

In the event that the Congolese scholarships could be financed by the Congo or other agencies, administrative assistance could be given in arranging to have them placed in French-language universities in this country.

With regard to teachers, while there are no government funds available to send them to the Congo, again, if their expenses could be paid from other sources, Canadian assistance could be given in recruiting them through various channels, including the Economic and Technical Assistance Branch and teachers' organizations such as the Canadian Teachers' Federation and L'Association Canadienne des éducateurs de langue française. It should be noted, however, that it would be very difficult to engage competent teachers at this time of year, since practically all of them would have long since signed contracts for the school year which begins in September.

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Canadian Red Cross Medical Teams

The Canadian Red Cross, in response to a request from the Security Council, communicated through the World Health Organization and the International Office of the Red Cross, is sending to the Congo two medical teams each consisting of one surgeon, one physician experienced in the treatment of tropical diseases, and two nurses, all bilingual.

The four doctors and four nurses are now en route to the Congo where they will help to supply the urgent need for medical attention to civilians in hospitals, the staffs of which have been depleted by the departure of their European members.

Canadian Missionaries in Congo

There seems no need for us to raise this business: we would thus avoid possibly difficult questions about the future intentions of Canadian evacuees and the future safety of Europeans in general. (As far as we know, some missionary societies intend to send back their people when their safety will be reasonably assured.)

The facts, as of July 27, are: Including 35 Canadians who are now known to have left the Congo before the emergency began and 19 Canadians who were either stationed in the Trust Territory of Urundi or have since moved there, a total of 185 Canadians are known to be in places of safety outside the Congo, while 2 others are reported safe in Leopoldville. This means that 86 Canadians remained to be accounted for by name. While nominal rolls are still coming in of those evacuated, particularly to adjacent areas, many missionaries are reported to have chosen not to leave the Congo, and Canadians not yet reported by name as having been evacuated may well be included among their number.

Belgian Forces in Katanga

The problem of the withdrawal of Belgian troops from the province of Katanga, which has announced its secession from the Congo Republic and has asked the "free world" to acknowledge its independence is one of the most difficult which faces the United Nations. The Prime Minister of Katanga, Mr. Tshombe, has said that he would oppose the entry of United Nations troops to replace the Belgian troops which are now maintaining law and order in the province and to do this would even use armed force. However, in the last forty-eight hours he appears to have retreated somewhat from this categorical position. A compromise solution among Mr. Tshombe, the Congolese authorities and the United Nations is well within the realm of possibility. There does not seem to be any present reason for Canada to take any position on Katanga's status. Should Mr. Lumumba raise the question we might say that we are wholeheartedly behind the United Nations effort in the Congo and that we hope that the problem can be resolved to the mutual satisfaction of all the parties concerned. We would not consider that the peaceful entry of United Nations troops would in any way prejudice the right