

Subject Files Regarding Social Welfare
Relief and Rehabilitation

C/SOC/520/1 - Liaison and Co-operation - Organizations

14/12/1960 - 29/7/1961

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29 September 1961

Dear Mr. Mulock Houwer,

On behalf of Mr. Linner and Mr. Khiary, temporarily absent from Leopoldville, I wish to thank you for your letters of 20 September 1961. A copy of your report dated August 3rd has also been received. It is to be hoped that the requests you have made to your member organizations for a joint action in the Congo will be accepted and carried through.

Yours sincerely,

G. DUMONTIET
Acting Chief of
Civilian Operations,
ONUC

Mr. Dan Q.R. Mulock Houwer
Secretary General
International Union for
Child Welfare
1, Rue de Varembe
Geneva - Switzerland

ROUTING SLIP

TO

M. Enadini

APPROVAL	NOTE AND RETURN
SEE ME PLEASE	YOUR COMMENTS
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Has the report referred to arrived?

Please prepare on due time a letter of thanks to Mr. Mulok Hower

Thanks

DATE

26/9

FROM

P.D. - Lt

C/500 520/1 OR9

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE

UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE PROTECCIÓN A LA INFANCIA

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Centre international
1, rue de Varembe
GENEVA
Téléphone 34 12 20 - 34 12 29

20th September 1961

Mr. Khiari,
Chief, Civilian Operations,
UNOC,
Résidence Le Royal,
Leopoldville.

Dear Mr. Khiari,

Further to the visit I made recently to Leopoldville to study how the International Union and its members could help the children of the Congo, I have pleasure in sending you under separate cover a copy of the report I prepared containing the requests I propose to our member organizations for a joint action. These requests were drawn up on the basis of discussion with Mr. J. Guibbert, the UNICEF representative in Leopoldville, who fully approves of them. I shall be meeting with representatives of some of our member organizations next week, to discuss the I.U.C.W. joint action.

Yours sincerely,

Dan Q. R. Mulock Hower
Secretary General

Registry

6/80c 5201'org

11 September 1961

Dear Mr. Schnyder,

The major problem arising out of the influx of refugees from Angola into the Congo, and the only problem calling for immediate action by international agencies, is essentially that of maintaining adequate food supplies until the next harvest at the end of 1961. Care and maintenance and medical assistance are also being provided within the framework of the organization set up by a coordinating committee of voluntary agencies and the League of Red Cross Societies. ONUC, through its Refugee Relief Operation ensures that food supplies are maintained and delivered to the areas of need and furnishes sufficient transportation to enable distribution to be carried out.

The present needs of the refugees are covered therefore and a programme of reinstallation is also being carried out which it is hoped, will make the refugees self-supporting to a large extent and will obviate the need for a large scale relief operation beyond the next harvest season, which is to say, after the end of December 1961.

It should be borne in mind that the tribal composition of this group of refugees does not differ essentially from the indigenous population in the areas where they have now settled. As a result they are not strangers in the area. They speak the same dialects, and they have the same customs. Only in a very narrow sense are they foreign to their new environment.

I therefore believe that at this stage your conclusion not to institute a special refugee programme is correct. In these circumstances I am very doubtful of the utility of your

Mr. F. Schnyder
High Commissioner for Refugees
U.N.H.C.R.
Palais des Nations
Geneve

appointing a Charge de Mission in the Congo simply to keep you informed of developments in the situation of refugees from Angola. As I explain above it is envisaged that the serious problem of immediate feeding will diminish and may be unnecessary after the next harvest. Unless some serious setback occurs your Charge de Mission would, I believe, have so little to do that it would be difficult to justify the continued maintenance of the post.

I would therefore suggest that the question of such an appointment be held in abeyance. I would emphasise that should any unforeseen happening occur which necessitated a review of the situation of refugees from Angola I would naturally keep you informed and invite your participation in that review. The question of the appointment of a Charge de Mission might best be left open, it seems to me, until that time.

Yours sincerely,

Sture Linner
Officer in Charge
ONUC

ER-462

8 September 1961

Dear Mr. Kirkley,

Further to my letter of 26 August 1961, I now have pleasure in enclosing herewith the full report on the refugee relief programme in South Kasai which I promised you in my last letter.

I should perhaps point out that on the whole only donations from governments are mentioned in the section describing contributions to the relief programme. This is due to the fact that the response to our appeal for help for the refugees in South Kasai was so overwhelming that it would be impossible to list all contributions and a selection of those would necessarily prove to be incomplete and arbitrary.

I would however, like to thank you once again most sincerely for the contribution of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief to our operation in South Kasai. We particularly appreciated the promptness of your response to our appeal. Thanks to such a positive and generous reaction on the part of your Committee we were able to buy food supplies from neighbouring countries within the minimum space of time and airlift them to Bakwanga in order to bring a halt to a deteriorating situation. Thus we were able to fill a gap until the regular flow of goods from abroad began to arrive at the port of Matadi thenceforth enabling the relief operation to get into its stride.

With many thanks and best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Sture Linner
Officer in Charge
ONUC

Mr. H. Lester Kirkley
General Secretary
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
P.O. Box 11 17 Broad Street, Oxford

ER - 392

August 8, 1961

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letters of 5 and 28 July.
I have read your literature with interest, but we
cannot, at the present time consider any project
which would make use of "SCANMILK" in the Congo.

If conditions change we will contact you.

Sincerely yours

F.W. Tooby
Economic Relief Coordinator
ONUC

Mr. C. Scheike
G.&L. Beijer Company
Post Box 2135
Goteborg 2
S W E D E N

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE

Telephone: 34 12 20

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1, rue de Varembe
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Centre International
GENEVA
(Switzerland)

C O N G O

Dr → Geo. Gp

Visit to Leopoldville by the Secretary General, 13 to 21 July 1961

Introduction

Since the Congo achieved independence (June 30th 1960) the troubles have by no means melted away. UNOC stepped in to prevent total collapse. In this area of 905,000 square miles (3/4 of the surface of India, 2/3 of the U.S.A.) with a population of nearly 14 million (average density per square kilometre 5 - as against Africa 7.4; Asia 54.8; Europe over 80) it is once again the Lumumba party which is the leading one in the Central Government. However, the road to political stability is seriously blocked, as the rich province of Katanga refused to cooperate, that of Equateur is split by political controversies and groups which do not want one provincial state but at least four. The province of Kasai is troubled by serious tension between the main tribal groups, the Lulula against the Baluba; the Eastern province plays the role of a state within a state, and Kivu is strongly influenced by the Eastern province.

In regard to the economic situation, the position is that 70% of the population lives from subsistence farming, hunting and fishing; 30% of the active male population are wage-earners. In the field of industrialization, the Congo is one of the most advanced countries in Africa, coming after the Republic of South Africa. The mines are in the province of Katanga, and make up more than 50% of Congolese exports and bring in more than one-third of the national income. Not only was the mining production increasing, but the manufacturing industry was extending (Elisabethville and Leopoldville) as were also the plantations. In the last years there has also been increasing community development activity in the form of the "paysannats" (cooperatives, marketing and credit facilities, dispensaries and schools). Before 1956, the national income per person increased by 4% per year over the preceding ten years. There was - compared with other African countries before their independence - an extensive primary school programme in urban and rural areas. Thanks to the medical services, particularly the mother and child health centres, the rate of increase of the population was 2.3 in 1959, and it is expected to become 3% very soon, or an annual growth of over 300,000 persons, which will mean that in 25 years the population will have doubled. The infant mortality rate in 1955 was 144.5 per 1,000 live births, but had decreased to 62.8 in 1959.

Like everywhere else, there is a strong flow of migration from the land to the cities and industrial areas, but as these have regulations regarding

supply of drinking water, sanitary installations, road services and so on and the food policy is better than in the rural areas where the diet is mostly unbalanced, the health situation in the towns and industrial centres is good compared to that in many such centres outside the Congo elsewhere in Africa. In 1957 the birth-rate in urban Léopoldville was 47.26%, the crude death-rate 8.32% in rural Léopoldville the birth-rate was 41.6%, the crude death rate 17.79%.

In the Congo, migration never means that the people sever their relations with their tribe, but it can nevertheless be said without doubt that the recruitment of labour is largely responsible for the disintegration of the traditional environment, as it upsets the demographic balance. Today, as the economic situation is disturbed, the number of jobless people in centres and industrial areas is increasing sharply, and the health services are endangered.

Independence, and particularly the disturbances to which it led, resulted in the Belgians leaving the Congo, which created a catastrophical situation, because there was no autochthon trained manpower available to take over the civil, economic, health, social and educational services.

The serious drawbacks that this leads to can best be seen in the field of health. In 1959, there was one doctor for 16,000 Congolese. This is low by Western standards, but advanced in comparison with the situation in most of the countries in Africa and Asia. There were 761 doctors and 136 autochthon assistant doctors, making a total of 897, but many of them - amongst others, 40% of the Belgian doctors - have left the Congo. Now, what does this mean for the country? WHO has calculated, on the basis of the very small number of students, that in 1970 the Congo can only have a maximum of 309 trained Congolese doctors. In order to have the same situation in 1970 as in 1959 (one doctor for 16,000 inhabitants) the country will need 1,112 doctors, as the population will have increased by then from 14 to 18 million. If we assume that all the Congolese trained doctors, i.e. these 309, will stay in the Congo and if we add the number of doctors who are there at the moment, not taking into account the fact that some may leave or die, then there will nevertheless be a shortage in 1970 of 627 doctors.

In 1959, the health situation was that for some years the endemic contagious diseases, such as smallpox, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, yellow fever, trypanosomiasis, leprosy, yaws, venereal diseases and malaria, were more and more declining and had been brought better under control, thanks to the structure and functions of the health services and the annual medical surveys in the Congo under the Belgian régime. The preventive services in particular were being strengthened. It does not require much imagination to picture what the situation will be if the lack of doctors, midwives, sanitary engineers, biologists, chemists, health officers, and so on, cannot be made good. One of the typical symptoms directly after Independence was that the population already became less willing to cooperate in the prevention and fight against endemic and epidemic diseases. What is much worse is the position as regards children's diseases, if the pre-natal and post-natal services, or mother and child health services in general, cannot continue their job.

As is known, UNOC stepped in when the Belgians left, and WHO in particular has endeavoured to avoid the total disintegration of health services, but the army of ²⁰⁰ doctors from outside - which is the goal - cannot do the trick if sufficient help is not given by governmental and private organizations.

We see the same troubles in other fields. The Belgians had started to build up a network of social services all over the country, without, however, training Congolese social workers. Then they went away, and the so-called "foyers sociaux" are now often just an empty shell. In this regard, a U.N. expert remarked: "Restoring what has been destroyed¹ will not solve the problem, because we cannot solve 20th century needs with 19th century methods; the basic orientation has to be different". This remark is no doubt a criticism of the paternalistic way the Belgians carried out social work in the Congo, which was not based primarily on helping the Congolese to understand and enlisting their support and participation. The work was done for them, but in a certain sense without them - or at least without their active cooperation, without stimulating their initiative, helping them to plan and take decisions and creating local leadership.

After Independence, the Ministry of Social Affairs was set up, but for effective leadership one needs experts, a capable staff and the appropriate machinery. In fact, the situation is that there is tremendous political pressure on the Congolese services as regards personnel and appointment policy, which is not primarily based on such criteria as administrative qualities and knowledge of social work adapted to the various functions.

UNOC has now sent four UNTAO experts, who will help the Secretary General in regard to programming:

- a) in the field of community development;
- b) in that of social services;
- c) in that of training for social work;
- d) in that of housing.

Here too, just as in the medical field, outside help is urgently needed, until enough Congolese are trained, because without that it will be a very long way to Tipperary ...

Cooperation by the Union

For nearly a year the Union and several of its members (e.g. the Save the Children Fund, Rädda Barnen, the Canadian Save the Children Fund, Red Barnet) have been offering their services in the medico-social field to the United Nations Organization and its Specialized Agencies. Until now, these offers had all been turned down because of the lack of security in the Congo.

Thanks particularly to the initiative of UNICEF in Paris (Mr. Meyer) in cooperation with the UNICEF representative in the Congo (Mr. J. Guibbert), who visited the Union Headquarters, I, as Secretary General of the I.U.C.W., received permission from UNOC to enter the Congo (Leopoldville) on July 13th, to explore and examine what kinds of aid the members of the Union could give to Congolese children in need.

One of the obstacles to cooperation with the Union was UNOC's fear that they would have to work with various I.U.C.W. member organizations, without their work being coordinated via a central body; this meant for them that they would have to accept any other organization too, and over-burdened as their services are they could not do that.

¹ Not only has the standard of the work dropped, but most of the "foyers" which were well-equipped materially lost everything through theft.

I had many discussions about this question with UNOC people, and the result was that UNOC will now welcome any form of cooperation given under the Union flag, provided that the work of the various I.U.C.W. member organizations is done under the responsibility of the Union and under the supervision of one representative, who will be in charge of all the discussions and contacts needed.

I stressed that there was no doubt that the members of the Union were eager to pool their resources and work as a unity, and that to avoid misunderstandings and friction they would cooperate with UNICEF within the framework of UNOC, particularly in the field of social services for children.

In principle, we came to the following conclusions - on my side, on condition that our member organizations approved - but with the agreement of UNOC and UNICEF:

1. Any plan for projects in the Congo by a member organization of the I.U.C.W. must be presented by the General Secretariat of the Union;
2. UNICEF will be the obligatory intermediary between the I.U.C.W. and the various international agencies or local governments interested in this action;
3. Any action by the I.U.C.W. must be incorporated in an action or programme instigated by UNICEF, in which it participates or which it has recognized;
4. Financial responsibility for the personnel made available by the I.U.C.W. to the Congo and to the UNOC operation will be borne by the organization sending them, but they will benefit, within the framework of UNOC, from the advantages accorded to members of the League of Red Cross Societies (protection, accommodation, feeding and transport arrangements). UNICEF will facilitate their installation by requesting the appropriate local cooperation. Mr. Selou, director of the PMI (mother and child health centres) promised me that the Congolese authorities would cooperate in regard to accommodation for personnel of I.U.C.W. member organizations in Leopoldville.

Before going on to the projects which I propose to our member organizations, I should like to say how impressed I was by the way I was made welcome by all the services of UNOC and particularly by the excellent cooperation given to me by the UNICEF representative, Mr. J. Guibbert. It was mainly due to him that all the doors were opened to me, transport was made available and I was able to meet the UNOC and Congolese authorities without any loss of time, which means something in the Congo.

That this was not just formal cooperation but a real service on the part of UNICEF, based particularly on the belief that international inter-governmental organizations must cooperate wholeheartedly with international NGO's like the Union, is demonstrated by the way Mr. Guibbert introduced our cooperation in a report:

"International cooperation, which alone, without excessive political risks, can help developing countries in realizing their potentialities and in meeting their needs, must enable all those with the good will and the means to participate to do so. This participation and integration of efforts will be desired by all those who pursue a concrete aim and not one of propaganda, as long as they are sure that the concepts of coordination, efficiency and making the means pay do not diminish in proportion to the expansion of the actual set-up.

The Congo experiment is unique, due to its size, and regardless of all political aspects, its technical consequences will be resounding, whether they be brilliant or deplorable.

Vast means are required which leave the U.N. financial department breathless, and a considerable personnel is indispensable, which the Specialized Agencies do not seem able to provide.

If the I.U.C.W. brings to this Congolese task the cooperation of its own means, arranging them in a concerted action, without however being relieved of the responsibility for their utilization and deprived of the merits of any success, I think a new step will have been taken towards the best method of using the resources available to meet the needs." (Translation)

For me, this means that if the members of the Union do not now seize this chance not only to do an excellent job in the Congo but also to demonstrate the truth of the proverb "l'union fait la force", we shall lose the good will of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies - in my opinion, rightly.

People with whom I had discussion

UNOC (Headquarters: Résidence "Le Royal")

- Mr. Sture Linner, Chief UNOC;
- Mr. Rossborough, Chief, Civilian Operation;
- Mr. Tooby, Economic Coordinator;

WHO

- Dr. S. Btsh, Senior Medical Officer, Geneva, WHO in Congo;
- Dr. Bellerive, Senior Medical Officer, Congo, UNOC, H.Q.;
- Dr. (Miss) Sylvain, WHO Doctor, Congolese Ministry of Health;
- Dr. Nicolas, idem;
- Dr. Meillard, WHO H.Q.;
- Dr. Vuylsteke (has worked for 5 years in Congo - now WHO Consultant in Turkey);

UNICEF (Headquarters: Résidence "Semois")

- Mr. J. Guibbert, UNICEF Representative, Congo;
- Dr. Pierret, UNICEF, Brazzaville;
- Mr. Fombrun, idem;

Technical Assistance UNOC

- Miss Tabellini, social worker - expert;

Ministry of Health

- Mr. H. N'Gwété (assistant doctor), Secretary General;
- Mr. Selou (assistant doctor), Director, PMI (mother and child health centres);
- Mr. J. Corsot, Administrator;

Ministry of Social Affairs

- Mr. A. Sinta, Secretary General;

Congolese Red Cross

- Mr. Stouffs, Counsellor;

League of Red Cross Societies

- Mr. Streiffert, Acting Representative;
- Miss Spahr, Deputy;

C.I.C.R. (International Committee of the Red Cross)

- Mr. Jean de Preux, Representative;

Training Centre for Personnel (linked with Ministry of Social Affairs)

- Mr. Edouard Limbos, Director;
- Mr. J. M. Lechat, Deputy Director;

"Chantiers de Jeunesse" (Association "J")

- Mr. P. Bakidi, Director;
- Mr. J. Pafronry, Agricultural Expert;
- Mr. J. Donzuaô, Chief Educateur;
- Mr. J. Sibou, Chief, Casangulu "chantier";

Treatment Centre for Handicapped Children "Horta Beeldens"

- Miss Y. de Craeye, Administrator;

American Baptist Mission

- Dr. Tutte, M.D.;

Rädda Barnen

- Dr. Elon Mattsson (20 years in Congo);

"Foyers sociaux"

- Mr. Stefan Mashu.

* * *

Angola refugees

In view of the press publicity, I was astonished to hear that at the moment no help of any form was needed by UNOC. On the contrary, the agencies concerned with the Angola refugees would like to carry on with their work without too much publicity.

It was said, however, that no one could foresee how the situation would develop, but at the time of my visit some of the refugees were already returning to Angola, and there was evidence that the flow of refugees was decreasing. This looked strange to me, as particularly in Northern Angola, the troubles have by no means disappeared.

The total number of refugees is 120,000. They are scattered over a frontier area of 500 km. (see map at the end of this report), especially in the North of Angola and in the South of the Congo. In Leopoldville, there are

approximately 12,000 Angola refugees. The Angola refugees are of the same tribe as the Congolese, so the majority integrate easily with their tribal relatives in the Congo. In the rural area they received a small plot of land from the Congolese authorities before the rainy season started (subsistence farming).

In the North-East frontier area of Angola there are 4,000 "refugees" who, however, are not considered as such, as these are people who constantly cross the frontier - mostly at the time when the Portuguese tax collector is expected in their area! They stay then with relatives, many of them having their home both in Angola and in the Congo.

The relief work for the refugees is carried out by the League of Red Cross Societies, Caritas, the Protestant Relief and the Congolese Red Cross. Then there is a smaller number of 4,000 refugees being cared for by S.C.A.M. (Society for Culture and Agricultural Development of Mayumbe). The participating agencies are pooling their resources with the League and UNOC, to provide food, medicines and other supplies.

UNOC has supplies for five months in stock, and the League has enough funds for the same period to supplement the resources of Caritas and the Protestant relief agencies.

Conclusion: At the moment there is no need for personnel or any other kind of aid, such as food, medicines or shelter.

Ruanda refugees

A group of refugees, however, for whom help was asked are the Ruanda refugees. For these, UNOC cannot do anything at present.

These refugees are MUR (Mouvement d'Union Ruandée) people. MUR is a political organization founded in November 1959 by Ruanda and Barundi nationalists who were loyal to their autochthon paramount chief, the native king Mutara Rudahigwa, called Mutara III, who died recently but who has been succeeded by the native king Kigeli V Mwami of Ruanda. They call themselves fighters for national freedom against Belgian colonialism, and are in conflict with the Ruanda Urundi (today called Rwanda Barundi) Protectorate authorities (Belgian) and the autochthon group who cooperate with the Belgians, called the Parmehutu. As the MUR people were thrown into prison and their plantations and homes burned down (or so they claim) they came as refugees to the province of Kivu (Congo).

There are approximately 30,000 such refugees in the province of Kivu; 21,000 are registered and cared for by the Norwegian Protestant Mission and the Swedish Protestant Mission in Bukavu. Both have feeding centres and camps.

The Refugee Officer of UNOC, Mr. T. Harnett, said that he was "appalled at the magnitude of the problem, which has only been prevented from blowing up into full-scale disaster by the untiring and selfless efforts of the small group of charitable workers. The 'camps' are dilapidated, abandoned buildings, where hundreds of men, women and children live in conditions of primitive over-crowding. To add to the difficulties, thousands of unemployed now swell the queues of applicants for assistance". Mr. Harnett makes an urgent appeal for help to the Missions in their work.

UNOC cannot do anything, as there are transport difficulties due to the Stanleyville Government (Antoine Gizenga) and air transport is too expensive.

The recent political troubles in Kivu have had the effect of further displacing these Ruanda refugees from the vicinity of Nya-Ngezi.

There is a great need for financial aid. The Protestant Mission asked UNOC for 500,000 Congolese francs per month (in the Congo \$ 1 = 50 Congolese francs; outside the Congo \$ 1 = 100 Congolese francs).

Food such as rice, salt, manioc, haricots and palm oil can be bought at the local markets.

I. REQUEST

Financial aid, to be sent to Mr. Tooby, UNOC, Leopoldville, earmarked "for the Ruanda refugees".

Kasai refugees (orphans)

In January there was the terrible tribal warfare in the province of Kasai between the Lulula and Baluba tribes, whereby more than 100,000 people were displaced and several hundred killed. Mr. J. Guibbert of UNICEF is concerned about the problem of the orphans, for whom he feels orphanages should be established in Lululabourg, North Kasai (for the Lulula orphans) and in Bakwanga (for the Baluba orphans). He thought that the Union might be interested in helping here. The remarkable thing, however, is that this idea did not meet with a sympathetic reaction from the Congolese Secretary General for Social Affairs, Mr. Sita, who considers the project unnecessary. In his opinion, the idea of orphanages is contrary to tribal conceptions in the Congo; according to him, it is a product of the Belgian mentality, particularly of the Catholic Mission which made propaganda for the orphanage idea, but in fact what he says they did was to estrange children from their relatives. He mentioned in particular that the Catholics keep children in sections of their hospitals. Mr. Sita maintained that the tribes take care of their own children, and told me that couples without children were always applying to him for children - he said that there were even thefts of children.

Mr. Guibbert wondered if it was not mainly the political problems which were influencing the attitude of Mr. Sita, or better said, of the Central Government. He planned to go himself to Kasai if possible, i.e. if the political situation allowed, to see for himself what the position actually was in that area. If he found orphans in need, he would approach the Union.

I must say that I was not very convinced by Mr. Sita's argument, as in a town like Leopoldville, with 400,000 inhabitants, I can scarcely imagine that there are no children urgently in need of care.

Lepers

Leprosy is one of the most important endemic diseases in the Congo. Out of a population of nearly 14 million, the number of lepers is estimated to be over 275,000, with a yearly incidence of about 35,000 new cases (25 per 10,000 population).

The anti-leprosy campaign carried out under the Belgian administration by the semi-official organization FORAMI (Fonds Reine Elisabeth pour l'assistance médicale aux indigènes), of which a section is called "Père Damien", was quite successful.

In 1938, the number of known lepers was 60,000, but thanks to the increasing knowledge among the population of the curative power of sulphones and the extension of preventive action, those suffering from leprosy were more and more coming forward to report themselves. In 1958, the number of cases under treatment was 286,064; the number of deaths in that year was 2,723. More than 85% of the patients in 1959 were being treated on an out-patient basis, i.e. they did not have to leave their home and their job.

Throughout the Congo, there are 17 C.I.O.'s (communautés d'isolement organisées) with a total of 8,000 beds, and 43 C.R.T.'s (centres régionaux de traitement) with 8,500 beds, and a small number of special leper villages for isolation, housing a total of 4 to 5 thousand patients.

The fact that so many doctors left the Congo has particularly affected the rural areas, where the leper centres are. Some of them continue to function today, thanks to the Missions.

Neither Dr. Bellerive, who is in charge of the medical programme of the Congo (WHO), nor Dr. Btresh (WHO, Geneva), nor Mr. Selou (Medical Assistant and Director of the Ministry of Health) could tell me what in fact the situation was today. It was assumed that in general the treatment - both preventive and curative - was badly handicapped. It was known that at various centres the patients had left, and that the out-patient treatment was seriously hampered by lack of medical personnel and medical supplies.

Dr. Bellerive thought that three doctors (leper experts) were needed to rebuild the services, or at least to plan and guide the reconstruction. Mr. N'Gwété, Secretary General of the Ministry of Health, said that he would be happy to have one. He gave me the impression that the people in charge of the health programme were swimming in so many problems and difficulties, as a result of the disintegrated health services, that the leper problem was not their main concern - or at least not a subject about which they had very reliable information at the moment. The last picture dates from about 1958:

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Leopoldville	14,042	247
Foréami	6,804	162
Equateur	90,461	1,306
Eastern province	88,640	-
Kivu	27,282	219
Katanga	20,726	192
Kasai	38,109	597
Total :	286,064	2,723

The worst areas for leprosy are the forest and damp areas of the province of Equateur, the Eastern province and the North of Kasai.

II. REQUEST

At least one doctor who is an expert in leprosy.

Training Centre of the A.E.P. (Association Educative Populaire)

One of the most serious problems is the lack of trained youth leaders. The former social action of the "foyers sociaux", under the Belgian administration, was entirely in the hands of Belgian social workers. This work was not based on the principles of modern group work, but was limited to home economics, needlework, etc., mostly according to the European pattern. During my visit to one of these "foyers sociaux" at N'Djili, I was astonished to see on a blackboard the following questions, which Congolese married women (who had no more than primary school education - and probably even less) were expected to answer:

- a) what is the skeleton?
- b) what is the use of the muscles?
- c) name the bones of the lower limbs;
- d) give the principal organs of the digestive tubes;
- e) how many teeth can a 25 year-old Japanese have?

Another movement, much more lively as regards action, initiative and methodology, is that of the A.E.P., which was founded shortly before the Congo achieved independence in 1960. The goal was to guide educational-social action in the Congo and Ruanda Urundi by establishing training centres, educational and social centres and agricultural camps, and particularly to train workers for all these centres. The headquarters are in Leopoldville, and the director of the training centre is the dynamic Belgian educator Mr. Edouard Limbos, who has been sent there for two years; in Belgium he is the director of the well-known "Arc-en-Ciel" training centre of the Oeuvre Nationale d'Aide à la Jeunesse" at Waterloo.

At the moment, the staff at Leopoldville consists of six trained teachers - three Belgian and three Congolese. However, it can be foreseen that this centre, which comes under the Ministry of Social Affairs (Central Government) and is intended to be a national training centre, will be totally Congolized. Mr. Limbos will remain as counsellor, as he is well accepted and appreciated by the Congolese authorities.

The centre gives mainly short-term training and refresher courses. It has programmes ranging from one-day, one weekend, two weeks to 7-month courses. As the A.E.P. is a movement supported by the Central Government, it gives courses too in other areas of the Congo, such as Matadi, Kimwenza, Kasai, Stanleyville, Katanga, and so on. Courses are also given in the secondary schools, at the University of Lovanium and the schools of social work of Binza and Limate. I had the impression that the centre is used particularly for the demonstration of practical work, new approach and new methodology. It also covers camping, playground action and - at the request of the Congolese authorities - it trains people to give courses to illiterate women. The material they have prepared for sensorial, visual and auditive teaching is wonderful - simple and efficient. It is the main training place for leaders for the Association "J" - a nation-wide action to keep youngsters off the street and to give them civil and agricultural training. The centre also cooperates with the sanatorium of Makala in the field of occupational therapy for handicapped children.

I was greatly impressed by the open-mindedness of the director and the staff in regard to the changed situation in the Congo, and the really inspiring practical approach in the field of education and group work.

The urban population of the Congo, as everywhere in Africa, is rapidly increasing. Leopoldville, which after the Second World War in 1946 had a population of 110,000 people, now has more than 400,000. The number of youngsters who have left primary school and have no job is between 30 and 40 thousand.

In view of this, the training of youth leaders and all kinds of youth workers is one of the most urgent needs. The centre itself is very simple, and it is very poor too, but in my opinion it is one of the best movements they have in the field of youth care, as it is adapted to the native conception of assistance.

A serious problem is the lack of transport to enable the students to attend the centre for courses and the staff members to visit the "cercles des jeunes" (centres to keep girls off the street) and the "chantiers de jeunesse" (youth work camps) of the Association. The centre does not even have beds - they simply arrange makeshift beds with planks. Nor do they have any crockery and cutlery, nor any material and equipment for training in camping. What they have, they constructed themselves.

I strongly support the following:

III. REQUESTS

1. a Bedford autobus with 15 to 20 places (Bedford, because that is the make of vehicle they mostly have in the Congo, which facilitates repairs and spare parts);

2. provision of the following material:

a) indispensable

<u>material requested</u>	<u>to be used for</u>
- 1 16/MM 220 volts film projector	"cine-forum" film-shows, illustration of talks
- 1 screen	films and slides
- 1 tape-recorder	educational recordings
- 1 rotative stencilling machine	duplication of course material and programmes
- 50 single beds, or 25 beds which can be placed one above the other	for trainees at the school
- 50 mattresses	idem
- 50 blankets	idem
- 2 footballs	sport
- 2 volley-balls	idem

b) very useful - not to say necessary

- 6 tents for 6 persons	training camps for youth leaders
- 6 sets of two saucepans	cooking for the trainees
- 50 plates or mess-tins	idem

- 50 spoons	idem
- 50 knives	idem
- 50 forks	idem
- 6 soup-ladles	idem
- 1 ribbon-saw with motor	handicrafts workshop
- 1 radio set	listening to educational broadcasts
- 1 lantern-slide projector	illustration of courses
- 1 gramophone	introduction to music

"Chantiers de Jeunesse (Association "J")

Of the jobless 30 to 40 thousand youngsters, a certain percentage who roam the streets are in danger of becoming beggars, gang members and prostitutes. In view of this, the "chantiers de jeunesse" (youth work camps), established by the Association "J", are doing excellent work, even though they only take boys. They are giving 850 boys a kind of civil education and training in agriculture and animal husbandry (theory and practice) in eight work camps. The minimum capacity of each camp is 50, the maximum, 200. The cost per boy per day, everything included, is 56 Congolese francs (exchange rates: in the Congo, 50 Congolese francs = \$1; outside, 100 Congolese francs = \$1).

The Association "J" works on a nation-wide basis. In Leopoldville, the boys are taken for a week's admission and preparation period: after medical examination, they are explained what is expected of them, particularly how they can work within the framework of community development.

The headquarters of the Association "J" are very primitive, but excellently arranged. They are in daily contact with the eight camps and the administration I saw was one of the best in the field of camps and institutions. I visited one of the work camps in the Lower Congo, 10 km. from Leopoldville, called Kasangulu. They consider this one the "most luxurious" they have, but the only "luxury" I could see was that the boys were housed not in a barrack but in a brick barn. However, they do not even have beds or cupboards! The leaders of the camp were living in a former European house, but very primitive too. The boys work in the bush, clearing the soil and preparing vegetable gardens.

The original idea of the Association "J" which, founded in December 1959, is now a Congolese private initiative organization, was to remove the youngsters from the streets, bringing them together so as to create a feeling of community and solidarity, promoting leadership and preparing them for better farming. The idea that the boys should continue to live in the work camps met with opposition from the village chiefs, for tribal reasons. Obviously there is a certain conflict between the progressive conception of the Association "J" leaders, who prefer to mix the representatives of the various tribes, and the village chiefs, whose way of thinking is not so advanced, and who are not even always cooperative towards the members of their own tribe, if they are not from the same village.

It seems to me that in principle this work is very good, but I wonder if in future they should not also develop workshops, particularly for the boys who will surely return to the towns. However, from the point of view of better farming, the work camps are very important, since 75% of the population live in villages.

The weak point at present is the question of what they call "reclassement" (reclassification) which can only be arranged once the political situation is quieter and life has returned to normal.

One of their biggest problems at the moment - apart from the fact that they have no transport for the boys - is the revictualling of the camps, the obstacle being the lack of trucks; (it is not always possible to buy enough food at the local markets). The result of this is that in one camp they had a revolution, another became disorganized, and at the moment they even have to limit their propaganda and cannot go on. However, even without propaganda, twenty boys per day in Leopoldville alone enrol themselves for the camps.

UNICEF is strongly in favour of this socio-educational activity, and UNOC helps too.

IV. REQUEST

Two Bedford 5-ton trucks, which would enable the work to be not only maintained but also expanded. In fact, this would mean that the number of youngsters in the camps could be tripled. For the food, UNICEF and FAO would help.

In regard to the trucks, Mr. Guibbert makes the following comment: "If it is possible for you to obtain the cooperation of one of your member organizations to satisfy the above needs, the transport material would remain the property of the organization in question and would be simply placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Central Government for the use of the training centre of the Association "J" already mentioned. UNICEF at Leopoldville would ensure that the material is employed in conformity with the agreement defining its use. The questions of insurance, drivers and fuel would be settled on the spot by the organizations benefiting from our assistance".

The importance of the youth work camps is that they function on a nationwide basis. However, they have not yet been established in all provinces, due to the political situation.

For the girls, nothing was done until quite recently, but they now have the "cercles des jeunes" (girls' centres) which give training particularly in home economics, handicrafts, etc., and, like the work camps, encourage also sport, music and folklore. At present, there are four or five such centres in Leopoldville.

The big problem, however, are the soldiers from UNOC and from the army of General Mobutu. The Secretary General of Social Affairs, Mr. Sita, told us that the worst obstacles to developing social and educational action for the girls were the soldiers and the night-clubs. The girls are very poor, and once they have such contacts they are no longer interested in the centres - nor the centres in them, because of their negative influence.

Conclusion: the work of the training centre and that of the youth work camps are closely related, and I think that in future the training centre will be playing an increasingly important role in regard to the girls' centres as well. In the given circumstances, the youth problem looks almost hopeless. Nevertheless, the activities of the training centre, the work camps and the girls' centres shine like stars in a dark sky, particularly on account of the new spirit they represent, i.e. encouraging the youngsters to help build up their country.

Community development project in the province of Equateur

The UNOC Social Affairs expert, Miss Tabellini, asked for our cooperation in the building of a school and dispensary as a community development project in the village of Bungamana near Gemina in the region of Ulani (province of Equateur). This is one of the poorest provinces of the Congo, but the village chief of Bungamana, Simon Bugomozo, is a very dynamic and active man, who was one of the best realizers of the "paysannat" (cooperative action among farmers) in his area even before Independence. Now everything is in disorder in the Congo, but he would nevertheless like to go on with his community development activities.

The Belgian social worker Miss Fabry (in Gemina) would be willing to act as representative of any of our member organizations interested in helping realize this project, which Miss Tabellini sees as a pilot project of great constructive value in proving to other tribes what can be achieved through family and village activities.

V. REQUEST

Financial aid to realize this community development project of a school and dispensary.

Treatment centre for handicapped children "Horta Beeldens"

In the province of Congo, there are possibilities for orthopedic operations at the clinic of the University of Lovanium, at the Congolese hospital, and there is a special branch connected with the Swedish Mission hospital of Kimpese in the territory of Songololo. However, there was urgent need for an out-patient advice and treatment centre.

Accordingly, in 1958, the "Horta Beeldens" centre was established by two Belgian ladies, under the patronage of the Belgian League for Cerebral Palsied Children. The radius of activity extended quickly, for in 1959 the centre treated 250 children, including cerebral palsy, polio and many other kinds of cases following orthopedic operations. The centre cooperated with the clinic of the University of Lovanium and the Congolese hospital. They had opened a school class for handicapped children, as these children are not allowed to attend the schools for normal children, and they were planning a special class for educable feeble-minded children and courses for parents of handicapped children.

These plans were interrupted by the political crisis, and all the material of the centre was sent to Belgium to keep it safe from destruction (it is now on its way back). At present the centre is housed in a small, new

building and is resuming its activities, but progress is hampered by lack of money, as it is a private organization which before Independence received most of its funds from Belgian gifts, only a small part being covered by local subsidies.

From the medical side, it was stressed that everything possible should be done to help this centre extend its work. The staff consists of two doctors, two part-time physical therapists and one social worker. What is lacking, however, is a male nurse with orthopedic specialization (there was one, but he left), a Congolese teacher for the children and a small bus for their transport.

They are now resuming work with five patients, but it can be foreseen that the number of children will increase rapidly. I visited the centre, which is very simple. It is a bungalow, with equipment for massage and physiotherapy; the treatment will be accelerated when the material arrives - it was expected any day.

I visited one of the child patients in the Congolese part of the town. All the parents have to pay a small amount, so that they do not get the idea that everything is free. Registration costs 400 Congolese francs, and a small sum is then asked for each treatment session, if the parents can pay, the payment always being based on the parents' income.

VI. REQUEST

Financial aid. This is needed to enable this centre to extend its activities. In this regard, I wonder if we could not allocate the \$ 5,000 we still have available for handicapped children, which has not been used, since no formal project has been submitted. If Mr. Mayo agrees with this suggestion, the money could be given, on certain conditions.

There are now three Congolese on the executive of this centre, but it cannot be foreseen at the moment to what extent the Congolese authorities will give financial aid, with the situation troubled as it is.

Medical-social project N'Djili

If you once start talking with WHO people, you are flooded with projects and you have difficulty in steering the discussion towards the outlining of one specific project. The project discussed with representatives of WHO and UNICEF and of the Congolese Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs, and of which all are in favour, is that for the town area N'Djili, 15 miles South-West of the centre of Leopoldville and 10 miles from the University of Lovanium.

N'Djili is in fact a suburb of Leopoldville. The houses are of durable material and this suburb has 40,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom belong to the Mukongo tribe. Fifty per cent of the population are children between 0 and 15 years (for the Congo the percentage is 43%). There are twelve primary schools with 13,000 pupils.

Around N'Djili, however, are shanty towns, where the number of people is estimated to be 15,000.

The records of the pediatric centres in Leopoldville show that nearly 50% of all the sick children are in the age group 2 to 6. In 1959, the principle causes of infant mortality in Leopoldville were as follows: pneu-

monia and brochopneumonia, anaemia and malnutrition, upper respiratory diseases, gastro-enteritis, tetanus neonatorum, measles, external causes (accidents), prematurity, diseases of the heart, congenital malformations.

One can imagine what the situation must be like in the shanty towns, whose inhabitants are not registered and where 55% of the population are children. It is an area impoverished by unemployment - 50% in N'Djili and 75% in the shanty towns. The main sicknesses in this area are infectious diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection, sickle cell anaemia, ankylostomiasis, tuberculosis and slight malnutrition; malaria is increasing. At the moment, the only medical care is that given by the dispensary in part of a three-wing building where 200-250 patients are seen per day, two-thirds of them children. The rest of the building, which is a new, very modern set-up, is not yet used. It should be pointed out that the children helped are mostly from N'Djili - very few come from the shanty towns, where the need for care is greater.

In the non-used wings, there is a maternity section with 40 beds and practically all the necessary material, but not yet in use.

The idea is to start here a comprehensive medico-social service for mothers and children. This includes:

- a) a mother and child centre open all day to prepare and supervise programmes for improving the health of expectant mothers and infants, and to give pre-natal and post-natal care. There is a laboratory for routine analysis and radioscopic installations.
- b) a supervision section, or well-baby and child clinic, where physical examination is used for demonstration purposes in the education of the parents in nutrition and hygiene.
- c) a doctor and school nurse attached to the centre will visit the schools for supervision of growth, to give attention to intestinal parasites, anaemia and T.B. X-ray services can be given by the teams already existing for this.
- d) a health nurse will work in the community - these are not yet known in the Congo. Previously they had what they called "agents sanitaires", mostly for the prevention and fight against contagious endemic diseases.
- e) a maternity section with 40 beds for simple cases.

The cooperation of the clinic of the University of Lovanium has been secured for completing investigations, particularly bacteriologic and bio-chemical, for specialist consultation and hospitalization of serious cases.

WHO and the Congolese authorities will help set up better services for environmental hygiene and the improvement of housing.

The N'Djili project will be used for training auxiliary nurses and midwives, as there is a tremendous shortage of these aides.

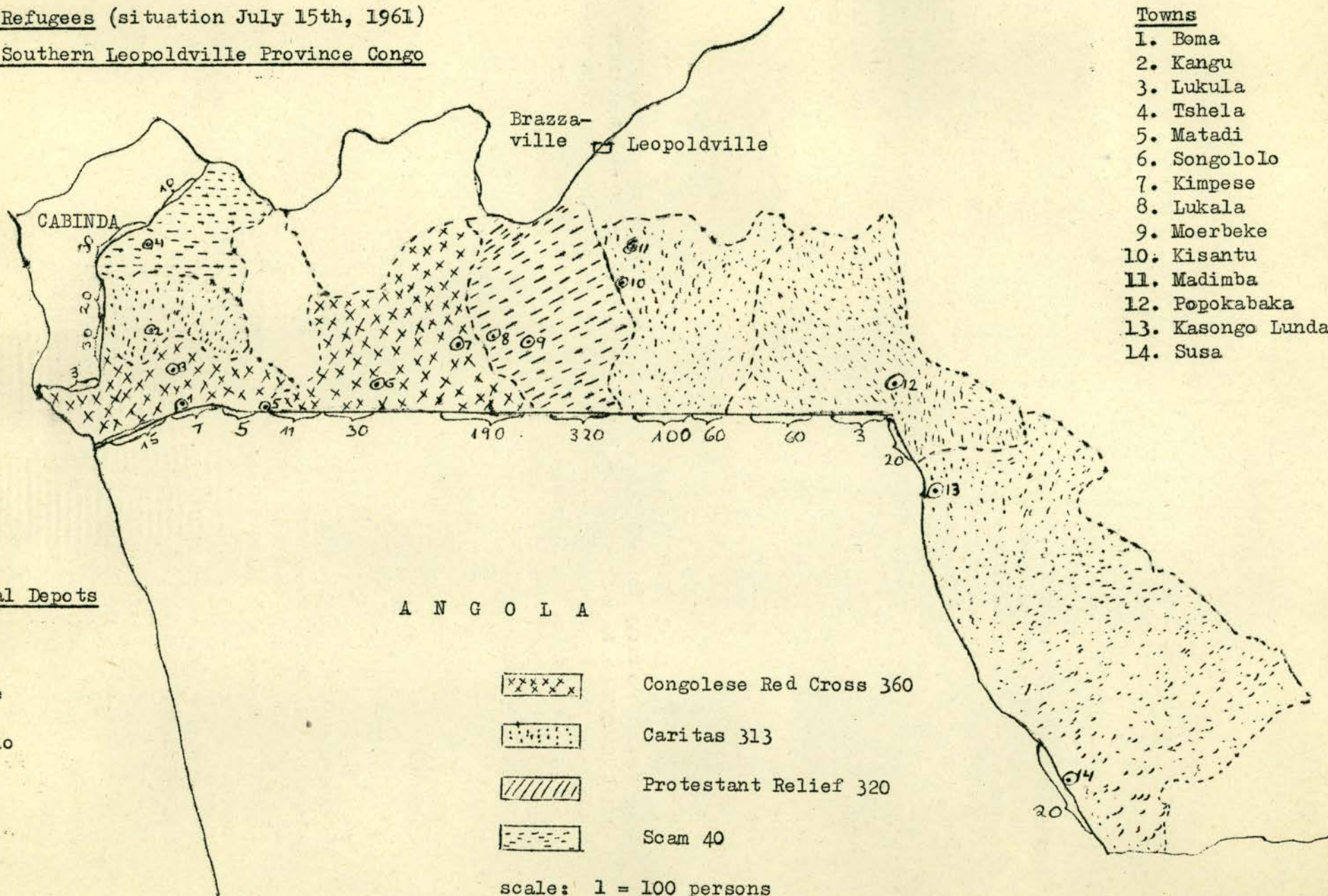
To promote a comprehensive medico-social programme, UNICEF will give its cooperation for school feeding; a kindergarten is planned, intended particularly for the children of mothers attending the centre. They plan also to encourage the programme of the "foyers sociaux" (for married women) and of the "cercles des jeunes" (for girls) which already exist in this area but do not function according to modern principles of group work and community development.

Angola Refugees (situation July 15th, 1961)

Map of Southern Leopoldville Province Congo

Towns

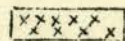
1. Boma
2. Kangu
3. Lukula
4. Tshela
5. Matadi
6. Songololo
7. Kimpese
8. Lukala
9. Moerbeke
10. Kisantu
11. Madimba
12. Popokabaka
13. Kasongo Lunda
14. Susa



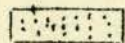
Principal Depots

Kisantu
Kangu
Lukula
Moerbeke
Lukala
Songololo
Matadi
Boma
Tshela

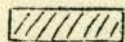
A N G O L A



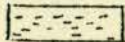
Congolesse Red Cross 360



Caritas 313



Protestant Relief 320



Scam 40

scale: 1 = 100 persons

It is thought that this medical-social programme will be realized step by step, and the member organizations of the Union are urgently asked for help (see requests). The value of this project is not only to help the children and mothers of this suburban area of Leopoldville, but also to create a pilot project for the whole Congo, demonstrating a new spirit and new line of development.

In regard to this project, we must be aware that the health of particularly the urban populations in the Congo is endangered by the disorganization of the medical services. In 1958, the percentage of deliveries at health centres and hospitals in Leopoldville was as high as 90%, and 58% of pregnant women throughout the Congo attended pre-natal clinics. One does not need to be good at arithmetic to realize how great the need is in N'Djili. The same applies to the health care of children - babies as well as pre-school and school-age children.

VII. REQUESTS

The cooperation of the member organizations of the Union is urgently asked for the medico-social project of N'Djili in regard to:

1. providing the following team: one paediatrician, one obstetrician, one nurse-midwife, one school health nurse;
2. sending two trained kindergarten teachers, not only to establish the kindergarten near the health centre but also to train the Congolese workers in cooperation with the training centre;
3. helping the training centre (see request III) for training personnel for the "foyers sociaux" and "cercles des jeunes" in N'Djili and other areas;
4. helping the Association "J" (see request IV) to improve and extend its programme (youth work camps and girls' centres). Many jobless youngsters from the N'Djili area and from the shanty towns could immediately benefit, and other youngsters too.

The UNICEF representative will be making proposals to UNICEF to help the N'Djili project with transport (ambulance) and for personnel and trainees, with equipment for the health centre and pharmacy, for the kindergarten and the kitchen of the "foyer social", with establishing a feeding programme and by sending an expert to develop the programme of the "foyers sociaux", with the youth work in general and with aid to improve environmental hygiene and housing.

Reeducation centre of Madimba ("établissement de garde et d'éducation")

Officially, it is very difficult to enter a reeducation school in the Congo; these come under the Ministry of Justice (prison administration). One has to apply for a permit a week in advance, but we simply went and asked - with success - for the cooperation of the district head. I was astonished to see that in this reeducation centre, with a capacity of 200 boys, only 72 places were occupied. The number of personnel was 24, i.e. the number for when the school is fully occupied. The reeducation consisted of a school programme: on the blackboard I found French grammar which was so difficult that

I wonder if the teacher himself understood it - let alone the boys! There was vocational training, I was told, in carpentry, mechanics and gardening, but for the past five months the workshops had not been functioning, as the piston for the electricity pump was defective; they had sent it to Leopoldville, where it had simply got lost. The boys were doing nothing at all and looked bored stiff. I was told that they had a Boy Scout group, but the leisure-time programme was obviously not very active. I wonder whether, even if they had a piston, the workshop could function, as I did not see any reserve material such as wood, iron, etc. I found three groups there called quarters: one for boys under 14, another for boys with good behaviour and a third for what they call serious cases, or very difficult boys. Near the gate-keeper's office I found a straitjacket. The dormitories were shabby, and in the classrooms a blind bull could have done no damage. The boys remain there for an average of 3 to 4 years. All the boys are placed on the decision of the judge; there is no special children's judge - there is not even a trained one. This institution is considered the best in the Congo. The boys looked physically well, and I suppose the food is all right - which may be one of the reasons why they do not run away easily.

REQUESTS

None, but I think it would be advisable to give the Ministry of Justice the opportunity to send one of their people in charge of the reeducational programme to Israel, as we have proposed to Mr. Sita, Secretary General of Social Affairs, who would in fact like to follow up this suggestion. Mr. Moshe Kol (Israel) is willing, on the Union's proposal, for Youth Aliyah to bear the costs of a three-months stay in Israel for someone from the Congo, as he has received a gift for this purpose.

* * *

To finish

As UNOC and the Congolese authorities have not only agreed to cooperate with the International Union for Child Welfare and its member organizations, but have actually made an urgent appeal for this cooperation to meet the needs of the Congolese children, youngsters and families in the medico-social field, I hope that our member organizations will join their forces (trained manpower and financial aid) to meet the eight requests made in my report.

I now appeal to you urgently to contribute to this joint action, as far as you can and in any way you can.

We will keep you informed about further preparations regarding the Union's Congolese programme and, once it has started, about its progress.

But above all, join this action under the flag bearing the motto "l'union fait la force"!

Geneva, 3rd August 1961

Dan Q. R. Mulock Houwer

C/soc 520/1.000 negy.

AR/jl

Reference: ER-333

12 July 1961

Gentlemen,

Please be advised that this office will pay, upon presentation of invoices, the charges incurred for the discharging of 1010 tons of rice from the M.S. "SKERN" which arrived in Matadi on 4 April 1961.

Yours sincerely,

F. W. Tooby
Economic Relief Coordinator
ONUC

R. Fischer-Nielsen
35, Amaligade
Copenhagen K,
DENMARK

RR-323
PC/GJ.

c/soc 520/1 Orig.

Léopoldville, le 7 juillet 1961.

Mon Révérend Père,

Suite à votre visite de ce jour et à votre remise
d'un chèque N° A. 694.037 sur la Kredietbank Léopoldville
d'un montant de:

FC. 89.680.- (QUATRE VINGT NEUF MILLE SIX CENT
QUATRE VINGT FRANCS)

représentant l'achat de 1.600 couvertures, veuillez trouver
ci-joint le reçu n° 63.745 correspondant.

Veuillez croire, Mon Révérend Père, à l'assurance
de notre parfaite considération.



F.W. TOOEY

Coordinateur des Secours Economique
de l'ONUC

R.P. CAUVRE
Secrétaire Général
CARITAS-CONGO
B.P. 3176
LEOPOLDVILLE.

cc. Mr. Cahen
Annexe: 1

Registry

C/SOL 520/1 ORG

5 July 1961

Dear Mr. Lehman,

The 140 tons of rice you donated was received in our depot in good condition. The rice has been distributed to the Angola refugees.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your useful contribution.

Yours sincerely,

F. W. Tooby
Economic Relief Coordinator
ONUC

Mr. Ernest W. Lehman
Congo Protestant Relief Agency
B. P. 123
LEOPOLDVILLE

Origine
c/soc 520/1 ORC

Léopoldville, le 23 juin 1961.

A T T E S T A T I O N

Par la présente, nous certifions avoir cédé au
titre de Secours aux réfugiés, à l'Organisation
CARITAS-CONGO à Léopoldville le véhicule suivant :

- pick-up Dodge rouge, immatriculé ONUC 0018

F.W. Tooby
Coordinateur des secours économiques
de l'ONUC

Registry

2/80C 520/1 ORG

ER-319
AR/yr

Léopoldville, le 5 juillet 1961.

Révérend Père,

Nous vous accusons réception de votre lettre du 29 juin concernant les boîtes de soupe que vous aimeriez distribuer aux colonies de vacances.

A ce sujet, le donateur désirerait que nous lui fournissions certains renseignements relatifs à la répartition de ce don.

Voudriez-vous donc avoir l'obligeance de nous adresser un état indiquant l'endroit où se trouve chaque camp ainsi que le nombre d'enfants se trouvant dans chacun auxquels ces boîtes de soupe seront distribuées.

Dès réception de ces renseignements, nous ferons immédiatement le nécessaire pour que ces boîtes de soupe soient mises à votre disposition.

Veuillez croire, Révérend Père, à l'assurance de nos sentiments dévoués.

F. W. Tooby
Coordinateur des secours économiques
de l'ONUC

Révérend Père A. Cauwe
Secrétaire-Général
Caritas-Congo
Boîte postale No. 3176
Léopoldville

legisly

C/SOL 520/1 ORG

Reference: ER-297

27 June 1961

Dear Mr. Cliffe,

Thank you for your letter dated 15 June and to which I hasten to reply to give you the information requested.

As you are aware the two consignments by air arrived safely and after considerable difficulty were cleared through customs.

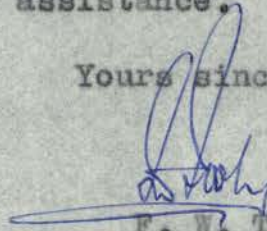
The consignment by the S.S. "Mutlah" arrived in the port of Matadi on 19th April and was received in Leopoldville on the 24th April. Inspection and sorting took place at once when it was found that the 33 bundles contained a very fine assortment of clothing. The 3 cases containing powdered milk were also received and will prove a useful addition to our stocks.

The clothing arrived a a most opportune moment and has enabled issues to be made to most needy refugees at a time of the year when the climate becomes surprisingly cold, causing additional suffering to these unfortunate and homeless people.

L.R. Cliffe, Esq.
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
P.O. Box 11
17 Broad Street
Oxford, England

Your action in sending these excellent garments is greatly appreciated and I would ask you please to convey to Mr. Kirkley and your contributors our sincerest thanks for your prompt and generous assistance.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'F. W. Tooby', is written over a horizontal line.

F. W. Tooby
Economic Relief Coordinator
ONUC

4300 520/1 020 1574

RR-276

21 June 1961

Dear Mr. Boyce,

Dr. Linnér passed on to this Office, for reply, your letter dated 14 June 1961 reference TWB/ML/SECT in which you indicate that you were enclosing copy of your letter to Sir Herbert Broadley. Unfortunately this copy was not attached to your letter and we should appreciate it if you would send it to us at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

F.W. Tooby
Refugee Relief Coordinator
ONUO

Mr. T.W. Boyce,
Director General,
The Save the Children Fund,
12 Upper Belgrave St.,
London S.W.1.
England.

MS/yr

4/50C 510/1 OR 6 Registry

RR - 269

20 June

1

Mr. F.W. Tooby - Economic Relief Coordinator

Mr. R.H. Oertle - Supply Officer ERCO

Attached letter from the Oxford Committee Famine Relief
re their relief clothing-donation.

1. SS MUTLAH left London on 11.3.61 and carried under
BL, 39, London

33 bundles
3 cases

2.101 of relief clothing

consigned to ONUC Refugee Relief Coordinator, Léopoldville.

2. SS MUTLAH arrived in Matadi on 19.4.61.
 3. The 36 packages of relief clothing were shipped by
Otraco in wagon N° 4280 on 24.4.61 to the Cenwarran
warehouse, Léopoldville where they arrived on 28.4.61.
 4. When this consignment arrived, we gave Cenwarran the
order to sort out the clothings and to bundle them in
lots putting together the same items.
At this moment we found out that only the 33 bundles
are clothings. But the 3 cases, contain powdered milk.
 5. The 33 bundles of clothings were sorted out as follows :
- 1 195 Chemises pour hommes
 - 2 198 Chemises " "
 - 3 278 Chemisettes
 - 4 107 Pantalons kaki
 - 5 253 Chemisettes éclair
 - 6 86 Pantalons kaki
 - 7 281 Culottes kaki pour enfants+ 48 pyjamas
 - 8 124 Pantalons toile couleurs diverses
 - 9 125 Pantalons kaki
 - 10 123 Pantalons bleus
 - 11 194 Chemises pour hommes
 - 12 125 Pantalons kaki

...

13	403	Costumes pour enfants
14	318	Robes pour enfants
15	74	Costumes pour enfants et 74 chemises pour enfants
16	464	Tricots
17	196	Chemises pour hommes couleurs diverses
18	297	Chemisettes éclair
19	113	Pantalons kaki
20	108	" "
21	300	Robes pour enfants
21	98	Robes pour enfants
22	196	Chemises pour adultes couleurs diverses
23	124	Pantalons couleur rose
24	123	Pantalons couleur rose
25	96	Pantalons kaki
26	123	Pantalons kaki-bleu
27	121	Pantalons kaki
28	114	Pantalons kaki
29	300	Chemisettes
30	107	Pantalons kaki
31	108	Pantalons kaki
32	378	Petits costumes pour enfants
33	124	Pantalons kaki

out of which we issued up to now N° 6 + 16 via Usumbura to Bukavu for the Bashi Refugees under order of expedition N° 199.

R.H. Oertle
Supply Officer ERCO

legdy

cf/800 520/1 ORG

Léopoldville, le 12 juin 1961.

Révérend Père,

Nous avons sollicité de notre bureau de
Lulua bourg des renseignements à propos de l'envoi que
vous aviez fait, à fin mars, de

- 20 boîtes de bandes de gaze, compresses
de gaze et d'ouate hydro

destiné à Monseigneur Joseph Nkongolo, Evêque à Bakwanga.

La réponse vient de nous parvenir et nous
avons le plaisir de vous informer que ce matériel a été
délivré à Monseigneur Nkongolo personnellement, dès
réception.

Malheureusement, nous n'avons aucune pièce
justificative à vous transmettre, car il n'en a pas été
établi du fait de la remise directe au destinataire.

Veuillez croire, Révérend Père, à l'assurance
de nos sentiments dévoués.

F.W. Tooby
Coordinateur en chef
Secours aux Réfugiés de l'ONUC

Révérend Père A. Cauwe
Secrétaire général CARITAS-CONGO
Boîte postale 3176
Léopoldville

Registry

C/SOC 520/1 ORG

Léopoldville, le 7 juin 1961.

Notre réf : RR-224

Révérend Père,

Veillez trouver ci-joint les papiers que vous
avez laissés dans mon bureau hier après notre conférence.

Je vous prie de croire, Révérend Père, à
l'assurance de mes sentiments dévoués.

John Grün
Coordonnateur en chef des secours
aux réfugiés de l'ONUC

Révérend Père Cauwe,
Secrétaire-général,
CARITAS-CONGO,
Boîte Postale 3176,
Léopoldville.

Regis by

4/502 120/1 ORG

Léopoldville, le 30 mai 1961

Notre réf : RR-167

Révérend Père,

J'ai bien reçu vos deux lettres du 20 mai, l'une nous demandant une aide immédiate pour les enfants de la région de Babunda près de Kikwit, et l'autre relative au lait à fournir aux orphelins des missions catholiques et protestantes de la province de Léopoldville.

Depuis quelque temps, je constate que la façon dont votre bureau et le mien s'occupent de telles questions n'est pas tout à fait satisfaisante. Nous attendons tous le démarrage de programmes qui devront être mis en oeuvre par les missions de secours catholiques et l'UNICEF. J'en ai discuté avec Monsieur Guibert de l'UNICEF et nous avons conclu que les cas individuels qui nous sont soumis par vous ou par d'autres organisations d'aide au Congo pourraient constituer des projets 'pilotes' dans le cadre des programmes de plus grande envergure qui sont en voie de préparation. C'est pourquoi j'ai convenu avec Monsieur Guibert que, désormais, les demandes telles que celles présentées par vos lettres du 20 mai devront être adressées à l'UNICEF plutôt qu'à mon bureau. Monsieur Guibert examinera ensuite avec vous les détails de chaque cas. Enfin, s'il est d'accord, il demandera à mon bureau de rendre disponibles les quantités nécessaires de lait, ce que je ferai alors sans discussion. Vous reconnaîtrez que cette procédure entraînera un minimum de comptabilité et nous pourrons ainsi nous rendre compte des quantités de vivres reçues et distribuées.

Monsieur Guibert a l'intention d'organiser une réunion dans mon bureau afin de discuter avec vous et les parties intéressées la question de la distribution de lait aux localités isolées du Congo.

Révérend Père Cauwe,
Secrétaire-général,
CARITAS-CONGO,
Boîte Postale 3176,
Léopoldville.

En résumé vous pouvez considérer que vos demandes sont acceptées mais je vous prie néanmoins de bien vouloir prendre contact avec Monsieur Guibbert (téléphone 3807, poste 47).

Veillez croire, Révérend Père, à l'assurance de mes sentiments dévoués.

John Grin
Coordonnateur en Chef des Secours
aux réfugiés de l'ONUC

cc : Monsieur Guibbert

Aigushy

File 520/1 ORG

Léopoldville, le 30 mai 1961.

Notre réf : RR-165

Cher Monsieur,

Vendredi dernier vous m'avez donné une copie miméographiée d'une lettre à l'attention de Monsieur Bernheim, Conseiller économique, au sujet de divers problèmes relatifs au Congo et à l'Otraco.

J'ai été surpris de voir, au bas de la page 3, que vous aviez compris le programme de secours aux réfugiés dans les questions politiques entourant le problème de Matadi. Au bas de la page 3 vous dites : "En effet, le Cargo O.N.U. entreposé actuellement au P.P. Léo et laissé volontairement sans instruction d'acheminement définitif est évalué à :", et ensuite vous mentionnez les 8.000 tonnes de produits appartenant aux secours aux réfugiés actuellement entreposés chez Otraco. Vous comprendrez que ces stocks sont là contrairement à nos désirs et tout à fait indépendamment de toute considération politique. Il est évident que si vous ne citiez pas les stocks des "Secours aux Réfugiés", votre argumentation s'en trouverait fortement affaiblie. Mais je suis moins intéressé par votre argument que par la réputation des opérations de secours aux réfugiés. Je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir, à l'avenir, ne pas mêler les opérations de secours aux réfugiés aux communications que vous adressez à des tiers, ou bien alors d'exposer les choses objectivement et clairement.

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, mes salutations distinguées.

John Grün
Coordonnateur en Chef des secours
aux réfugiés de l'ONUC

Monsieur Corbusier,
OTRACO,
Léopoldville.

*C/soc 50/1 Registry
ok &*

Your Ref: LRB:MAT:CP

27 May 1961

Dear Mr. Kirkley,

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of the 18th May. I wish to apologize first of all for the delay that has occurred in issuing the report on the Refugee Relief Operation promised you by Mr. Grun. A number of difficulties have arisen in its publication and before these could be sorted out, subsequent developments in the programme made further revisions necessary. We are at present still in the process of bringing the report up to date and the version on which we are working now will take the history of the operation up to the moment of the temporary withdrawal of the civilian personnel from Bakwanga. I cannot, unfortunately, give you a date but I assure you that just as soon as the report is out you will get a number of copies.

I fully understand your concern at the news of the temporary withdrawal of the civilian staff from the South Kasai. As you already know this withdrawal was necessitated by the temporary withdrawal of the United Nations Force from South Kasai. We are at present still trying to work a satisfactory

Mr. H. Leslie Kirkley
General Secretary
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
17, Broad Street, Oxford
ENGLAND

way in which the programme might be continued. However, this is an extremely delicate question and as negotiations are still in progress you will understand that it is difficult for me to predict their outcome. Please rest assured that the population of South Kasai continues to have our full sympathy, that we are determined not to abandon them, that our withdrawal is only temporary and, finally, that we shall inform you just as soon as the negotiations have been terminated.

As regards to the Angola refugees you will, I am sure, appreciate that these, as far as the U.N. are concerned, fall into a different category. It is for that reason that this problem was referred to New York already a few weeks ago. The High Commissioner for Refugees has been informed of the matter and has appointed a senior official of his staff to investigate the plight of these people.

In the meantime distribution of food and medicaments in the area is being taken care of by such organizations as the Congolese Red Cross, Caritas Congo, the Protestant Relief Agency and the Baptist Missions. Politically, we are in no position to send in our own teams but in any case the agencies mentioned here above have some very good facilities for distribution and for ensuring that the relief supplies reach the refugees. We have already made some basic food supplies available to them to a total of 150 tons, but for technical reasons, this must, at least for the time being, be considered as a loan. The same applies to vehicles. We have been successful in obtaining some eight vehicles on loan from the U.N. Force but these will eventually have to be paid for.

In order to avoid complications which might arise out of the position which the U.N. is bound to take with regard to these refugees, I would suggest that your contributions be made to one or more of the agencies direct rather than to the Congo Famine Relief Fund. It will become necessary for one or more of the agencies to pay for the vehicles which we are providing and your contributions to them might enable them to do so.

We know that there exists a need in the area for 10,000 hoes and for 10,000 cooking pots. Our Refugee Relief Coordinator's Office is quite prepared to assist in the procurement of these but for the reasons given here above, they cannot be paid for at the moment out of the Congo Famine Relief Fund. Would it be possible for you to make funds available for these supplies to, say, Caritas Congo or the Congo Protestant Relief Agency, on the understanding that they be used to refund to the Refugee Relief Coordinator the cost of the hoes and the cooking pots.

Just as soon as the situation clears both in respect of Bakwanga and the Angola refugees, I shall be writing to you again.

Sincerely yours,

Sture Linner
Officer in Charge
ONUO

Registry

Op/Soc - 520/1

aug
—g

Léopoldville, le 31 mars 1961.

Nos réf. RR - 16

Révérend Père,

Me référant à notre conversation concernant 3.000 kg de lait écrémé en poudre, nous avons reçu la confirmation de notre agent de transport que ces marchandises ont quittées Léopoldville le 22 mars 1961 à destination Procure des Missions Boma.

La facture du transport vous sera remis dès que je la recevrai.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Révérend Père, l'expression de ma très haute considération.

John Grün
Coordinateur en-Chef des Secours
aux Réfugiés de l'ONUC

Révérend Père A. CAUWE S.J.
Secrétaire Général
CARITAS - CONGO
B.P. 3176
LEOPOLDVILLE.

Registry

JG:jl

6/800 52011
org

Reference: RR-4

30 March 1961

Dear Mr. Kirkley,

This is just a note to acknowledge your letter to Dr. Linner of 23 March. We have finished our first complete report and it is at the moment being vetted in New York. I hope that we will be able to publish it by the end of this week. You will obviously be one of the first to receive a copy and we will, at that time, go more fully into the questions you raise regarding the future.

With regard to the clothing, I am sorry to have to say that despite the excellent action taken with regard to the first two shipments, these are still sitting in the Congolese customs because we have been unable to provide a certificate that the clothing have been disinfected. Our W.H.O. colleagues have been trying to get this certificate from the Ministry of Health for many weeks, so far without result. This is, indeed, a sad reflection on the efficiency of the Congolese ministry. We are continuing our efforts and are still hoping to be able to liberate these cloths in the near future.

Mr. H. Leslie Kirkley
General Secretary
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
17, Broad Street
Oxford
ENGLAND

With regard to the third consignment which you say was sent by sea on the 1st of March, we are still without news. Did you ever send us the pertinent bill of lading? Any information you may have with regard to this shipment will be welcome.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

John Grun
Chief Refugee Relief Coordinator
ONUOC

Rejisty

cf/80e 52011
org

Le 29 mars, 1961.

Votre réf: Car. 123/61/AC

Mon Révérend Père,

Je vous remercie de votre lettre du 27 mars au sujet de l'envoi de 7 caisses de cahiers destinés aux écoles à Bakwanga.

Je vous écris afin de vous prévenir que l'acheminement de Luluabourg à Bakwanga risque d'être assez lent. Quoiqu'il soit vrai que les convois marchent à présent entre Luluabourg et Bakwanga, il est également vrai que le nombre de camions disponible est juste suffisant pour le transport des quantités minimales quotidiennes de vivres. Vous êtes certainement de mon avis qu'il serait indésirable de transporter les cahiers aux dépens des vivres. Toutefois, comme vous le savez, nous ferons de notre mieux.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Mon Révérend Père, mes salutations très distinguées.

John Grün
Coordinateur en Chef
du Bureau des Secours
aux Réfugiés.

Rév. Père A. Cauwe S.J.,
Secrétaire-Général,
Caritas-Congo
B.P. 3176,
Léopoldville.

negativity

6/80e 520/11 org

28th March 1

Mr. Gavard, Food Distributor, Luluabourg

John Grün, Chief Refugee Relief Co-ordinator, Léopoldville

Caritas School Supplies to Bakwanga

1. Attached please find copies of the following:

- Papers: a. Caritas - Congo to Refugee Relief Coordinator, dated 27.3.1961, with copy invoice;
- b. Refugee Relief Coordinator to Caritas - Congo, dated 28.3.1961.

2. The correspondence speaks for itself. I would simply ask you to use your best judgment in handling this question and to keep me informed.

Register

H. GRUN

FOLLOWING CABLE WAS INCORRECTLY ADDRESSED TO UNATIONS GENEVA

C2

RECEIVED
O.N.U.C.

1961 MAR 1

11:47

ZC9 LONDON 34 28 1455

LTF

QNUC LEO

C/SOC 520/1 ORG

REFERENCE BALINSKIS CABLE ELEVENTH FEBRUARY AND FURTHER CABLE
THROUGH UNATIONS GENEVA OF TWENTYFIRST FEBRUARY WOULD BE
GRATEFUL FOR EARLIEST REPORT IF FUND MAY SEND REPRESENTATIVE
TO JOIN YOUR WORK

BOYCE SAVINFANA

242

CONGO BELGE — BELGISCH-CONGO
SERVICE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
DIENST DER TELEVERBINDINGEN

NUMERO	ORIGINE	MOTS	Datum	HEURE	VIA
Nummer	Oorsprong	Woorden	DATE	Uur	Via

Arrivé à :
Aangekomen te :



Indications de service
taxées
Betaalde dienstaanwij-
zigingen

TÉLÉGRAMME
Telegram

e/SOC 520/1 ORG

LINNER ONUC LEO-

Explication des abrégia-
tions admises pour les in-
dications de service ta-
xées :

Verklaring van de afkor-
tingen toegelaten voor de
betaalde dienstaanwijzi-
gingen :

RP = Réponse payée.

Antwoord betaald.

LT = Télégramme lettre.
Brieftelegram.

CR = Accusé de récep.
Kennisgeving van
ontvangst.

TC = Collationnement.
Te collationneren.

La Colonie n'est soumise a aucune responsabilité en raison de la correspondance privée par voie télégraphique.
De Kolonie is niet verantwoordelijk wat betreft de private correspondentie langs telegrafische weg.

(Ordonnance législative n° 254/Télec. du 23 août 1940.)

(Wetgevende ordonnantie nr. 254/Telev. van 23 Augustus 1940.)

p 122 London 35 28 1457 senders risk

Lt - linner onuc leopoldville

reference balinskis cable eleventh february and further cable
through unations geneva of twentyfirst february would be grateful
for earliest report if fund may send representative to join
your work

boyce savinfana .-

122 linner onuc boyce savinfana .-

M. GAUN

Cable sent
28 Feb holding
off decision for ten days.

*Mr. Linner*INDICATE
PRIORITY

SVC Service	FFFFF Routine	SSSSS Priority	PRIORITE NATIONS
----------------	------------------	-------------------	---------------------

Priorité Nations traffic
is strictly limited.

NR

c/50c 520/1 ORG

Address (es)

REDDA BARNEN
STOCKHOLM (SWEDEN)

28 February 1961

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

FOR FROM LINNER REFERENCE REDDA BARNEN PERSONNEL
FOR CONGO RELIEF OPERATION STOP REGRET DELAY REPLYING YOUR
LETTER FIVE FEBRUARY BUT FORWARD PLANNING IMPOSSIBLE IN PRESENT
EXTREMELY FLUID POLITICAL POSITION STOP HOPE YOU AGREE WE MAY
DEPER ~~XXX~~ DECISION FOR AT LEAST FURTHER TEN DAYS

Alps 5684 - 100,000 - 26/10/60

T. O. R.

BY :

Drafted by : *P.W. Tooby*Authorized : *S. Linner*Date : *h*

T. O. D.

6/20 e 520/1 ore 6

RÄDDA BARNENS RIKSFÖRBUND

CENTRALSTYRELSEN



KANSLI: KUNGSGATAN 27, STOCKHOLM
POSTADRESS: FACK, STOCKHOLM 3
TELEGRAMADRESS: RÄDDABARNEN
TELEFON: 23 38 70

POSTGIRO:

för Allmänna gåvor 90 01 00
Sveriges barn 90 01 01
Utländska fadderbarn 90 01 05

Dr. Sture Linnér, *SL*

Chief Civilian Operations in Congo
United Nations Organization in Congo
Boite postale 7248,
L é o p o l d v i l l e.

KONGO.

Reg. nr

Avd. b a

Ref.

ml

STOCKHOLM den 17 febr. 1961.

Käre Doktor Linnér.

Det känns minst sagt egendomligt att i dessa dagar besvära Eder med ännu ett brev, men jag anser mig dock böra göra det för att s.a.s. fylla ut bilden rörande anledningen till avsändandet av vårt förra brev daterat den 6 dennes. Jag anser det enklast att göra detta genom översändande av bif. fotostatkopior å brev från generalsekreteraren i Intern. Union for Child Welfare.

Eder tillgivna

Margie Levinson
Margie Levinson.

Bil.

Registry
6/80e 520/1 org

17 February

1

Dr. S. Linner, Chief, Civilian Operations
J. Grün, Chief Refugee Relief Coordinator
Swedish and Danish "Save the Children" Fund

The question posed in their letter to you is all too familiar. The facts are well known to you.

1. We have all the food and most of the medicaments required to see us through June 1961.
2. We cannot at present estimate beyond June 1961, because of the many imponderables such as the June harvest.
3. We would really prefer the cash to cover the operational expenses.
4. If they cannot give us the cash, the wisest thing to do would be wait until further requirements, particularly that of the rehabilitation programme, are known.
5. Going through the missionary societies meets with the same problems as mentioned under 1. We have helped CPRA with transport, but only because at the time everything was urgently needed. This is no longer so and we would have to decline most further requests for special transport.
6. There are many medical needs throughout the Congo. Supplying the missions with the necessary medicaments would be most useful. We have a very cheap charter offer from Sweden for precisely this purpose. It could not come out of our budget, but there are two other possibilities:
 - (i) that UN charter the plane on the request of WHO for this work;

.../...

- (ii) that the "Save the Children" Fund charter the 'plane and pay the expenses and that some way be found to have the 'plane fly as a UN 'plane under Air Operations control, to ensure safety.

7. It strikes me that this last possibility (6(ii)) is perhaps the most realistic and constructive thing to do at this stage, particularly if they want to do something now.



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

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

17 February 1961

A : Dr. S. Linner, Chief, Civilian Operations
De : J. Grün, Chief Refugee Relief Coordinator
Objet : Swedish and Danish "Save the Children" Fund

The question posed in their letter to you is all too familiar. The facts are well known to you.

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7. It strikes me that this last possibility [6(ii)] is perhaps the most realistic and constructive thing to do at this stage, particularly if they want to do something now.

Chairman: Rev. H. R. Moxley, M.A.
Vice-Chairmen: Canon T. R. Milford
Dr. Hugh Robertson, M.A.
Hon. Treasurer: Sir Arthur N. Rucker,
K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.
Deputy Hon. Treasurer:
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Hon. Secretary: C. Jackson Cole
General Secretary: H. Leslie Kirkley,
A.C.I.S.



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Rev. George F. Macleod
Mr. Bernard Miles
The Bishop of Oxford
Lord Pakenham
Dame Sybil Thorndike
Rev. Leslie D. Weatherhead

OXFORD COMMITTEE FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Clothing Depot: c/o Davies Turner & Co.,
50a, Bourne Street, S.W. 1 (SLOane 5121)

Telephone: OXFORD 41333/4
Telegrams: OXFAM, OXFORD

P.O. BOX 11 • 17 BROAD STREET • OXFORD

TRC/JC/UN

15th February, 1961.

Dr. Sture Linner,
Chief Civilian Operations,
O.N.U.C., U.N. Headquarters,
LEOPOLDVILLE, Republic of Congo.

Dear Dr. Linner,

In my letter of the 11th February to Mr. Grun I mentioned the despatch of half a ton of clothing for the Miabi and Bakwanga hospitals. A second consignment, again of half a ton, left London early today and the following cable was sent to Geneva on the 15th:

FOR BALINSKI ACTING CHIEF CIVIL OPERATIONS ONUC

ADDITIONAL HALF TON CLOTHING LEAVING LONDON 00.01 GMT 16TH FLIGHT
SN 206 TO BRUSSELS THENCE FLIGHT SN 525 LEOPOLDVILLE CONSIGNEE
REFUGEE RELIEF COORDINATOR ONUC STOP WOULD APPRECIATE NEWS ARRIVAL
PREVIOUS CONSIGNMENT. KIRKLEY.

I hope that by the time you receive this letter both these consignments of clothing will have been safely received.

I imagine that these first two consignments should meet the most pressing needs, however, considerable extra supplies will have to be despatched to make up the total quantities requested and it would be impossible for us to meet all these needs from our existing stocks of used clothing. We have already bought some clothing which was included in the second consignment and would have to make considerable further purchases. Of course, we would willingly do this, particularly as we have been able to obtain supplies at very reasonable prices, but I would like your advice about the means of shipment.

If all the clothing were sent by air, even at the present concessionary rate, which is half the normal air freight, further consignments would cost us something in the region of £1,000 merely for the air freight. Whereas if we were to ship the further supplies of clothing to Matadi + freight costs would be only a fraction of this sum and we could use the greater proportion ~~of~~ this thousand pounds in actual purchases of supplies. It would be possible for us to get supplies on a boat leaving London on the 25th, arriving at Matadi (via Antwerp) about the 2nd March. A further consignment by air probably could not reach you within less than a fortnight. The simple question then, for which I would appreciate a cabled reply, is whether you would prefer us to spend £1,000 in air freight so that the clothing would reach the Congo perhaps three weeks before it would reach you by sea.

Perhaps you could also comment on your reply on the quality of the new clothing we sent, particularly the cavalry twill trousers which might be a little heavy for the Congo's climate.

We would also appreciate your comments about the considerable quantity of cheese packed in tins for export which we have been offered by Kraft Cheeses, Ltd., and which we would be prepared to ship out on the 25th. This food, which might total as much as 20 tons is a free gift for the Congo and we would be prepared to bear the costs of shipment.

I look forward to an early reply so that the arrangements for purchasing the clothing, etc., can be put in hand as soon as possible.

With all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Philip Kibling
General Secretary.

* You can estimate from the enclosed schedule the large quantity of new clothing we could obtain for about £1,000.

CONGO PROTESTANT RELIEF AGENCY

AUSPICES CONGO PROTESTANT COUNCIL

c/soc 520/1 ORG - CPRA -

BOÎTE POSTALE 123, LEOPOLDVILLE

RÉPUBLIQUE DU CONGO

TÉLÉPHONE 2202 CABLE ADDRESS: CHRISTMED

2412

DRUGS FROM C.P.R.A. DESTINED FOR BAKWANGA:

- 1 case: 205 Kg.
12 x 17 x 6 oral doses Declomycin. (Demethylchlortetracycline)
- 1 carton: 28 Kg.
40 x 500 capsules Falvin (multi-vitamins)
- 1 carton: 35 Kg.
100 tubes Prophyllin ointment, 4 oz. (For skin disorders)
100 tubes " " , 1 1/2 oz.
- 1 carton: 35 Kg.
24 x 1 pint Kayopectate with neomycin (Anti-diarrhea)
12 x 100 capsules Cosa Tetrastatin (sulfonamides)
144 Tubes ophthalmic antibiotic ointment, 1/8 oz.
- 1 carton: 35 Kg.
126 x 150 tablets Norit (Gastro-intestinal calmant)
- 15 cartons: 135 Kg.
15 x 200 vials Pen Duostrep (penicillin and streptomycin)

Total weight: 473 Kg.

Leopoldville, Feb. 13, 1961

Dr. W. Rule

William Rule

13.2.61 - N. J. C.

"FEATHERWATE"

C/SOC 520/1 *ORC*
legishy
X ref C/SOC 510

11 February 1

Dr. S. Linner, Chief, Civilian Operations
J. Grün, Chief Refugee Relief Coordinator
Swedish and Danish "Save the Children" Fund

The question posed in their letter to you is all too familiar. The facts are well known to you.

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3. We would really prefer the cash to cover the operational expenses.
4. If they cannot give us the cash, the wisest thing to do would be wait until further requirements, particularly that of the rehabilitation programme, are known.
5. Going through the Missionary Societies meets with the same problems as mentioned under 1. We have helped CPRA with transport, but only because at the time everything was urgently needed. This is no longer so and we would have to decline most further requests for special transport.
6. There are many medical needs throughout the Congo. Supplying the missions with the necessary medicaments

.../...

would be most useful. We have a very cheap charter offer from Sweden for precisely this purpose. It could not come out of our budget, but there are two other possibilities:

- (i) that UN charter the 'plane on the request of WHO for this work;
- (ii) that the "Save the Children" Fund charter the 'plane and pay the expenses and that some way be found to have the 'plane fly as a UN 'plane under Air Operations control, to ensure safety.

7. It strikes me that this last possibility (6.(ii)) is perhaps the most realistic and constructive thing to do at this stage, particularly if they want to do something now.

JG/km

INDICATE
PRIORITY

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

N R

Address (es)

UNATIONS
NEWYORK

10 February 1961

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

ONUC _____ CORRIER FROM BALINSKI STOP WE UNDERSTAND FROM LONDON THAT AYE UUNNN APPEAL HAS RAISED OVER TEN THOUSAND POUNDS WHICH QUOTE ALREADY HANDED OVER TO UNITED NATIONS UNQUOTE STOP FUNDS COLLECTED THROUGH UUNNN OFFICES AROUND THE WORLD WILL BE CREDITED TO HEADQUARTERS BY MEANS OF THE MONTHLY ACCOUNTS AND WILL CMA PRESUMABLY CMA EVENTUALLY BE CREDITED BY THE COMPTROLLER TO OUR ACCOUNT HERE STOP IT IS OBVIOUSLY NECESSARY FOR PLANNING AND PUBLICITY PURPOSES THAT WE SHOULD BE INFORMED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE OF THE FUNDS RECEIVED AND THEIR ORIGIN STOP WOULD YOU DISCUSS THIS WITH COMPTROLLER AND ADVISE STOP NEW SUBJECT STOP MANY NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS RAISE MONEY FOR THE CONGO FAMINE RELIEF FUND STOP THE IMPRESSION IS CREATED THROUGH THE PRESS THAT THESE MONIES ARE PHYSICALLY RECEIVED HERE AND SEVERAL EMBASSIES HERE HAVE APPROACHED US ENQUIRING AS TO WHAT USE WE HAVE MADE OF THESE FUNDS STOP IN MOST CASES WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED THESE FUNDS AND THEREFORE CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE STOP BRITISH WAR ON WANT AND SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND ARE BUT TWO EXAMPLES STOP WE FEAR THAT MISUNDERSTANDING ON THE PART OF PRESS AND PUBLIC MAY LEAD TO CRITICISM OF THE UUNNN AND OF THE RELIEF OPERATION STOP WE WONDER IF THIS QUESTION MIGHT BE DISCUSSED OR BROUGHT TO THE NOTICE OF MEMBER GOVERNMENTS THROUGH THEIR PERMANENT MISSIONS AS IT IS ^{AT} ~~IN~~ THIS STAGE PRIMARILY AYE MATTER OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL INTEREST

T. O. R.

BY :

Drafted by :

Authorized :

Date :

J. Grün
A. Balinski

T. O. D.

C/ Doc 500/1 ag

CONGO BELGE — BELGISCH-CONGO
SERVICE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
DIENST DER TELEVERBINDINGEN

Arrivé
Aangekomen te:



Heure : 1620
Uur :

NUMERO Nummer	ORIGINE Oorsprong	MOTS Woorden	DATE Datum	HEURE Uur	VIA Via

Indications de service
taxées
Betaalde dienstaanwij-
zingen

TÉLÉGRAMME
Telegram

DR LINNER ONUC LEO-

Explication des abrévia-
tions admises pour les in-
dications de service ta-
xées :

Verklaring van de afkor-
tingen toegelaten voor de
betaalde dienstaanwijzin-
gen :

RP = Réponse payée.

Antwoord betaald.

LT = Télégramme lettre.

Brieftelegram.

CR = Accusé de récep.

Kennisgeving van
ontvangst.

TC = Collationnement.

Te collationneren.

La Colonie n'est soumise à aucune responsabilité en raison de la correspondance privée par voie télégraphique.
De Kolonie is niet verantwoordelijk wat betreft de private correspondentie langs telegrafische weg.

(Ordonnance législative n° 254/Télec. du 23 août 1940.)

(Wetgevende ordonnantie nr. 254/Telev. van 23 augustus 1940.)

sender risk dr linner onuc leopoldville -

p 233/123 london 42 8 1137 via lntsf -

*J. Guin
so de een
2*

on recommendation maunice pate request permission for save
children fund experienced representative join and integrate
himself in onuc relief staff stop fund will pay salary and
maintenance and provide transport stop broadley would interview
fund representative -

boyce savinfana +

cfm 233/123 sender risk dr linner onuc boyce savinfana +

C/SOC 520/1, 0124

x ref C/SOC 610/2

14 January

Mr. John Gray, Refugee Relief Coordinator

S. Linner, Chief Civilian Operations

For order's sake I send you below translation of a passage from a letter of January 15 written by the Chairman of the Swedish Save the Children Fund on the Katal operations.

"We have sent you two cables, but since the first one was addressed to the Stanley Hotel, it apparently was not received by you.

"In the first cable we informed you that we received Kr. 150,000 for the Katal refugees, and asked you for your kind advice as to how to use these funds, and as to suitable distribution channels.

"Until a few days ago we had a visit from representatives of the Swedish Save the Children Fund who we had to discuss with us a possible joint Katal contribution.

"Furthermore, the Svenska Missionsrådet (Missionary Council) offered us to send our goods via their organization in Katal, an American Mission consisting of 54 small hospitals and 22 very nice dispensaries. They told us that UN also used the Mission as distributors to the refugees of the goods the Swedish Missionary Council is sending down, and also of so-called UN goods. They also stated that the Swedish Missionary Council was dependent on UN transport.

"Is it advisable that the Swedish Save the Children Fund uses the system applied by the Swedish Missionary Council, that is to say, connecting with the UN?

"At present the Swedish Save the Children Fund disposes of only the Kr. 100,000 for the Congo operations. If you could, please, cable us any further advice as to how to use this sum we will be very grateful."

INDICATE
PRIORITY

SVC Service	FFFFF Routine	SSSSS Priority	PRIORITE NATIONS
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is strictly limited.

NR

Address (es)

ONUC
BAKWANGA

26 January 1961

(TEXT & SIGNATURE)

insert prefix & / or number as required

USE DOUBLE SPACING.

FOR CABALLERO GRUN FROM TOBY STOP REFBAK 18 STOP LE CHANOINE
ALBERT CAUWE DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE CARITAS CATHOLICA BRUXELLES NOW
LEOPOLDVILLE WANTS TO VISIT BAKWANGA BEFORE RETURNING BRUXELLES TO
LAUNCH A LENTEN COLLECTION ~~XXXXXXXX~~ FOR THE REFUGEES STOP LINER
SEES REQUEST AS NO DIFFERENT FROM REQUEST OF ANY OTHER AGENCY AND
MCKEOWN DOES NOT OBJECT HIS BEING CARRIED OUR AIRCRAFT STOP BOTH
AGREE IT WOULD BE WISE TO ESTABLISH THAT CAUWE WOULD BE PERSONA
GRATA TO KALONJI STOP IMMEDIATE RESPONSE REQUESTED ON PERMISSION
TO VISIT

Alga 5684 - 100,000 - 26/10/60

T. O. R.

BY:

Drafted by:

Authorized: F.W. Tooby

T. O. D.

Date:

RÄDDA BARNEN

SWEDEN

Member of the International Union for Child Welfare

Central Board
Address: Stockholm 3
Telephone 23 38 70



Telegraphic address:
Räddabarnen Stockholm

U LL/ISö.

Stockholm den 16 januari 1961.

Chief Civilian Operations,
Docent Sture Linnér,
ONUC.
B.P. 7248
Leopoldville.
KONGO.

Herr Docent:

Då det av fru Levinsons gårdagsbrev ej klart framgick på vad sätt Expressen använt Edert namn i förbindelse med Rädda Barnens Kongoinsamling har hon bett mig meddela följande:

På en förfrågan från tidningen Expressen lämnade Rädda Barnen sitt tillstånd att i samband med publicerandet i Expressen av bildmaterial från Kasai nämna Rädda Barnens postgironummer.

När bilderna av svältande barn i Kasai publicerades uppgavs för de som önskade hjälpa bl.a. också Rädda Barnens postgiro, men med tillägget "Märk talongen "Linnér" " (efter svensken, som är bekant genom sina FN-insatser i Kongo)", något som kom som en fullkomlig överraskning för oss. Någon eller några morgontidningar tog efter detta följande dag (dock utan parentes) och det lär också förekommit i T.V. Så snart vi uppmärksammade detta vidtog vi genast åtgärder för att få det stoppat och få mottot ändrat till "Kongos barn". För att ingen upprepning skulle ske meddelade vi denna ändring till pressen genom T.T.

Vad som skett är således att det förekommit några gånger i en uppmaning till allmänheten att märka talongen med Edert namn vid insändandet av bidrag för hjälpen till Kasai på Rädda Barnens postgiro.

Med utmärkt högaktning

Lisa Lind

Lisa Lind

ONUC LEO

FOR LINNER STOP OXFORD COMMITTEE FOR FAMINE RELIEF WHO ARE ABOUT
TO LAUNCH NEW CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS FOR RELIEF IN THE CONGO HAVE
REQUESTED CABLED STATEMENT FROM YOU FOR USE THIS CAMPAIGN STOP
IF THIS POSSIBLE THEY WOULD LIKE DETAILS OF PRESENT NEEDS IN TERMS
OF KIND

P2

OF FOOD REQUIRED CMA QUANTITIES AND OTHER SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

LONOMNIPRESS

COL NIL

d/soc 520/1
~~d/soc 520~~
o/c

RECEIVED
JUN 1961
Rece

C/500 520/1000
5.20/12 Registry 520/1000

17 December 1960

Mr. G. Dumontet, Special Assistant, Civilian Operations
J. Grün, Refugee Relief Coordinator

Supplies for Bakwanga from Congo Protestant Relief Agency

The Congo Protestant Relief Agency have some 767 ninety-pound bags of beans. These beans (approximately 31 tons) were purchased with CPRA funds for the refugees in Kasai. We have an agreement, in principle, that they will be put into the general distribution programme and for that reason I have agreed to airlift them. Mr. Bontrager (Telephone: 2202) said, however, that he could not give us a final decision until Monday, 19 December. I asked Mr. Bontrager to check first thing on Monday morning whether these beans are available; if they are, they should be transported to N'Djili immediately for lifting to Bakwanga.

cc: Mr. Berouti
Col. Abdullah, Movement Control
Dr. Raba

SL -> M Drummet

CONGO PROTESTANT RELIEF AGENCY
IN AMERICA

297 PARK AVENUE SOUTH • NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

TEL. LF 3-6670

c/soc 520/1 Org

December 14, 1960

file. 4

Sir Alexander MacFarquhar
United Nations Secretariat
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of a document we have just received from the C.P.R.A. in Leopoldville. I believe it is self-explanatory. Our people in Leopoldville indicate that they are planning to discuss these proposals further with the South Kasai authorities. Perhaps you have already had word of this from your United Nations people in Leopoldville.

Very sincerely yours,

R. G. Metzger
Executive Secretary

RCM/ma
Enc.

Handwritten note: Please send to the United Nations Secretariat, New York, N.Y.

Am+

10-12-60

BUT, PRINCIPES, ADMINISTRATION ET FONCTIONNEMENT.-

I.-CARACTERE.-

Le Commissariat aux Refugies institue par le Gouvernement de l'Etat Autonome du Sud-Kasai, est un organisme national.

Il relève de l'autorite du Ministere des Affaires Economiques.

II.-BUT.-

Le but du Commissariat est:

- a) de s'interesser d'une maniere generale au sort des refugies, tant a l'interieur qu'a l'exterieur de l'Etat.-
- b) de leur apporter gratuitement de l'aide sous toutes ses formes, sans distinction d'aucune sorte.
- c) de coordonner les activites des organismes s'interessant au sort de nos refugies, en les associant a la gestion du Commissariat et a la distribution proprement dite des vivres et autres dons.-

III.- PRINCIPLE DE BASE.-

Seul le Commissariat General est responsable du placement du personnel distributeur, de l'application des principes d'organisation et de la distribution des vivres a la masse de refugies.

IV.-CONSEIL DE GESTION DU COMMISSARIAT AUX REFUGIES.-

Afin d'harmoniser les rapports avec nos generaux donateurs, et d'eviter une dispersion d'efforts, il est cree un Conseil de Gestion de vivres et autres dons destines aux refugies.-

Le but du Conseil est de:

- a) se rendre compte des besoins reels de refugies;
- b) mesurer l'importance de l'aide generale apportee ou a apporter et son usage effectif;
- c) suivre le mouvement des refugies;
- d) surveiller et gerer les stocks de vivres, d'ou qu'ils viennent;
- e) etablir les plans generaux de distribution par region;
- f) entendre le rapport sur la situation generale des refugies et les activites du Commissariat;
- g) faire des suggestions et propositions relatives a l'organisation generale du ravitaillement;
- h) signaler les anomalies qui seraient constatees lors des visites aux refugies.-

.../...

Outre le Commissaire General et les Représentants du Gouvernement, le Conseil comprendrait: une ou deux personnes des organismes donateurs.

Le Conseil se réunira au moins une fois par semaine, ou exceptionnellement lorsque l'un ou l'autre membre représentant les organismes donateurs en ferait une demande.-

V.-AIDE.-

Le Commissariat rassemblerait l'aide de tous les donateurs.

1. Le ou les organismes donateurs qui le desireraient pourraient déléguer un de leur représentants auprès du Commissariat General, sans que celui-ci le prenne en charge.-
2. Les donateurs qui seraient desirieux de suivre de pres la distribution des vivres pourraient placer leurs observateurs de la maniere qu'ils entendraient dans des postes de distribution sans que ces personnes fassent partie du personnel distributeur.
3. Toute propagande de quelque nature que ce soit est strictement interdite a l'occasion de la distribution de vivres aux refugies.
4. Seules les cartes de ravitaillement editees par le Gouvernement donnent droit au ravitaillement.-

VI.-DU PROGRAMME DE RAVITAILEMENT.-

SAMUËL:- Le convoi ira ravitailler Tshibombo, Miabi, Kabaya-Kamwanga et Les Mukamba;

LUMBA:- Il ira a Bakwanga, Tshilengi, Katanda, Ganda;

MUSUMBI:- Tshibata, Kasiki, Mwana-Bita et Laguta;

JESSE:- Tshibata, Morode et Kwiiji.-

Ce programme peut etre modifie de l'avis de Conseil de Gestion.

Lorsque la semaine, les membres du Conseil pourront toujours faire des tournées dans le Pays, observer comment la distribution est operée et constater les anomalies qui seront soulevees lors de la reunion ou si c'est grave, signaler directement le Commissariat en vue d'une mesure a prendre.-

Toutefois il n'est pas souhaitable de tenter lors des visites, a operer des modifications directement aupres des Agents distributeurs avant d'en informer le Commissariat, mais si une anomalie serait constatée.

Bakwanga, le 26 Novembre 1960.

LE COMMISSAIRE GENERAL AUX REFUGIES

"Jes. Th. KATALA"

LE PREMIER MINISTRE

"Jes. N'GALULA"