

Washington has been attending these consultations. It has been mentioned that Canada might be asked to provide a Brigadier as director of the programme and perhaps undertake to staff the Officers Academy. However, we have not yet received an official request from the United Nations to participate in the programme. While the Department of National Defence have not considered this matter, Air Chief Marshal Miller is aware of it and has agreed that their original offer of six or seven officers still stood in principle, although the officers he had in mind originally may not be suitable for the Canadian role envisaged in the Greene Plan. More precise information will, therefore, be required concerning qualifications required before Canadian availabilities can be re-examined.

6. One difficulty lies in the fact that so far all the prospective participating countries are members of NATO (e.g., United Kingdom, Norway, Italy, Canada, Belgium). Unless some non-aligned countries acceptable to the Congolese can be persuaded to take part (Nigeria and Tunisia have been mentioned) there is a danger that the programme will run into opposition from the U.S.S.R. and the Casablanca states, as well as from left-wing elements in the Congo itself. Mr. Tremblay discussed this question with Brigadier Rikhye as reported in his letter No. 69 of January 23 (received yesterday – copy attached†). After going over the history of the training proposals, Brigadier Rikhye stated that the Adoula Government had now formally requested the assistance of the U.N. and that the U.N. had agreed to assist the Central Government in the reorganization and retraining of its forces. It is understood that the U.N. will, in the next few weeks, approach a number of governments, including Canada, with the object of getting the plan under way as soon as practicable. Morocco is to be approached by the United Nations.

United Nations Technical Assistance

7. With completion of the unification phase the emphasis has shifted to the civilian or technical assistance side of the Congo operation. In December the Secretary-General in a letter addressed to all members of the organization appealed for voluntary contributions to raise an immediate sum of \$8.6 million, which with sums already on hand plus a contribution of \$6 million from the Central Government, would support a \$19 million programme of civilian assistance to the Congo during 1963. (We are seeking additional information before considering what response Canada should make to this appeal.) This will provide for some 1,300 international experts who will work in all sectors of the country's life with the main concentration being in the fields of education, agriculture, health and communications. U Thant has indicated his intention of taking full advantage of every opportunity for transferring components of the Congo assistance programme which are of an advisory or training character to other normal sources of international financing. In this connection he has announced that the policy of channelling all aid through the United Nations is no longer necessary and that henceforth the Congo would be free to make bilateral arrangements for technical assistance in addition to U.N. aid.

[8.] The United States who are expected to bear a large share of the cost of U.N. technical assistance are currently drawing up plans in cooperation with the United Nations for dealing with a variety of administrative and economic problems. A U.S. team headed by Harlan Cleveland is scheduled to visit the Congo next week to assess future requirements of the U.N. military and civilian programme in the Congo in order to be able to deal confidently with Congress when funds are required. (Another U.S. mission headed by Mennen Williams may also go to the Congo.)⁸

⁸ Voir/See *Foreign Relations of the United States 1961-1963*, Vol. XX (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1994), documents 413, 415.