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26/03/1962 - 27/12/1962

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ONUC

STANLEYVILLE

962 DEC 27 PM 1:59

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SV-378 GAVIOLA FROM AMONOO

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T. O. R.

T. O. D.

BY :

JHA/mm

Drafted by :

Authorized :

Date :

J.H. Amonee

R.K. Gardiner

27.12.62

C/ Soc 533(4) ✓

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

Rel 2/11

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

2 November 1962

TO : Mr. R.K. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge
FROM : J.H. Amonoo, Deputy Special Assistant to Officer-in-Charge
SUBJECT : Consequent to report on recent Air Mission to Stanleyville

J.H. Amonoo

... Attached hereto is a copy of a letter I have just received
from Mr. Englund, Chief of Civilian Operations in Stanleyville,
which speaks for itself.

... Encl.



BOITE POSTALE 7348
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE CHOC. LEOPOLDVILLE

Stanleyville, 31 October 1962

To : Mr Amonce, Special Assistant to Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
From : K. Englund, Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
Subject : Report on aerial mission

The contents of the report is duly noted.

With regard to your remarks on the market in Stanleyville I would mention that all the rubbish has now been taken away. We have made trucks available and the first mayor of Stan has given us people for the work. We now intend to clean up the market place regularly and we will visit it twice a week with our trucks and workers sent by the first mayor.

I would further mention in this connexion that trucks have been made available on suggestion by the Extraordinary Commissioner for the cleaning up of the streets. This work has just started and will proceed for some time.

I refer to our discussion when you were here and would point out once more that the most important thing to do about the market is to have it paved and to arrange the drainage system. I refer to my cable sent to Mr Ahmed and you and should appreciate the reaction from Headquarters on that point.


K. Englund

KE/JC

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

to the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Mission
in the Congo, on the

3rd air mission

to Orientale Province from 27 September to
3 October, 1962

Political aspect

Pursuant to the law voted by the Parliament in August 1962 on the creation of new provinces, the former Orientale province has been divided - for the time being - into three new provinces: Uélé, Ituri, and the remainder of the former province.

Two of these provinces - Uélé and Ituri - have fulfilled the conditions asked by the law and have formed their new provincial Assembly and Government. These new provinces and the institutions created have been legally recognized by the Central Government.

A dispute arose between the above-named provinces as to which of the two should include the territories of Watsa and Faradje. According to law, a referendum, to be organized later, will decide to which new province those territories will be attached.

The question seems more difficult regarding the rest of the former Orientale province. It is likely that the setting up of a new province will not be easy, because the politicians who must make the decision cannot agree. Nobody wishes Stanleyville to have an autonomous status, as is the case for Leopoldville.

The former provincial government has been neutralized pursuant to the decision of the Central Government, which has sent to the area a Commissaire général extraordinaire, Mr. Joseph Ekombe, whom we could not meet because he was away on a trip to Leopoldville. We did meet Mr. Albert Bwanamoto, National Senator and Assistant Commissaire général extraordinaire, who told us:

Concerning Gizenga: a file has been established in respect of all the evil done while he was in power in Stanleyville. This file, which is now complete, has been transmitted to the Central Government.

Concerning the former provincial first Mayor Salumu and the former provincial Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Akangay: They are both under house arrest. The Commissaire général extraordinaire took this step after being convinced that serious charges exist against these two former ministers. This step was considered necessary in order to hold them while their files were being established, prior to legal action being taken.

The present administration is temporary and obviously difficult, since the Commissaires généraux constitute the Government. They have two aims: restore peace and the normal functioning of justice. One these two basic conditions are fulfilled, it will be possible to think of the economic restoration of the province.

.../...

The Assistant Commissaire général extraordinaire is convinced that the key to the economy of this mainly agricultural province is the authority of the customary chief. The latter should work hand in hand with the administration. In the bush, the native knows of only one authority: that of the customary chief.

From the economic standpoint, Mr. Bwanamoto seemed optimistic. All the plantations have been restored. Everywhere, maize, rice and cotton have been planted. It has not been possible to supply the small planters with all the cotton seeds they had requested.

In order to check the smuggling of goods into Uganda - which has been carried on by Indians from Uganda and not by Congolese - Mr. Bwanamoto took strong measures at the frontier posts, which have been reinforced by military guards.

Thefts at the Kilemoto gold mines have been stopped. The Assistant Commissaire général has taken strong measures in this respect, especially against the Senegalese who were carrying on the smuggling. Military personnel have been sent to the area, and smuggling has decreased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mulumba, Chief of Staff, is replacing General Lundula as the Commander of the Stanleyville troops, during the latter's absence in Albertville in command of the ANC troops in North-Katanga.

Present findings

The Government of the new province of Uélé seems to be made up of very wise, able and energetic people. It made a very good impression on me. It will be strong, and more interested in tackling with determination the problems of the economic restoration of the province, than indulging in politics. Foremost in the Government are President Mambaya, former seminarist, Finance Minister Julien Fidami, former member of the office of President Kasavubu, and Economic Affairs Minister Antoine Lopez, former member of the office of Minister Dericoyard.

I did not have the opportunity of meeting the new Ministers of Ituri Province. However, in the opinion of the Congolese who I was able to question, they are weak and much less prepared than their colleagues from Uélé. President Manzikala has good intentions, but he is young, devoid of experience and seems hesitant.

From the economic viewpoint, there is some hope of improvement in the situation of Uélé province. There is less hope for the Ituri province, although much has to be done there.

ONUC - Stanleyville

The head of the mission, Mr. K. Englund, seemed to me to be unacquainted with the problems of the mission. He lacks initiative and hesitates to take decisions or to assume responsibilities.

His assistant, Mr. Kauffman, is curt and of a less pleasant approach. We had little contact with him, due to his refusal to give us the slightest help. He is the type of man always ready to explain why something cannot be done.

.../...

It is the first time in a province that a mission could not establish close contact with the ONUC officials on the spot.

Suggestions

Due to the special circumstances of the creation of the new provincial administrations it has not been possible to visit all the other places in the province. Even the visits to Paulis and Bunia were too short.

I intend to return in a month's time with a mission including experts from WHO, the Postal Administration, UNESCO and Public Works.

Note

Delegations from each of the new governments of Uélé and Ituri will be coming to Leopoldville next week in order to have talks with the Ministers of the Central Government. The members of the delegations will be as follows:

Uélé : The President, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Economic Affairs

Ituri : The President, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Economic Affairs, the Minister of the Interior

It is certain that the most important item to be discussed will be a request for funds from the Central Government.

REPORT ON THE THIRD AIR MISSION TO THE

FORMER ORIENTALE PROVINCE

27 September - 3 October 1962

1. Preparation and composition of the mission

The members of the mission were chosen by Mr. John Amonoo, Deputy Special Assistant, whose choice fell on the fields of Postal Services and Education. With this object in mind, the following composed the mission :

Mr. John Amonoo - Deputy Special Assistant
Mr. Franz Emmeneger - Expert for Postal Services
Mr. Eric Seiler - UNESCO expert

Mr. Dan Teodoro, permanent correspondent of the Press Agency "FIEL" of Madrid at Leopoldville, was attached to the mission as a journalist.

The visit of the mission was announced by cable to the Chief of ONUC Civilian Operations in Stanleyville.

2. Itinerary

The four members of the mission left Leopoldville by air on a regularly scheduled flight, leaving N'Djili on 27 September 1962 at 0815 hours local time, via Luluabourg-Kindu. The aircraft landed at the Stanleyville airport at 1630 hours local time.

At the airport the mission was received by the Movement Control Officer, accompanied by Mr. Gaston Cambefort, UNESCO expert at Stanleyville. These gentlemen led the members of the mission to the hotel Congo Palace where rooms had been reserved in advance.

At 1730 hours, the four members of the mission were taken to the headquarters of ONUC, where Mr. Englund, Chief of ONUC Civilian Operations at Stanleyville, with his assistant, Mr. Kaufman, awaited them.

A conference took place for the purpose of establishing a programme of visits and a definite itinerary in the interior of the province.

Taking into account the fact that the former Orientale Province had been sub-divided into three new Provinces, two of which, Uele and Ituri, have already been recognized by the Central Government as properly constituted in conformity with the law and that, according to the timing fixed by the Central Government, the new Administration did not resume its duties until 1 October, it was decided that the mission would remain in Stanleyville until that date.

The itinerary that was established is as follows:

Friday, 28 September : Stanleyville
Saturday, 29 September: "
Monday, 1 October : Paulis (Uele)
Tuesday, 2 October : Bunia (Ituri)

.../...

The mission was to journey to Paulis and Bunia by air in a UN DC-3 stationed at Stanleyville.

Stanleyville - 28 and 29 September 1962

Mr. Fr. Emmenegger, Postal Expert and member of the mission, accompanied by Mr. Katary, ONUC Postal Expert permanently stationed at Stanleyville, worked both days at the Central Stanleyville Post Office. A detailed description of these visits will be found in Annex I to this report.

Mr. Eric Sciler, UNESCO Expert, member of the mission, was in permanent contact with Mr. Gaston Cambefort, UNESCO Expert, attached to ONUC at Stanleyville. Together they worked at the Ministry of Education of the former Orientale Province and visited the schools. His detailed report will be found in Annex II.

Mr. John Amonoo, accompanied by Mr. Dan Teodoro, journalist and member of the mission, made visits in Stanleyville during these two days.

The city appears calm. Many Europeans who left the city during the troubles have returned. The hotels are well kept, clean and inviting. The restaurants appear to be well supplied. Supplies available in the stores, almost all of which are reopened, are better than in the other provinces that were visited, but are still far from being normal. With a few exceptions, prices are in line with those of Leopoldville.

A visit to the market showed that it was abundantly supplied with vegetables, fruit, meat, and both fresh and smoked fish.

The mission also visited private stores and that of SEDEC, and noted a relatively scarce supply of merchandise of current consumption more especially textiles, foodstuffs, and items for domestic use.

The sanitary situation of the city leaves something to be desired and requires an effort on the part of the appropriate services. Sanitation in the market is neglected. Piles of garbage and waste materials everywhere are in close proximity to merchandise offered by the sellers, and this is especially so in the food section. Meat is displayed on tables in the open air and is covered with flies. It has been cut by miscellaneous knives that are dirty and rusted. The source of this meat is generally from clandestine slaughter that is not controlled by the veterinary services of the city. Photographs taken at the site will be found in the annex.

Congolese hospital

The Congolese hospital was visited on Sunday, 30 September, in the morning, during the absence of physicians.

It is a large 450-bed hospital, consisting of several buildings that include the departments of surgery, general medicine and one maternity section. The surgery is very well established and provided with a sufficient number of instruments. A radiology section is in operation, and all instruments are in running order.

.../...

The hospital is well maintained and the rooms housing the patients are clean.

The Congolese male nurses of the hospital accompanied the members of the mission and gave them all the information requested.

Paulis - 1 October 1962

On Monday, 1 October, the mission left by air for Paulis in the ONUC DC-3 -204 stationed at Stanleyville.

The take-off from the Stanleyville airport was at 0915 hours local time.

The following embarked in the aircraft :

Mr. John AMONOO
Mr. Fr. EMMENEGGER
Mr. Eric SEILER
Mr. Dan TEODORO

as well as the following persons who joined the mission:

Mr. K. ENGLUND, Chief of ONUC Civilian Operations, Stanleyville
Mr. G. CAMBEFORT, UNESCO Expert, ONUC, Stanleyville
Mr. KATARY, Postal Expert, ONUC, Stanleyville
Mr. CAMPS, ONUC Expert in Public Works, Stanleyville
Mr. Victor KANYAMA, Director of Postal Services, Stanleyville
Mr. Louis SAAD and Mr. Victor SAHAB, professors recruited through UNESCO, who were going to their posts at Paulis
Mr. Ismael MARTIN, professor at the Urumu College
Colonel TSCHAI, Ethiopian of ONUC
Comdt. Victor TISHVIN of the Stanleyville ANC

The aircraft landed at Paulis airfield at 1045 hours local time, and the mission was received by Mr. , "Chef de cabinet", and Mr. Paul MAMBAYA, President of the Government of the Province of Uole. Also at the airport, on arrival of the mission, were the following: the Director of the Société VICICONGO of Paulis, as well as members of the mission.

The entire mission went to the seat of the Provincial Government where, awaiting them, were the President of the Government, Mr. Paul MAMBAYA, surrounded by all the Ministers of the Government:

Mr. Côme GBIZADI	Minister of the Interior
Mr. Mathieu NDEFU	Minister of Public Health
Mr. Dominique NEMBUNZU	Minister of Mines and Public Works
Mr. Antoine LOPEZ	Minister of Economics
Mr. Julien FIDAMI	Minister of Finance
Mr. Raphaël DEBALI	Minister of "Fonction Publique"
Mr. Prosper ASALE	Minister of National Education
Mr. Albert LUALABA	Minister of Justice
Mr. Jacques BAYAA	Minister of Agriculture and Cattle Raising - in charge of social and labour affairs.

.../...

The new Province of Uele comprises the territories of BUTA, AKETI, ANGO, BAMBESA, POKO, BONDO, NIANGARA, MANGBETU (Paulis), WAMBA and DUNGU.

The territories of WATSA and FERADJE will have a referendum.

The President of the new Provincial Assembly, Mr. NAZAIRE ABANASOMU, was also present at this meeting.

Mr. Paul MAMBAYA, President of the Provincial Government, greeted the mission with a few words of welcome, stating that his Ministers, who were newly promoted and who had not yet had the time to acquaint themselves fully with all the affairs of the province, would not be in a position, therefore, to discuss technical problems with the ONUC experts accompanying the mission.

Mr. ENGLUND, in a short speech, answered that his presence at Paulis where he had come in the company of the principal ONUC experts of Stanleyville, must be viewed as a gesture of courtesy towards the new Provincial Government of Uele, and as an initial contact, the intention of which was not to discuss the Province's technical problems. As soon as the new Government is ready to do so, he would be prepared to act with the objective and in the spirit established by the United Nations within the framework of assistance to the Congo.

Mr. John AMONOO spoke in the same vein explaining in addition the purpose of his mission and its technical nature. He insisted especially on the economic and social sectors, and on the fact that his mission notes everything that is necessary and that must be urgently made available rapidly to provide aid in these sectors.

President Paul MAMBAYA then offered a luncheon in one of the restaurants of the city. All the members of the Provincial Government, as well as the members of the mission and ONUC experts, participated in the lunch.

After lunch the mission visited the Paulis hospital, accompanied by Dr. DEGGOT, Dr. COLOMBO (WHO) and Dr. Luigi IACOBI (WHO) and the Minister of Health of the new Government. Mr. Mathieu NDEFW.

The Paulis hospital

The hospital of Paulis is a large one for 400 beds. It comprises several buildings. It operates under the medical supervision of three physicians (2 from WHO and 1 from the Government). There are several Congolese male nurses and 3 nun-nurses who are in charge of the pediatrics section.

The buildings, the rooms and the large wards for patients are clean and well-maintained.

The hospital has a surgical section, one for general medicine and one maternity. A separate pavillon is devoted to mental patients and another, isolated pavillon, to infectious diseases.

All equipment is in good running order.

.../...

The only serious obstacle to normal activity in this hospital is that it does not possess an ambulance to bring the seriously ill from within the province to the hospital.

Mr. Fr. EMMENEGGER with Messrs. KATARI and Victor KALYAMA visited the Postal Services.

The entire mission then met at the airport from which the DC.3-204 plane took off at 1500 hours local time, and arrived at Stanleyville at 1730 hours local time.

Bunia - 2 October 1962

Departure from Stanleyville to Bunia in the same plane took place at 0835 hours.

The same persons who had participated in the trip to Paulis the day before with the exception of Messrs. Louis SAAD and Victor SAHAB; professors, who remained at Paulis where they are assigned, boarded the plane.

The plane landed at Bunia at 1050 hours local time.

The visit had been announced by cable and at the airport. The mission was met by a guard of honour of the gendarmerie and by the "Chef de Cabinet" of the Provincial Minister of the Interior.

Messrs. ENGLUND and AMONOO reviewed the guard of honour, whereupon the entire mission was taken to the private residence of the President of the Provincial Government of Ituri, Mr. Paul MANZIKALA, who, being indisposed, wished to receive us personally to express his satisfaction at seeing us arrive so promptly to contact the new Provincial Administration. Most of the new Ministers in his cabinet were absent from Bunia, already dispersed within the province to acquaint themselves with the numerous existing problems.

Professor Ismael MARTIN remained at Bunia and was assigned to the "Athénée" of IRUMU.

Mr. AMONOO and Mr. TEODORO visited the market and noted that it was rather poorly supplied. There are few vegetables and little manioc. The only fruit is bananas. There is a little palm oil. There is no meat and no fresh fish despite the fact that the fisheries are located at Kisenye (approximately 36 km from Bunia). The only fish available was smoked and salted. The absence of meat is incomprehensible in a cattle raising centre of the size of Bunia.

Visit to the hospital

The city hospital has 305 beds.

Three physicians are assigned to this hospital: Drs. Serge ROC, CAVALLLO SCORA and Juan ALADIO, all from WHO.

At the hospital itself an average of 30 consultations are given each day; two dispensaries are located in the vicinity of the hospital and serve to sort

.../...

out the patients. These two dispensaries succeed in providing an average of 300 to 350 consultations per day and only send the most serious cases to the hospital.

The hospital is in an excellent condition and is very well maintained. All equipment is in good condition and the instruments operate in a normal fashion. The radiology section also operates thanks to the presence of a Congolese technician.

We were told that there is an increase of tuberculosis in the region of GETI and that 40% of the tubercular patients sent to the hospital are sent there by the dispensary located in that region.

The number of patients coming to the hospital is not great due to three circumstances :

1. The hospital does not have any medicaments.
2. It has no ambulance nor any other means of transporting patients to the hospital.
3. It has no food for the patients.

For the above-mentioned three reasons, and until measures are taken to remedy the situation, the physicians state that they have no interest in increasing the number of consultations, since they have no means of caring for the sick.

As regards point 3 above, it is justified by the fact that the hospital administration has been forced to discontinue feeding the patients due to the refusal of local suppliers to send any foodstuffs. The former Provincial Administration owes them more than one million francs for previous deliveries. Therefore, they are waiting to be paid before resuming deliveries of merchandise. Even natural milk, that is available in the region, and that is needed for infants, is no longer delivered to the hospital.

The mission reassembled at the airport and the DC-3 plane took off at 1530 hours local time to arrive at Stanleyville at 1745 hours local time.

The following day, 3 October, at 0900 hours local time, the four members of the mission led by Mr. John AMONOO embarked for Leopoldville via Kindu-Luluabourg on a regular ONUC flight. They arrived at N'Djili airport at 1550 hours local time.

Recommendations

1. Serious attention of the authorities of the city of Stanleyville should be drawn to the poor sanitary conditions of the principal city market. A truck working one half day could remove the garbage piled in the corners and within the limits of the market itself and, everyday after the market has closed, a truck should be assigned to remove the refuse that represents a constant source of infection and illness.

If possible, a drainage system should be installed around the market to allow for daily cleaning, and for draining rain water that accumulates and forms unhealthy pools.

.../...

It would be desirable that the locations for the sale of fish and all fresh meat be separate and enclosed in mosquito netting. This would permit sellers to offer consumers foodstuffs that are healthy and in a sanitary state.

Sanitation in the city leaves much to be desired. The meat comes from clandestine slaughter that is not subject to veterinary control.

2. A large quantity of medicaments has arrived at Stanleyville by ONUC planes. As soon as possible recommendations should be made to those responsible for the central depot of medicaments at Stanleyville to send them to the hospitals at Paulis and Bunia. If necessary, and in the absence of any other fast means of transport, the mission proposes the use of the ONUC DC.3 - 204 stationed at Stanleyville.

3. At Paulis, as well as at Bunia, the three WHO doctors in the hospitals have at their disposal for all three of them only one vehicle. In addition, once weekly the vehicle, driven by one of them, goes to Stanleyville for two or three days to load a supply of medicaments. The others are therefore completely isolated and have no means of locomotion and cannot visit their patients. It seems essential to send them at least one vehicle for each hospital.

4. The lack of an ambulance in the hospitals of both Paulis and Bunia deprives the seriously ill from the care necessary to their recovery. It would be also desirable to send an ambulance to each of these hospitals.

5. Steps should be taken to advise the new Administration of Bunia that it should arrange an agreement for paying suppliers on condition that the latter will resume their regular hospital deliveries. When so much has been sacrificed for the purpose of sending powdered milk to all the regions of the Congo, it is a pity to know that in a region where cattle is raised as in Bunia, and that has plenty of fresh milk, children are deprived of it because of financial problems due to bad organization.

Next Mission

It would be desirable for the mission to undertake a fourth trip into the former Orientale Province when the local authorities have been in office sufficiently long for them to be able to point out all the technical problems of the province.

Leopoldville, 5 October 1962

To : H.E. the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of the Central Government of the Republic of the Congo

From : Mr. Franz Emmenegger, Chief ONUC Postal Mission

Report regarding Postal Services in the territory
of the former Orientale Province (new provinces
Uele, Ituri and Congo Oriental)

Within the framework of an aerial ONUC mission in the former Orientale Province, the following has been noted as regards the operation and the situation of postal services.

General

The Mission arrived at Stanleyville in the evening of 27 September 1962.

On 28 September, I had a long discussion with the Regional Director of Posts, Mr. Kanyama, regarding the general situation and the problems pertaining to the former Orientale Province.

On 29 September, accompanied by the Director and the ONUC postal expert stationed at Stanleyville, Mr. Ketari, I visited the post offices of Stanleyville 1, Stanleyville 3 and Stanleyville 4.

On 1 and 2 October, the Mission - still accompanied by the above-mentioned officials - went to the capitals of the new Provinces, i.e. Paulis (Uele) and Bunia (Ituri).

As regards the condition and the organization of the operations of the offices that were visited, please refer to the detailed reports drawn up for each office.

Relations between Provincial Authorities and Postal Services

According to the Loi Fondamentale of 19 May 1960 (Articles 2 and 219) the postal services are under the supervision of the central authority.

The new Provincial Governments include Ministries charged with Posts and Telecommunications among others.

At Bunia, for example, the Ministry of Public Works considers itself responsible for Postal Services and has, on its own authority, named the Provincial Postal Director (Propost) and has ordered changes to be effected within the tax collectors office at Bunia. Other interferences of less importance have taken place.

It is well-known that this confused situation with respect to responsibilities, duties and competences at various political and administrative levels are hindering the proper operation of Postal Services and prevent the

.../...

Regional Director from running the Postal Services in accordance with existing regulations. The clear-cut and authoritative intervention of the Central Government in this matter is urgently necessary.

In particular, the following questions should be subject to regulation :

1. Who is competent to deal with personnel matters (assignments, designations to positions, changes, salaries, housing, files and so forth)?
2. Who is competent to deal with questions having to do with transportation (vehicles to be supplied, maintenance, etc)?
3. Who is competent to deal with matters concerning Postal buildings (construction, maintenance, etc...)?
4. Who is competent to deal with matters concerning financial services (funds, services for third parties such as savings, pension funds etc...)?

I suggest that, as quickly as possible, you name an "ad hoc" Commission that could be placed under the supervision of the "Chef de Cabinet" and whose task would be to examine these questions and submit to you the appropriate draft legislation. It is important that this work start as soon as possible, so that by 16 October next, when Parliament reconvenes, everything will be ready and decided as to matters of Postal Services.

On the subject of the creation of new Provincial Directorates, I am of the opinion that it does not meet any existing need. On the contrary, it would only burden the administration and would be the source of harmful complications. The Postal Service must be subjected to central and national legislation and regulation, designed to establish the same services throughout the country for the entire population without discrimination or preferences, especially as to the salary of personnel. The creation of new provinces must in no case be followed by the establishment of additional Provincial Directorates.

In order to forestall any request, I suggest that a ministerial order immediately change the designation of provincial directorates by naming them Regional Directorates. A Regional Directorate can administer the Postal Services of several Provinces.

Situation with respect to Postal personnel

A large portion of the personnel that is now in charge of services at levels higher than those for which this personnel is qualified, still has not been commissioned for this service and does not receive appropriate pay. A justified discontent is the result of this situation. The Regional Director several times has submitted his proposals to the competent authorities (see the attached list of requests submitted by the Regional Director, and on which action is pending).

In view of the considerable drop in postal traffic in comparison with the pre-independence period, there are at present too many officials in most of the offices. Nevertheless we advise against a reduction in the numbers but

.../...

advise that by proper rotation, officials be taken out of the offices and assigned to professional training centres that are already in existence or that are being created, such as the Ecole Postale in Leopoldville and the Bureaux-Ecoles, at the headquarters of Regional Directorates.

Situation with respect to transport

The local and provincial T.P.M. are not in a position to furnish the vehicles needed by the Postal Services. For as long as the Postal Service remains a branch of another public service in matters of transport, it will not be in a position to act in a sovereign capacity and to properly organize local transportation. This constitutes a heavy handicap. The main sufferers will be the transport services between the Post Offices and airports.

In my opinion the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications can improve this state of affairs only by assigning an appropriate number of vehicles to Regional Postal Services.

The donation of some 20 vehicles offered through the Universal Postal Union by the Federal Republic of Germany will bring much-needed aid, on the understanding that a portion of these vehicles will be assigned to the Regional Postal Services.

From the observations that have been made, it follows that the participation of a postal expert in ONUC's aerial missions is useful and necessary. We wish to stress the fact that, besides the inspection of the technical side of the service, the arrival of a delegate from Leopoldville, accompanied by the Regional Postal Director, has a beneficial psychological effect on the personnel inspected. The provincial postal personnel feels forgotten or neglected by its superiors. By means of those aerial missions, while it may not be possible immediately to remedy the situation, at least it is possible to bring comfort and encouragement to those who serve the state and who for the most part have remained loyal.

It is therefore desirable that a postal expert take part in these missions until such time as all the offices have been visited at least once.

Chief of ONUC Postal Mission

F. Emmenegger

ATTACHMENTS: Detailed reports

(Not attached - but can be consulted in the office of the Chief of ONUC Postal Mission)

REPORT ON THE THIRD AERIAL MISSION TO STANLEYVILLE

From 27 September to 3 October 1962, I took part in the aerial mission the purpose of which was to study the problems and the general situation in the rural districts of Orientale Province, which is now divided into 3 new provinces.

1. Composition of the mission

The mission was composed of four persons:

- a) Mr. Amonoo, Chief of the mission and who prepared our way. It was thanks to his active work that the success of our mission was assured.
- b) Mr. Emmenegger, Chief of the ONUC Postal mission.
- c) Myself as representative of UNESCO.
- d) Mr. Théodoru, journalist, representative of the press.

From Stanleyville our mission was reinforced by local representatives who consisted mostly of officials of ONUC and officers of the ANC, but also included specialists such as, for example, Mr. Cambefort who accompanied me when we visited locations outside Stanleyville. In this fashion the mission gave him a chance to make direct contact with those responsible for education in the places visited.

2. Itinerary

27	September:	Leopoldville-Luluabourg-Kindu-Stanleyville
28	"	: Stanleyville
29	"	: Stanleyville
30	"	: Visit of the technical school of Bengamisa, 80 km. north of Stanleyville.
1	October	: Stanleyville-Paulis-Stanleyville.
2	"	: Stanleyville-Bunia-Stanleyville.
3	"	: Stanleyville-Kindu-Luluabourg-Leopoldville.

.../...

3. Detailed report on these visits:

a) Stanleyville:

Upon our arrival at Stanleyville, we found representatives of ONUC, stationed at Stanleyville, at the airport. I must say that it was very pleasant for me to meet Mr. Cambefort there. He came to meet me and I would add that during the ensuing days he was of great help to me in the accomplishment of my task. We were taken to the hotel Congo Palace, where we stayed until our departure.

That same evening we had a meeting with the Chief of ONUC at Stanleyville, Mr. Kaufmann, as well as his representative Mr. Englund, in order to organize our stay and our itinerary. Several difficulties came up with respect to the use of the aircraft stationed at Stanleyville. That is why we had to cable to Leopoldville in order to clarify this misunderstanding. But since we did not receive an answer until Saturday we did not go on a mission outside of the city. In addition, as we did not have the two cars at our disposal, we could not fulfil our plan to visit Ponthiersville. That is why I busied myself with the problems of education at Stanleyville itself. In a general way the situation is known through the reports of Mr. Cambefort and I can add nothing more than to confirm his observations. But perhaps it would be of some importance to view the problems through the eyes of another educational expert.

The key problem of this province is the fact that the government has been "neutralized" and that now a special "commissaire" governs the province. Unfortunately he was not present as he had departed for Leopoldville. There was also a "commissaire" from Leopoldville in the educational sector, a Mr. Kakifukako, whom I had known well, since we had worked in the same place in the Ministry of Education (until 15 September). He was able to give me the necessary information and, together with Mr. Cambefort, we discussed possible solutions to the most urgent problems.

The following are the most important questions:

.../...

a) Housing for the teachers who have arrived for the new scholastic year. The owners of houses and apartments refuse to lease them to the state because the latter, for a very long time, has not paid them rent. And it is the same with the hotels where there are complaints that the government has not paid its debts for more than one year. The teachers are temporarily housed in the students' dormitories of the "Athénée" or at their own expense in a hotel. Mr. Cambefort has made many efforts to solve this question but up to the present no satisfactory solution has been found. That is why we were obliged to request Leopoldville not to send any more teachers despite the fact that they are needed in the schools.

b) The second urgent problem is the payment of teachers' salaries. On 4 August they received their salaries for the month of May and since that time they have not received anything! This fact is also of importance for the work of the UNESCO travelling team, since, while this team is already on the spot and ready to start work, the teachers refuse to come to these courses because they have no money to pay for their meals.

On the same day I again had an occasion to visit the official congreganist school. This was the primary Marist school. The school is in a good condition and is working satisfactorily. The director seemed pleased. The revised programmes were in the hands of the instructors. There were enough text books and copy-books. I also was present at courses that were given by two instructors. My impression was the same of that of other visits. That is why I will come back to this question later.

After visiting a primary school, I took advantage of my stay in Stanleyville, on Saturday, to visit a secondary school. Mr. Cambefort took me to the "Athénée" where I had a long talk with the director and where I also found members of the travelling team who, like myself, were visiting the classes to get an impression of the academic level of the teachers and to find out what would be their scientific needs. After these visits to classes I talked with the

director of the Primary School. I found that at that school the average age of the students corresponds to the requirements that we established during the first session of the commission for the reform of primary education. The percentage of repeaters (30 %) is still very high. But since at this school parents are paying a tuition, it may be noted that this is a school for the economic elite and also perhaps for the intellectual elite. That is why conditions at that school are not indicative of the school conditions in the province. The director of the secondary school complained about the lack of teachers. Not only have those requested not all arrived yet but some, mainly Belgians, who left on vacation in Europe, have not yet returned. It would appear that they will no longer return, so that there is the problem of their replacement. On the other hand he complained that the level of teachers recruited by UNESCO (especially Haitians and Spaniards) did not meet the requirements of the school. There was also a certain amount of confusion because the teachers who were arriving had no knowledge of the matters required by the management. But in general, my impression was, that the school was well supplied and functioned well. One complaint that I have heard often and not only in Stanleyville, is that the National Government of Leopoldville quite frequently does not answer letters addressed to it by the schools and the Administrative Authorities. Since it is the thought of the Central Government and ONUC to establish closer liaison between the outlying locations and Leopoldville, it would seem to be essential that this contact also be maintained by the authorities of Leopoldville. I have been told on occasion: "Leopoldville has forgotten us". By means of the aerial mission we have proved to them that this is not so.

Such are the several observations that I could make in Stanleyville. In general it can be said that education is making progress and that UNESCO, and especially its representative, Mr. Cambefort, are doing useful work.

An unexpected occasion was presented to us to study the school situation in that province. The "Welfare Officer" of Stanleyville had organized a trip to the bush on Sunday,

30 September. This trip took us also to the technical school of Bengamisa. That is why I participated in this tour as did Mr. Cambefort and the members of the travelling team of Stanleyville.

b) Technical school of Bengamisa, 30/9/62:

This school that I visited on 30 September is in my opinion of great importance for the economic life of the Congo, because there are students here that come from all the provinces and the intellectual level appears to be fairly high. The school is situated in a rural zone, distant from the city. That is why all students must be boarded. This poses problems different from those existing in the schools located in large centers. Generally I have the impression that the school functions well and according to the information of those directing it, it will even be possible to create new sections in it such as, for example, a forestry section and a dairy section. It would seem to be interesting to study these possibilities and perhaps to open such sections.

As to the needs of this school, the managers complain of difficulties that arise due to the fact that they are far removed from the city. It would be well to obtain through ONUC a small transmitter to permit contact with the city. The school would also need a truck to transport foodstuffs and school material from Stanleyville to the school. For the moment there is no drinking water because the pump has broken down. A new pump is said to be needed : a pump of 1000 litres-per-hour capacity. The school has too many applicants whom it is impossible to enroll. It is not enough to have more teachers. It is especially the boarding establishment that is too small. It is sufficient for only 180 students. Provisioning is very difficult since prices are very high. There is also a scarcity of fuel. The lack of trucks is the reason why at the present moment students do not have enough copy books to write in. The school also has need of a multigraphing machine. There are complaints that all requests and all letters addressed to the National Ministry of Education remain unanswered.

In summary I find that this school of Bengamisa deserves special attention on the part of the Ministry and should receive assistance in its work.

c) Visit to Paulis on 1st October 1962:

When we arrived at the air station of Paulis at 1100 hrs the members of the government of the new province of Uele as well as a large part of the population were there to greet us. Later we were taken to the city, or more exactly to the seat of the Government, which was beginning its work that same day and where there was a reception. Mr. Cambefort and I introduced ourselves to the Minister of Education and together discussed current problems of education in the province. Since the Minister himself was not yet acquainted with the details of school problems, he asked those in charge of the schools to come over and they explained the situation to us. In general they appear to be satisfied. The salaries of the teachers were paid fairly regularly, but on the other hand the teaching process has not yet started normally because a large number of teachers has not yet arrived. At the technical school the director has not yet returned and it is not certain that he will return. Even if he did, he has been proposed for the post of Counsellor to the Minister. Thus the school will be without a director. Nine teachers have been requested. Two of those who already arrived in Stanleyville could not find a plane to take them to Paulis. They took advantage of our visit to travel there since there were two seats available on our plane. In this way we transported them to their place of assignment.

Lack of teachers and lack of copy books, such are the principal complaints voiced at Paulis. Since our time was too short, we could not discuss all of the important questions. It was expected that we would remain at Paulis until the following day, but since there were no rooms available for us we were obliged to return to Stanleyville the same day. Thus we left Paulis at 1530 hours. The result of this visit consisted in a good contact established with the new government as well as the interest and friendship shown by the population that accompanied us back to the airport.

d) Visit to Bunia on 2nd October:

Our last visit was to the city of Bunia. There too a new government was being installed that is why we were not informed of all the details of the school problems, but on the other hand it turned out to be very important that thanks to our aerial mission, Mr. Cambefort was one of the first to make contact with the new Ministry of Education. An important question was discussed here as well as in the other centers of the new province. It was the question of "how can ONUC and UNESCO collaborate with the new provinces?" Will a representative of ONUC as well as a representative of UNESCO be sent to each of these provinces or will the representative remain where he now resides and be at the disposal of the three Ministries of Education? Also how will this collaboration be effected in practice? Mr. Englund who was also with us in these new provincial centers, stated that these questions are being studied at ONUC HQ and that a satisfactory solution for the governments in the provinces will soon be found. It was especially the director of "Athénée", Mr. Borgmans, who was in a position to give us the necessary information with respect to the school situation. He told us also that the teachers have not been paid since March 1962 but that they were given advances approximately equal to their salaries. Despite this there is still a lack of teachers. We brought one recruited by UNESCO, two others who were on their way here last week have not yet arrived. It seems that they went elsewhere. Mr. Cambefort will try to clarify this question after his return to Stanleyville. Another problem was raised by the disappearance of an inspector with the money destined for the schools. This makes the work difficult.

Another special question is the boarding establishment at the "Athénée". In this school there are 240 students including 210 boarders. At the same time there are only two dormitories of 60 beds in each; 90 students are obliged to sleep in the open on the ground. The "Athénée" was promised a former hospital but up to now it has not been placed at the disposal of the director. Since the number of students at the "Athénée" has increased, the measures that have been taken are inadequate. For example there are complaints that there is need for three supervisors for the boarding establishment and there is no money to pay them. On the other

hand it must be mentioned that a teachers' training school is being opened at the "Athénée" in order to train the necessary teachers as quickly as possible.

e) General impressions and recommendations:

The visits to the different places lead me to the following conclusions :

- 1- I have the impression that the worst period is behind us. As soon as troubles are over good work proves to be constructive. Since many of the Belgians have returned these last months, the economic life is starting to be more active.
- 2- The progress in the educational sector is visible although very slow.
- 3- The formation of new provinces retards this progress creating new serious problems.
- 4- The work of UNESCO in the provinces has proved very useful. Without its aid the number of teachers would be even smaller and many classes would not have opened.
- 5- The role of the UNESCO representative at the Ministries and the new Ministers is of tremendous importance.
- 6- As far as the Central Government is concerned, it seems important that it answer letters sent from the provinces to the authorities in Leopoldville. Everywhere there are complaints that no answers are being received to letters addressed to Leopoldville.
- 7- The Central Government, in collaboration with UNESCO should find a solution for the regular payment of salaries, since this is not only an economic question but also a psychological one.
- 8- The intellectual level of teachers is very low and it is equally true of those who have received better training.

Their teaching methods are not very efficient because they do not apply psychological and pedagogical knowledge. Improvement in these branches is indispensable and urgent.

9- In all of the schools of the former Orientale Province, I found that there was but one school session per day. That is a good solution and the practice should be copied in other provinces.

10- As to the lack of initiative, it is especially evident in the educational sector. The Central Government and UNESCO owe it to themselves to encourage individual and independent action. Recourse to ready-made solutions, such as requesting the aid of the government, is very frequent.

11- As we have already noted, the formation of new provinces brings new problems for ONUC and UNESCO. It is at the beginning of their work especially that the Ministers are in need of UNESCO's assistance.

12- The aerial missions are very worth-while especially for the new governments. They also facilitate contacts between UNESCO representatives already on the spot and these new Ministries.

These missions should be announced more in advance and they should also bring equipment to far distant places such as, for example, copy books and paper. In general, it may be stated that the population is happy to see that representatives from Leopoldville have tried to enter into contact with their city. But to study these problems, one must remain at least two days in each place.

E. Seiler



BOITE POSTALE 7248
LEOPOLDVILLE
REPUBLIQUE DU CONGO
CABLE ONUC, LEOPOLDVILLE

Stanleyville, 2 October 1962

To : Mr Robert E.A. Gardiner, Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
From : K. H. Englund, Civil Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
Subject : Aerial mission to Paulis and Bunia

The first trip was made yesterday 1 October to Paulis. The group consisted of Mr Amouco, experts in education, public works and postal services, and myself. An ONUC officer, an officer from the Ethiopian Brigade, as well as the director of the central post office in Stan, accompanied the mission. "Field" reporter Tondoro was also present.

Although the trip was decided with very short notice, we managed, with the help of our telecommunications expert, to get off cables to Paulis and Bunia and the authorities were therefore advised of our arrival.

At Paulis we were received by some of the newly appointed ministers, as well as other Congolese officials. We drove directly to the office of the President, Lembaya, where he introduced all his ministers to us. He explained to the government that the purpose of our visit was to make a first contact with the new government and to follow up the earlier aerial missions. The government expressed its appreciation at our visit and declared themselves willing to co-operate with ONUC in the future. Short general discussion was also held.

A luncheon was arranged in our honour by the government. During and after the luncheon up to the time of departure, our different experts took the opportunity of discussing their respective problems with the ministers concerned. Mr Amouco and I visited the hospital and Mr Amouco took due note of the needs of medicines and other materials.

The government in Paulis made a very good impression on us. The President himself is calm, polite and sincere. He, as well as his ministers, seem to fully understand that there is no longer any time for different political disputes but for hard work to cope with the different problems, which both Mr Amouco and I pointed out to him.

During the discussion some ministers wanted information as to the organization of the ONUC field missions after the creation of the new provinces. As we have so far got no directives from you, we told them that we should let them know later. It is desirable that a decision is taken in that respect soonest so that we can give the governments definite information. I allowed myself to discuss this matter with Mr Kafari about a month ago.

Today we have been to Bunia. As it was impossible to find accommodation in Paulis yesterday, we had to return to Stan yesterday afternoon and to make the trip to Bunia from here.

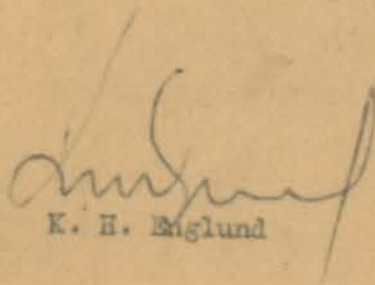
At Bunia we were received by a military guard of honour. Some Congolese civilians and military officials were also at the airport. We drove directly to the residence of President Manzikala. Manzikala has been in hospital for some days, but returned yesterday to his home. He seems to be recovering well.

Unfortunately, most of his ministers had left Bunia on different missions. As in Paulis, we explained to him the purpose of our mission and Manzikala expressed his appreciation at our visit and at all the assistance ONUC had rendered in the past to the region. He assured us of the willingness of the government to co-operate with ONUC. As we did in Paulis, Mr Amonoo and I urged Manzikala to try to avoid political disputes and to concentrate on the buildup work instead.

The hospital was thereafter visited and our different experts took the opportunity of contacting the respective sections of the administration.

In general, I would say that these two visits have been successful. I have further the feeling that the ministers appreciated that we visited them immediately after the creation of the governments. The personal contacts we made are of course very useful and I think that our experts got a first good general idea of the problems, creating a good starting point for a further collaboration with the new governments.

I am sure that Mr Amonoo will give you a more detailed report, but I have only wanted to give you my impressions on this aerial mission.


K. H. Englund

KHE/JC

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
PRECEDENCE

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1962 SEP 24 PM 1:39

STANLEYVILLE

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USE DOUBLE SPACING.

SV-295 ENGLUND FROM AMONOO

ARRIVING STANLEYVILLE THURSDAY TWENTYSEVEN TOGETHER WITH MM.
EMMENEGGER, POSTAL ADVISER, SEILER, UNESCO, AND TEODORO FOR AIR MISSION
FOLLOW)UP. MAY PROBABLY VISIT INTERIOR. PLEASE MEET AND ARRANGE
ACCOMMODATION.

2,500 x 200 - Imp. Plateau 11267

T. O. R.

JHA/mm

Drafted by : J.H. Amonoo

T. O. D.

BY :

Authorized : R.K. Gardiner

Date : 24.9.62

Leopoldville, 13 July 1962

My dear Englund,

I was happy to see you, even though briefly, the other day. I forget to refer to your memo of 21 June regarding the cost of the Beechcraft. This was referred to Mr. Lanser, but so far he has not sent me his comments. I understand that one of his assistants is looking into the matter. My own impression is that there is not much hope of getting a reduction because Air Brousse has the strength of a monopoly.

During my absence on home leave, any questions relating to the air missions should be addressed to Mr. J.H. Amonee, who will be glad to help you in any way he can.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

A.C. Gilpin,
Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge

Mr. K. Englund,
Chief Civilian Officer,
ONUC,
Stanleyville

ACG/mas



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

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

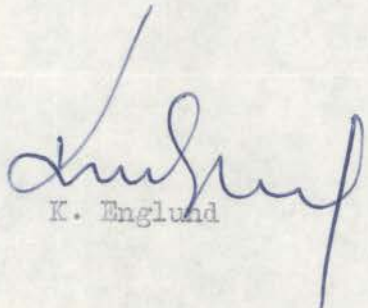
Stanleyville, 21 June 1962

To : Mr A. Gilpin, Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
From : K. Englund, Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
Subject : Aerial missions - Orientale Province

We are now preparing for the next aerial mission. The Beechcraft came back to Stanleyville a few days ago after overhaul. Their bush timetable is very loaded but we hope we will be able to squeeze in our trip. We will now discuss the question of the airfields in the South-west but it seems that there are not many practicable runways.

I am rather curious to know the amount of the bill from Air Brousse from the first aerial mission with the Beechcraft. As far as I remember the price charged was \$189 per hour, which is the same as they charge for Congolese residents, i.e. 15,000 CF per hour.

When we were discussing the rates charged by Air Brousse you may recall I mentioned that I found the present rates to be too high and I therefore recommended the Headquarters to try to reduce the prices in view of the fact that we could order rather long trips regularly, thus giving them a good regular income. In my opinion, we should therefore try to reduce the rates for future trips. I can tell you in this connexion that both the authorities and the private enterprises consider the present Air Brousse rates to be too high.


K. Englund

KE/JC

20 June

2

Mr. K. Englund, Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
A.C. Gilpin, Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
Aerial missions

Many thanks for your memorandum of 13 June.

I note that you are exploring the possibilities of sending the next mission to a number of places to the west of Stanleyville, and that you hope to include a representative of the Austrian Medical team, as well as Dr. Nicholas, in the mission. It is, of course, up to you to decide the priorities as regards subjects to be dealt with by the missions. If, however, you see a chance of including a postal expert and Congolese counterpart in the mission, could you please let me know a reasonable time in advance, so that I can contact the senior Postal Adviser. As regards WMO and ITU, I understand that their experts are stationed in Stanleyville, so you can contact them direct. However, I would be interested to know if and when you see a chance of including them in a mission.

For the moment we are not proceeding with the idea mentioned in my cable SV-192 that the Air Brouse Beechcraft might be shared between Orientale and Kivu. This is because there is a possibility of using the Piper Aztec stationed at Kamembe for small missions in Kivu.

Incidentally, I am sure you will bear in mind that, for ^{smaller} ~~similar~~ missions in Orientale, the Piper Aztec of Air Brouse is appreciably cheaper than the Beechcraft.

I am sorry that no Congolese officials were able to take part in your last mission, but I fully appreciate the problem when they just fail to turn up. Generally, this has not been our experience in other provinces, and you might perhaps pursue it with the authorities concerned. I remember that, in our conversations with Mr. Agoyo and Mr. Kelheko, they emphasized that the Provincial Government should participate actively in the missions, and they might be reminded of this.

I am glad that your unheralded arrival at Basoko passed off without incident. Nevertheless, I know you understand my reasons for insisting that due notice of visits should be given, unless there are very pressing reasons to the contrary.

AGG/mme

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

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

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Stanleyville, 13 June 1962

To : Mr A. Gilpin, Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
From : K. Englund, Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
Subject : Aerial missions

I thank you for your two letters dated June 2nd and 6th.

As you certainly know we have suggested to our Headquarters that the Austrian Medical Team be used as a mobile team to serve some places in the interior. When suggesting the next itinerary we had the Austrians in mind. According to proposal made to Messrs. Rossborough and Dupontet the Austrian Medical Team would start to visit Yabaondo, Yahuma, Basoko, Isangi and Opa-la. Before doing so it is however necessary to examine all conditions in these places. The next aerial mission will therefore combine the usual purpose of the mission with these preparations for the Austrian Medical Team.

Dr Nicolas, as well as representative of the Austrians will join the mission. Of course it is alright that a postal expert, a WMO expert and, if possible, a telecommunications expert go with us, provided there is space for the experts as the plane can take only 8 passengers. Perhaps we could let some go next time and take the others later.

We have not yet been able to contact Air Brousse regarding the places we will finally choose, but we will do so as soon as they are available for discussion. The Air Brousse is at present heavily occupied and are seldom in Stanleyville.

As we have already told you we suggested that two Congolese officials should go with us. Unfortunately they never turned up and the same goes for the ANC officer. I regret that we forgot to tell you about that. I am sure you will understand that it is very difficult to persuade the Congolese to go with us and if they do not turn up there is not much to be done about it. We will of course bear your wishes in mind and do our very best to bring Congolese with us.

I would in this connexion mention that upon request of Dr Nicolas the mission went down in Basoko. This decision was taken en route and Basoko could therefore not be advised in advance. The plane landed and the three Europeans and the one Haitian disembarking unadvised were well received by the authorities.

K. Englund

6 June

2

Mr. K. Englund, Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
A.C. Gilpin, Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
Second arial mission - Orientale

Many thanks for your memorandum of 4 June enclosing Mr. Kaufman's report on the second arial mission to Orientale.

Mr. Kaufman's report is very interesting, and we shall probably distribute copies widely in Government and Embassy circles. For future reference, somewhat more detailed reports would be useful, broadly on the lines of the report on the first Kivu mission, copy of which has been pouched to you. In reproducing Mr. Kaufman's report I shall delete the last two sentences. His condemnation of the short mission is much too sweeping, although I entirely agree that long visits will be appropriate later on. WMO, IFU, and the postal experts, not to mention WMO, all testify to the practical value of the missions which have so far been carried out. Even with the complex question of spare parts, we were able to make some headway during the second mission to Equateur.

I note your plans for the next mission, which implicitly seem to support the views expressed above. WMO and the postal experts will be interested in this mission. The third week of June sounds alright for timing. But you will note from my cable of to-day that we are negotiating the possibility of sharing the Beechcraft between Stanleyville and Bukavu.

I am sorry that no Congolese turned up for the mission just completed. I hope that you will be more successful in arranging their participation in future missions, as it is one of the most important elements.

ACG/mme

(dictated but not seen for signature)

UNITED NATIONS—NATIONS UNIES

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orientale*
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N R

OUTGOING CLEAR

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STANLEYVILLE

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SV-192 ENGLUND FROM GILPIN

FURTHER MY SV-190 MANY THANKS YOUR MEMO FOURTH JUNE AND KAUFMAN'S
 REPORT. GENERALLY AGREE YOUR MEMO BUT WRITING. YOUR PLANS NEXT
 MISSION NOTED. PLEASE NOTE WE ARE NEGOTIATING WITH AIR BROUSSE
 POSSIBILITY USE BEECHCRAFT ALSO KIVU. IN THAT CASE IT WOULD SPEND
 APPROXIMATELY FIRST HALF EACH MONTH BUKAVU AND SECOND HALF STAN.
 EYE SHALL BE ALBERTVILLE SIXTH TO THIRTEENTH JUNE.

2500 x 200 — Imp. Plateau 11267

T. O. R.

BY :

 ACO/mme Drafted by : A.C. Gilpin
 Authorized : R.K. Gardiner
 Date : 5 June 1962

T. O. D.

ROUTING SLIP

TO

M^r Gardiner

APPROVAL	NOTE AND RETURN
SEE ME, PLEASE	YOUR COMMENTS
YOUR SIGNATURE	YOUR INFORMATION
NOTE AND FILE	FOR ACTION

Brief & interesting.
I suggest the usual
circulation, but
omitting the last
two sentences.

Approved
Ref x/c

DATE

5/6

FROM

accs.



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

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Stanleyville, 4 June 1962

To : Mr A. Gilpin, Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
From : K. Englund, Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
Subject : Second aerial mission - Province Orientale

With reference to Mr Kaufman's report attached hereto, I should like to make some comments.

The first question relates to the choice between an ONUC small aircraft and the Air Brousse one. You have been talking about an Otter. As far as I know this has only one engine, whereas the Air Brousse beachcraft has two engines. I think it is rather dangerous in this country to use one-engine aircraft and I can tell you that Air Brousse pilots refuse to fly with an aircraft having one engine only. If the engine breaks down you can very easily be lost for ever in the forest. This is one thing that speaks in favor of the Air Brousse beachcraft provided of course that you cannot consider assigning a two-engine aircraft to us.

According to the experience made by Mr Kaufman's mission it does not make very much of a difference which plane is coming; the main thing is that the mission has been advised in good time in advance to the different places to be visited. Then it is up to the people in the plane to present themselves as UN staff and it is their conduct that decides whether the mission will be well received and remembered, not the aircraft itself. If you therefore have difficulties in finding an aircraft for us and if the Air Brousse can guarantee us certain regularity for the future, I think that we can choose the Air Brousse alternative without any inconvenience.

As I have already told you we should like to make a similar tour to the south-west region. There are some places of interest in that region, such as Yakuma, Basoko, Isangi, Opala and Ponthierville. We have approached M. Kaisala and being a most energetic man he will certainly put the runway in Ponthierville in operation. Before giving you any definite proposal, we will of course examine the possibilities of landing in the other places mentioned above. When we have done that trip, UN has been in almost all places in the province. I went with the Economic Commission to the north-east and Mr Kaufman has now been all over the two Ueles. After that second mission I therefore think we should concentrate on trips with a specific purpose. These general missions are of course good from a public relations point of view, but they do not give so many results as the time is short and the discussion will be only on very general terms. I would therefore suggest that for the future we decide definite subjects such as road transport, telecommunications, agricultural co-operatives, etc. and that we send those of our

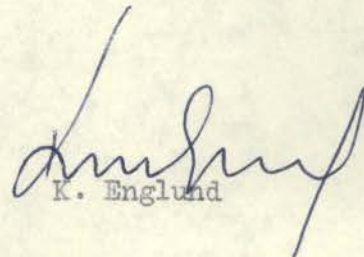
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people who are specialized in these different fields. This should be the main purpose of the trips. At the same time I could go myself, or Mr Kaufman could go, to give it a more general line.

Unfortunately the Congolese who were assigned to the mission did not turn up for different reasons. Furthermore our Unesco representative could not go because he had some important duties to do here. For the next trip he will however go with us.

I would finally suggest that the next trip be made during the third week of June. We will start considering the itinerary and let you have our definite proposal soonest. I should appreciate your comments.

Before ending I would say that my impression from the discussions I have had with Mr Kaufman and others is that the mission has been a success. What is in my view encouraging is that our people are well received everywhere and that the Congolese are glad to see them and willing to co-operate. This confirms the reports earlier sent by us on several occasions regarding the general situation in the province.


K. Englund

KE/JC



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

Report on Second Aerial Mission in Province Orientale

1. The second ONUC aerial mission in Province Orientale took place this week and was completed in four days ending Friday 1st June. The mission visited Bafwasende, Bunia, Paulis, Niangara, Aketi, Buta, Basoko. An attempt was made to land at Ponthierville but the runway had not been maintained and was not in good enough condition.
2. In all the places visited the reception was good and as a result of using a light aircraft we were able to land in the smaller posts of Bafwasende and Niangara where we had the honour of being the first visitors by air since early 1960.
3. The mission was composed of Miss Metcalfe, WHO-Leopoldville, Dr Nicolas, chief of WHO in Province Orientale, M. Camps, Public Works, and Mr Kaufman, Deputy Chief of Civilian Operations, Stanleyville. Contacts were made with local authorities concerned with health and public works in all the posts visited as well as with the local administrators, military commanders and police chiefs.
4. In all the places visited there were signs that activities had recommenced and that the villagers were planting paddy and cotton, etc. In Niangara it is expected that a cotton harvest will be possible at end June. This harvest is anticipated to be 6,000 tons which will be double the production of 1961. Unfortunately in this area the moniteurs have not been paid for 6 months and now refuse to work. At the same time, had there been more cotton seed the harvest would have been better.
5. The Public Works programme had started in all places except Bafwasende and the first lists for payment had been forwarded to Stanleyville or to the main district post.
6. The hospitals visited were all working fairly well. In some cases various installations such as radiography equipment were broken down and in all cases there was a lack of credits for food, medicines and upkeep of the hospitals. Some hospitals were very dilapidated and dirty, whereas others such as the ones at Buta, Niangara and Bunia were in good condition. The WHO representative Dr Nicolas was very satisfied with the work of the WHO doctors.
7. The ANC billeted in various parts of the province were behaving well and no incidents were reported in this connexion. They had appropriated private houses which were empty and no payments had been made as rent.
8. In most places there was a shortage of meat; on the other hand, there was no evidence of kwashiorker, the protein deficiency disease. Prices were high

for everyday commodities and in Basoko the administrator had tried to impose fines for overcharging in the market, but this only succeeded in driving the vendors away altogether. In Aketi which is the company town of Vicicongo (CVC) the port and railway installations are in full working order, and the European population is calm and fairly confident.

9. In summary therefore, the aerial mission proved that visits to the outlying posts in the Province are well received by the local population. It also demonstrated the usefulness of light aircraft to visit the smaller posts. It would also be useful if mobile teams of mechanics for telecommunications repairs and vehicle repairs could accompany these flights and perhaps be left in the places where they are most needed and picked up later when their work is completed. [General missions of the nature of the first two missions do not serve a very practical purpose since the time spent by the experts on the spot is limited. If specialized missions could be formed whose task it was to do the actual practical work needed on the spot, more tangible results could be achieved.]

omit.

Stanleyville, 4 June 1962

Henry Kaufman

Henry Kaufman
Deputy Civilian Affairs Officer
ONUC - Stanleyville

HK/JC

ROUTING SLIP

TO

Mr. Gardiner

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	APPROVAL		NOTE AND RETURN
	SEE ME, PLEASE		YOUR COMMENTS
	YOUR SIGNATURE		YOUR INFORMATION
	NOTE AND FILE		FOR ACTION

prior to reproduction and
distribution.

DATE

6/6

FROM

A.C. Gilpin

(in mission)

Report on Second Aerial Mission in Province Orientale

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Stanleyville, 4 June 1962

Henry Kaufman

Henry Kaufman
Deputy Civilian Affairs Officer
ONUC - Stanleyville

HK/JC

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
PRIORITY

S V C Service	FFFFF Routine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SSSSS Priority	PRIORITE NATIONS
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Priorité Nations traffic
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mail*

N R

OUTGOING CLEAR

Address(es)

ONUC

STANLEYVILLE

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

SV- 190 ENGLUND FROM GILPIN

REUR CIV-421 CONGRATULATIONS SUCCESS SECOND AERIAL MISSION.
WOULD APPRECIATE SOMENHAT MORE DETAILED REPORT, INCLUDING ANY
SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS, FOR CIRCULATION GOVERNMENT, EMBASSIES
AND ONUC. REPORT ON FIRST MISSION MAY SERVE AS GENERAL MODEL.

2500 x 200 — Imp. Plateau 11267

T. O. R.

BY :

ACG/mme

Drafted by :

Authorized :

Date :

A.C. Gilpin

R.K. Gardiner

3 June 1962

T. O. D.

2 June

2

Mr. T. England, Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
A.D. Gilpin, Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
Serial Missions to Orientale Province

Many thanks for your memorandum of 25 May. I was glad to receive this as it shows that we are in basic agreement on the organization of the missions in Orientale.

For my part, I will do my best to keep you promptly informed of the interest of individual agencies and commitments in these missions while, on your side, you will notify us as far in advance as possible of your plans for each mission. This should enable us to make the most effective use of the missions.

I fully appreciate how difficult we are not able to participate in the present mission. I hope that ITU will be able to spare someone for the next mission. Mr. Cammermeyer, Chief of the Postal Mission, has informed us that he would be interested in sending someone, together with a local postal official, to the following places in Orientale: Aketi - Boko - Kusa - Bata - Paulis - Stanleyville - Yamba - Wata - Yagumbi.

AGG/ame

cc. Mr. Whiary
Mr. Ballorivo
Mr. Boscovic
Mr. Welsh, ITU
Mr. Bisler, WHO

CONFIDENTIAL

2 June

2

Mr. K. Englund, Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
A.C. Gilpin, Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge, Leopoldville
Current Aerial Mission to Orientale

I was rather disturbed to see from your cable GIV-412 that apparently no ANC officer accompanied the current mission to the interior of Orientale. I realize that you are in the best position to judge whether the presence of an ANC officer is essential. My own feeling is that, in ninety-nine cases out of 100 it is likely to prove unnecessary. However, from the security point of view it is the hundredth case that counts; and any serious incident would be liable to jeopardize the whole scheme of aerial missions.

The presence of an ANC officer also has the advantage of showing that UN is cooperating closely with the body which is entrusted with the job of maintaining law and order. I am sure you will bear these points in mind in the future.

ACG/mmc

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

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

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Stanleyville, 25 May 1962

To : Mr A. C. Gilpin, Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge, Léopoldville
From : K. Englund, Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
Subject : Aerial Missions to Orientale Province

Thank you for your memo of 19 May.

We are working hard to make the definite preparations for the mission next week. The whole matter has been delayed because Air Brousse could not give us a definite reply on the aircraft only today and at this very moment they are still considering the possibility of accepting the itinerary suggested to them. We will let you know by cable as soon as we have definite news. I would now take the opportunity of discussing from a principal point of view the points raised in your memo, so that I am sure that we agree on all points in the future.

I fully agree with you that the experience we will gain from the Beachcraft mission should be decisive for our considerations regarding the Otter. I assure you that I have not believed for one moment that an Otter should be forced upon me against my wishes.

Your comments regarding the medical supplies are interesting. We have so far too little experience of the Air Brousse operation in the province to know more definitely how it will work here. Anyhow, we will of course do our best to help the authorities with the transportation of medical supplies in emergency cases.

It is true that the telecommunications are top priority. In my memo I did not mention the telecommunications expert for the reason that if we have only one ITU expert it is not possible to let him go with us on this mission that will last about a week. I have made this quite clear to Mr Welsh. When I talked about "mechanics" I meant to say that we wanted to have some people with us from Leopoldville, as on the 3rd of May, when I wrote my memo, we had only one expert here. I can tell you that I have today visited all the tele installations in town together with Gabre-Selassie just before he left for Leo. There is no doubt that the running maintenance and repairs of these installations require an uninterrupted presence of the only ITU expert we have, and he cannot be spared for any trips to the interior to make the necessary assessment of the needs. I am the first to regret that, but as long as we cannot get another ITU expert we must accept the situation as it is.

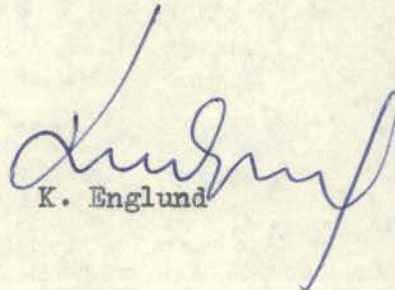
Finally, as far as the itinerary is concerned, I think I have misunderstood you. I thought you meant that we should make one firm itinerary

once and for all, which did not seem to me to be quite satisfactory. In my opinion we should be able to change the itinerary in case of need so that with our aerial missions we can cover different fields of activities. On the first mission, for example, we adjusted the itinerary to the arrival of the new WHO representative. Another month we might find it useful to go to the west of the province that has not been very much explored by us. I think that this can be combined with the original purpose of your project. I should appreciate to have your comments on that.

✓
E. Englund

We will of course do our utmost to decide on the itinerary good time in advance and to make all efforts to advise the places of our arrival. I have asked Mr Kaufman to contact the Minister of Telecommunications Kaisala who will certainly help us to expedite the telegrams. The time margin is this time a bit narrow which is due to the fact that the definite acceptance of Air Brousse has been somewhat delayed. For the future, if we know that an aircraft is available, there is of course no difficulty whatsoever to start preparations in good time.

I hope that I have now made my points of view clear to you. The purpose of my memo of the 3rd May was, in the first place, to give you some background information and comments as to our possibilities of arranging your mission in the most satisfactory way.


K. Englund

KE/JC

UC 210

RECEIVED

1962 MAY 25 PM 5:22

CUS 25

FFF CUA

DE CUA 25/25

FM ONUC STAN

TO ONUC LEO

BT

22500

An mission - Oventale

UNCLAS CIV 398 GILPIN FROM KAUFMAN ITINERARY AIR MISSION AS
FOLLOWS. TUESDAY 29 MAY LEAVE STAN VISIT PONTTHIERVILLE BAFWASENDE
BUNIA 30 MAY LEAVE BUNIA VISIT PAULIS NIANGARA RETURN PAULIS. 31 MAY
LEAVE PAULIS TO BUTA. 1 JUNE LEAVE BUTA VISIT AKETI RETURN STAN.
MISSION COMPOSED OF DRS NICOLAS ISSARIS, RIVOLA, MISS METCALFE ALL WHO
CAMBEFORT UNESCO. ITU MITIKU CANNOT LEAVE STAN SINCE HE IS
NOW ALONE AND SUFFICIENT WORKLOAD

BT

CFN 398 29 30 31 /

25/1600Z MAY CUS

C1

ROUTING SLIP

TO

MR. GILPIN *am*

APPROVAL	NOTE AND RETURN
SEE ME, PLEASE	YOUR COMMENTS
YOUR SIGNATURE	YOUR INFORMATION
NOTE AND FILE	FOR ACTION

for your information
Please

*file minimum
- Air
Greenbale*

DATE

30/5/62

FROM

D. GARDELLIN
PROCUREMENT

UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

INDICATE
PRIORITY

S V C Service	FFFFF Routine	SSSSS Priority	PRIORITE NATIONS
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Priorité Nations traffic
is strictly limited.*Air mission
overlaid*

N R

U.S.

Address(es)

ONUG

STANLEYVILLE

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

SV-177 KAUFMAN FROM GILPIN

REUR CIV-386 AIR BROUSSE STATES THEY WILL SEND ADDITIONAL
BEACHCRAFT STANLEYVILLE TWENTYSIX MAY FOR LIMITED PERIOD. THEREAFTER
HAVE
THEY PLAN ~~FOR~~ NEW AIRCRAFT AVAILABLE FROM FIFTEEN JUNE. SUGGEST YOU
MAKE FIRM ARRANGEMENTS FOR MISSION STARTING TWENTYNINE MAY AND CABLE
THE PLANNED ITINERARY.

cc. Mr. Lanser

2500 x 200 — Imp. Plateau 11267

T. O. R.

BY :

ACG/mmo

Drafted by :

Authorized : A.C. Gilpin

Date : R.K. Gardiner
25 May 1962

T. O. D.

ROUTINE

UC 008

CUS 016

FF CUA

DE CUS 16/22

FM ONUC STAN

TO ONUC LEO

BT

UNCLAS CIV 386 GILPIN FROM KAUFMAN REOUR CIV 377 MANAGER AIR
BROUSSE NOW INFORMS US THAT AIR BROUSSE HAS MERGED WITH AIR CONGO AND IS
NOW NO LONGER A SEPARATE COMPANY. HE IS OBLIGED TO MAKE TWO REGULAR AIR
CONGO FLIGHTS PER WEEK. THIS MEANS THAT THE AIRCRAFT IS NOT AVAILABLE
FOR RENTING FOR PERIODS LONGER THAN TWO DAYS AT A TIME. MANAGER AIR
BROUSSE HAS CABLED HIS HEAD OFFICE IN LEO REQUESTING THAT A
SECOND AIRCRAFT SHOULD BE STATIONED HERE WHICH WOULD BE AVAILABLE
SPECIAL FLIGHTS. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO LEAVE
IN ANY CASE FOR THE ABOVE REASONS. WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD
YOUR INFLUENCE TO BEAR IN LEO WITH THE AIR BROUSSE HEAD OFFICE
HAVE A SECOND PLANE STATIONED HERE

BT

CFN CIV 386 377

22/1017Z MAY CUS

NNNN

26
for (un) period
New a/c
15-20 June
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All mission available
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UNITED NATIONS — NATIONS UNIES

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STANLEYVILLE

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USE DOUBLE SPACING.

SV- 174 ENGLUND FROM GILPIN

REUR CIV-377 FULLY APPRECIATE REASONS DELAY MISSION. ISSARIS
AND METCALFE WILL DEFINITELY ARRIVE STAN 28 MAY. SUBJECT
AVAILABILITY PLANE MISSION CAN START NEXT DAY AS YOU PROPOSE.
UNDERSTAND ISSARIS REQUIRES NO EQUIPMENT. HOPE THERE WILL ALSO
BE PLACE FOR MITIKU ITU. FOR FUTURE REFERENCE WHO WISHES INCLUDE
LECTURE WHEN SPACE AVAILABLE.

AC/mme

cc. Mr. Khiary
Dr. Bellerive
Miss Metcalfe
Mr. Issaris
Mr. Welsh

RECEIVED COPY
OF MESSAGE DISPATCHED

T. O. R.

BY :

T. O. D.

Drafted by :

Authorized :

Date :

A.C. Gilpin

R.K. Gardiner

22 May 1962

NNNNNN

RECEIVED

1962 MAY 21 PM 7:04

1962 MAY 21 PM 7:36

O.N.U.C.

*air mission
overhead*

UC 153

21794

CUS 06

FFF CUA

DE CUS 06/21

FM ONUC STANLEYVILLE

TO ONUC LEOPOLDVILLE

BT

UNCLAS CIV377 GILPIN FROM ENGLUND REUR SV 169 IT IS NOW IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE MISSION TO LEAVE ON THE 22ND OF MAY AS SUFFICIENT TIME HAS NOT BEEN GIVEN FOR TELEGRAMS TO BE SENT OUT TO WARN THE PLACES TO BE VISITED THAT THE MISSION IS ARRIVING. THIS SITUATION HAS ARISEN FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

- 1- DR NICOLAS CANNOT ARRIVE AT A FIXED ITINERARY FOR VISITING HIS DOCTORS SINCE HE HAS BEEN AWAITING CONFIRMATION DATE OF ARRIVAL OF METCALFE AND ISSARIS.
- 2- INFORMATION ON THE ARRIVAL METCALFE AND ISSARIS HAS BEEN AWAITED SINCE 10TH MAY. ACCORDING TO DR NICOLAS CERTAIN EQUIPMENT CFN CIV 377 SV 169 22ND 1 210TH

PAGE TWO DE CUS 06/21E

OR SUPPLIES ARE NECESSARY FOR ISSARIS WORK AND HE HAS HAD NO INDICATION AS TO WHETHER THESE ARE FORHTCOMING.

THEREFOR UNCERTAIN AS TO WHEN TO START HIS MISSION.

3- WE HAVE ALSO TO RECHECK WHETHER BEACHCRAFT IS AVAILABLE AS

CERTAIN REPAIRS WERE IN HAND DURING THE PAST FEW DAYSE

4 -IF NICOLAS RECEIVES FIRM CONFIRMATION AS TO THE ARRICAL OF 2 WHO
EXPERTS BEFORE THE 23RD MAY WE CAN THEN DISPATCH TELEGRAMS TO THE
PLACES WE INTED TO VISIT AND MISSION WILL THEN DEPART ON THE 29TH MAY.
THE ABOVE OF COURSE IS SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY OF THE AIR BROUSSE
BEACHCRAFTWHICH INFO SHOULD BE GIVEN TADAY AS WE HAVE CONTACTED THE
AIR BROUSSE REPRESENTATIVE REGRET THE DELAY IN STARTING THIS MISSION
BUT WE FELT THAT THE BASIS FOR IT AS WE EXPLAINED SHOULD BE THE WORK
OF THE WHO

BT

CFN 3 4 2 23 29

21/0845Z MAY CUS

NNNN

An Mission orientale

19 May,

2

To : Mr. K. Englund
ONUC - Stanleyville

From : A.C. Gilpin
Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge

Subject: Aerial Missions to Orientale Province

Please refer to your memorandum of 3rd May, also to your memorandum of 25 April to Mr. Khiary of which you kindly sent me a copy.

As mentioned in my cable SV-169 there appears to be no early prospect of obtaining an Otter for your use in Orientale. If and when this were to become available, I doubt if it would really discourage Air Brousse from operating in the province. The primary purpose of our missions is not to provide transport for government officials. Normally, we would do this only where their presence is connected with the specific tasks of our missions, e.g. health services, telecommunications, transport, meteorological services. I question whether this would seriously overlap with the types of assignment involving independent journeys by government officials in Air Brousse planes. On the contrary, I am inclined to think that the demonstrated value of the U.N. missions would tend to encourage the Government to send officials more often to places in the interior quite independently of our missions. In any case, we shall have plenty of time to consider this question in the light of your experience with the Beechcraft. If this proves satisfactory, I do not suppose that anyone would wish to impose an Otter upon you against your wishes.

I entirely agree with you that government medical supplies should normally be sent by road or river. As regards Air Brousse or Air Congo, however, I found in Equateur Province that the use of these services by the provincial medical authorities involved so much red tape that, in fact, they were rarely used to meet the urgent needs of hospitals in the interior. This is one reason why we have recently been helping the provincial authorities by transporting medicines for them in U.N. planes. In any case, as we have consistently emphasized, our help in this respect is of an emergency character pending the proper functioning of the regular means of transport.

As regards the first Beechcraft mission, I find some inconsistency between the fourth and the fifth paragraphs of your memorandum of 3 May. If telecommunications are the "top priority", surely a telecommunications technician should accompany you on the mission, as well as Dr. Nicolas? This, and the fact that Air Brousse states that the Beechcraft will take seven passengers, prompted me to make my suggestions in SV-169 regarding the composition of the mission. Incidentally, apart from Paulis and Bunia where Oabré Selassie has already reported on the needs for telecommunication spare parts, it will be necessary for the ITU technician to make a first round of visits before he can judge what spare parts are needed.

While I can understand that, in one month, you may wish to visit some places and, in another month, other places, I cannot see why this should make it difficult "to work out an itinerary in advance". Nor does the present state of communications appear to be a valid reason. On the contrary, difficulties in communication would seem to make it all the more important to make known your itinerary well in advance. Obviously, it can only be a tentative itinerary but, from our experience in other provinces, I would say that the more closely you can stick to it the better. If, as is intended, experts from Léopoldville are to participate in these missions, it is essential that they should know, a reasonable time in advance, where they are going.

cc: Mr. Khiary
Mr. Boscovic
Dr. Bellerive
Mr. Welsh, ITU
Mr. Biéler, WMO

AG/mm

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ONUC STANLEYVILLE

1962 MAY 18 AM 9:29
O.N.U.C.in mission
notebook

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USE DOUBLE SPACING.

SV-169

ENGLUND from GILPIN

REUR MEMO THIRD MAY PRIMO NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT OTTER THEREFORE CAN
 DEFER CONSIDERATION YOUR SECOND PARA SECUNDO ENTIRELY AGREE RIVER OR
 ROAD TRANSPORT FOR MEDICINES EXCEPT IN EMERGENCIES TERTIO AIR BROUSSE
 INFORMED US BEECHCRAFT WOULD BE IN STAN END LAST WEEK QUARTO NOTE YOUR
 WISH INTRODUCE NICOLAS TO COLLEAGUES IN INTERIOR AND PRESUME THIS MEANS
 VISITS PAULIS AKETI BAFWASENDE BUNIA FARADJE BUTA. QUINTO WHO ALSO
 WISHES SEND MALARIOLOGIST ISSARIS AND NURSING ADVISER MISS METCALFE
SEXTO REUR FIFTH PARA AGREE HIGHEST PRIORITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS
 THEREFORE STRONGLY SUPPORT ITU WISH INCLUDE MITIKU THIS MISSION
SEPTIMO WITH YOURSELF AND ANC OFFICER MISSION WOULD THUS NUMBER SIX.
 UNDERSTAND FROM AIR BROUSSE THAT BEECHCRAFT TAKES SEVEN PASSENGERS
OCTAVO FULLY APPRECIATE DIFFICULT ESTABLISH FIRM ITINERARY LONG IN
 ADVANCE. HOWEVER PLEASE CABLE PROPOSED ITINERARY BY RETURN CONFIRMING
 COMPOSITION MISSION AND STARTING DATE 22 MAY SO THAT EYE CAN INFORM
 WHO. POUCHING MORE DETAILED COMMENTS YOUR MEMO.

cc: Mr. Khiary
 Dr. Bellerive
 Miss Metcalfe
 Mr. Welsh (ITU)
 Mr. Biéler (WMO)

AG/mm

T. O. R.

BY :

T. O. D.

Drafted by : A. Gilpin
 Authorized : R. Gardiner
 Date : 18/5/62

Dr. Belliveau
WHO

1962 MAY -3 PM 8:48
O.N. U.C.

01

Jim Kindu

INCOMING TELEGRAM DELIVERED TO:

RECEIVED

1962 MAY -9 PM 8:25

233

Ref 105

X

ROUTINE

233

2008

CUM 014

FF CUA

DE CUM 14/09

FM ONUC KINDU

TO ONUC LEO

BT

UNCLAS KINLEO 161 GARDINER FROM GILPIN FEUR KD 6GRATEFUL YOU INFORM

WHO, WMO AND BOSCOVIC PROBABLE STARTIN V DATE ORIENTALE MISSION

BT

CFN 101

09/1705Z MAY CUM

Mahad
X 131

O'Byrne 0.9901 X29

Amman

22 May - conditional
on Am. Bronze having
Beachcraft available
see CIV 326

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ROUTINE

86

1962 MAY -4 PM 12:29

O.I.U.C.

RECEIVED

1962 MAY -4 PM 12:02

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CUS 016

19121

CL

FFF CUA CUB

DE CUS 16/04

FM ONUC STAN

TO ONUC LEO

INFO ONUC BUKAVU

BT

UNCLAS CIV 320 GILPIN INFO GAVIOLA AND MALAYAN CMDR FROM ENGLUND REUR
SV 152 HOLDING 9 CASES MEDICINES DOCTOR BECKER APPROX WEIGHT 550 LBS
AS SUGGESTED TRANSITING BY LEO N'DJILI SF 5 SEVEN MAY FOR TRANSFER
TO GOME SF 6 LEAVING 8 MAY TO BE DELIVERED BY MALAYAN PATROL
LEAVING GOMA 9 MAY. PLEASE MEET SHIPMENT IN LEO AND ARRANGE TRANSFER
TO GOMA.

BT

CFN 320 152 9 550 5 6 8 9

04/1100Z MAY CUS

*Makesand
arranging with
Mvt. Control.*

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NNNN

1951

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
AU CONGO



UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
IN THE CONGO

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

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Stanleyville, 3 May 1962

To : Mr. A. Gilpin, Special Assistant to Officer-in-charge, Leopoldville
From : K. Englund, Civilian Affairs Officer, Stanleyville
Subject : Aerial missions in Province Orientale

Reference is made to your cable SV 150.

I am not quite sure that my proposal has been properly understood in HQ. When I suggested that we should utilise the already existing services of Air Brousse, I meant to infer that we should encourage them to go to as many of the airfields in the province as they possibly can. If we have a UN Otter plane stationed here, government officials who in the normal way would utilise Air Brousse would be delighted to have the possibility of free rides on the UN plane, which would be difficult for us to refuse in view of our desire for close co-operation with the officials. In this way we would gradually cut down the passenger load of Air Brousse and very quickly make it uneconomical for them to operate in the province. It should be added in this connexion that I learned yesterday that Air Brousse is planning to station two aircraft here by the end of June, provided of course that the operations are economical.

The current deliveries of packages of medicines to various doctors should, in my opinion, be done through normal channels, consigned by Air Brousse or Air Congo, or taken by river or road transport.

As far as the itinerary for the end of May is concerned, we would suggest that we now go to the places where we have WHO doctors, in the first place to introduce the new Chief of the WHO Team, Dr. Nicolas, to his colleagues in the interior. In view of the limited loading capacity of these aircraft, we cannot bring very much with us if Dr Nicolas, Mr Kaufman or myself accompany the plane. Incidentally, I would mention that Air Brousse's Beachcraft is at present in Leo and I do not know exactly when it is expected to be back here.

As a general rule, it will be very difficult for us to work out an itinerary in advance. This depends on what happens here and one month we might need to see some places, and another month other places should be visited. Furthermore, you must realize that it is difficult to make arrangements with the present state of communications, particularly telecommunications. When we are going to the interior we therefore want to have mechanics and spare parts with us for the repair of telecommunications installations. This is of top priority.

To revert to my proposal on the utilisation of available transport facilities, I believe we should do all in our power to encourage and promote local initiative in this respect. I believe the cost in the end will be much less to UN since we will not have to support an aircrew, mechanics for the plane and so on. This point should be doubly stressed to Administration and Procurement.

KE/JC

An Paulis mission - note

2 May 1962

REPORT ON FIRST AIR MISSION
TO ORIENTALE PROVINCE

9 to 12 April 1962

1. Preparation for the mission

Mr. Gilpin visited Stanleyville on 29-30 March to discuss the proposed missions with Mr. Englund, the Chief Civilian Officer, and with the provincial authorities. Meetings were held with the Vice-President, Mr. Agoyo, the President of the Provincial Assembly, Mr. Keleko, and General Lundula. Mr. Agoyo and Mr. Keleko responded favourably to the idea of the missions and emphasized that the Provincial Government would expect to participate actively in them. General Lundula also expressed support for the missions and said that he would nominate an ANC officer to participate in each trip. The excellent relations which Mr. Englund has established with the authorities were evident in these talks and in the ready way in which the authorities promised their cooperation.

It was agreed that a D.C.3 should be used for the first mission in order to bring medical supplies. Thereafter a light plane should be used so that more places in the province could be visited (See Conclusions and Recommendations).

2. Composition of Mission.

A.C. Gilpin, Special Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge ,
K. Englund, ONUC Chief Civilian Officer for Orientale,
Gabré Selassie, ITU.
N. Boscovic, Senior Consultant, Communications and Transport. (Paulis only)
Dr. Dambreville, WHO Chief for Orientale (Paulis only)
Dr. R.N. Sansonnens, Chief of Public Health Laboratory Services, WHO Geneva, (Paulis
Major Assres) only).
Captain Morneault, Military Liaison, ONUC.
Lt. Wamba, Albert, ANC.
Lofoli, David, Deputy Provincial Director of Medical Services,
Mondele, Antoine, Attaché of the Provincial Pharmacy,
Dr. Robert, WHO (Bunia only)
Mr. Hiney, Information Officer, Stanleyville,
Mr. Cambefort, Unesco, Stanleyville (Bunia only)

3. Itinerary

Mr. Boscovic and Capt. Morneault left Léopoldville on 9 April in a DC3 loaded with twelve cases of selected medical supplies. Mr. Araya of I.T.U. should have been a member of the party but, apparently his name was not on the passenger list, and he was not permitted to board the plane at Léopoldville. Mr. Gilpin joined the plane at Coquilhatville .

Starting next day, the following places were visited :

10 April : Paulis
12 April : Bunia

4. Details of visits

Paulis

At Paulis, we received an extremely friendly welcome from the Commissaire de District and other officials, as well as Doctor Colombo (WHO) and the Manager of the transport company, Vicicongo. A meeting was held, opening with a formal speech by the Commissaire du District in which he expressed gratitude for the work of the United Nations in the Congo and paid tribute to the late Secretary-General. Mr. Gilpin replied, describing the purposes of the air missions. Mr. Boscovic explained our plans to be of service in regard to the problem of spare parts for broken-down vehicles. The subsequent discussion concentrated mainly on the question of medical supplies. The hospital in Paulis itself is fairly well stocked, except for gauze and bandages. The situation in neighbouring hospitals is, however, less satisfactory owing to transport difficulties. It appears that some medical supplies are held up in Stanleyville which Vicicongo is unwilling to transport any further without payment in advance. The Provincial Government has requested six trucks within its 1962 budget for medical services, but these have not yet been received. The possibility of using a cheaper route was discussed, namely for medicines to be sent from Léopoldville to Aketi by river and from there by rail to Paulis, instead of the present route of river to Stanleyville and road to Paulis.

We delivered six cases , each containing 29 selected items of medical supplies, to the hospital, leaving it to Dr. Colombo, in consultation with the local authorities, to decide on their distribution to neighbouring hospitals, including Niangara, Banda and Nebobongo. The director of the hospital drew our attention to the fact that the X-ray apparatus has been out of action for some months and he would welcome a visit by a technician to repair it.

While the main party was at the hospital, Mr. Gabré Selassie inspected the telecommunication installations and Mr. Boscovic visited the Public Works car " parc " and the Vicicongo depot. Their reports on their investigations here and elsewhere are reproduced in Annexes I and II respectively . Mr. Gilpin and Captain Morneault visited the Father Superior at the Catholic Mission. He

welcomed our plans for monthly air missions and expressed the hope that a regular milk distribution scheme might be started in the local schools. We also called at the Protestant mission, but found noone at home .

There are good hotels in Paulis, so there will be no problem of accommodation if future missions wish to stay overnight. We were entertained to lunch by the Commissaire de District at one of these hotels . The Commissaire is an able young man, aged about 25, in charge of a district having a population of 700,000 . Paulis itself has a population of 26, 000 . According to the Commissaire, the brewery and oil factories are functioning normally. There will, however, be a transport problem in regard to the October crops unless spare parts are received by July for the repair of broken-down vehicles. There is a serious shortage of consumer goods. Until recently, these came from eastern countries but now Paulis has to depend on goods coming from Léopoldville via Stanleyville . These are fetched from Stanleyville to Paulis by local merchants who tend to charge exorbitant prices for them. The Commissaire stated that many Europeans were returning to the district .

Our visit was cut short by the threat of bad weather, and in fact a cyclone struck Stanleyville within an hour of our return .

Bunia

We set off for Bunia on 11 April in overcast weather. There was no way of contacting Bunia for a weather report, and it was not known if the radio beacon there was in operation. Within 10 minutes, our plane ran into the notorious "cumulus nimbus " and, after a rough half-hour, the captain decided to turn back. This experience was a salutary reminder of the importance of improving telecommunications throughout the provinces .

Next day, we were more succesful. In the absence of the Commissaire de District, we were met by his Deputy, as well as the director of the hospital and other officials. Our reception was more reserved than in Paulis, perhaps partly because we were arriving a day late, partly because Bunia's relations with the Provincial Government are a little strained . We had a meeting at which Mr. Gilpin explained the aims of the mission. The Commissaire drew attention to the bad state of the roads and stated that funds had been promised by ONUC for road repairs but these had not yet been received. The director of the hospital stated that no medical supplies had been received from Léopoldville since the end of 1960. There was also a problem of lack of vehicles for delivering medicines to neighbouring dispensaries. One UNICEF vehicle had recently arrived which would be used for milk distribution.

We brought with us Dr. Robert (WHO) to instal him at the hospital in place of Dr. Amigo Garcia who had recently left owing to illness. Five cases of selected medicines were left with Dr. Robert for distribution at his discretion in consultation within the local authorities. We also left with him four cases of medicines which we had transported on behalf of the Irish Red Cross, for onward transmission to Oicha hospital. A striking feature of the Bunia hospital was the excellent state of maintenance of both buildings and grounds. While we visited the hospital, Mr. Gabré Selassie inspected the local telecommunication installations.

Once again our visit was cut short by the threat of bad weather.

Stanleyville

In Stanleyville, Mr. Gilpin had talks with Mr. Cambefort of Unesco, and Mr. Sem and Mr. Schmidt of the League of Red Cross Societies. They all welcomed our plans for regular air missions, as these would enable them to make contacts with the more remote parts of the provinces. In the case of the Red Cross, they would permit supervision of the milk distribution scheme and exploration of needs.

We left one case of medicines in Stanleyville for transport by road to the hospital at Aketi, where Mr. Englund had observed an acute need during a recent visit. Twelve boxes of supplementary items were received too late for distribution by the mission. Mr. Englund will arrange for their distribution, in consultation with Dr. Dambreville.

Special thanks are due to the Brazilian air crew, headed by Colonel Bacha, for their cooperation, care and skill.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

1. This mission to Orientale province generally bore out the conclusions reached on the first mission to Equateur (see report of 23 March). It was of value in establishing contact with local authorities, ANC, missions and WHO doctors, and bringing needed medical supplies. Also it brought Congolese provincial officials into closer touch with the problems with which they have to deal from Stanleyville. In addition it gave the opportunity to ONUC experts in transport and telecommunications to obtain first-hand information on the problems in their respective fields.

2. In regard to telecommunications, the main problem is lack of spare parts to repair and maintain installations. There is also a shortage of adequately trained personnel; this could be partly met by bringing technicians from the districts for training in Stanleyville.

3. Of the road vehicles in use in Orientale province at the end of 1959, only about 50 percent are still in service. Apart from normal depreciation, as well as wear and tear resulting from the bad state of the roads, an important cause of this reduction has been lack of proper maintenance and difficulty in obtaining spare parts. Import licences are now being granted for spare parts, but these have created new problems (see Annex II). It has been suggested that all imports should be channelled through the official representatives of the makers of the different vehicles .

In the district of Paulis, Vicicongo has maintained a road service covering 15, 000 Kms but with greatly reduced frequency. This has met existing needs only because of the decline in agricultural production. The company needs to import 67 new vehicles by September, as well as spare parts at a rate of CF 2 million monthly, if it is to transport the crops expected in October-November .

4. In both Paulis and Bunia, the local authorities showed a lively sense of responsibility as well as a readiness to cooperate with ONUC.

5. The basic rules for air missions to the provinces were strictly observed, and there were no awkward incidents .

6. The fact that one flight proved abortive and that the visits to both Paulis and Bunia had to be cut short owing to bad weather conditions served to underline the need for improved telecommunication and meteorological services in the province .

7. A DC.3 was used for the first mission in order to permit the transport of both a fairly large group of participants and significant quantities of medicines . This, however, limited the range of the mission to only two places in the province . For future missions, the use of a smaller plane, ideally an 8-passenger "Otter ", is recommended. This would permit visits to such places as Watsa, Aketi, Buta, Dingila, Basoko, Bafwasende, Faradje and Bondo. The smaller type of plane would involve greater specialisation in the type of work undertaken by any one mission ; but it would still permit the transport of limited quantities of urgently needed supplies, medical, educational, etc .

8. With careful planning, it should be sufficient for a small plane to be available to the Chief Civilian Officer in Stanleyville for two weeks in each month . For the other half of the month, it could be used for missions in either Equateur or Kivu. The Chief Civilian Officer would be asked to prepare a provisional itinerary at least two weeks in advance and cable this to ONUC headquarters, where it would be conveyed to all branches of Civilian Operations for comment and requests for participation. The Chief Civilian Officer would then prepare a firm plan, which would be immediately made available to all participants .

Annex I

Summary of report by GABRE Mikael G. Selassie (I.T.U.)

Three outstations in the Paulis area and one in the Bunia area are at present out of order. Technicians have been sent from these towns to repair them. In the Buta district, two or three are out of order, and two in the district of Stanleyville. The telephone circuit Buta-Stanleyville has been out of action for four months, the transmitter having been sent to Stanleyville for repair; it is still there due to lack of transformers.

There are four main reasons for the large number of breakdowns in communications and for the failure to make repairs immediately :

- 1) Shortage of spare parts .- Stocks of spare parts of the most important valves, resistances, capacitances and transformers are practically non-existent. Spare parts are now beginning to arrive, but so far these are incomplete and the quantities inadequate. Another difficulty regarding spare parts is that, even where these are available in town, local merchants require payment in cash. The local authorities will not authorize cash payment, with the result, that items like sulphuric acid for batteries cannot be obtained although they are available in the shops .
- 2) Shortage of technicians in the districts .- There are 2-4 technicians for each district but their qualifications are not adequate. In Stanleyville, there are two technicians capable of repairing the Crossley transreceivers, but they are required at their station. Moreover, technicians are discouraged from travelling by delays and uncertainties about their expenses being refunded .
- 3) Lack of discipline .- Although many of the personnel are conscientious about their duties, discipline is generally lax. One reason is delays in payment of salaries. Improvement in administration should result in improved discipline .
- 4) Shortage of means of transport .- Except for Buta, Paulis and Bunia, transport of parts or equipment from Stanleyville to the interior takes 2-4 weeks. Moreover, because of arrears of debts, Vicicongo insists on payment in advance. The authorities have only 3 pick-ups at their disposal in the whole province .

To sum up, spare parts are the most urgent problem. Regarding personnel, this problem will not be solved by occasional visits by ITU experts to the interior. One solution might be to bring one technician at a time from each district for training in Stanleyville ; this could be done in a short time, since all the posts have Crossley transreceivers .

17 April 1962

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Annex II

Note on the problems of transportation by road in Orientale province.-

On the occasion of the mission in Orientale province, talks have been held in Paulis with the representatives of the Compagnie des chemins de fer vicinaux (CVC--Vicicongo) and in Stanleyville with the Minister of Budget and Control, Mr. A. Kasala, the Director of AEPO, M.Dabin, and the representatives of SEDEC MOTORS, DIFCO, GESCOAF, CEGEAC and the Director of the provincial Ministry of Public Works, M. Mambo Gabriel .

1. Paulis

The number of the CVC road vehicles has fallen by almost 50 % during the last twenty months. Out of 440 vehicles at the end of 1959, 219 are not in service, of which 50 can be repaired but are immobilized and 60 cannot be repaired. CVC needs to import 67 new vehicles valued at CF 22 million , and spare parts on a regular monthly basis amounting to CF 2 million .

The CVC has been able to maintain the service on the road network in operation, 15, 000 kilometers in length. The only difference in this service is in the diminished frequency of the vehicles on certain lines . Up to now in 1962, the VICICONGO has been able to cope with the transportation requirements only because of the reduced agricultural production.

In view of the crops grown in the province, it is absolutely necessary to execute the importation programme in order that the CVC can meet all the transportation requirements. These imports should be made not later than September-October, since the crop season begins at the end of October and early November.

The greater part of the required imports are European.

In the first week of January, the United Nations sent to Stanleyville Mr. Campmas, an expert mechanic , to help the provincial Ministry of Public Works prepare an inventory of the spare parts needed to put its vehicles and engines in running order .

Following the report of Mr. Campmas, a detailed list of all the necessary spare parts was sent on 25 January, through the Chief of Civilian Operations, to the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Plan and Coordination .

2. Stanleyville

At the end of 1959, the fleet of utility vehicles in the province comprised 4,326 units and 273 trailers and semi-trailers. It is estimated that about 50% of this fleet is still in service.

The reasons of this reduction have been the lack of regular and normal maintenance, emigration of vehicles with the exodus of colonists and itinerant merchants, the extreme wear and tear of vehicles due to the condition of roads, the requisition of vehicles by military units and the fear of an imminent requisition after the immobilized vehicles have been put again in service .

It is necessary to add to these reasons the amortization of vehicles consequent on the duration of their use, which represents at least a 20% reduction.

The 31 tons of spare parts sent in January by airlift have been used for the most urgent needs. According to the estimates of representatives of various firms, the monthly imports of spare parts could amount to 7 million francs.

For the quota of the needs of Orientale province, the provincial government has granted licences to the amount of CF 7 million (February) for importation of spare parts.

This grant of licences is by itself a problem. The recipients were, with one exception, companies and firms whose main activity is not the importing of spare parts or new lorries. Hence the tendency of these importers to provide the market chiefly with currently needed spare parts and to neglect the importation of parts with a little slower circulation.

On the other hand, these imports cannot be obtained directly from the makers of the vehicles but through their representatives. As a consequence, there is a certain amount of uncertainty, among the main importers, as to the need of importations as a whole, prices are submitted to pressures, and there are even rather serious possibilities of speculation.

The representatives suggest the channelling of all the imports of spare parts and vehicles through the official agents of the various makes of vehicles. According to estimates, about 800 immobilized vehicles could be repaired, subject to the granting of the import licences for the required spare parts.

A solution to these problems forms part of a comprehensive programme on the steps to be taken, which will soon be submitted to the Central Government.

N. Boscovic
Senior Consultant, Communications and Transport

2 May 1962