

25337

OFF 4UC 75

DE 4UC 78 31/06

FM ONUC STAN

TO ONUC LEO

BT

UNCLAS CIV 432 GARDINER KHIARI FROM SEAWP REPORT 6 JUNE

1. CIV OPREEGA NTT THREE BARGES FOR THE COMMUNICATION

WITH THE LEFT RIVER BANK HAVE BROKEN DOWN AND THEREFORE TRAFFIC
ACROSS THE RIVER IS INTERRUPTED. UN GARAGE IS COLLABORATING
WITH T.P. MECHANIZATION TO HAVE THE ENGINES REPAIRED.

2. ADMIN - NTR

3. POLITICAL - HAUT-UELE DEPUTY KUPA FRANCOIS ARRIVED STAN YESTERDAY

MEETING. IT IS SAID HERE THAT KUPA HAS COME TO MAKE THE FINAL
ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SECESSION OF THE ITURI DISTRICT FROM STAN

4. ANC - NTR

5. ECONOMIC - NTR

BT

CFN CIV 432 6-1-2-3-4-5

06/1645Z JUN 4UC 78

C2

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE : 7 JUIN 1962

TIME : 09.00

010 1000

01009 130/1/3 Fo

Vufo

V-1

163

RR
7/6/62

C2

166 1634UC78 014

RECEIVED

FFF 4UC75

1962 JUN -6 PM 5:28

25304

DE 4UC78 14/06

FM ONUC STAN

TO ONUC LEO

UNCLAS CIV 427. GARDINER KHIARI AHMED FROM ENGLUND REPORT 5 JUNE
 1: CIV OPS 50. ADVISER OF THE CENTRAL GOVT ARRIVED STAN TODAY
 THERE SEEMS TO BE SOME CONFUSION REGARDING THE MODALITIES OF PAYMENT
 TO THE WORKERS ENGAGED FOR THE P.W. FINANCED BY ONUC. THE
 QUESTION HAS TO BE SETTLED URGENTLY BY THE P.W. SECTION AND
 THE FINANCE OFFICE IN HQ LEO IN ORDER TO AVOID DIFFICULTIES WITH
 THE WORKERS WHO ARE ALREADY DISAPPOINTED BECAUSE OF THE DELAY.

- 2- ADMIN-NTR
- 3- POLITICAL - NTR
- 4- ANC - NTR
- 5- ECONOMIC - NTR.

BT

CFN 427 7 X 2 X 4 X

05/1546Z JUN 4UC78

REC'D CIV. OPS.
 DATE : 7 JUIN 1962
 TIME : 09.02

INCOMING TELEGRAM DELIVERED TO:

S.R.S.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	L.L.O.
DEF.O	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
C.O.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MAILOPS.
C.I.	<input type="checkbox"/>	P.X.
C.P.O.	<input type="checkbox"/>	F.A.O.
C.F.	<input type="checkbox"/>	L.T.O.
C.	<input type="checkbox"/>	V.M.O.
C.O.	<input type="checkbox"/>	WELFARE

MORG 130/1/3 Fo

RECEIVED

1962 JUN -5 1112:19

114

UC 114

4UC78 009

FFF 475

4KC78 09/05

FM ONUCHSTAN K

TO ONUC LEO

BT

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE: 5 JUN 1962

TIME: 15:00

25050

UNCLAS CIV422 WARLINCOURT (INFO AHMED ROSSBOROUGH DUMONTED) FROM
ENGLUND RE LEOSTAN 377.

(1.) LEUZINGER BEING ATTACHED TO ADMIN WILL BE DEALT WITH BY RIBO.
IN SEPARATE CABLE .

(2) CAMBRAY WORKING FOR THE TWO CIVILIAN OFFICERS AS WELL AS ALL
THE EXPERTS HAS BEEN IN STAN FOR ELEVEN MONTHS. HIS MOTHER
LIVING IN CUBA HAS FINALLY SUCCEEDED IN OBTAINING VISA FOR SPAIN.
WHERE SHE WILL MEET HER SON 1 ST JULY. IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE AND
THE EXCELLENT SERVICES RENDERED BY CAMBRAY TO THIS MISSION IT IS QUITE
UNREASONABLE NOW TO INSIST UPON ANY STAGGERING OF HIS LEAVE. ASK YOU
KINDLY TO CONSIDER WHETHER CIV OPS CAN LEND US TEMPORATIPY AT
CFN CIV422 LEOSTAN 377 1 2 1 ST

LEAST ONE OF THEIR SECRETARIES. DRAW YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT ASSEFA IS AMSECRETARY BUT THAT HE IS NOW WORKING AS AIR LIAISON AS YOU HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO FIND A REPLACEMENT FOR OUR EARLIER LIAISON OFFICER SIMONEAU. ~~WHEN CAMBRAY LEAVES, CIV OPS WILL BE WITHOUT SECRETARIES~~ AND YOU THEREFORE CANNOT EXPECT US TO COMMUNICATE WITH HQ BY TELEGRAM OR BY LETTER MORE THAN ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY AS NEITHER MR KAUFMAN OR MISELF AND THE EXPERTS ARE VERY SKILLED TYPISTS. FURTHERMORE WE HAVE OTHER THINGS TO DO THAN TYPE.

3 HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO REPLACE OBERWEIS TEMPORARILY BY A CONGOLESE EMPLOYEE. WE THINK THAT THIS WILL WORK OUT RATHER SATISFACTORILY WITH AN INCREASED SUPERVISION OF THE SERVICES.

4. WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL BE

^ABLE TO FIND A REPLACEMENT SOONEST FOR DION. DRAW YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT ALREADY NOW ASST ADMIN OFFICER, AIR LIAISON OFFICER HAVE BEEN VACANT FOR A LONG TIME. IF POSITION AS PROCUREMENT OFFICER IS ALSO VACANT WE FEAR THAT THE MISSION CANNOT FUNCTION PROPERLY DURING A PERIOD WHEN THE NEW BRIGADE HAS TO BE INSTALLED WHICH WILL CERTAINLY GIVE THE CIV ADM ADDITIONAL WORK
BT

CFN 3 4

04/0806Z JUN 4UC78

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE : 5 JUIN 1962

TIME : 15.00

FFF 4UC75

DE 4UC78 03/03

FM ONUC STANLEYVILLE

TO ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

BT

0/ORG 130/1/3 To
24767
18
cr

RECEIVED

1962 JUN -3 PM 1:09

1962 JUN -3 PM 1:06

O.N.U.C.

UNCLAS CIV418 GARDINER KHIARI FROM ENGLUND REPORT 31 MAY AND 1 JUNE

1 - CIV OPS - COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAD MEETING TODAY REGARDING DISTRIBUTION OF FOODSTUFFS DONATED BY THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF UN AND RED CROSS WERE INVITED. THE COUNCIL DECIDED TO TRY ONCE MORE TO OBTAIN AUTHORIZATION TO SELL THE FOODSTUFFS AND TO BUY BUILDING MATERIALS FOR THE SALES INCOME. THESE BUILDING MATERIALS ARE INTENDED FOR THE HOUSES DAMAGED BY THE INUNDATION. THE AMERICAN CONSUL HAS BEEN APPROACHED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND REQUESTED TO SEND A CABLE TO HIS EMBASSY TO THAT EFFECT. IT WAS ALSO DECIDED THAT IF THE DEMAND IS REJECTED, DISTRIBUTION WILL BE MADE ACCORDING
CFN 418 31 1 1

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE: 4 JUN 1962

TIME: 0910

PAGE TWO DE 4UC78 03/03

TO LISTS PREPARED BY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AERIAL MISSION CAME
BACK TO STAN 1600Z.

2. EDMIN - NTR

3. POLITICAL - FOUR SCHOOL CHILDREN CAME BACK FROM YUGOSLAVIA VIA
LEO TODAY. THEY BELONG TO THE GROUP OF CHILDREN SENT BY GIZENGA FOR
STUDIES IN YUGOSLAVIA AND SOME EASTERN COUNTRIES. IT IS SAID HERE THAT
ENTRNL GOVT HAS ORDERED THEIR RETURN TO THE CONGO.

4. ANC - NTR

5. ECONOMIC - NTR

BT

CFN 1600Z 2 3 4 5

1/1555Z JUN 4UC78

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE : 4 JUIN 1962

TIME : 0910

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C/ORG 130/1/3 Fo

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RECEIVED

1962 JUN -4 AM 6:26

24795

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NMMUC008

4 UC 96/004

FF 4 UC 75

FE 4 UC 96 04/04

FM ONUC LILUABOURG

TO ONUC LEO

BT

UNCLAS CIV GARDINER KHIARY/FROM PACKHAM REPORT FOR

JUNE 2 AND 3 A REPORT RECEIVED SATURDAY NIGHT FROM TWO

PRIESTS OF CATHOLIC MISSION AT TAMEWE -

YANGALA OF TERRORISATION BY A BAND OF SOME 400 JEUNESSE UNDER CONTROL

OF A FETICHEUR GOING FROM VILLAGE TO VILLAGE BEATING UP CHRISTIANS

, ESPECIALLY TEACHERS, SINCE MAY 27. SENT ONE MAN PATROL BY OWN

ONE SERVICABLE HELICOPTER WHICH HAS BROUGHT BACK ONE OF THE TWO PRIESTS

, THE OTHER REMAINING TO ARRANGE REMOVAL OF MISSION TO ANOTHER VILLAGE

WHERE PROTECTION AGAINST JEUNESSE ATTACKS IS EXPECTED. AM BRINGING

SITUATION TO ATTENTION OF PRESIDENT LUBAYA. CAPTURE OF BAND MUST BE

VERY DIFFICULT OWING TO NATURE OF COUNTRY AND BAD COMMUNICATIONS

BT

CFN 2 3 400 27

03/19082 JUN 4 UC 96

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE : 4 JUIN 1962

TIME : 0910

C/O Rg 130/1/3 Fd

AS

NNNN

UC 91

4UC78 17

FFF 4UC75

DE 4UC78 17/03

FM ONUC STANLEYVILLE

TO ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

RECEIVED

1962 JUN -3 PM 1:47

24774

MAIL OPS.

P.X.

P.A.C.

L.T.U.

W.M.O.

WELFARE

BT

UNCLAS CIV421 GARDINER KHIARI FROM ENGLUND REPORT 2JUNE

1. CIV OPS - NO INSECTICIDES, DIESEL OIL OR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
AVAILABLE FOR THE SANITARY SERVICES IN TOWN WHICH HAS BECOME VERY
URGENT AFTER THE FALL OF THE RIVER. SECOND AERIAL MISSION IN P.O.

WAS COMPLETED THIS WEEK. VISITS WERE PAID TO BAFWASENDE, BUNIA, PAULIS,
NIANGARA, AKETI, BUTA AND BASOKO. IN ALL THESE PLACES THE RECEPTION
WAS GOOD. THE MISSION CONSISTED OF DR NICOLAS, CHIEF WHO, MISS METCALFE
OF WHO/LEO, PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER P.O. CAMPS AND DEPUTY CHIEF OF
MISSION. WHO TEAM SAW ALL THE HOSPITALS IN EACH OF THESE PLACES AND FOUND
MOST OF THEM IN GOOD CONDITION BUT THERE WAS IN ALL CASES LACK OF
FN CIV421 2 1

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE : 4 JUN 1962

TIME : 0910

IPAGE TWO DE 4UC78 17/03

CREDITS FOR FOOD AND MEDICINES FOR THE PATIENTS . DR NICHOLAS

WAS VERY SATISFIED WITH THE ZORK OF THE WHO DOCTORS WHO SEEM TO HAVE SETTLED IN VERY WELL INDEED. IN TWO PLACES, BAFWASENDE AND NIANGARA, THE AERIAL MISSION WAS THE FIRST TO LAND THERE FOR OVER TWO YEARS. ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO LAND AT PONTTHIERVILLE BUT THE RUNWAY HAD NOT BEEN MAINTAINED THERE WHEREAS IN ALL THE SMALLER POSTS THE RUNWAYS WERE IN A VERY GOOD CONDITION. NO UNTOWARD INCIDENTS OF ANY KIND WERE EVIDENT, AND THE AUTHORITIES WERE COOPERATIVE IN ALL THE POSTS. IN SOME PLACES THE P.W. PROGRAMME HAD BEEN STARTED RATHER LATE, BUT IN ALL PLACES EXCEPT BAFWASENDE THE WORK WAS IN HAND ON THE ROADS OF LOCAL AGRICULTURAL INTEREST. THE ANC BILLETED IN VARIOUS PLACES WERE COMPORTING THEMSELVES IN REASONABLE MANNER AND WERE NOT CAUSING ANY TROUBLE IN THE AREAS. THE LOCAL EUROPEAN POPULATION IN ALL THE PLACES VISITED WAS IN A FAIRLY CONFIDENT MOOD AS THERE WERE DEEFINATE SIGNS THAT THE LOCAL PEOPLE WEERE GOING BACK TO WORK . IN NIANGARA IN PARTICULAR THE COTTON CROP IS EXPECTED TO BE HARVESTED AT THE END OF THIS MONTH AND WILL BE DOUBLE THE TONNAGE OF THAT HARVESTED LAST YEAR. IN THIS CASE IT WOULD BE GREATER STILL IF THERE HAD BEEN MORE SEEDS TO DISTRIBUTE. THIS OF COURSE RAISES AGAIN THE RPROBLEM OF EVACUATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS CAUSED OF RELEVANT PROBLEMS OF

CFN NIL

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE : 4 JUIN 1962

TIME : 0910

PAGE THREE DE 4UC78 17/03

TRANSPORT, TELECOMS AND SPARE PARTS. THE GENERAL OVER-ALL IMPRESSION OF THE AERIAL MISSION WAS THAT IT SERVED A VERY USEFUL PURPOSE FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE WHO, P. W. AND GENERAL CONTACTS FOR CIVIL OPERATIONS WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE POSTS AND ALSO PROVED THE USEFULNESS OF UTILIZING A SMALL AIRCRAFT WHICH COULD LAND ON THE MINOR RUNWAYS IN THE PROVINCE. THE EXPERIANCE PROVED THAT THE VISITS ARE VERY WELCOME IN THOSE POSTS ALREADY VISITED AND IN OTHERS AND SHOULD BE REPEATED AT FAIRLY REGULAR INTERVALS IF FOR NO OTHER PURPOSE THAN TO DEMONSTRATE OUR INTEREST IN WHAT IS HAPPENING
BT

CFN NIL

02/2100Z JUN 4 UC78

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE : 4 JUIN 1962

TIME : 0910

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1/089 130/1/3 To

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4UC78 04

FFF 4UC75

DE 4UC78 04/03

FM ONUC STANLEYVILLE

TO ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

BT

RECEIVED
1962 JUN -3 PM 12:50
24766
O.N.U.C.

AC

cc downie

UNCLAS CIV417 WELSH (INFO ROSSBOROUGH CORRADIND) FROM ENGLUND
FURTHER MY CIV388 I HAVE TODAYDISCUSSED TELECOMS WITH MINISTER
KAISALA WHO WAS MOST DISAPPOINTED THAT GABRESELASSIE COULD NOT BE KEPT
HERE FOR THE TOUR IN THE INTERIOR. AS I ALREADY TOLD YOU IT IS TO BE
FEARED THAT SOME POSTS IN THE INTERIOR WOULD BREAK DOWN COMPLETELY
IF NOTHING IS DONE. YOU ALSO KNOW THAT MITIKU CANNOT BE SPARED
FOR SUCH TOURS. HE SHOULD HAVE GONE BY THE GILPIN MISSION BUT REFUSED
AS HE HAS HIS HANDS FULL WITH WORK HERE. AM QUITE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND
THE URGENCY TGZ

ICDL PROBLEM THAT MEANS MUCH TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOP-
MENT OF THIS PROVINCE AND I SHOULD BE MOST GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD DO
YOUR VERY BEST TO FIND A SOLUTION. REGARDS

BT

CFN CIV417 CIV388

01/15552 JUN 4UC78

REC'D CIV. OPS.
DATE: 4 JUIN 1962
TIME: 0910

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UC 78

RECEIVED TELEGRAM DELIVERED		
DATE	TIME	TO
1962 JUN 4	0910	ONUC
		P.X.
		F.A.S.
		W.F.B.T.
		W.M.O.
		WELFARE

4UC78 0018

FFF 4UC75

DE 4UC78 18/31

FM FM ONUC STAN

TO ONUC LEO

RECEIVED

1962 JUN -1 PM 8:21

130/11/3 FO
1962 JUN -1 PM 8:45
O. N. U. C.

2457A

UNCLAS CIV 416 GARDINER KHIARI FROM ENGLUND REPORT 30 MAY

1. CIV OPS - STAN IS RUNNING SHORT OF FLOUR AS NO BARGES HAVE BEEN UNLOADED AFTER THE INUNDATION. HQ ARE CONTACTED IN VIEW OF INVESTIGATING ON POSSIBILITIES OF ASSISTING THE RIVER SI NOW ALMOST BACK TO NORMAL LEVEL. THE PORT INSTALLATIONS ARE NOW WORKING NORMALLY. CONFERENCE OF THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL MINSTRES TO BE HELD IN STAN HAS BEEN POSTPONED TO 15 JUNE .

2. ADMIN - NTR

3. POLITICAL - MINISTER OF FONCTION PUBLIQUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVT IS HERE AND IT IS BELIEVED HE WILL DISCUSS THE NEW

CFN 416 30 1 15 2 3

REC'D CIV. OPS.

DATE : [2 JUIN 1962

TIME : 0845

TIME : 0842

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Kamina Base

14 August 1962

To : Mr. Robert K. Gardiner, Officer in Charge, ONUC, Leopoldville.
 From : J. Postma, Base Administrator, Kamina. 8
 Subject : Report for the period 2 August to 13 August 1962

Railway Communications

A supply train from Elisabethville to Kamins which was due to arrive on 8 August 1962 has not yet reached the Base. Grand Chief Kasongo Nyembo has promised to investigate and report to us.

Refugees

Only eleven refugees, who are awaiting the release of members of their families from the Base Hospital, are left in the camp. They will be sent to their destinations by regular scheduled flights.

One refugee arrived on 11 August 1962 from Kaminaville. His case is under investigation.

Summary of Major Incidents during the month of July

Traffic accidents	...	...	...	3
Congolese cases	...	...	...	14
Theft	...	...	...	5
Intoxication	...	...	...	1
Burglary	...	...	...	<u>1</u>

Total: 24

During the month of July a total of 4 refugees arrived on the Base, two cases are still under investigation.

Kilubi

The cable requested by the Katangese authorities for the Kilubi Power Plant was handed over by us when we made our weekly inspection of the plant.

Farm

The citrus harvest continues and the vegetable harvest is about to commence. New ground has been opened up and maize and potato planting has commenced.

14 August 1962

- 2 -

Congolese Workers

Manning tables are being prepared by all sections in order to ascertain the needs of the Base and enable a better distribution of our working force.

A Club for the Congolese workers will shortly be opened.

Copy for Mr. Khiang

C/DRG 130/1/3 Fo

TRADUCTION

Base de Kamina, le 2 août 1962

A: M/ R/ Gardiner

De: J. Postma

Objet: Rapport du 26 juillet au 2 août 1962

Situation alimentaire

Nous avons reçu 4 tonnes de viande en provenance d'E'ville et elles ont été vendues à la population Congolaise au prix coûtant. C'était la première répartition de viande fraîche depuis le mois d'octobre 1961. Des arrangements sont en cours afin d'obtenir régulièrement cet approvisionnement.

Camp des réfugiés

L'approvisionnement en eau du camp des réfugiés devient de plus en plus difficile vu le mauvais état des tuyaux.

Kasongo Nyembo

Nous avons appris que le Grand chef, Kasongo Nyembo, se trouve actuellement à l'hôpital, et que des négociations sont en cours avec les autorités de Kaminaville pour obtenir l'approvisionnement régulier de la Base en bière fabriquée localement.

Kamina Base

2 August 1962

To : Mr. Robert K. Gardiner, Officer in Charge, ONUC,
Leopoldville

From : J. Postma, Base Administrator, Kamina

Subject : Report for the period 26 July to 2 August 1962

Food Situation

4 Tons of meat was received from Elisabethville and sold at cost price to the Congolese population of the Base. This was the first distribution of fresh meat since October 1961. Arrangements are being made to obtain a regular supply.

Refugee Camp

The water supply to the Refugee Camp is becoming difficult due to the poor condition of the piping system.

Kasongo Nyembo

We have learned that the Grand Chief, Kasongo Nyembo, is actually in hospital and negotiations are under way with the Kaminaville authorities to have a regular supply of local beer for the Base.

c.c. Mr. S. Habib Ahmed, Chief Administrative Officer, Leopoldville
✓ Mr. Khiary, Chief of Civilian Operations, Leopoldville

a/orq 130/1/3 Fo

Kamina Base
25 July 1962

To : Mr. Robert K. Gardiner, Officer in Charge, ONUC, Leopoldville
From : J. Postma, Base Administrator, Kamina
Subject : Report for the period 13 July to 25 July 1962

Shortage of Food

Due to lack of fresh meat, several cases of malnutrition were reported by the Director of the Hospital who insists that fresh meat be provided immediately to the Congolese population of the Base. No fresh meat has been available to the Congolese since October, 1961, reference KALEO 801. Now that we have the cold rooms in operation we are in a position to receive up to 4 tons of fresh meat per week.

Refugees

3 Refugees from Kaminaville have asked asylum on the Base. Two will be repatriated with the North Katanga refugees actually in the camp and one will be retained on the Base as a worker.

Kasongo Nyembo's Visit

Kasongo Nyembo's visit to the Base, which should have taken place on Sunday, 22 July, was cancelled. See our KALEO CODE 86 of 23 July.

c.c. Mr. S. Habib Ahmed, Chief Administrative Officer, Leopoldville
✓ Mr. Khiary, Chief of Civilian Operations, Leopoldville

TRADUCTION

Base de Kamina, le 25 juillet 1962

A: M. Robert K. Gardiner

De: J. Postma, Kamina

Objet: Rapport du 13 au 25 juillet 1962

Manque de ravitaillement en vivres

Le directeur de l'hôpital a signalé plusieurs cas de sous-alimentation dus au manque de viande fraîche, il insiste afin que la population Congolaise de la Base soit ravitaillée en viande fraîche. Depuis octobre 1961 la population Congolaise n'a pu être ravitaillée en viande fraîche, prière vous référer à KALEO 801. Maintenant que les chambre frigorifiques fonctionnent nous sommes en mesure de recevoir jusqu'à 4 tonnes de viande fraîche par semaine.

Réfugiés

Trois réfugiés de Kaminaville ont demandé asile à la Base. Deux seront rapatriés avec les réfugiés du nord-Katanga qui sont à l'heure actuelle au camp, et le troisième travaillera ~~AM~~ à la Base.

Visite de Kasongo Niembo

La visite de Kasongo Niembo à la Base, qui devait avoir lieu dimanche 22 juillet, a été annulée. Prière vous référer notre KALEO CODE 86 du 23 juillet.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

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

LE 15 JANVIER 1963

OBJET : Lettre de remerciement pour la lettre du 10 janvier 1963.

Je tiens tout d'abord à vous remercier pour la lettre que vous m'avez adressée le 10 janvier 1963.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur,

l'assurance de ma haute estime et de mon profond respect.

Je vous prie également d'agréer l'assurance de ma haute estime et de mon profond respect.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute estime et de mon profond respect.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur,

l'assurance de ma haute estime et de mon profond respect.

Je vous prie également d'agréer l'assurance de ma haute estime et de mon profond respect.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute estime et de mon profond respect.

Je vous prie également d'agréer l'assurance de ma haute estime et de mon profond respect.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute estime et de mon profond respect.

Je vous prie également d'agréer l'assurance de ma haute estime et de mon profond respect.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute estime et de mon profond respect.

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Kamina Base
12 July 1962

To : Mr. Robert K. Gardiner, Officer in Charge, ONUC, Leopoldville
From : J. Postma, Base Administrator, Kamina
Subject : Report for the Period 1 July to 12 July 1962

Education

The technical and language courses given by staff members to Congolese workers on the Base (please see our Report dated 25 April 1962), which began on 16 April, are now terminating for the summer recess and will re-commence in September. An application has been made to UNESCO, Paris, for books for the various classes.

Commemoration of the Secession of Katanga

On 11 July, commemoration date of the secession of Katanga, there was no incident or demonstration on the Base.

Invitation of Kasongo Niembo to Kamina Base

The Grand Chef of Kaminaville, Kasongo Niembo, has been invited to visit Kamina Base on 22 July 1962.

Re-uniting of Families

Because of custom laws, Kasongo Niembo has not approved any of three requests recently made to re-unite families who are divided between Kaminaville and Kamina Base. We have many more such requests on hand.

cc: Mr. S. Habib Ahmed, Chief Administrative Officer, Leopoldville
Mr. Khiary, Chief of Civilian Operations, Leopoldville

7
Le 12 juillet 1962

TRADUCTION

A: M. R. Gardiner

De: J. Postma

Objet: Rapport du 1er au 12 juillet 1962

Enseignement

Les cours techniques et linguistiques donnés par les membres du personnel à l'intention des travailleurs Congolais de la Base (prière vous reporter à notre rapport du 25 avril 1962), qui avaient commencé le 16 avril, se termineront bientôt pour les vacances d'été (?) et recommenceront au mois de septembre. Une demande de livres pour ces diverses classes a été adressée à l'UNESCO, à Paris.

Anniversaire de la sécession du Katanga

Le 11 juillet, date anniversaire de la sécession du Katanga, on n'a enregistré à la Base aucun incident ni manifestation.

Invitation de Kasongo Niembo à la Base de Kamina

Nous avons invité le grand Chef de Kaminaville, Kasongo Niembo, à rendre visite à la Base le 22 juillet 1962.

Réunion des familles

Vu certaines lois de droit coutumier, Kasongo Niembo n'a approuvé aucune des trois demandes faites récemment en vue de réunir des familles qui vivent séparées à Kaminaville et à la Base de Kamina. Nous avons un grand nombre de demandes semblables en souffrance.

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3 July 1962

To : Mr. R. Gardiner, Officer in Charge, ONUG, Leopoldville
From : J. Postma, Base Administrator, Kamina Base
Subject : Report for the Period 20 June to 30 June 1962

Worker Situation

The food situation for the workers is very satisfactory as one more wagon of manioc has been received from Elisabethville.

Uneasiness was caused among members of Congolese Military Police. They had complaints regarding their pay. Investigations are being carried out to correct this situation.

Repatriation Requests

Five workers asked to be repatriated.

Ten workers were authorized to travel to bring their families to the Base.

Independence Day

On 29 and 30 June Congolese Independence Day celebrations were organized by our workers under our supervision. Everything went smoothly and no incidents were reported between the different ethnical groups on the Base.

Technical Problems

Restoration of electrical power is being carried out in the Congolese quarters and distribution of citrus fruits from the farm has begun.

cc. Mr. S. Habib Ahmad, Chief Administrative Officer
Mr. Khairy, Chief of Civilian Operations

TRADUCTION

Le 3 juillet 1962

A: M. Gardiner

De: J. Postma, Kamina

Objet: Rapport du 20 au 30 juin 1962

Situation des travailleurs

La situation alimentaire des ouvriers est très satisfaisante vu l'arrivée d'un autre wagon de manioc en provenance d'Elisabethville. Un certain malaise s'est produit parmi les agents de la police Congolais; ils se plaignaient au sujet de leurs soldes. Une enquête est en cours afin d'y ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ remédier.

Demandes de rapatriement

Cinq travailleurs ont demandé à être rapatriés.

Avons autorisé dix travailleurs à partir pour ramener leurs familles à la Base.

Anniversaire de l'Indépendance

Le 29 et le 30 les cérémonies de l'anniversaire de l'Indépendance ont été organisées par les travailleurs sous notre direction. Tout s'est bien passé et aucun incident ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ entre les différents groupes ethniques de la Base n'a été signalé.

Problèmes techniques

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Le rétablissement du courant électrique dans les ~~s~~ecteurs Congolais est en cours en ce moment ainsi que la distribution d'agrumes provenant de la ferme.

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LE 10 JUIN 1962
BUREAU DES RELEVÉS

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C/ORG 130/4/3 FO

Kamina Base
19 June 1962

To : Mr. R. Gardiner, Officer in Charge, ONUC, Leopoldville
From : J. Postma, Base Administrator, Kamina
Subject : Report for the Period 13 June - 19 June 1962

Worker Situation

Two wagons of manioc were received from Elisabethville and a third is expected during the week. This will improve distribution on the Base.

Repatriation Requests

There were no requests for repatriation during the week.

Power Situation - Diesels

The Fairbanks Morse diesels, although completely installed, have not yet been adjusted by the firm's technician.

Ceremony for Re-opening of Kilubi Power Plant

The Kilubi Power Plant was officially inaugurated on June 15 1962, with an official ceremony. Present at the Kilubi reception were the Grand Chef Kasongo Niembo, the District Commissioner Mr. Capotwe, the Territorial Administrator, Mr. Edmond Kasongo and the directors of Regidese from Elisabethville and Kaminaville, Mr. Kukado, Mr. Tavares and Mr. Nday together with advisors, technicians and several other personalities.

ONUC was represented by the Base Administrator, the Base Commander, the Commanding Officer of the Engineer Battalion and his technicians.

cc: Mr. S. Habib Ahmed, Chief Administrative Officer, ONUC, Leo
Mr. Khiary, Chief of Civilian Operations, ONUC, Leo

The reception was extremely cordial and friendly and emphasis was put, by the District Commissioner, on the good co-operation between Kaminaville and the Base and assurance was given that the administration of Kasongo Niembo will always take good care of the Plant.

Operation of the Kilubi Plant

The Kilubi Power Plant worked satisfactorily from 12 June until 16 June at 1325 hours when a breakdown occurred due to a short circuit in a high tension cable box. Emergency power on the Base was immediately switched on. Excellent liaison was established between Kaminaville and the Base to repair this failure.

A provisional repair was carried out by Mr. Feldman and Mr. Newman who left the Base by helicopter and spent the night at Kilubi where they were very well treated. Power was restored at 1800 hours.

Attempts to make final repairs are under way.

Farming Section

The farming section expects a good surplus of citrus fruits in about a fortnight. A plan for distribution and sale of the surplus is under way. The farming section continues with the burning of wood in order to provide the Refugee Camp with charcoal.

Transfer of Military Headquarters

The Kamina Base Military Headquarters has moved from Base II (Kalunga) to the airport at Base I (Lumwe) since 14 June 1962.

3

TRADUCTION

A: M. Gardiner

Base de Kamina, le 19 juin 1962

De: J. Postma

Objet: Rapport du 13 ~~juin~~ au 19 juin 1962

Situation des travailleurs

Nous avons reçu deux wagons de manioc en provenance d'Elisabethville et espérons en recevoir un troisième ~~XX~~ au cours de la semaine. Ceci nous permettra d'améliorer ~~XXX~~ la distribution à la Base.

Demandes de rapatriement

Nous n'avons enregistré aucune demande de rapatriement cette semaine.

~~XXXXXXXX~~ Situation du courant électrique - Les diesels

Les moteurs diesels Fairbanks Morse, bien que déjà complètement installés, n'ont pas encore été réglés par le technicien de l'entreprise responsable.

Cérémonie de réouverture de la centrale électrique de Kilubi

La centrale électrique de Kilubi a été officiellement réouverte le 15 juin 1962 au cours d'une cérémonie officielle. Etaient présents à la réception qui a suivi la cérémonie le grand chef Kasongo Niembo, le Commissaire de district, M. Capotwe, l'Administrateur territorial, M. Edmond Kasongo et les directeurs de la REGIDESO ~~de~~ d'Elisabethville et de Kaminaville, M. Kukado, M. Tavares et M. Nday avec des conseillers, des techniciens et plusieurs autres personnalités.

.../...

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L'ONUC était représentée par l'Administrateur de la Base, le Commandant de la Base, le Commandant du Bataillon de génie et des techniciens.

La réception a été extrêmement cordiale et amicale, le Commissaire de district a insisté sur l'étroite coopération entre Kamina-ville et la Base, et a donné l'assurance que l'administration de Kasongo Niembo prendra toujours bon soin de la centrale.

Fonctionnement de la centrale de Kilubi

La centrale de Kilubi a fonctionné d'une manière satisfaisante du 12 juin au 16 juin ^{jusqu'à} 13.25 h., heure à laquelle il y a une panne provoquée par un court-circuit dans une boîte de câble à haute tension. Le courant électrique d'urgence de la Base l'a immédiatement remplacé. Une excellente liaison s'est effectuée entre Kaminaville et la Base en vue de la réparation de cette panne.

Une réparation provisoire a été faite par Messieurs Feldman et Newman qui sont partis de la Base à bord d'un hélicoptère et ont passé la nuit à la centrale où ils ont été fort bien traités. Le courant a été rétabli à 18.00 h.

On essaie en ce moment d'effectuer les réparations définitives.

Section de culture

On s'attend, à la section de culture, à un surplus ^{de la récolte des/} ~~en~~ agrumes, dans deux semaines environ. On arrête en ce moment un plan pour la distribution et la vente de ce surplus. La section de culture poursuit ses travaux de préparation de charbon de bois pour les réfugiés.

Transfert du QG militaire. Le QG militaire de la Base de Kamina a été transféré de la Base II (Kalunga) à l'aéroport à la Base I (Lunwe) depuis le 14 juin 1962.

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C/O Rg 130/1/3 Fo

M. Khiary

Caradon AS

Kamina Base
13 June 1962

To : Mr. R. Gardiner, Officer in Charge, ONUC, Leopoldville
From : A. Dardeau Vieira, Base Administrator, Kamina
Subject : Report for the Period 29 May - 12 June 1962

The Power Situation

On Monday 11 June, after nine months, Kilubi Power Station was put back into operation and re-commenced transmitting power to the Base. Owing to the deterioration of many electrical installations on the Base, it will take a fortnight before all quarters, Congolese, civilian and military, are connected to receive power and the Engineer Battalion is giving all priority to repairs and inspections.

All diesels have now been stopped and maintenance work will be carried out on them. The new Fairbanks Morse diesels have not yet been adjusted by the representative of the firm as he is still awaiting spare parts.

Refugee Camp

Due to lack of aircraft, the refugee camp is not emptying as quickly as the trains arrive, resulting in some overlapping of different train groups. Mr. Sevigny, from the Base Civilian Staff, has been appointed to liaise between the military and civilian administrations for the camp. He will take care of all particular problems as they arise and co-ordinate reports.

Political Refugees

All the 451 political refugees we received by special train through Kaminaville have been evacuated to Luluabourg and Bakwanga.

cc: Mr. S. Habib Ahmed, Chief Administrative Officer, ONUC, Leopoldville
Mr. Khiary, Chief of Civilian Operations, ONUC, Leopoldville

90RG 130/1/3 KAMINA
M. Rossbrough
Civil Ops

Office of the CAO
Room 642 613
Le Royal

ONUC
Leopoldville

KAMINA Program Report

EXTRACT FROM ~~UN HEADQUARTERS'~~ ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT NO. _____ OF 16/2/1961.

-5-

Civilian Operations.

25. We have received the visit of 6 public education experts sent by UNESCO to help in the raising of the educational standards on the Base which, at present, leave much to be desired. Their visit was undoubtedly useful but the standard of the school leaves much to be desired and it is doubtful whether with the present budget much can be done to raise that standard. A separate report on the schools will be sent soon.

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WORKERS AND FAMILIES

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LINNER

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T. O. R.

BY:

Drafted by :

Authorized : LANGROD & GAVIN

T. O. D.

S. LINNER

Date :

Kamina

File

REPORT OF A STUDY GROUP
APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO INQUIRE INTO THE FUTURE USE OF THE MILITARY BASES
OF KAMINA AND KITONA
IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Paragraphs

PART I	- INTRODUCTION	
	Members of Study Group	1
	Terms of Reference	2
	Places visited and people seen	3 - 6
	Acknowledgements	7
PART II	- KAMINA BASE	
	Description	8 - 14
	UN Occupation of Base	15
	Future Utilisation	16
	UN Military Base	17
	UN Military Base and Technical Training Centre	18
	Congolese Military Base	19
	Congolese Military Base and Technical Training Centre	20 - 21
	Technical and Clerical Training Centre	22
PART III	- KITONA BASE	
	Description	23 - 26
	Banana Naval Base	27 and 33
	Future Utilisation	28 - 29
	Emergency Training Centre for Congolese Army	30
	Closing Down of Base	31
	Military Base	32
	Naval Base	33
PART IV	- LABOUR	
	Employment Situation at Kitona	34
	Employment Situation at Kamina	35 - 37
	Industrialisation	38
	Unskilled Labour at Kamina	39
	Contract Labour at Kamina	40

Paragraphs

PART V - AFRICANISATION AND TRAINING

Training in the Army Sector	41
Air Force Technical Training School	42
Classification of Posts at the Base	43
Scholarships for Higher Training	44
Proposed Training Schools at the Base	45
Flying School	46 - 47
Belgian Attitude to Training of Congolese Staff . . .	48 - 51
Attachment of Map.	52
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS	53

ANNEX I - Plan of Kamina Base

ANNEX II - List of buildings at Kamina Base

ANNEX III - Belgian Estimated Expenditure on Kamina Base 1960 and 1961

ANNEX IV - Belgian Estimated Expenditure on Maintenance on Kamina
Base during 1960

ANNEX V - Prospectus of Technical Training School, Kamina Base

ANNEX VI - List of Belgian Personnel at Kamina Base

ANNEX VII - A Report by General R. A. Wheeler on building contracts
at Kamina Base

ANNEX VIII - Map of the Republic of the Congo

ANNEX IX - Plan of Kitona Base

REPORT OF A STUDY GROUP APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO INQUIRE INTO
THE FUTURE USE OF THE MILITARY BASES OF KAMINA AND KITONA IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

PART I - INTRODUCTION

Study Group

In his letter dated 27 August 1960, the Secretary-General appointed Mr. Galo Plaza (Ecuador) to be the Chairman of the above mission to the Congo. The other members of the Study Group are Brigadier I. J. Rikhye (India) and Mr. F. C. Nwokedi (Nigeria).

Terms of Reference

2. The Secretary-General's letter of 27 August defined the work of the Study Group as follows:

"The Study Group on the Bases in the Congo (BASIC) is directed to undertake both at Kitona and Kamina a study as to the use to which these Belgian bases can be placed once their present military use has been terminated. It is requested to examine and report on the alternate and rational use of the existing installations and to evaluate the financial implications for their maintenance or for their conversion to other use. In this regard, special attention should be given to alternate means of utilization.

"Realizing that these bases provide at present a source of employment for many Congolese and give also important social services to these employees as well as their dependents, the Study Group is further requested to study means by which continued employment for these Congolese can be assured either on the bases or elsewhere, making a full investigation of their possible transfer to other types and places of employment, where their acquired skills can be utilized.

"The Study Group is requested to explore all other ways by which the transfer of these bases from their military to civilian use can be smoothly undertaken. It should also make a study as to the financial involvement of these bases in case the Central Government of the Congo would desire to continue these bases in their present form."

Places visited and people seen

3. Mr. Plaza and Brigadier Rikhye arrived in Leopoldville from New York on 29 August 1960. The following day, Mr. Plaza, in the company of Mr. Bunche and Mr. Cordier, called on President Kasavubu and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bomboko, and explained the object of his mission. Mr. Plaza had been asked by the Secretary-General to contact the Government of the Republic of the Congo on arrival in Leopoldville as it was desirable that the Study Group should act in consultation with the Government. The Secretary-General mentioned that he had received no reply to his letter on the subject, dated 22 August 1960, addressed to the Foreign Minister of the Republic. At the interview the President expressed concern as to the future of Kamina base and wondered if it could be utilized for military training for the Congolese army under UN Technical Assistance. Mr. Plaza noted the President's views which, he said, could be taken into consideration as part of a much larger overall plan for the future conversion of the Kamina base to aid civilian operations and the economic development of the country.

4. Later in the day, Mr. Plaza and Brigadier Rikhye took a plane for Kamina base. Mr. Nwokedi arrived in Leopoldville on 2 September and joined the Study Group at Kamina on the 3rd. Brigadier Rikhye left Kamina for Leopoldville after a few days to attend to urgent administrative matters at Headquarters.

The Study Group visited Kitona on 12 and 13 September and finally left Leopoldville for New York on 15 September.

5. At Kamina and Kitona, the Study Group interviewed the Belgian technicians who were maintaining the services at the bases under UN control, and obtained from them much valuable information pertaining to the bases. The main installations, workshops and housing estates were visited and discussions were held with Congolese workers. A representative group of the workers was interviewed at Kamina.

6. Before leaving Leopoldville, the Study Group held a meeting with Dr. Linner (Chief of UN civilian operations in the Congo) and representatives of UNESCO and ILO, and exchanged views with them on the problem of technical training and education in the Congo. It was generally agreed that the use of the training facilities at Kamina and Kitona could form part of an overall educational plan for the Congo.

7. The Study Group was greatly assisted by UN officials posted to Kamina and Kitona. We wish to record our indebtedness to Mr. Dumontet at Kitona and to General R. A. Wheeler, who inquired into the question of recommencing work on the interrupted building projects at Kamina base. As will be seen later in the report, in connection with paragraph 2 of our terms of reference, his inquiry provided an immediate solution to the problem of finding suitable employment for Congolese workers who lost their jobs when the Belgian building contractors cancelled their contracts. We are also grateful to Belgian commanders and technicians who provided us with all the information we needed.

PART II - KAMINA BASE

8. The Kamina military base is situated in Katanga Province half way between the principal towns of Luluabourg and Elisabethville and about 1,200 miles from Leopoldville. It is 18 miles from Kamina town which is an important railway and road junction in the South of the country. The base covers an area of approximately 500 square kilometres (300 square miles) and is located on a plateau 1,200 meters (3,600 feet) above sea level, with a mean temperature of 22° C. There are two seasons, the dry season - April to September - and the rainy season - October to March. The climate is congenial and flying conditions are ideal except for about three days in the year. Most of the vegetation is wooded savannah with clusters of tall trees and thick vegetation marking the courses of streams and water basins.

9. The base is divided into two main sections between the air force (East zone "Lumwe") and the army (West zone "Kalunga") with a central zone containing 9 school buildings for Congolese children, a youth centre and two villages for Congolese staff. A main road, 6 miles long, links the East and West zones. A 9,000 kilowatt hydro-electric plant at Kilubi, 60 miles from the headquarters of the base, supplies electricity to the base and to the railways and industries in Kamina town and district. A plan of the base is attached as Annex I.

10. The air force section comprises a flying school, air installations and workshops for the repair and maintenance of aircraft, refueling station,

technical school, water and power facilities, administrative headquarters, a school for Belgian children and houses for Belgian and Congolese staff.

11. The army section contains the hospital, chapel, Mission, farm and telecommunications centre. There are also a camp for Belgian troops, logistics, ammunition depot, administrative headquarters and houses for Belgian and Congolese staff.

12. There are some 2,800 buildings on the base, including 402 for Europeans and 1,374 for Congolese. A list of all the buildings and installations is attached as Annex II.

13. The total population of the base is normally in the region of 16,000, comprising 1,200 Belgians, excluding combat personnel, now departed, and 15,000 Congolese (including their families). The Belgians perform all the administrative, professional and highly skilled jobs; the Congolese are employed in skilled and semi-skilled occupations and as labourers. The standard of accommodation and social amenities is very high; food rations are issued to workers, medical attention is free and the houses for Congolese workers are probably the best for similar categories of employees in colonial Africa.

14. The Belgians started building the base in 1949 and it was completed in 1951. The annual cost of maintenance of the buildings, equipment and power plant is 15 million francs (approximately 300,000 dollars). This does not include the cost of labour.

15. The United Nations formally took over the base from the Belgian authorities on 3rd September 1960. The last of the Belgian troops, with the exception of about 750 technicians, had left by that date. The technicians, who were regarded as members of the United Nations Technical Assistance Mission, are temporarily required for the continued maintenance of the installations at the Base and will leave the Congo as soon as replacements can be provided. A supply platoon has already reached Kamina to relieve the Belgians in the supply depot, bakery, butchery and all petroleum installations. An Indian Signal Unit is expected to augment the Canadian detachment which is already in Kamina. As regards the maintenance of aircraft, some UN technicians are already in the Congo; more are expected in the near future and until their arrival, Belgian aircraft technicians will continue to be used. A Pakistan ordinance detachment is already in Leopoldville and will proceed to Kamina to replace all the Belgians employed in materials depots and in the tailoring and cobbling shops. The Swiss Red Cross has been requested to supply about 20 medical personnel to replace the Belgians at the Kamina hospital.

Future Utilisation of the Base

16. We consider that the base could be rationally utilised in one of the following ways:

- (i) Short term use
 - (a) UN military base
 - (b) UN military base and technical training centre

(ii) Long term use

- (a) Congolese military base
- (b) Congolese military base and technical training centre
- (c) Technical and clerical training centre.

UN Military Base

17. Paragraph 1 of our terms of reference relates to the future utilisation of the base after the termination of the United Nations present military administration. We have, therefore, not made any detailed inquiry into the continued use of the base solely for UN military purposes. We are, however, satisfied that the base is fully equipped and adequate for immediate UN purposes. The cost of its maintenance will be determined by the size of UN personnel and the services rendered. Mr. W. McCaw, Controller, is undertaking an inquiry into the cost of UN present activities in the Congo, including the operations at Kamina.

UN Military Base and Technical Training School

18. We are convinced that the most rational use of the existing installations at Kamina base would be the conversion of the whole base to a civilian institution for the training of Congolese technicians, craftsmen, clerical officers, etc. Our reasons are developed further in a later section of the report dealing with training and africanisation. There is at present a technical training school with a student body of 200 which offers a four-year course in fitting, aircraft repairs, radio and motor mechanics and other engineering trades. Fuller details about the school are given in paragraph 42 of this report. In order to ensure the smooth transition

of the base from military to civilian use, we recommend the gradual and progressive expansion of the training facilities now offered at the base. The training sector of the base should come under the UN Technical Assistance program, and should not be linked directly with the military program, as was the case under the Belgian administration. We have discussed the possibility of early implementation of these recommendations with Dr. Linner and representatives of UNESCO and ILO in Leopoldville, and they agreed with us that further detailed studies were urgently required. We envisage that the base will ultimately be turned over to the Congolese Government as a non-military technical training centre.

Congolese Military Base

19. The cost of maintaining the base for military purposes would be quite prohibitive for a young nation like the Republic of Congo. It should also be remembered that the installations were primarily designed to serve the needs of Belgium as a colonial power. The Belgian budget for 1960 amounted to 450,100,000 francs (approximately \$8,900,000) and the 1961 budget contemplated an additional expenditure of 134,191,000 francs (approximately \$2,784,000). We attach as Annex III an estimate of expenditure for the years 1960 and 1961 prepared by the Belgian authorities before the present emergency. The maintenance budget for 1960 is also attached as Annex IV. We are unable to recommend the diversion of invaluable resources to the maintenance of a military base of the size of Kamina. We are also of the opinion that the needs of the Congo in the field of technical training are so pressing that it would

seem irrational to use the excellent facilities at the base solely for military purposes without regard to the demand for africanisation both in government and industry. Our recommendations under Part III of this report should meet the military requirements of the Congo.

Congolese Military Base and Technical Training Centre

20. We have already considered, in paragraph 18, the question of using the base for the dual purpose of a UN military base and training institution. If that view were accepted, the future transfer of the administration of the base by the UN to the Congolese Government could be effected without great difficulty. In this connection, we would express the hope that when military activities are scaled down progressively, a corresponding expansion of the training institution should take place.

21. The cost of operating the base for military and technical training purposes would depend on several factors including the future policy of the Congolese Government in regard to the two objectives. The Study Group is unable to forecast the intentions of the government in this respect.

Technical and Clerical Training Centre

22. As already mentioned, the Study Group considers that maximum benefit would be derived from the excellent organisation and installations at Kamina if the entire base, or as much of it as could be put into effective use, were converted to a training centre. The needs of the Congo in the field of trained personnel are enormous and many years will elapse before the Congolese would be trained in sufficient numbers to man the technical and

administrative posts now held by Belgian and UN personnel. The replacement of overseas staff at the Kamina base alone by the Congolese will take several years and we consider that our first objective must be the training of Congolese for services at the base itself. It is only by the conversion of the base to a training centre, properly staffed to undertake training at the junior and intermediate levels, that the Congolese could be assisted to face the future with some hope that they will in the not too distant future become masters in their own spheres of activities. Particulars of the types of training that are urgently required are stated in Part V of this report.

PART III - KITONA BASE

23. The Kitona military base and the small naval base of Banana are situated on the coast near the entrance of the Congo River to the sea. The military base is on a plateau 120 metres above sea level and covers an area of 1,940 hectares. The road leading from the military base to the naval base is 20 miles long. Buildings at Kitona were started in 1952 and have been continued ever since. The hospital was completed this year and there are under construction 21 new barracks for soldiers capable of accommodating 558 men. The base was used as a transit camp for soldiers arriving by sea from Belgium. The base can accommodate 2,000 troops in an emergency, but the normal capacity is 1,000. Stores and workshops (machines, carpentry, painting and motor repairs) are spread out conveniently on a large area of land.

24. Among the facilities at the Base are a church, cinema, swimming pool and illuminated tennis courts. There is a school for Congolese children.

25. At the time of our visit to Kitona, arrangements were in progress to evacuate the Belgian technicians who were maintaining the services at the base. There were 390 men, comprising 20 staff administrative officers, 80 guards, 27 military police, 153 technicians, 19 medical and health officers, 50 men for airfield services and 41 for maintenance of buildings. At the naval base of Banana, there were 80 Belgians awaiting evacuation.

26. There were 1,009 Congolese workers at Kitona and 100 at Banana. About 400 of them were employed in construction work. UN personnel consisted of 48 soldiers, of whom 28 were at Banana. A UN civilian representative was in charge.

27. The small naval base of Banana, which is in process of extinction, deserves attention because of its Ecole de Maistrance, now closed, which was started two years ago. The school has accommodation for 26 boys. Trainees spend the first two years at the Kamina technical school and then two years on a 1,200-ton frigate which was built in 1942 and is no longer seaworthy, but has all the facilities for training. The Belgians are anxious to hand over the ship to the UN or the Congolese Government to continue the training of the Congolese. Some training aids have been shipped to Belgium but could be returned if required. We were informed

that boys who complete the course would be qualified to perform the duties of marine engineers below officer rank and that plans had been made to train some of the boys in coastal navigation. We were further informed by the Director of the school that four of the best students were to be selected for further studies at university level in Belgium.

Future Utilisation of the Base

28. Kitona and Banana are of strategic importance to the Congo being at the entrance to the River Congo which is the main waterway in the country. We were given to understand that the Belgians and the Portuguese Government of Angola had an agreement for the joint patrol of the Congo and Angola coastline. The military and naval bases are therefore important in the defence system of the country and the Government of the Republic of the Congo may wish to retain them for protection of the entrance to the River.

29. We consider that the short and long term uses of Kitona are:

(i) Short term use

(a) Emergency training centre for Congolese army

(b) Closing down of base

(ii) Long term use -- military and naval base.

Emergency Training Centre for Congolese Army

30. We consider that the facilities at Kitona could be put into immediate and effective use by utilizing them for the training of Congolese army who are now scattered all over the country under questionable commands. We feel that remnants of the former Force Publique could be brought to the base, by units, for special military training over a convenient period of time in order to restore their discipline. At the same time, an effort should be made to discover those with potentialities for appointment as officers or NCO's. These could be given special training which would fit them for responsible positions commensurate with their knowledge and ability. This is a matter which needs to be examined by the military authorities, but we hazard the opinion that the temporary withdrawal of elements of the former Force Publique to the base is bound to have some salutary effect on the political situation in the whole country.

Closing Down of Base

31. If the UN military authorities decide against the use of the base as an emergency training centre, we would recommend that it should be closed down until such time as the Congolese Government is in a financial position to reopen it either as a military base or for other purposes.

Military Base

32. We are unable to recommend that the Kitona base should be handed over now to the Central Government as there would seem no justification for calling upon the Government to maintain a high level of expenditure

on the base at the present time. The normal annual expenditure by the former Belgian administration was 28 million francs (\$560,000), including military expenditure. But, as we have pointed out in paragraph 28 above, the base is of strategic importance and should be preserved on a care and maintenance basis, until such time as the Government would be in a position to develop it as a full military base.

Naval Base

33. The present cost of maintaining the base is 3 million francs (\$60,000). It seems essential that it should be preserved on a care and maintenance basis so as to prevent the deterioration of the naval installations and training ship. The training of Congolese at the school should start again as soon as circumstances permit.

PART IV - LABOUR

34. We were requested in paragraph 2 of our terms of reference to study means by which continued employment for Congolese workers could be assured either on the Bases or elsewhere. We found that the employment situation differs at Kamina and Kitona. Most Congolese workers at Kitona come from distant villages and could not find employment in the neighborhood if the Base were closed. We cannot foresee any alternative employment apart from farm work in view of the isolation of the base from centres of industrial activity. If, however, it was decided to develop the Kitona and Banana military and naval bases, a large number of the workers would find employment.

35. The Kamina base, with the neighboring town of Kaminaville, offers greater opportunities for employment. The determination of the numbers that could be employed at Kamina base will depend on the time taken to convert the base from its present use to any of the purposes recommended in this report. The services of about 3,700 permanent Congolese employees, two-thirds of whom are skilled or semi-skilled, have not been interrupted. We were informed by the Belgian authorities that the skilled and semi-skilled workers would still be required for the maintenance of the workshops, electricity, buildings and other services. These employees have settled permanently in Kamina under ideal conditions provided by the Belgians.

36. We could not, for reasons stated in paragraph 17 above, and because of the limited time at our disposal, embark upon a detailed examination of the numbers that could be regarded as essential for UN present military administration. Furthermore, there was, and still is, some uncertainty as to the scope and duration of the UN military activities at Kamina and the Congo generally. We accepted the view proffered by the Belgians that skilled workers were difficult to retain at Kamina in view of the opportunities for higher wages elsewhere in the country, particularly in industry. We therefore consider that those workers who have not drifted to other occupations should be retained until the UN intentions regarding the base are known and its manpower needs determined.

37. We are recommending that the base should in the immediate future be used jointly as a military base and for civilian training purposes. If the recommendation were accepted, some of the skilled personnel would have to be

withdrawn from their present employment to be trained for higher responsibility at Kamina and elsewhere in the Congo. The problem (discussed in the next section of this report) of promoting Congolese workers, after necessary training, to skilled occupations formerly performed by the Belgians is urgent and we would recommend that any future study of the manpower needs of the base should endeavour to discover hidden talents for advanced training.

38. The conversion of the whole base to a training center will entail the progressive training and equipping of the workers for skilled employment in government and industry. Although not strictly within our terms of reference, we have given consideration to the possibility of establishing new industries in the Kamina district. There is adequate water supply and electric power for the development of industries. As already stated, the nearby town of Kaminaville is an important rail and road junction. We would strongly recommend to the Congolese Government that industrialists be invited to explore these possibilities. It might be possible for some of the workshops, for example cabinet and carpentry, to be operated on a commercial basis by the government or private enterprise. The introduction of new industries in the district will solve the problem of employment for Congolese workers at the base who would consequently be assured of permanent residence in Kamina.

39. Although we were informed by the Belgians that the unskilled labour at the base would be needed for the maintenance of roads and other services, we consider that some may be found redundant in the near future. These

could either be trained and assisted to obtain alternative employment or encouraged to go back to the land. Employment opportunities in the rest of the country will be clearer as soon as peace and stability return to the Congo.

40. There were some 550 Congolese working for contractors who lost their employment when their employers stopped their building operations. As a result of an investigation by General R.A. Wheeler, it has been possible to renew most of the contracts and to offer employment to those workers who were willing to return. The contracts which were authorized to be renewed are in respect of those houses and other buildings which were of direct benefit to Congolese workers. A copy of General Wheeler's report is attached as Annex VII. We envisage that with the revival of industry, these contractors will be able to find continued employment for these workers on the termination of the present contracts.

PART V. AFRICANISATION AND TRAINING

41. The present system of training of Congolese workers has been geared to the special needs of the military and the air force at the two bases, and in accordance with the Belgian colonial system. In the army sectors, training was done on the job without any theoretical or formal instruction. Each trainee was taught only part of an operation and not the full syllabus of a trade. Consequently, none was able to rise to the grade of foreman or supervisor. In contrast to the position in the army sector, the air force has provided systematic training for Congolese craftsmen required

for the maintenance of aircraft, but always under the level of foreman.

42. The air force technical training school, to which reference has already been made in paragraph 18 above, offers two years' training for boys recruited for service at the naval base at Banana, near Kitona. The school receives about 7,000 applications every year from all parts of the country from boys who have completed six years of primary education. A careful selection of about 100 trainees is made on interview and intelligence tests. This number is reduced to about 50 during the first three months of training. We were informed that approximately 75 % complete the course, which embraces mechanical and electrical repairs of aircraft engines and parts. The standard of training is high and successful candidates experience no difficulty in securing lucrative employment with the Sabena aircraft company and other industrial establishments. The Air Force has tried to retain them by delaying the issue of diplomas to successful candidates until they had completed three years' post-qualification service at the base. The prospectus of the school is attached as Annex V.

43. It is clear from the above that suitable candidates are not in short supply. We have classified below, under four categories (a, b, c, d) all the main posts at the base. The posts in categories (a) and (b) are at present held by Belgian and UN personnel. A list of Belgian staff employed at Kamina base is attached as Annex VI.

Category (a). Administrative and Professional Grades

Executive and administrative officers, engineers, accountants, architects, doctors, dentists, chemists, agricultural officers, meteorological officers, laboratory technologists, pharmacists, nursing superintendents, social development officers, labour and employment officers and other equivalent professions.

Category (b). Intermediate Grades

Administrative assistants, accounting assistants, technicians, laboratory assistants, storekeepers.

Category (c). Junior Technical Grades

Craftsmen, skilled operatives.

Category (d). Clerical Grades

Typists, stenographers, clerks.

44. There are no facilities at the base for training under Category (a).

It is therefore recommended that suitable Congolese should be offered scholarships to study in secondary and technical schools and universities at home and abroad, preferably in Africa, in order to qualify for these senior appointments. We cannot think of any alternative to this long-term period of training at the end of which it should be possible for the Congolese to fill most of the senior posts at the base and elsewhere in the Republic.

45. With regard to the intermediate and junior posts, we have already recommended in paragraph 18 that further investigations should be undertaken into the possibility of expanding the training program at the base. However, we envisage the establishment of three training schools: senior technical school for Category (b) posts; junior technical school for Category (c) posts; clerical training school for Category (d) posts.

Flying School

46. There is a flying school which occupies the top floor of one of the two main buildings at the Kamina Base Airport. It runs an 8-month course comprising 180 hours flying and 500 hours ground instruction. As already stated, climactic conditions at the base are ideal for flying and there are only about three days

bad flying weather during the year. Recruits were given preliminary training in Belgium before coming to the base to learn operational flying. Thereafter, they were sent to Holland, Belgium and Germany where they learned tactics and the handling of different types of aircraft.

47. We were very impressed by the excellent facilities for the training of pilots and consider that the school should be converted, in due course, to a Congolese civilian and military flying school. Air service is important for a country of the size of the Congo and the present lack of Congolese young men with the requisite educational qualifications for training as pilots should not rule out consideration for establishing a flying school in the future. Consideration might also be given to the training of pilots from other African countries. We wish to express the hope that equipment in the flying school, not required for immediate use, should be carefully preserved.

Belgian Attitude to Training of Congolese Staff

48. We have observed that none of the Congolese workers has yet attained the grade of foreman or supervisor either at Kamina or Kitona bases. Even those who went through a proper course of apprenticeship at the technical training school and qualified as good craftsmen were not considered suitable for positions carrying any degree of responsibility. The Belgians explained that the lack of knowledge of the English language handicapped the Congolese worker who could not read the technical books and manuals, many of which were written in English. A further explanation proffered by the Belgians was that traditional social and family ties and obligations retarded the progress of the workers who could not escape the burden of a large number of dependent relatives. We consider that these limitations could be overcome and, therefore, recommend that the

teaching of the English language should find a place in the technical school curriculum. Furthermore, the training of women should be intensified and not allowed to lag behind that of the men. They should be trained as typists, nurses, receptionists, etc.

49. We could not accept all the explanations given by the Belgians for the very slow progress made by the Congolese. We reject as untenable the Belgian theory that the Congolese are incapable of holding any position of responsibility.

There was no evidence to show that the Congolese, given the same opportunities as Africans have had in other parts of the continent, would not attain to the same height and standards. Indeed, Congolese workers trained at the technical school responded well to their training. The Belgians imposed a ceiling on the level of advancement of the Congolese worker. Everything possible was done to promote his material well-being within that ceiling. He was provided with good housing, food, medical attention, good wages and family allowances, but was denied the essential training and education which would ensure that he became his own master in the future. This meant that the Congolese worker enjoyed some of the best living conditions in colonial Africa. It suited the Belgians who had a well-housed, properly fed and seemingly contented skilled operative. They did not have to break anyone's back or impose radical changes to social customs and habits in order to attain this objective; they simply took full advantage of the social and political structure of the simple society

they found in the Congo. The Congolese worker accepted the situation and made little or no effort to improve his knowledge in order to equip himself for higher responsibilities. Asked if he would want his son to be a doctor, he simply laughed and thought it impossible. He thought in terms of a male nurse.

50. We consider that the problem at Kamina and Kitona bases presents to the UN a unique opportunity and challenge for rendering a service that would be a model for Africa and the under-developed countries. The UN will be faced with the task of breaking down the psychological and physical barriers limiting the progress of the Congolese. The Congolese must be assisted to regain their self-confidence. Only the UN can undertake this fundamental task. In our opinion, it would be unwise to continue to entrust the Belgians with the responsibility of preparing the Congolese for positions of responsibility. They could not be expected to change overnight their basic philosophy regarding the place of the Congolese in society. The Congolese themselves no longer trust the Belgians and could not be

expected to adjust their thinking to the new situation under Belgian guidance.. With the departure of the latter from the bases, it should be possible to break down not only the psychological barrier but also the racial segregation which is manifested in the allocation and use of housing and social amenities at Kamina and Kitona.

51. Reference has been made to the effort by the UN to replace the Belgian technicians at the bases. We are conscious of the difficulty which the UN is experiencing in this matter, but the difficulty must be overcome soon if the intentions of the UN in the Congo are not to be misunderstood or undermined. The UN administration should be identified in the minds of the Congolese workers at the base and elsewhere not as a colonial power substituting the Belgian administration, but as the world organisation which is destined to open up new vistas to Congolese ambitions and to guide them towards the fullest development of their capacities.

52. A map of the Republic of the Congo is enclosed for easy reference.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

53. We recommend:

KAMINA BASE

- (1) That the whole base should be converted to a civilian technical training centre for the training of Congolese technicians, craftsmen, clerical officers, etc. (Paragraphs 18 and 22)
- (2) That the training program now offered at the base should be progressively extended while the base is used both as a UN military base and for training purposes. (Paragraph 18)
- (3) That the training sector of the base should come under the UN Technical Assistance Program and should not be linked directly with the military program, as was the case under the Belgian administration. (Paragraph 18)
- (4) That further detailed studies, probably by UNESCO and ILO, should be undertaken now to ensure the early implementation of the above recommendations. (Paragraph 18)
- (5) That the base should ultimately be turned over to the Congolese Government as a non-military training centre. (Paragraph 18)

KITONA BASE

- (6) That the buildings and other facilities at Kitona should be put into immediate and effective use by utilizing them for the training of the Congolese Army, who should be brought to the base, by units, over a convenient period of time, in order to restore their discipline. (Paragraph 30)
- (7) That effort should be made to discover those with potentialities for appointment as officers or NCO's and that such men should be given special training for this purpose. (Paragraph 30)

- (8) That the base should be closed down if not required for the emergency training of the Congolese Army in which case it should be preserved on a care and maintenance basis on account of its strategic importance and prospects for future development. (Paragraphs 31 and 32)
- (9) That the base should not be handed over at the present time to the Central Government as a military base in view of the large expenditure of money that would be involved in maintaining the services. (Paragraph 32)
- (10) That the Banana Naval Base should also be preserved on a care and maintenance basis so as to prevent the deterioration of the naval installations and the training ship. (Paragraph 33)
- (11) That the training of Congolese at the naval base should be resumed as soon as circumstances permit. (Paragraph 33)

LABOUR

- (12) That skilled and semi-skilled workers at Kamina base who have not drifted to other industrial employment should be retained until the UN is in a position to determine its actual manpower needs at Kamina. (Paragraph 36)
- (13) That workers at Kitona and Banana bases who are not required for maintenance services should be discharged if the UN decide to close down the base. (Paragraph 34)
- (14) That selected workers at Kamina should be withdrawn from their present employment and given further training for higher responsibility. (Paragraph 37)
- (15) That further study of UN manpower needs at the base should endeavour to discover hidden talents for advanced training. (Paragraph 37)
- (16) That the Congolese Government should invite industrialists to explore

possibilities of establishing new industries in Kamina district. (Paragraph 38)

(17) That consideration should be given to operating some of the workshops, e.g. cabinet and carpentry, on a commercial basis either by the Government or private industry. (Paragraph 38)

AFRICANISATION AND TRAINING

(18) That suitable Congolese should be offered scholarships to study in secondary and technical schools and universities, at home and abroad, preferably in Africa in order to qualify for senior appointments. (Paragraph 44)

(19) That three technical training schools should be established, viz. senior technical; junior technical; and clerical training school. (Paragraph 45)

(20) That the flying school should be converted, in due course, to a Congolese civilian and military flying school. (Paragraph 46)

(21) That consideration should be given to the training of pilots from other African countries. (Paragraph 47)

(22) That all equipment in the flying school not required for immediate use should be carefully preserved. (Paragraph 47)

why? (23) That the teaching of the English language should find a place in the technical school curriculum. (Paragraph 48)

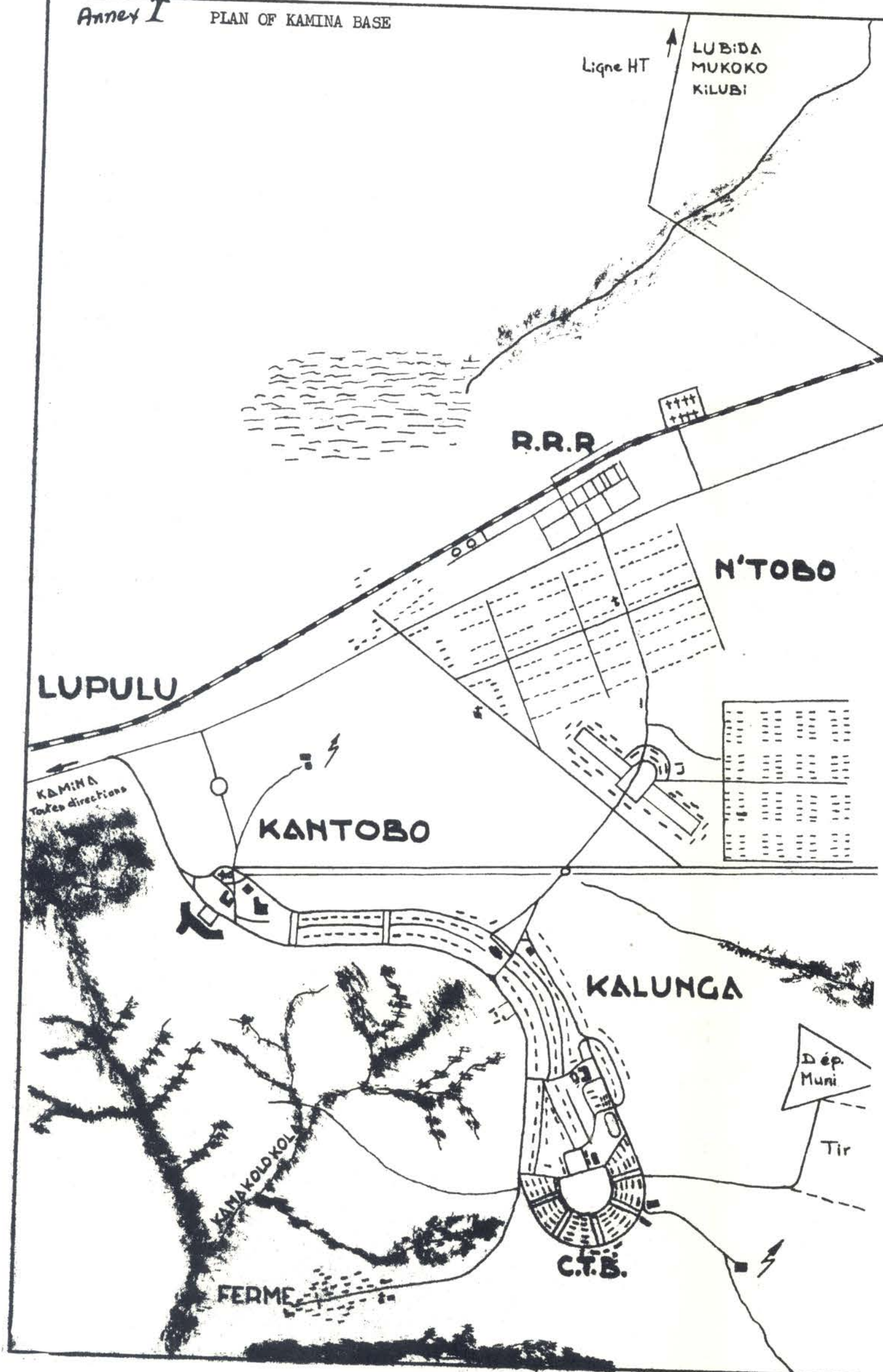
(24) That the training of women should be intensified and not allowed to lag behind that of the men. (Paragraph 48)

(25) That the UN should undertake the fundamental task of breaking down the psychological and physical barriers as well as the racial segregation imposed by the Belgians. (Paragraph 50)

(26) That the Belgians should no longer be entrusted with the responsibility of preparing the Congolese for positions of responsibility. (Paragraph 51)

Annex I

PLAN OF KAMINA BASE



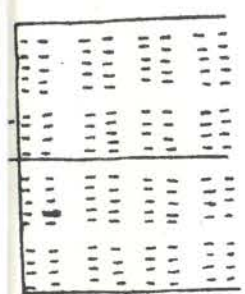
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BUKAMA

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LUKANDA

