

Subject Files Regarding Organization
Structure and Responsibilities
C/ORG/130/2 - Living Conditions in the Congo

18/11/1959 - 31/03/1967

1/2

PLEASE RETAIN
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ORG 130/2

JUN-5 1967

ACTION

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

14/520/3(a)

31 May 1967

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Anderson
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. Cassa
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Miss Yannaki
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mr. K. K.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Acknowledged
<input type="checkbox"/>	No Action Required
INITIALS	

Dear Sir,

In contrast with many other activities of this Organization, all matters relating to the International Sanitary Regulations are handled directly from our Headquarters in Geneva.

I refer to document DP/POST/CONGO issued on 21 February 1966 under Immunization requirements on page 22. According to the information received from the health administration of the Congo, its requirements for international travel are as follows:

Smallpox : required from arrivals from all countries except children under three months of age.

Cholera : required from arrivals from infected local areas.

Yellow Fever : recommended to all travellers but required from arrivals from infected local areas, except children under one year of age. The requirement applies to travellers arriving or destined for that part of the Congo south of 10°S. Travellers leaving the Congo for some receptive areas are required to possess a certificate.

You may wish to amend the relevant paragraph of DP/POST/CONGO when a revision of this document is issued.

Yours faithfully,

Robert I. Hood

Robert I. Hood, M.D., M.P.H.
Chief Medical Officer
International Quarantine
Division of Communicable Diseases

Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme
Post Office Box 7248
Kinshasa
Democratic Republic of the Congo

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



RESTRICTED
DP/CM/FIELD/76
31 March 1967

*Le'ger
Anderson*

TO: Resident Representatives and other Field Officers of the United Nations Development Programme

FROM: A. Vaidyanathan, Acting Director *A Vaidyanathan*
Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget

SUBJECT: Reports on Living Conditions

Following a general review made last year of the status of reports on living conditions, a number of reports have recently been issued, revised or amended.

... For your information, attached is a list giving the status of post reports as of 31 March 1967. It will be revised on a semi-annual basis.

The same list is being circulated to the agencies with the request that it be brought to the attention of the officials concerned with recruitment and briefing of field personnel. This should help to ensure that newly recruited experts and officials on field missions are aware of the latest editions of post reports.



/...

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

RESTRICTED

DP/CM/72

31 March 1967

TO: Executing Agencies of the United Nations Development Programme

FROM: A. Vaidyanathan, Acting Director *A. Vaidyanathan*
Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget

SUBJECT: Reports on Living Conditions

Following a general review made last year of the status of reports on living conditions, a number of reports have been issued, revised or amended in the last few months. The necessary revisions or amendments will continue to be made whenever the information contained in post reports needs to be updated.

A list giving the status of post reports as of 31 March 1967 ... is attached. It will be revised on a semi-annual basis.

Mention is often made that newly recruited experts and officials on field missions are not always aware of the latest editions of post reports. The co-operation of the agencies would be appreciated in ensuring that the attached list is brought to the attention of the officials concerned with recruitment and briefing of field personnel.

/...

UNDP FIELD CO-ORDINATION SECTION

STATUS OF POST REPORTS

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>DATE OF ISSUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Afghanistan (R.5)	English	14 Nov. 1966	
Corr.1	English	20 Mar. 1967	
Algeria (R.1)	French	25 Jan. 1966	
Antigua (R.1)	English	5 Dec. 1966	
Argentina (R.1)	English	4 Aug. 1966	
Barbados	English	6 Nov. 1963	Being revised.
Bolivia (R.3)	English	17 Feb. 1966	
Botswana (R.1)	English	27 Feb. 1967	
Brazil (R.2)	English	1 Sept. 1961	Being revised.
Corr.1	English	31 Oct. 1962	
British Honduras	English	30 Dec. 1964	
Corr.1	English	21 May 1965	
British Solomon Islands	English	1 Dec. 1958	Revision being requested.
Burma (R.6)	English	23 Mar. 1967	
Burundi	French	22 July 1965	
Add.1	French	15 Sept. 1965	
Corr.1	French	30 Nov. 1966	
Cambodia (R.2)	French	15 Feb. 1964	
Add.1	French	15 June 1966	
Cameroon (R.1)	French	28 Oct. 1964	
Central African Republic	French	13 Dec. 1963	
Add.1	French	6 May 1964	

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>DATE OF ISSUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Ceylon (R.3)	English	6 Nov. 1963	
Add.1	English	28 Apr. 1964	
Add.2	English	9 Feb. 1966	
Add.3	English	1 Feb. 1967	
Chad	-	-	Initial report under preparation.
Chile (R.3)	English	24 Aug. 1966	
Add.1	English	1 Dec. 1966	
Corr.1	English	30 Jan. 1967	
Corr.2	English	20 Mar. 1967	
China (Taiwan) (R.2)	English	20 Jan. 1965	
Corr.1	English	19 July 1966	
Corr.2	English	28 Oct. 1966	
Colombia (R.4)	(English	29 June 1966	
)Spanish	29 June 1966	
Corr.1	English	19 Sept. 1966	
Comoro Islands (Prov.)	French	12 Dec. 1963	
Congo (Brazzaville)	-	-	Initial report under preparation.
Congo (Kinshasa) (R.1)	English	21 Feb. 1967	Being translated into French.
Costa Rica (R.2)	English	28 May 1965	
Cyprus (R.2)	English	10 Nov. 1966	
Dahomey	French	2 Apr. 1963	
Corr.1	French	19 Sept. 1966	
Dominican Republic	English	27 June 1966	
Ecuador (R.3)	English	15 July 1963	Being revised.
El Salvador (R.2)	English	15 Jan. 1964	
Corr.1	English	13 Sept. 1965	
Ethiopia (R.4)	English	21 Mar. 1966	
Corr.1	English	30 Jan. 1967	

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>DATE OF ISSUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Fiji (R.1)	English	26 Apr. 1960	Revision being requested.
Gabon (R.1)	French	3 Feb. 1966	
Corr.1	French	30 Nov. 1966	
Corr.2	French	17 Feb. 1967	
Gambia (R.1)	English	9 Aug. 1966	
Ghana (R.4)	English	19 July 1966	
Corr.1	English	30 Nov. 1966	
Greece (R.3)	English	6 June 1966	
Corr.1	English	30 Nov. 1966	
Guatemala (R.3)	English	2 June 1965	
Corr.1	English	14 Sept. 1965	
Guinea (R.2)	French	5 Nov. 1964	
Guyana (R.1)	English	2 Feb. 1967	
Haiti (R.4)	French	9 June 1966	
Corr.1	French	17 June 1966	
Honduras (R.2)	English	30 Apr. 1965	
India (R.3)	English	26 Aug. 1965	
Indonesia (R.4)	English	15 Sept. 1964	Being revised.
Iran (R.3)	English	23 Mar. 1966	
Iraq (R.2)	English	13 Apr. 1966	
Israel (R.4)	English	24 Jan. 1967	
Ivory Coast (R.1)	French	8 June 1966	
Corr.1	French	30 Nov. 1966	
Jamaica (R.1)	English	25 Feb. 1963	Being revised.
Japan (R.4)	English	14 June 1966	Being revised.
Jordan (R.4)	English	21 Sept. 1965	

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>DATE OF ISSUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Kenya	English	10 July 1965	
Corr.1	English	13 Oct. 1965	
Korea (R.2)	English	8 Nov. 1965	
Kuwait	English	7 June 1965	
Laos (R.3)	English	12 Dec. 1966	
Lebanon (R.4)	English	4 Apr. 1966	
Lesotho	English	14 Apr. 1966	Being revised.
Liberia (R.3)	English	1 Sept. 1964	
Libya (R.3)	English	23 June 1964	Being revised.
Corr.1	English	15 Sept. 1965	
Corr.2	English	19 May 1966	
Corr.3	English	1 Dec. 1966	
Madagascar (R.2)	French	10 Mar. 1966	
Corr.1	French	2 Aug. 1966	
Malawi	English	5 Mar. 1965	
Add.1	English	29 Mar. 1967	
Malaysia (including Brunei and Sarawak) (R.2)	English	24 Nov. 1965	
Corr.1	English	19 May 1966	
Mali	French	26 July 1965	
Corr.1	French	12 Oct. 1965	
Malta	English	25 Apr. 1966	
Corr.1	English	17 May 1966	
Mauritius (Prel.)	English	1 Feb. 1964	
Mexico (R.3)	English	15 Mar. 1966	
Morocco (R.1)	French	30 June 1963	Being revised.
Corr.1	French	19 Jan. 1966	
Nepal (R.3)	English	8 Jan. 1964	
Corr.1	English	1 Mar. 1964	
Corr.2	English	24 Apr. 1964	

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>DATE OF ISSUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Netherlands Antilles	English	29 Mar. 1967	
Nicaragua (R.2)	(English	23 June 1964	
)Spanish	6 Nov. 1964	
	(French	6 Nov. 1964	
Add.1	English	23 Oct. 1964	
Niger	French	26 May 1966	
Nigeria (R.3)	English	4 Jan. 1964	
Add.1	English	7 Oct. 1965	
Pakistan (R.3)	English	22 Mar. 1967	
Panama (R.3)	English	17 May 1966	
Papua and New Guinea (R.1)	English	26 Oct. 1966	
Paraguay (R.2)	English	16 Jan. 1967	
Peru (R.2)	English	16 May 1966	
Philippines (R.4)	English	28 Feb. 1966	
Corr.1	English	30 Nov. 1966	
Poland	English	20 Jan. 1965	
Rwanda	English	28 June 1966	
Saudi Arabia (R.3)	English	20 June 1966	
Senegal (R.1)	French	Aug. 1963	Being revised.
Add.1	French	19 Jan. 1966	
Sierra Leone (R.1)	English	3 Feb. 1967	
Singapore	English	28 Feb. 1966	
Somalia (R.2)	English	13 Nov. 1964	
Sudan (R.3)	English	26 Oct. 1966	
Surinam (R.1)	English	6 Dec. 1966	

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>LANGUAGE</u>	<u>DATE OF ISSUE</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Swaziland	English	18 Apr. 1966	
Corr.1	English	19 Sept. 1966	
Corr.2	English	26 Oct. 1966	
Syrian Arab Republic (R.4)	English	15 Mar. 1966	
Corr.1	English	8 June 1966	
Tanzania (R.1)	English	15 Mar. 1967	
Thailand (R.3)	English	6 Nov. 1963	Being revised.
Add.1	English	14 Sept. 1965	
Corr.1	English	2 Aug. 1966	
Togo (R.3)	French	10 May 1964	Being revised.
Corr.1	French	Oct. 1965	
Tonga	English	6 Oct. 1958	Revision being requested.
Trinidad and Tobago (R.1)	English	20 Apr. 1966	
Add.1	English	13 May 1966	
Tunisia (R.2)	English	26 Mar. 1962	
Add.1	French	21 Nov. 1962	
Corr.1	English	10 June 1963	
Corr.2	French	30 Oct. 1963	
Corr.4	English	19 Jan. 1966	
Turkey (R.5)	English	31 Mar. 1967	
Uganda (R.1)	English	25 Mar. 1966	
United Arab Republic (R.3)	English	24 May 1965	Being revised.
Upper Volta	English	21 Dec. 1964	Being revised.
Uruguay (R.3)	English	7 Dec. 1966	
Corr.1	English	30 Jan. 1967	
Venezuela (R.2)	English	21 Nov. 1966	
Viet-Nam (R.2)	French	5 Oct. 1959	Being revised.
Add.2	French	15 Apr. 1963	
Western Samoa	English	23 Aug. 1965	
Yemen	English	26 May 1960	Being revised.
Yugoslavia (R.3)	English	2 Aug. 1963	Being revised.
Zambia	English	24 Sept. 1964	Being revised.

ORG 13012

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



RESTRICTED
DP/POST/CON(K)/Rev.1
21 February 1967

LIVING CONDITIONS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

This revised edition was prepared in December 1966 and
supersedes TAB/POST/CONGO dated 21 February 1966

The Resident Representative will be glad to answer any
inquiries which experts may wish to make on living
conditions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

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NOTES

1. This report has been prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and is provided for information purposes only. It does not commit the Organizations in any way.
2. The information provided herein is subject to change which may not always be reflected in the current issue of this document. It is particularly recommended to ascertain the present status of Government rules and regulations (currency control, customs, etc.) which may be superseded at short notice.

67-03809



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CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION TO THE COUNTRY

Geographic situation

The Democratic Republic of the Congo lies in the heart of Africa. It straddles the Equator, extending from $5^{\circ} 2'$ north to $13^{\circ} 50'$ south and from $12^{\circ} 15'$ east (on the Atlantic coast) to $31^{\circ} 15'$ east (at Lake Albert). With an area of about 2,345 million sq. km., the Congo represents near 4.5 times the surface of France and 80 times that of Belgium. Its frontiers extend along 9,165 km.

At the north of the Congo estuary, the country has about 40 km. of Atlantic coast between Angola and the Portuguese enclave of Cabinda. The country's only access to the sea is through the narrow strip of land where the ports of Matadi, Boma and Banana are situated.

The centre of the Congo appears like an immense crater, in the form of a basin, the waters of which are drained by the Congo River towards the Atlantic Ocean. The central plain of the basin, which slopes towards the south-west, has an average altitude of around 400 metres. The basin is bounded on the north by the Congo-Nile divide and on the east by a range of mountains, commonly called the "Backbone of Africa", with peaks of over 5,000 metres. At the south of the basin are the plateaux which form the watershed between the Congo and the Zambesi. On the west are the Crystal Mountains running parallel to the Atlantic coast at an average altitude of 800 metres.

The Congo basin is one of the richest and largest in the world. The Congo River is the sixth largest river in the world with a course of 4,700 km. but, as regards the surface drained and the flow, it is second only to the Amazon. With its tributaries, the Congo offers 14,500 km. of waterways which can be used by barges weighing up to 350 tons and 2,785 km. for barges of 800 tons and more. Its flow is exceptionally regular with a

Note: The names of the following provincial capitals have been changed as follows: Leopoldville (Kinshasa), Elisabethville (Lubumbashi), Stanleyville (Kisangani), and Coquilhatville (Mbandaka).

range of from 23,000 to 75,000 cubic m. The longest waterway in the Congo extends for about 1,724 km. from Kinsangani to Kinshasa. Upstream, after the Kinsangani rapids, there are three navigable sections (the Congo is then called Lualaba): from Pontherville to Kindu, 310 kms.; from Kibombo to Kasongo, 110 kms.; and from Kongolo to Bukama, 565 kms.

For 350 kms. downstream from Kinshasa, the Congo waters flow along the channel which the river has cut through rocky passages, forming a succession of 32 cataracts and rapids.

Among the Congo River tributaries, the most important are the Ubangui in the north, which drains the Congo-Nile plateau. In the south is the Kasai, with a length of about 2000 km., draining an area of more than 300,000 sq. km. This river through a section of 305 km. between Port Francqui and Kinshasa, ensures waterway communications between Katanga and the Atlantic since it links up with the Bas-Congo-Katanga railroad from Port-Francqui to Lubumbashi. The same railroad also links Kinshasa with the port of Matadi on the Atlantic. (At this point the Congo River is not navigable because of the above-mentioned rapids and cataracts.)

The Congolese lakes also play an important part in the regional hydrography; they not only regulate the flow of the river, but they are also useful as waterways. The largest lake is Lake Tanganyika (740 km. in length and an area of 32,000 sq. km. which is, after Lake Baikal in the Soviet Union, the deepest lake in the world (1,435 m.); the Lakes Kivu, Edouard and Albert occupy deep tectonic trenches and are located well above sea level.

The flora of the Congo is dependent on climatic and topographic factors and can be divided into two categories: forest and savannah. The forest which covers about 48 per cent of the entire Congo area, occupies the whole of the central basin. The savannah, with a few trees, surrounds the borders of the central basin and shows a great local variation due to the proximity of the rivers, the altitude and the various types of soil.

The fauna of the Congo is extremely rich.

There are a number of national parks including the Parc Albert I, in the north-east, near the Ruwenzori range; Lake Garamba to the north-east of the Congo, near the Sudanese border; and the National Park of Upenba in Katanga.

Due to the wealth of the Congolese fauna, hunting and fishing constitute the basis of a very important tourist industry. There are a number of regulations designed to protect plant and wild life.

Climate

The sequence of spring, summer, autumn and winter of the temperate climates is unknown in the Congo. In most parts of the country, there are noteworthy differences in weather conditions at different times of the year. The Congo has a tropical climate with two seasons, the dry airstream which is of continental North African origin and airstreams originating over the south Atlantic and Indian oceans. The airstream which comes from North Africa extends down to the north of the country from about December to February giving a dry season in this area. During all other months, the maritime airstreams prevail over the whole country.

The country may be divided into four broad regions - the central equatorial lowlands, the perimeter plateau, the eastern highlands and the Rift Valley area, and the coastal plain.

(a) Central equatorial lowlands

This region is characterized by the absence of a dry season and by uniformly high temperatures and humidity. The rainfall generally decreases from west to east, the months of March, April, October and November being the wettest months.

(b) The perimeter plateau

The perimeter plateau, with its greater latitudinal extent and varying elevation does not have the same uniformity of weather as the central lowlands. In general, there is a greater range of temperatures and a longer dry season as one advances from the equatorial regions to higher latitudes and altitudes. At Lubumbashi, which lies near the southern frontier, the year is divided evenly between wet and dry seasons - dry from mid-April to mid-October and wet the remainder of the year.

The climate in Kinshasa, from October to the end of May, is hot and wet and is marked by thunder storms alternating with bright sunlight. Humidity is high throughout the hot season and the temperature is about 85 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. Rainfall normally exceeds 50 inches during the wet season.

The dry season from June to early September is cool and comparatively comfortable. The sky is generally overcast and it is sometimes chilly. There is usually no rainfall.

(c) Eastern highlands and rift valley

Because of varying altitudes in these areas there are differences in climate. Conditions are generally warm and moist near the chain of lakes. Away from the lakes, the air is usually drier. There is no dry season at the Equator but with increasing distance from the equator, the dry season becomes more apparent.

(d) The coastal plains

This relatively small region has a climate affected by the presence of the near ocean. A sea breeze is felt in coastal areas during the afternoons. The rainfall on the coast is the lowest in the whole country and the dry season lasts about 5 1/2 months.

The rains in the Congo are very heavy, and the winds generally light. However, in the central lowlands and in other areas occasional squalls accompanied by strong gusty winds which last less than two hours, occur during the wet seasons. In the dry season, a rather steady easterly wind of less than 23 miles per hour blows during the day. In the northern parts of the country, during the dry season (December to February) there is a hot and dry wind of desert origin (the harmattan). This wind often accompanied by fine dust, quickly bakes the ground.

The daylight hours in the Congo are from 0600 hours to 1800 hours and remain practically the same throughout the year.

Human Geography

The estimated total population of the Congo is 16,000,000. Kinshasa, the capital, probably has a population of about one million

people. Lubumbashi is the next largest city, followed by Kisangani, Luluabourg, Bukavu and Mbandaka in order of population. The expatriate population in 1960, was about 110,000, some 80 per cent of whom were Belgians. The others included Greeks, Indians, Pakistanis, Portuguese and Italians. This number was reduced during the events following Independence, but there has been a steady flow back to the Congo since the events in question. Today a conservative figure would be approximately 40,000 to 50,000.

The Congolese population consists of the Bantu, Sudanese, Nilotics and Hamites. While the Bantu comprise some two thirds of the total figure and are settled throughout the Congo, the Sudanese generally inhabit the former "Equateur" and "Orientale" provinces. Most of the Nilotics live in former "Orientale". Nigrillos of the pygmy family inhabit the northern forest areas and Hamites are numerous in the eastern regions, especially Kivu. The towns tend to be a mixture of different types, and this is especially true of Kinshasa.

Religion

The Roman Catholic religion is predominant. However, Protestant missions of different denominations are strong, and there are many Moslems. Kimbanguism is a local African religion comprising groups which emanated from the Baptist church. This local sect has a strong influence in Kinshasa and the Bas-Congo but also has followers in many parts of Angola and Congo (Brazzaville).

There are numerous Roman Catholic churches in Kinshasa. Protestant services of various denominations are conducted in English and French. There is also a Greek church and a Moslem mosque in Kinshasa. There is no synagogue in Kinshasa but there is one in Lubumbashi.

History, politics and administration

Until the middle of the nineteenth century, the territory drained by the Congo River was unexplored and practically unknown. When Henry Morton Stanley, the British explorer, reached the mouth of the Congo

in 1877, King Leopold II of the Belgians took the lead in exploring the Congo basin. Various nations immediately put forward claims by right of earlier explorations. These claims led to the Berlin Conference in 1884-1885, at which the European nations with interests in Africa agreed to grant King Leopold II sovereignty over the Congo state, which then became his personal possession.

In 1908, by an act of the Belgian Parliament, sovereignty over the Congo passed from King Leopold to Belgium itself. The King and the Belgian Government were represented in the Congo by a Governor-General appointed by the King on the advice and consent of the Parliament. Prior to independence, there were no elective bodies as such although in 1957, voting took place in three cities for the designation of municipal counsellors, whose appointment was subject to official confirmation.

Under the Belgian administration, the Congolese were not granted any significant measure of administrative or political responsibility. Demands for independence were voiced by emerging Congolese political leaders. Riots broke out in the national capital in January 1959, and the Belgian Government announced that the Congo would be granted independence without undue delay. In early 1960, the Belgian Government convened a round-table conference in Brussels in which all major Congolese political and tribal leaders participated. A date was set for complete independence, 30 June 1960, and before this date, in May 1960, a temporary Constitution known as the Loi Fondamentale was passed in the Belgian Parliament. A new Constitution was drafted and approved by plebiscite in the territory under Central Government control, coming into effect as of 1 August 1964. Under this Constitution the name of the Congo (Leopoldville) was changed to Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The history and politics of the Congo since independence have been more eventful and complex than of most other newly independent countries in recent years. It is difficult, therefore, to give an adequate summary in the context of a UNDP post report. It is thus proposed to refer the expert directly to a bibliography where the more general and

comprehensive works on the subject are listed. The role of the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) is described in a series of Security Council reports on the subject, the last of these being S/5784 of 19 June 1964. For more concise accounts reference is made to the Everyman's United Nations 1945-1963 (and the relevant chapters of the United Nations Yearbook). Another publication issued by OPI is The United Nations and the Congo: Some Salient Facts (L'ONU et le Congo: Quelques faits essentiels). With regard to the civilian operations and the technical assistance side of the United Nations work several reports have been issued the latest one being document TAB/CON(L)/R.1, 16 April 1965.

Economic and social conditions

Since independence, supplies of consumer goods such as food-stuffs, clothing and household necessities were very scarce in Kinshasa and in the large cities. However, since the devaluation of November 1963, the imports of consumer goods have increased, and items are now appearing in limited quantities on the markets.

More than 95 per cent of the mining industries are concentrated in the two former provinces of Katanga and Kasai. The "Générale Congolaise des Minerais", the former "Union Minière du Haut Katanga" produces copper, cobalt, zinc and by-products of silver, cadmium, germanium, gold, palladium and platinum. Ore concentration and refining plants which produce semi-finished and finished metals have been built in these provinces as well as the industries which serve this giant mining complex. There are the metallurgical treatment installations, the powerful central hydroelectric plants, large gas and chemical factories and important extraction industries.

The precious metals and diamonds mined by the "Société Minière du Bakwanga" (MIBA) come from mines located in the former province of Kasai.

The "Société Minière du Bakwanga" produced about 14.8 million carats of industrial diamonds in 1964. However, in recent years, a

substantial illicit trade in these diamonds has developed, which is estimated at 5.8 millions of carats in 1963.

The hydroelectric potential of the country is also sizable. It has been estimated that if the waters of the Congo River, which form a loop around the Inga plateau, 25 miles from Matadi, were to be harnessed at this point, they could produce 30 million kilowatts (three times the electricity capacity of the United Kingdom).

Palm, coffee, cotton and rubber, are the major commercial crops of the country; tea and bananas are secondary crops.

Substantial amounts of capital were invested in the country by private enterprise under the Belgian administration. Moreover, in 1949, the Government launched a ten-year plan of investment and economic development. Investment was also made in the infrastructure, mainly in transport, power and water, and building construction.

The result of these endeavours was the creation of a relatively flourishing industrial economy, initiated, staffed and maintained mainly by Europeans. Unfortunately, this industrial growth was not met by a simultaneous rise in the rural economy. The emphasis on economic activity brought many benefits to the Congolese people, although there remained a wide disparity between the standards of living of the European and African sections of the population.

The present policy of the Government is aimed at bringing the economy back to its pre-independence level and simultaneously initiating programmes of national development.

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CHAPTER II - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Travel

Air travel from Europe and the United States to Kinshasa is provided by the following international airlines: Sabena, UTA, Pan American, Alitalia and Air Congo, which operates both international and domestic services. Weekly flights connect Kinshasa with New York and there are frequent flights to Kinshasa from Paris, Brussels, Madrid, Geneva, Athens and Rome as well as Johannesburg. The international airport at N'Djili is about half an hour's drive from the centre of Kinshasa.

Many American and European shipping lines operate passenger and freight services to the port of Matadi which is about four hours' drive from Kinshasa.

River services, along the navigable portions of the Congo River and its tributaries, are operated by Otraco, a parastatal organization. These services and the railways are the backbone of the Congo's transportation system. There is, in addition, a ferry service connecting Brazzaville and Kinshasa, but its operation tends to depend on the state of relations between the two countries which in the past has fluctuated to a considerable extent.

The network of railways and river transportation is neither speedy nor comfortable, and air services between important towns and cities in the Congo are by far the most convenient form of travel. There are many airports and landing strips in the Congo, and current information regarding flights to and from these airports may be obtained from the airline offices of Air Congo in Kinshasa or through the UNDP Travel Office.

Local transport

Taxis in Kinshasa are expensive and not easily obtainable. There are also public buses but their schedules are not always reliable, and they are always overcrowded.

Private automobiles

The United Nations Development Programme operates a vehicle fleet of its own to ensure, whenever deemed necessary, transportation of experts and staff members for official duties. The use of a United Nations vehicle for private purposes is strictly prohibited. Experts and staff members are therefore strongly advised to make their own arrangements for transportation. The duty-free import of one personal vehicle is allowed provided the assignment of the expert or staff member exceeds eight months. Experts desiring to sell their car on departure from Kinshasa, should contact the UNDP office (General Services Section).

New automobiles can be purchased in the Congo through local dealers. Payment must be made by the provision of foreign exchange from the purchaser's own resources, and a period of three to four months must be allowed for delivery. A rather good market exists in the Congo for the purchase and re-sale of second-hand cars. Duty-free second-hand cars are frequently offered for sale by departing members of the UNDP or of the various diplomatic missions.

It is not possible to travel throughout the Congo by automobile owing to the absence of adequate roads and, in some areas, to lack of security. Good roads and adequate maintenance facilities exist in the major cities and their immediate surroundings. Spare parts are generally available for most types of cars although they are subject to temporary shortages.

Petrol and oil can be obtained from the various gas stations available in Kinshasa while the pumps run by the UNDP Office supply the United Nations vehicles. For personnel living in the suburbs, it is advisable to carry extra petrol for emergency use.

Owners of private cars are required to have either an international driving licence or a permit issued by the Congolese authorities. Applications for Congolese driving permits should be made directly to the Congolese traffic police, and applicants may be called upon to pass a theoretical and practical driving test regardless of whether they are already in possession of a valid permit issued in their home country.

Driving is on the right-hand side of the road, and speed limits are 60 km. per hour in inhabited areas and 80 km. per hour on open roads. United Nations vehicle permits are valid only when driven by United Nations personnel and are not issued to dependants.

Insurance coverage can be obtained locally through well-established insurance companies. The premium which is payable in local currency is usually quite high.

Mail services

There is no house-to-house delivery in the Congo. Mail should be addressed in care of the United Nations Development Programme Office as follows:

Mr./Mrs./Miss.....
Nations Unies, PNUD
B.P. 7248
Kinshasa
République Démocratique du Congo

First-class mail sent from the United States may be addressed as follows:

Mr./Mrs./Miss.....
c/o UNDP - Congo, Kinshasa
Grand Central Post-Office, Box 20
New York, N.Y. 10017

In order to ensure prompt and safe handling of incoming mail, new arrivals must register their names and office or field station with the UNDP Mail Operations Section. Any subsequent change of address should be notified to the UNDP General Services Section.

With regard to outgoing mail, experts may send their personal correspondence not exceeding 10 grams in weight as well as films by the United Nations pouch to New York, whence it is redispached. For this purpose United Nations stamps have to be affixed before the letters are enclosed in the pouch; these can be obtained from the UNDP Mail Operations

Section. The pouch operates on a once-weekly schedule to New York. Other correspondence, registered mail and parcel post should be mailed through any governmental post-office. It should be noted that not all countries accept surface parcel post for the Congo.

Telephone and telegraph services

Local telephone service throughout the Congo is poor. Private telephones are difficult to obtain, and long delays are customary before it is possible to be allocated a set and have it connected. Long distance services to most parts of Europe and the United States are available. The cost is reasonable and reception is adequate. The cable service abroad is moderately costly, and both outgoing and incoming messages are liable to be delayed. The local telegraph service is slow and messages are frequently delayed.

CHAPTER III - CURRENCY, CONTROLS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Currency

The monetary unit used in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is the Congolese franc (CF). Coins are issued in denominations of 1, 2 and 5 francs and bills in 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 and 5000 francs. The present exchange rate, governing financial transactions by UNDP, is CF 150 to one US dollar. The current UNDP exchange rate may be checked by reference to the latest DP/XR series document.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo devaluated its currency on two occasions since independence, the first time on 6 November 1961, by 30 per cent, when the rate of the dollar was established at 63 selling and 64 for buying, and the second time on 9 November 1963, when a rate of 150 CF to the US dollar was established for buying and CF 180 for selling. The difference of CF 30 between the two rates was considered an exchange profit and served to meet the needs of the Congolese Treasury.

Customs regulations

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has acceded to the Conventions on Privileges and immunities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

UNDP personnel and their families are entitled to first entry privileges on accompanied and unaccompanied baggage (personal effects), during a maximum period of twelve months following the date of arrival.

Attestations issued through the Office of the Resident Representative for duty-free importation of vehicles, equipment and effects for personal use are honoured by the customs authorities.

Packing and shipping of goods

Personal effects sent by experts by surface should be addressed in the following way:

(Name of expert)

c/o UNDP

P.O. Box 7248

Kinshasa

République Démocratique du Congo

It is important that all consignments be firmly packed and bound with steel bands as there is considerable risk of breakage and pilferage during the journey between the port of disembarkation at Matadi and Kinshasa. All shipments must be accompanied by the corresponding bill of lading and any other such documents as may be needed by the UNDP Office in order to arrange clearance through customs.

Local weights and measures

The metric system of weights and measures is used.

CHAPTER IV - HOUSING

Hotels

There are several hotels of various standards in Kinshasa. The two most important ones are the "Memling" and the "Regina".

The Memling and the Regina will not normally provide permanent accommodation and offer only transit rooms for bona fide travellers. The restaurants of the Memling and the Regina hotels provide good meals. The prices for rooms vary from CF 970 per day upwards. Meals are not included in the prices and must be paid for separately in the hotel restaurant. In all hotels, there is normally a service charge. Adequate laundry facilities are available in the hotels in Kinshasa.

Private housing

Kinshasa is a city which developed greatly after the Second World War, and now has many modern apartments in the town itself and in nearby suburbs. There are also a large number of attractive villas both large and small. Some buildings went into disuse when the owners or occupants abandoned them in 1960 and now bear many signs of neglect. Their repair or redecoration is a slow process due to the lack of materials and supplies. However, the situation has recently improved, and the number of damaged or unoccupied houses has decreased in the Kinshasa area.

Suburban dwellings were, until this past year, somewhat cheaper and relatively more easily obtainable than those in the heart of the city. However, with the improvement in security arrangements, this is no longer the case, and houses or suburban dwellings are just as expensive and just as difficult to find as apartments and villas in the city.

Experts have shown a preference for living in or near the centre of the town where it is more convenient. New arrivals cannot normally expect to find centrally-located housing without a great deal of personal effort. The presence of a large number of international

personnel has created a housing problem in Kinshasa, and the situation has grown more acute recently for several reasons; many former residents have returned either to take up their previous employment or to work for the Congolese Government, as well as many newcomers. Furthermore, between 1960 and 1963, construction was more or less at a standstill.

The UNDP Office thus provides housing to experts on a strict system of priority based on the size of a family, period of awaiting housing after arrival in Kinshasa, etc. The UNDP accommodation is fully furnished and includes such items as air-conditioners, refrigerators and ranges. Occupants are responsible for all expenses relating to rent, water, electricity and gas. A small fee is also charged for repair and maintenance services, which are provided by the Accommodation and Maintenance Branch of the UNDP Office. The waiting time for such accommodation is between one to two months. During this period, temporary UNDP accommodation is provided to the expert. It is therefore, strongly recommended that the expert's family should follow him once he has been able to secure suitable housing.

Rentals

Although the rents for private houses or apartments are generally higher than for UNDP accommodation, the majority of experts live in such housing which they usually obtain from colleagues leaving the country.

Rents for private accommodation are high and despite legal dispositions to the contrary are generally charged in dollars or other convertible currency. The law also prohibits increases in the rental of any accommodation.

Utilities

The electricity supply in the Congo is 220 volts A.C. at 50 cycles. There are, from time to time, breakdowns in the power supply. In the

event that any staff member has difficulties with the companies supplying water or electricity, the Accommodation and Maintenance Branch is always available to give its assistance in this respect.

Bottled gas is available in town. However, one should always keep a bottle in reserve.

Drinking water should be boiled for a minimum of 10 minutes and should also be used for ice cubes, brushing teeth and rinsing raw vegetables.

Garbage collection is regular, and the sewage system adequate.

Domestic services

Domestic ~~workers~~ who speak some French are readily available but do not usually live in. The Congo has very strict laws governing the employment of domestic help. Employers are obliged, for instance, to meet the medical expenses of domestics and their recognized dependants and pay notice and indemnities as cost of dismissal. Relevant information regarding wages of domestics and the laws governing their employment may be obtained from the UNDP Office.

CHAPTER V - HEALTH

Immunization requirements

The requirements of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for international vaccination certificates under the WHO International Sanitary Regulations should be checked prior to travel with the personnel Office of the employing organization.

The present immunization requirements for travel to the Congo are:

Yellow fever: Vaccination certificates required for arrivals from all countries.

Smallpox : Vaccination certificates required for arrivals from all countries.

Immunization against typhoid, tetanus and diphtheria are also recommended although not obligatory.

Health conditions

United Nations personnel from tropical areas will find the health situation in the Congo similar to that in their own countries. Common tropical diseases such as malaria, typhoid, tetanus, diphtheria, heat rash and dysentery are prevalent, but one can guard against them provided certain basic precautions are taken.

All United Nations personnel and particularly those who are unfamiliar with conditions of life in the tropics would do well to study the brochure "Health in the Tropics" published by the United Nations Health Service in New York. The information given below supplements the preventive rules outlined in that brochure and draws attention to some conditions which are characteristically local.

As a general rule, only those fresh fruits and vegetables which can be peeled or cooked should be eaten. Local lettuce, especially, should be avoided as it is difficult to clean. All fruits and vegetables should be washed thoroughly.

Only canned and powdered milks, which are available locally, should be used.

Cheeses and butter which are not labelled "pasteurized" are not recommended for consumption.

When dining out, uncooked food and cream pastries should be avoided. Only well-cooked foods, served while hot, are recommended. Meat should be well-cooked. Preference should be given to hot or bottled drinks.

The water supply in Kinshasa is considered unsafe for drinking, unless boiled or chlorinated.

Fruits and vegetables should be peeled or soaked in chlorine or potassium permanganate before they are eaten. Special care should be taken in this matter owing to the high incidence of parasitic infestations.

It is sometimes necessary for persons who are not accustomed to tropical climates to supplement their diets with an extra supply of salt which can be taken in the form of tablets. Dosage should be strictly according to the instructions of a doctor.

Anti-malarial tablets should be taken throughout one's stay in the Congo and for at least one week after the day of departure. The use of anti-malarial tablets should then be discontinued only if medical care is readily available as "suppressed" malaria sometimes appears when the anti-malarial medication is no longer taken.

No safe and effective prophylactic against either amoebic or bacillary dysentery has been discovered. Staff members who suffer from prolonged indigestion or diarrhea should therefore consult a doctor for diagnosis and treatment.

Tropical heat and humidity can be extremely enervating. One should therefore take particular care about adequate sleeping hours; seven to eight hours of sleep a day are vital. Daily baths and changes of clothes, and the strict regulation of alcoholic habits, are also helpful in combating fatigue.

Medical facilities

There are three main hospitals in Kinshasa open to United Nations personnel. They are: The Danish Hospital, Queen Elisabeth Hospital and

Clinique Universitaire de Lovanium (about 20 km. from Kinshasa).

Fees vary in accordance with the treatment required, and full details are available at the UNDP Office. On their request, experts and staff members will be provided with a comprehensive list of all medical and dental facilities available in Kinshasa and, whenever possible, in the main towns to which they may be posted. The choice of the physician is left to the staff and experts. The UNDP has its own clinic, located in the office building, staffed by one nurse who provides first aid and, upon written authorization, injections and vaccinations. She also coordinates the processing of routine medical examinations.

CHAPTER VI - FOOD AND CLOTHING

Food

There are several supermarkets in Kinshasa. Even though the situation has slightly improved in recent months, supply is rather irregular, and there are temporary shortages in commodities. There is no fresh milk in Kinshasa, and baby food is very rare.

For these reasons, United Nations personnel stationed in Kinshasa have organized a consumers' co-operative, and all United Nations officials may become members by purchasing a \$US100 share payable in four instalments and reimbursable upon departure. The retail shop of the Co-operative is situated on the ground-floor of the UNDP Office building. The Co-operative imports, free of duty, first necessity commodities which are not easily available on the local market. A wide range of food-stuffs, including baby foods, and household goods may be purchased at the Co-operative. Items like wine and liquor, and certain special items like perfume, films etc., may be ordered by the staff members through the Co-operative. The majority of these commodities are payable in hard currency, with the exception of goods purchased or produced locally.

The local markets offer a variety of vegetables and fresh fruit grown locally, and flowers. Prices are rather high, and it is usual to bargain to bring them down. Beef, veal, pork, mutton, fish and poultry are obtainable locally.

Restaurants

There are several restaurants in Kinshasa. Two of these are situated on the ground-floor of the UNDP Office building and serve adequate meals. Most restaurants serve fixed-price lunches for about CF 300. The prices of other meals "à la carte" at noon or in the evening range from CF 1,000 -2,000 per person - drinks and service excluded.

Clothing

Owing to the warm and humid climate, tropical clothing is used throughout the year in Kinshasa. United Nations personnel from the tropics will find their white drill and coloured "tussor" trousers and suits comfortable. Garments of dacron-cotton mixture are especially suitable.

In the office, men wear light-weight suits, but there is no restriction to wearing only a sport shirt and long trousers. When on official business with Government representatives, a jacket and tie are necessary. A white dinner-jacket may be needed for some official occasion, but it is not essential.

Cotton and linens are the most practical attire for women. Short cocktail dresses and silk saris are worn at parties and at official receptions. Hats, gloves and stockings are seldom used.

A light-weight raincoat or cape is advisable for both men and women, as are umbrellas.

During the dry season a light sweater or cardigan is often necessary in the evenings.

Frequent washing shortens the life of all fabrics. Clothes made of nylon or non-porous synthetic fabrics are not recommended for women. A good supply of light-weight under-clothes is necessary since these items are not available locally.

Real tropical-weight clothing for men and women is almost unobtainable in the Congo, and whenever available is very expensive. For this reason, United Nations personnel should bring a full year's supply of clothing with them. It should be noted also, that shoes wear out quickly.

Miscellaneous

Adequate dry-cleaning facilities are available in Kinshasa, but they are expensive.

All laundry is done by domestics either with washing machines, where available, or by hand.

On the main square, the ivory market offers a wide range of paintings, sculptures, ivory and leather articles. The "Fine Arts School" sells articles of generally better quality but at much higher prices.

Clothes, leather and books need special care in the climate of Kinshasa. Mildew is quick to form. Airing in the sun, storing in air-conditioned rooms and lavish use of dehumidifying crystals will keep damage to a minimum.

It is strongly recommended that before leaving their home country, experts and staff members take out an all-risk insurance policy covering the full value of their belongings throughout the duration of their assignment.

There are several competent hairdressers in town. A shampoo and set will cost CF 800 to CF 1,300 and a haircut CF 500 to CF 750. The cost of a man's haircut varies between CF 300 and CF 500.

CHAPTER VII - EDUCATION

Educational system and facilities

Schools in Kinshasa are the following:

Sacré-Coeur (Catholic). For girls only. Language of instruction: French. Primary classes through High School. Tuition: CF 1,200 per quarter. Six days a week. Catholic religion not obligatory. Admission difficult.

College Albert (Catholic). For boys only. Language of instruction: French. Primary classes through High School. Tuition: CF 1,200 per quarter. Six days a week. Catholic religion not obligatory.

Athénée (Congolese Public School) - Co-educational at all levels. Language of instruction: French. Kindergarten through High School.

American School . Co-educational at all levels. Language of instruction: English. Kindergarten through High School. \$US430 per annum. Five days a week.

Congo-British School. For children from 3 to 9 years old. Language of instruction: English. Tuition: CF 36,000 per annum.

Notre-Dame de Fatima. (Nursery School) Language of instruction: French. Nominal tuition. Mornings, six days a week.

CHAPTER VIII - OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AND SERVICES

Services

The UNDP has an agreement with the local travel agency "AGETOUR" as regards facilities to be provided to United Nations personnel. United Nations staff members arriving in Kinshasa will be met by a representative of "AGETOUR" who will help them through customs, health and immigration formalities. The same assistance will be extended to departing staff members.

Staff members who arrive at any other place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where there is a UNDP office, will receive similar assistance from UNDP personnel.

Accommodation

UNDP field offices are located in Luluabourg, Bukavu and Lubumbashi. Working hours in Kinshasa are: Monday to Friday - 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday - 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

CHAPTER IX - SOCIAL LIFE AND RECREATION

National and public holidays

The days marked with an asterisk are observed by the UNDP Office:

New Year' Day	*1 January
Martyrs of Independence	4 January
Labour Day	1 May
Independence Day	30 June
Assumption Day	15 August
All Saints' Day	*1 November
First Anniversary of the new Government	*24, *25, 26 November
Christmas Day	*25 December
Easter Monday	*
Ascension Day	*
Pentecost Monday	*

Entertainment

There are few night-clubs and motion picture theatres in most of the Congo's major cities. Most of the films shown are European or American. The night-clubs are expensive, and their programmes have little variety.

The United Nations staff members have organized a United Nations Club. Every week the club offers a number of activities which include three film showings (two in French, the other in English), a Bingo night and a Bridge night. Occasionally, dances are held.

Several clubs which require membership fees and dues are also available in Kinshasa.

Radio and television

Radio Kinshasa broadcasts in French as well as in the four main local languages of the Congo: Lingala, Swahili, Kikongo and Tshiluba.

There are several provincial stations which relay Kinshasa to the rest of the country. There are also two powerful 100 kw transmitters (discounting the smaller ones in the provinces) in the Kinshasa area, and it is therefore possible to listen to the local station on both medium and FM wave-lengths as well as on the usual shortwave-lengths. Moreover, there are two radio stations in Brazzaville: "Radio Brazzaville", operated by the French radio, which relays broadcasts from Paris regularly and "Radio Congo" ("La Voix de la Révolution Congolaise"), operated by the Congo (Brazzaville) Government, which broadcasts both on short and medium wave-lengths. As to radio reception of overseas broadcasts, it is generally good provided one has a strong shortwave receiver.

Television was introduced in Brazzaville in early 1964. Programmes are transmitted several hours daily, except on Mondays and can be seen quite clearly in Kinshasa where a number of persons now own television sets. These can be bought for approximately \$US300. Kinshasa has inaugurated a television station on 23 November 1966 that broadcasts from 1915 to 2115 hours on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Reading material

The UNDP has an agreement with Hachette bookshop, located in the office building, and United Nations personnel may place orders for the delivery of their preferred newspapers. The most popular daily newspapers from Europe and the United States are normally available 24 hours after their publication. Most newspapers must be paid for in hard currency.

The principal local newspapers are "Le Courrier d' Afrique", "Le Progrès" and "L'Etoile du Congo", as well as three weekly newspapers. The Government is now making a special effort to reorganize completely the national news agency (Agence Congolaise de Presse).

Bookshops and libraries

United States Information Service. Extensive collection of books by American authors, both in English and French. Magazines, films, phonograph records are available.

The British Council. Books and periodicals in English, many on Africa.

Goethe Institut. Books in German and French.

Alliance Française. Books in French. French films shown every Tuesday evening at the College Albert.

College Albert. Large selection of books in French. Excellent collection on early Congo exploration and history.

Lovanium University. Usually restricted to the use of students; has books in French and English, as well as in other languages.

Outdoor pastimes

There are various possibilities for long excursions. The beach city of Moanda, on the Atlantic coast of the country, is accessible by regular air service. Large game can be seen in the Parc Albert (in the Kivu) and in the famous game reserves of East Africa and Rhodesia. The Victoria Falls involves a long trip, via Lubumbashi by air, but is one of the world's most interesting sights.

Historic sites

African Market (Grand Marché Indigène). Large and very active municipal market where a great variety of things are sold.

Musée National de la Vie Congolaise (National Museum of Congolese Life). Interesting collection of objects used by the various Congolese tribes in their daily and ceremonial life.

Parliament Building (Palais de la Nation). Seat of the Congolese Senate and Chamber of Representatives.

Stanley Monument. This memorial to Sir Henry Morton Stanley and the other Congo pioneers was built in 1956. It overlooks the city, the Stanley Pool, and the beginning of the Congo rapids.

Académie des Beaux-Arts.

African Curio Shops.

Ivory Market.

Parc Fernand de Bock. Well laid-out park and botanical garden.

Sims' Chapel. In the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society compound. The first permanent chapel to be built in the Congo, was erected in 1891 by Dr. Aaron Sims, a Scottish Protestant missionary. Sims' Chapel is the oldest building in the city.

The River Front. Along the bank of the Congo River are the docks, tracks and loading facilities of OTRACO, the Government offices operating freight and passenger service by rail to Matadi and by river boat and barge over the Congo River system to the interior.

Pioneers' Cemetery. Interesting graveyard of the early pioneers (1880's and '90's).

Black River. About 80 kms. past N'Djili airport. A good picnic spot noted for its unusual and lovely butterflies.

Lac de Ma Vallée. A picturesque artificial lake located about 25 kms. outside town. The lake is too muddy for swimming, but there are thatched pavilions for picnicking, pedal boats, a restaurant and a bar.

Grottos of Thysville. About 100 kms. from Kinshasa. A series of caves, including some with blind fish.

Zongo Falls (Chutes d' Inkisi à Zongo). A three-hour trip along the Matadi road to Kasangulu and then 60 kms. along a dirt road to the Falls. Strenuous descent and ascent.

Botanical Gardens of Père Gillet. At Kisantu, 154 kms. from Kinshasa over a paved road. A large collection of African and other plants started in 1893. Plants, fruits and vegetables are on sale.

LULUABOURG

There are three hotels in Luluabourg - "Atlanta", "Palace" and "Pax". Only the first can be described as a class "A" hotel. The "Atlanta" is usually full, but transit accommodation for a few nights can be obtained if sufficient advance notice is given. Accommodation on a monthly basis can be arranged for the Palace and Pax hotels. Hotel charges range between CF 900 and CF 1,650 per day with additional service charges. All three hotels have adjoining restaurants which serve meals at the Government controlled price of CF 250, but the quality is poor. A good meal costs CF 1,000/2,000 excluding drinks. There is only one private restaurant, the "Oasis", as well as a few oriental snack bars.

Luluabourg is a small town which was built to meet the administrative needs as the capital of former Kasai province. With the return of many foreigners who left the country in 1960 it is becoming difficult to find accommodation. The waiting period is from three to four months. Rents are almost at the same level as in Kinshasa.

There is a small United Nations guest-house in Luluabourg which consists of a three-bedroom apartment. Transit accommodation for a few nights can be provided, but the facilities available are not enough to provide accommodation over a longer period.

Water and electricity are a problem. Power failures are rather frequent. The wide fluctuations in voltage are likely to damage electrical appliances. Therefore, care has to be taken in using these, particularly between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. Water supply is short and irregular, and adequate arrangements for water storage must be made.

Telephone can be obtained although with difficulty.

Domestic help is easy to obtain. Conditions of employment are practically the same as in Kinshasa. All laundry has to be done by the male domestics. No dry-cleaning or laundry facilities are available.

There are no supermarkets in Luluabourg, but a number of small shops exist where items of necessity are generally available. Supplies,

which are brought in from Lubumbashi or Kinshasa, are erratic, and it is prudent to buy one or two months' requirements of a commodity whenever available.

Staff members can place orders for their requirements with the United Nations Co-operative in Kinshasa. A hairdresser is available in town.

The local market offers a limited variety of fruit grown locally. Vegetables are somewhat scarce. Prices are generally higher than those prevailing in Kinshasa.

Meat requirements are usually available, but as all items are brought in from Lubumbashi, there might be temporary shortages. Some fruit imported from South Africa is also available at reasonable prices.

The weather is slightly colder than in Kinshasa. While tropical clothing is most practical, light woollen clothing is often required in the evenings, especially for children.

A limited variety of ready-made dresses for women and children is available, but of poor quality and expensive.

There is one bookshop with limited stocks. No newspapers or magazines are available. Books in English and French may be borrowed from the United States Information Centre and the libraries of the missions. Staff members may also place orders for their requirements with Hachette Bookshop in Kinshasa.

There is no organized market for ivory or other local art products. Congolese salesmen occasionally call on the houses to sell ivory and engraved wooden articles. Prices are subject to bargaining. The museum, situated opposite the UNDP Office, also sells some of these articles, but prices are rather high.

There are a number of Roman Catholic churches in Luluabourg, among which the Cathedral St. Clement and College St. Louis.

The American Presbyterian Church is the main protestant mission in this province. A Methodist Church (Disciples of Christ Congolese Mission) also conduct services in French.

There are no Hindu or Buddhist temples, Greek Church or Moslem Mosque, nor is there a synagogue.

A number of primary schools and three secondary schools staffed by teachers recruited with the help of UNESCO and under Belgian Technical Assistance are functioning. Though the syllabi of the schools were revised to conform to the French pattern, the standard of education is not on a comparable level. Most foreigners send their children to Europe for schooling. Plans are being made with the assistance of the Belgian Government to start an "Ecole du Régime Spécial" for children of Belgian residents. It will probably be open to children of other nationalities also. There is no nursery or kindergarten.

There are two cinema houses adjoining the Palace and Pax hotels. Movies shown are usually in French. A private club, Cercle de Luluabourg, provides two lighted tennis courts, a swimming pool, a bowling alley, and chess, bridge and table-tennis can be played.

There are a few bars, most popular of which is the Tam-Tam where prices are reasonable.

Arrangements can be made to have lessons at the Flying Club.

Luluabourg has a general hospital and a clinic, at present staffed mainly by World Health Organization doctors, and equipped for general surgery, pediatrics, internal medicine, gynaecology, obstetrics and ear, nose and throat. The general hospital has no private rooms, and sanitary conditions are not entirely satisfactory. There is a centre for neuro-psychiatry at 10 kms. from the town. The provincial laboratory is working satisfactorily and can perform all general tests.

Charges for a room in the clinic amount to CF 400 a day including meals. There are, however, no facilities for special diets. Hospitalization charges in the general hospital are nominal.

The pharmacies are poorly stocked.

MBANDAKA

The "Hotel Ancion", which has 37 beds is the only one in Mbandaka. It is at a fine vantage point. Normally, the management does not offer permanent accommodation, but it has an annex with 34 beds where permanent lodging is available to foreign employees of the Government; the standard of accommodation is however poor. The hotel provides only drinks and breakfast. Lunches and dinners are served at the Oasis restaurant. The standard of meals and service is generally of good quality. Hotel charges vary from CF 500 per day for a room on the ground floor without air-conditioners to CF 850 on the first floor, with air-conditioners. There is no service charge and adequate laundry facilities exist both at the hotel and at its annex.

Mbandaka serves mainly as an administrative centre for the former Equateur province, with a central OTRACO port; there has been very limited development during recent years. There are six modern villas on the river front which are well furnished and occupied by foreigners. There is no housing problem in Mbandaka. One might have to wait a few days before finding a house, if prior arrangements have not been made. There are no established agents who manage properties, and to obtain accommodation, the owner should be contacted directly. The standard of housing, as compared to that of Kinshasa, is poor. The average rent is CF 16,000 without air-conditioners and kitchen equipment, and excludes water, electricity charges and gas, all payable in Congolese francs. The practice of paying rent in foreign currency does not exist here.

With few exceptions only, most of the houses and villas are well maintained, and there are no signs of neglect. All United Nations personnel are at present occupying satisfactory accommodation.

Domestic help is available in Mbandaka. Domestics who speak Lingala hardly ever live in.

All laundry is done by hand by the domestics. No laundry service is available in Mbandaka.

Telephones are difficult to obtain due to a shortage of apparatus, but preference is given to United Nations personnel by the local PTT (Postes, télégraphes, téléphone).

The electricity supply in Mbandaka is 220 volts A.C., 50 cycles.

There is no supermarket in Mbandaka. The general food supply is irregular. There is no fresh milk and baby food. By special arrangement with the UNDP Office at Kinshasa, experts may procure their food requirements from the United Nations Staff Co-operative against payment in hard currency.

There are no hairdressers in Mbandaka.

Only one pharmacy is available.

The local market offers tomatoes, spinach and salad, fresh fruit such as paw-paw, pineapple, orange, banana etc., and also flowers. Prices are subject to bargaining.

There is only one butcher's shop where a variety of meat, cheese, fresh fruit can be obtained at somewhat high prices.

The only restaurant in Mbandaka serves simple meals at a cost of CF 350 per person. Good meals cost around CF 1,000, excluding drinks plus 10 per cent service charge.

Owing to the equatorial climate, it is essential to wear sports-type clothing throughout the year. People dress simply and comfortably even at social gatherings. It is advisable to have raincoats. Umbrellas are not generally used.

Clothes tend to wear out fast, due to frequent washing and the extremely humid climate.

No dry-cleaning facilities are available.

Weeklies and periodicals are scarce. French reading material may be found at the libraries of the Catholic and Protestant Missions and at the American Cultural Centre. However, the selection is not very wide.

Regular services are held at the "Eglise de Bakusu" of the Roman Catholic mission and at the Protestant mission, D.C.C.M. (Disciples of Christ Congolese Mission).

There is no Moslem mosque or Hindu and Buddhist temple in Mbandaka, nor is there a synagogue.

There is no satisfactory arrangement for the education of foreign children.

One public cinema "Ciné Palace", shows old western films dubbed in French, three times a week. The Catholic mission runs the "Cercle Sportif" where outdoor movies are shown. There are no night-clubs in Mbandaka, and after 6 p.m. the whole town is completely dark and silent.

There are no private clubs in Mbandaka. The Provincial Government has constructed a modern swimming pool, but it is now closed down due to a shortage of water supply and chemicals.

Adequate medical facilities are available. There are no specialists. There are two hospitals and a medical laboratory. All serious cases are referred to Kinshasa. Common medicines are obtainable at the local pharmacy at rather high prices.

KISANGANI

The five hotels in Kisangani are: the "Hôtel des Chutes", "Congo Palace", "Stanley Hotel", "Résidence Victoria" and "Résidence Equateur". Transit accommodation for a few nights can be obtained, but advance notice is essential. Minimum charges are CF 800 per day.

Few houses and flats are available for rent, but the situation is likely to improve in the future. Rents of flats range from CF 15,000 to CF30,000 per month depending on the location. Refrigerators and cooking stoves are scarce, and newcomers should bring their own.

Domestic help is available in Kisangani at about CF 4,000 per month.

There are no dry-cleaning facilities.

The electric power and water supplies are satisfactory.

Telephones cannot be obtained easily.

Local shops supply only dry and tinned food, rice, sugar, soap etc. There is one barber but no ladies' hairdresser.

Fresh fruit and vegetables are not easily available in the local markets but fish is plentiful.

The supply of pork and beef meat is irregular.

There are two restaurants - the Acropole and the Stanley. An average meal costs CF 450 to CF 500.

Shirts and shoes are now the only items sometimes available, but it is hoped that the situation will improve in the future.

There is one library (Larousse) with very limited supplies. No newspapers or magazines are available except the local newspaper.

Roman Catholic services are held at the cathedral and at the churches in the city.

Protestant services are conducted in French at the Baptist Church.

The Moslem mosque and Kimbanguist church have regular services. There is also a Greek church, but it is not being used at present.

No primary schools exist for foreign children.

There is the "Université libre de Kisangani" as well as some secondary schools.

There is a cinema which shows French films five times a week. Tennis courts and a swimming pool are available.

There are three night-clubs: the "Folies Bergères", the "Acropole" and the "Olympia", the last two being essentially restaurants.

Besides two WHO doctors (general practitioners), there are two private doctors. No specialists or dentists are available.

There are two hospitals, and a provincial medical laboratory for routine work.

Common medicaments are irregularly available in two private pharmacies of Kisangani.

BUKAVU

The hotels in Bukavu are the "Riviera", the "Résidence" and the "Bellevue". They are small and frequently heavily booked. Reservations must be made well in advance.

Restaurant and bar facilities are available in each of the hotels, the best being the "Riviera Grill" and the "Bodega" restaurant, annexed to the "Hôtel Résidence". The Bellevue hotel-restaurant specializes in Italian cuisine. Room rates range between CF 800 to CF 2,300 per night plus a service charge, meals excluded. Meals cost from CF 500 to CF 1,500.

In general, there is no serious difficulty in obtaining private accommodation through agencies or personal contacts. Most dwellings are of the bungalow or villa type. Domestic workers are readily available for cleaning, cooking and laundry work. There is one dry-cleaning establishment.

A fair number of small shops are operating, but supplies are not abundant. Supplementing local availability are two shops in Shangugu, Rwanda, ten minutes by road from Bukavu, where some clothing, household supplies and food are on sale.

Good meat, eggs, a small variety of fish, fresh vegetables and some fruit are normally available. Fresh milk and baby foods are rare. The "Groupement d'Achat" may arrange shipments of primary commodities which are lacking and negotiate the procurement of luxury articles.

Variations in temperature necessitate summer and medium weight clothing, or a supplement of woollen clothes, cardigans, wind-breakers, etc. A light water-proof coat is essential during the rainy season which extends from September or October until mid-May.

There are two main Catholic places of worship in Bukavu, the Cathedral Notre-Dame de la Paix and the Church of the College Notre-Dame de la Victoire.

The Protestants are represented by the Church of the combined Swedish and Norwegian Free Missions.

All the above-mentioned services are conducted in French.

The Ismailis are well represented and have regular services.

There is no Greek church or Hindu or Buddhist temple, or synagogue.

The sole establishment offering the possibility of education for foreign students is the College Notre-Dame de la Victoire. The teaching programme is that of the Belgian Catholic educational system in French with a complementary course in Flemish at the secondary level and, in the economic section, the time-table includes six hours of English language instruction per week. There is also a private section attached to the College for children from four to five years old.

The "Cercle Sportif" offers tennis, table-tennis, billiards, bridge, water sports such as swimming, skiing, boating, and sailing; small restaurant or snack-bar and bar. Membership is normally available to United Nations personnel. In view of the prevalence of bilharzia in the Bukavu area of Lake Kivu, precautions should be taken when bathing.

The "Cercle Hippique" offers good riding instruction, including night riding and cross-country riding in the dry season.

There are two cinemas showing French-dubbed European, British or American films and one specializing in Indian films.

The "Clinique Elisabeth", a hospital of 66 beds staffed by Government and WHO doctors, is open to United Nations personnel for medical examinations, out-patient treatment and hospitalization.

Internal medicine, surgery and radiological services are also available. In addition, there is one oculist. Hospitalization fees are CF 517 per day plus medication.

There is a Government Laboratory in Bukavu which is well equipped and has the services of Congolese technicians.

Three chemists have shops in town and are fairly well supplied with common medicaments.

In addition to the above-mentioned services, there are four private general practitioners who charge approximately CF 2,500 per visit. There are also dentists.

KATANGA*

There are two good standard hotels in Lubumbashi: the "Hôtel Leo II" and the "Guest-house", which provide good meals. A room with bath costs between CF 900 and CF 1,500, excluding taxes and service charges. The cost of meals varies between CF 500 to CF 1,500.

In the other main centres in Katanga, Jadotville has the "Hôtel Bagatelle", normally heavily booked, while in Kolwezi no reasonable hotel accommodation is available. Travellers to the latter have to arrange for private accommodation before visiting the town.

Albertville has an excellent hotel: "Hôtel du Lac".

Until recently, villas in residential areas, especially unfurnished houses, were available after a waiting period of one to three months. However, during the past six months it has become increasingly difficult to obtain housing either in the central part of Lubumbashi or in the outlying areas. As a rule, owners adjust rents with every new lease contract; these now vary generally between CF 20,000 to CF 50,000 a month with a tendency to rise under the pressure of present demand.

The supply situation in Lubumbashi is better than elsewhere in the Congo, and prices are somewhat lower. Without offering a wide choice of articles or makes, the market is nevertheless sufficiently well stocked to provide essential needs. This applies to foods, such as fresh milk, meat and vegetables, as well as pharmaceutical products, household goods, electrical appliances, etc.

The proximity of Kitwe in Zambia (180 km.) offers a further opportunity for the purchase of any articles not available locally.

Southern Katanga has a very pleasant sub-tropical climate and no special provisions need to be made beforehand, except perhaps for light-wear clothing, which should be suitable for a cool and sunny dry season.

*/ For convenience, conditions relating to Lubumbashi, Jadotville and Kolwezi in South Katanga and Albertville in North Katanga are grouped together under the heading of the former province of Katanga.

There are several excellent souvenir shops in Lubumbashi dealing in African art, painting and carvings and, in particular, malachite (a semi-precious stone) objects as well as jewellery fittings.

Of the main Katanga centres, only Lubumbashi has dry-cleaning facilities.

Roman Catholic churches can be found in:

Lubumbashi - Cathédrale St-Pierre et Paul
Jadotville - Eglise Ste Thérèse
Kolwezi - Eglise St.Eloi

There is one Protestant church, the Methodist Mission church, as well as a small chapel belonging to the Anglican Mission.

There is also a Greek Orthodox Church, a synagogue and a Moslem Mosque. A new Greek church is under construction in Kolwezi.

There are no Hindu or Buddhist temples in Katanga.

Apart from Government schools, Lubumbashi, Jadotville and Kolwezi have private international primary and secondary schools, staffed with Belgian teachers. Certificates issued by the schools are accepted by the Belgian Government. Applications for admission should be addressed to the schools in July. (The scholastic year starts in the first week of September.) In special cases, pupils may be admitted in mid-term. Fees for non-Belgian nationals are CF 75,000 per pupil and school year.

In Lubumbashi: Lycée Kiwele (boys)
Institut Marie-José (girls)

In Jadotville: Lycée Tryzand (boys and girls)

In Kolwezi : Lycée Jean XXIII (boys and girls)

Organized club activities exist among the foreign communities residing in Lubumbashi, such as the "Alliance Française", the Hebrew "Maccabi" Society, etc. The "Cercle Albert" although international, is predominantly Belgian. It is primarily social in character and operates a restaurant for its members. Membership is however very selective and restricted. There is also a Rotary Club and a Lions Club.

There are other clubs such as "Club du Bassin" (swimming), Club du Tennis, Club du Golf and Club Atlas (physical training), clubs for

Judokas, basketball, badminton, chess etc. There are aero clubs in both Lubumbashi and Jadotville. In the latter town and in Kolwezi, club facilities are mainly provided by the "Générale Congolaise des Minerais".

Lubumbashi has one private radio station, "Radio Collège" which transmits a programme of classical music two hours in the evening over a modulated frequency wave-length with excellent reception.

There are four cinema houses in Lubumbashi, two in Jadotville, one in Kolwezi and one in Albertville. The films shown are generally not of very recent production.

Five night-clubs also operate in Lubumbashi.

Good medical facilities exist in Lubumbashi, Jadotville and Kolwezi, with a relatively large number of Government doctors, general practitioners and specialists.

Hospitals are generally well managed with private facilities.

There is a laboratory in Lubumbashi, equipped with a radiographic unit and capable of handling most types of medical analyses.

In other areas of Katanga, the medical facilities are more modest. There are, however, several regional hospitals, staffed with qualified doctors and nurses.

- - - -

KN-1508/66

17 December 1966

Dear Vaid,

I think that in view of the great number of recent changes, the issuing of a revised DP/POST/CONGO is warranted.

.....*

I take pleasure in sending the amended text with the hope that you will agree to duplicating it.

With best regards and the season's greetings,

Yours sincerely,

B. F. Osorio-Tafall
Resident Representative

Mr. A. Vaidyanathan
Executive Deputy Director
Bureau of Administrative Management
and Budget
UNDP
United Nations
New York

* Copy not given to Registry
Only Copy sent to N.Y.



Annex
Draft

OR 130/2 national capital

File

CHANGES REQUESTED

Page 14

Private automobiles

The UNDP Office operates a vehicle fleet of its own to ensure, whenever deemed necessary, transportation of experts and staff members for official duties. The use of a UN vehicle for private purposes is strictly prohibited, except in cases of senior staff members whose names are included in the diplomatic list. Experts and staff members are therefore strongly advised to make their own arrangements for transportation. The duty-free import of ^{one} personal vehicle is allowed provided the assignment of the expert or staff member exceeds eight months. For selling the car after the 'completion of the assignment' please contact the Chief of

Page 16

Central Services (Le Royal, Phone 3920, Extension 139).

to add after ".... through any governmental post office."

"It should be noted that not all countries accept surface parcel post for the Congo."

and delete last two paragraphs of section "Mail services"

Page 17

Customs regulations

to add after first paragraph "... baggage (personal effects), ^{maximum} during a period of 12 months following the date of arrival".

Page 27

Miscellaneous

Replace last paragraph by:

"There are several competent hairdressers in town. A shampoo and set will cost CF.800 to CF.1300 and a haircut CR.500 to CF.750. The cost of a man's haircut varies between CF.300 and CF.450. 500

CHANGES REQUESTED

Page 28

Educational system and facilities

Sacré-Coeur - No kindergarten. Tuition fees: CF 1,200 per quarter for all grades.

Collège Albert - Tuition fees: CF 1,200 per quarter and CF 1,000 per quarter in primary classes.

Athénée (Kalina) - Tuition fees: CF 900 per quarter and CF 750 per quarter in primary classes.

Language of instruction is French (and not English as erroneously typed on printed text)

American School - Tuition fees: \$430 per school-year (\$250 per semester)

Congo-British School - Tuition fees: CF 12,000 per quarter.

PS All above information obtained by telephone from schools concerned.

You may wish to add "Cours Descartes" new private school, French educational level, started under the auspices of the French Embassy (information given by Cailhau, Unesco).

Page 29

Accommodation

This is not accommodated

The UNDP has an agreement with the local travel agency "AGETOIR" as regards facilities to be provided to UN personnel. UN staff members arriving in Kinshasa will be met by a representative of "AGETOIR" who will help them through Customs, health and immigration formalities. The same assistance will be extended to departing staff members.

Staff members who arrive at any other place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where there is a UNDP office, will receive similar assistance from UNDP personnel.

Services

UNDP Field Offices are located in:

- Luluebourg - Bukavu - Lubumbashi

Working hours etc.....

CHANGES REQUESTED

Page 32

Luanda is accessible via Jo'burg. It may therefore be advisable to delete it as follows:

" There are various possibilities for long excursions. The beach city of Moanda, on the Atlantic coast of the country, is accessible by regular air service. Large game etc...

Page 35 Prices Luluabourg (Information collected from recent cost of living survey, Room and Meal Questionnaire - June 1966)

Hotel charges range between CF 900 and CF 1,170^{650 daily}/including bath. UN staff members are always accommodated at hotel "Atlante".

A menu at the controlled price of CF 250 is inadequate and with the necessary additions, such as salads, potatoes, etc. finally amounts to CF 400/600.

A good meal costs from CF 1,000 to CF 2,000.

Pages 38 and 39 Mbandaka

No information available on file. We may write to Dr. Miotto but reply will take some time to reach us. Please advise.

Pages 41 and 42 - Kisangani

Information about Kisangani no longer applies.

Prices communicated by Medina for the last survey (June 1966) are as follows:

Hotel Congo Palace (room + bath) CF.850 plus tax 10% (best and only decent hotel)

Hotel Olympia (room + bath) CF.550 plus tax 10% (below average it seems)

Restaurants: Stanley, Olympia, Sabena - One meal CF400

Gernay, who will be there from 20 to 23 November, has been requested to supply information about present conditions, prices, doctors' fees, etc. Upon receipt, a revised draft will be submitted.

Page 43 - Bukavu

Room rates, with bath, range from CF700 to CF1725, excluding service charges and meals.

Meals cost from CF 500 to CF 900 (figures given during survey, June 1966)

1500

CHANGES REQUESTED

Page 45 - Katanga

Following information confirmed by Wildman on SSB

✓ Rent CF20,000 to CF50,000 still applicable

To add if desirable:

Hotel prices, room with bath, between CF900 and CF1500 excluding taxes and service charges (same figures as in June 1966)

Meals: from CF500 to CF1500 presently (350 to 750 in June 1966)

✓ To delete part of para 6 on page 45 since

(a) UNDP has no longer working arrangement with local importer for purchases in Zambia

(b) Stock of articles kept in UN Office building discontinued.

nh 19/11/66

CHANGES SUGGESTED

Page 13

Local Transport

to add after ".... they are always overcrowded, being hardly sufficient to meet local needs."

Page 21

to delete "at the UNDP Cooperative and" in connection with bottled gas (no more available since the closing down of the Congolese Francs shop).

Page 23

Para 7 (anti-malarial tablets)

To delete: last sentence - "Anti-malarial tablets are distributed free of charge to United Nations personnel" (this has never been done since I came in Nov.65!)

Page 24

Medical facilities

The last sentence may, if deemed necessary, be amended as follows:

"The UNDP has its own clinic, located in the office building, staffed by one nurse who provides first aid and, upon written authorization, injections and vaccinations. She also coordinates the processing of routine medical examinations.

Page 25

Restaurants

Para 1: The prices of other meals "à la carte" at noon or in the evening range from CF 1,000 to CF 2,000 per person - drinks and service excluded.

NB If desirable, to include (either under restaurants or under UN Club, page 30) that fixed-price dinners at the UN Club cost CF.500.

Page 30

To delete Chief of State and Remembrance Day holidays and add 24 and 25 Nov.???

Entertainment UN Club: three film showings (two in French and one in English)

Page 31 (Radio and Television)

To delete last sentence and replace it by "Kinshasa has inaugurated a television station on 23 November 1966"

CHANGES SUGGESTED

Page 31

Reading material

✓ The UNDP has an agreement with "HACHETTE" bookshop, located in the office building, and UN personnel may place etc.....

Page 32 first line: please note that only Newsweek can be purchased in Congolese Francs. Hachette does not carry Time Magazine any more.

DAILY SALES

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:

A:

JPG

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
PREPARE DRAFT		PROJET A REDIGER
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE CONFER?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND FILE		NOTER ET CLASSER
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION		POUR INFORMATION

Puisque vous et allez -
pourriez faire un
checking sur les
prix marqués en
rouge et - bien
entendu - me donner

Date:

FROM:

DE:

Vos commentaires
sur le reste
par ex :

les night-clubs
à Kisangani ?!

Merci'

Nadia

18/11

(1000h)

mont- 475 F.C.
letit defiens 350 (-180)
defiens - (500)
Lins.

STANLEYVILLE

The five hotels in Stanleyville are: the "Hotel des Chutes", "Congo Palace", "Stanley Hotel", "Résidence Victoria" and "Résidence Equateur". Transit accommodation for a few nights can be obtained, but advance notice is essential. Minimum charges are CF 800 per day.

Few houses and flats are available for rent, but the situation is likely to improve in the future. Rents of flats range from CF 45,000 to 30,000 per month, depending on the location. Refrigerators and cooking stoves are scarce, and newcomers should bring their own.

Domestic help is available in Stanleyville at about CF 4,000 per month. (+ allo water familiely)

There are no dry-cleaning facilities.

The electric power and water supplies are very satisfactory.

Telephones can ^{NOT} be obtained easily.

Local shops supply only dry and tinned food, rice, sugar, soap, etc. There is one barber but no ladies' hairdresser.

Fresh fruit and vegetables are available in the local markets as well as fish. ^{not} easily (except from bakery)

The supply of pork and beef meat is irregular.

There are two restaurants - the Acropole and the Olympia. Stanley

Shirts and shoes are the only items ^{now} available, but it is hoped that the situation will improve in the future. ^{slowly}

There is one library (Larousse) with ^{very} limited supplies. No newspapers or magazines are available except the local newspaper.

Roman Catholic services are held at the cathedral and at the churches in the city.

Protestant services are conducted in French at the Baptist Church.

The Muslim mosque and Kimbanguist church have regular services.

There is also a Greek church, but it is not being used at present.

No ^{primary} schools exist for foreign children. There are ~~two~~ ^{five} secondary schools, the "Athénée", and the "Ecole Professionnelle". Stanleyville University is not expected to open before September 1966.

HIGH CONGO?

il y a 15 d'écarts frontiers pour
"étrangers" car 7 écarts sont des fréquentes, bécans (assemble
à changer pour -)

There is a cinema which shows French films five times a week. Tennis-courts and a swimming-pool are available.

There are ^{many} three night-clubs: ^{the most being} the Folies Bergères, the Acropole and the Olympia, the last two being essentially restaurants.

Besides two WHO doctors (a general practitioner and a micro-biologist - tropical pathologist), there are two private doctors. No specialists or dentists are available.

There are two hospitals, and a provincial medical laboratory for routine work.

Practically, all common medicaments are available in the ^{three} ~~two~~ private pharmacies of Stanleyville.

Private doctors charge from CF 1,000 to 2,000 for one visit. At the General Hospital hospitalization costs CF 90⁰⁰ per day; at the National Clinic, CF 500 per day and a deposit of CF 3,500 is requested from private patients. Fees for operations range from CF 400 to 1,200. Charges for X-rays are from CF 150 to 300 and laboratory fees from CF 300 to 1,000.

↳ For the films before 1964: seul l'officiel existe -

Université de Stanleyville: inaugurée en
1963 - seul enseignement interrompu
pour évènement - après lui ~~protéger~~ les
étudiants qui suivent les cours ne vont
pas suivre l'enseignement continu et ne
commencent donc pas la 2^e année de l'Université.

There is a university as well as some secondary
Schools. Foreign students may be admitted, to
that as det

(1)

PAGE 15

Private automobiles ✓

PAGE 16

Parcels from N.Y. ✓

PAGE 17

FIRST ENTRY period ✓

PAGE 27

Price, KAIROROSSEY ✓

PAGE 28

Education

Fees ✓

PAGE 29

Accommodation

Travel office ✓

PAGE 32

Trips to Luanda ✓

(2)

Page 35

Hotel prices, Lulumbany ✓

Page 38 and 39

Hotel prices, Mbonoona ✓

Page 41 + 42

Rent and

Hotel prices, Kibungu ^{Kisungu} ✓

Doctor fees ✓

Page 43

Burken Hotel prices ✓

Page 45

KATONBO

prices ✓

+ Salle de bain
 3261 Heerling 1305 - Service 10% +10% Air Condition CF 180 par jour

3691 Regina Studio lux 2020 x
 1 - A cond s/bain 1740 } 1570
 2 personnes Mon " avec 1060 } 970
 CF 150 - 265 / CF 800

Restaurants CF 1000 to 2000
 3691 Bruxelles ④ Taxe service pourboires 10%
 Heerling ? 3000 / ~~4000~~ 4000
 Regina

5130 Ju Plein Neut No 1000 / ~~1500~~
 5337 Au fourmet ① No 2500 / ~~3000~~
 2783 Petit Pont - 2000 - 2500
 9136 La Reviniere ④ No 3000 / 4000

3313 Pergola Yes ~~2000~~
 UN Club CF 500 menu

/ Menu 500 / 600 CF /
 350 550
 1900 / 1300
 500 50 25000