

training part of the scheme (item 8 in the Congolese note). On financing Greene suggested that participating governments would pay and support their national missions whereas UN would cover cost of international coordinating staff.

8. Greene indicated that USA had already drawn up lists of equipment which might be required for scheme during current fiscal year. This was based on premise that first efforts might be made in respect of the Fourth Independent Brigade and some work on airforce side. He indicated that general approach underlying their plan was to work unit by unit through the ANC providing necessary equipment as and when units became capable of using it.

9. On total numbers of training officers required under the scheme Greene indicated that initially 15 would be required for the army, seven for the naval element and six (as noted in item 3 of Congolese note) for airforce. When scheme is fully operative these numbers may rise to perhaps 80 for army and 34 for airforce element. Some 18 personnel (including eight officers) would also be required for academy.

10. In response to a question about coordination and general philosophy underlying scheme (which you had raised in your telegram DL-1740+) Greene said they thought that once scheme was operating coordination could be most effectively carried out among UN head of scheme and heads of military missions in Leopoldville with any significant differences being settled between UN headquarters and national governments. It was important in the beginning that governments should select the area which they wished to cover so that each area of training would be handled by one national group. He noted that Belgian influence has predominated in ANC and that there should be no repeat no attempt to meddle with traditions which have been well developed. Some adjustment might be required but he thought that such adjustments could be worked out smoothly on the spot.

11. In concluding meeting USA officials stressed their desire to move ahead with implementing this scheme. In fact it could move ahead only as fast as necessary steps (indicated above) were taken by UN and Congo authorities but USA hoped by keeping other potential participants informed to shorten subsequent delays as much as possible. They also hoped that in a short while (and perhaps even before formal UN requests were received) there could be a further meeting of the same representatives once governmental views had been obtained. Early indication of governmental preferences with regard to areas of scheme they wished to cover would be most valuable.

12. After the meeting Colonel Greene spoke to us separately to say that in his discussions with Mobutu the latter had stressed his desire to have a Canadian officer placed in charge of the scheme. Greene said he had mentioned this to our Chargé in Leopoldville and to Rikhye during his December 28 discussions. He also said that while they had no repeat no wish to interfere in detailed Canadian consideration of the scheme they had thought that Canada might most suitably concern itself with the establishment of the military academy.