

BELGIAN  
CONGO

# BELGIAN CONGO

VOLUME II

## VOLUME II

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# BELGIAN CONGO

## Volume II

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- Conventional signs : — Table  
 □ Map  
 △ Diagram

# PART 1

## THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE

### I. — THE COUNTRY

— General stratigraphic outline . . . . .	2
— Principal mountain ranges . . . . .	3
— The climate . . . . .	4
□ The climatic zones . . . . .	5
— Navigable waterways . . . . .	6
□ The soil cover . . . . .	7
□ The Belgian Congo compared with Europe . . . . .	8

### II. — THE PEOPLE

— Major African ethnic groups classified according to their linguistic relationship . . . . .	9
— Distribution of the population . . . . .	12
— Distribution of the non-native population by nationality . . . . .	13
△ Distribution of the active non-native population according to occupation . . . . .	13
— Native population having departed from tribal communities . . . . .	14
△ Trend of the migration to non-tribal communities . . . . .	14
— Localities of over 10,000 inhabitants . . . . .	15
— Composition of the population of Leopoldville . . . . .	15
△ Yearly pace of increase of the two groups which form the population of Leopoldville, the capital . . . . .	16
△ Pace of increase, during five year periods, of the two groups forming the population of an industrial city: Elisabethville . . . . .	17
— Distribution of the Congolese population according to age and sex . . . . .	18
△ Age pyramid of the native population . . . . .	19



## PART II

### A HISTORY OF THE CONGO

#### I. — PREHISTORIC TIMES

— Principal prehistoric sites found in the Congo . . . . .	22
--	----

#### II. — THE CONGO BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE BELGIANS.

— Slave trade . . . . .	24
— Kings of the Bakuba . . . . .	25
— Kings of the ancient Kingdom of the Congo . . . . .	27
□ The Congo before our times . . . . .	28
□ Principal explorations in the Congo before Stanley traveled down the Congo River	29
— Principal explorations in the Congo before Stanley traveled down the Congo River	30

#### III. — THE CONGO IN OUR TIME.

— Principal explorations in the Congo from the time Stanley descended the Congo River, up to 1894 . . . . .	32
— Kings of the Belgians . . . . .	35
— Ministers of the Colonies . . . . .	35
— Ministers of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi . . . . .	35
— High authorities . . . . .	35

## PART III

### BASIC ORGANIZATION

#### I. — POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

##### I. — POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

— Preparation of the Congo's independence . . . . .	38
— The political organization . . . . .	39
— The birth of cities and boroughs . . . . .	40

##### 2. ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

— 1. In the Congo : the Government General . . . . .	41
Attributions of the Government departments . . . . .	42
Administration of the provinces . . . . .	43
2. In Belgium : The Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi . . . . .	44
Activites of the Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	45
— List of the provinces, cities, districts and territories in the Congo as of January 1, 1959 . . . . .	46

#### II. — THE JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION.

— The judicial activity . . . . .	48
— Description and area of jurisdiction of the law courts . . . . .	49
— Competence of the courts . . . . .	50

#### III. — THE FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION.

— The ordinary budgets . . . . .	52
— The extraordinary budgets . . . . .	53
— Trend of the Belgian Congo budgets from 1939 to 1958 . . . . .	54
△ Trend of the internal revenue from 1950 to 1958 . . . . .	55
— Trend of the public debt from 1939 to 1958 . . . . .	56
— Trend of the Belgian Congo portfolio holdings from 1952 to 1958 . . . . .	56
— Composition of the Belgian Congo portfolio holdings (estimate for 1958) . . . . .	56
— Annual position of the budgetary equalization fund since 1954 . . . . .	54
— Monetary stock in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi from 1952 to 1958 . . . . .	57
— Distribution of credits . . . . .	58
— Development of Savings Bank deposits . . . . .	58
— Banks in Belgian Congo . . . . .	59



#### IV. — THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

— The Congolese Armed Forces personnel . . . . .	60
— Educational and social organization . . . . .	60

#### V. — THE LAND POLICY.

<input type="checkbox"/> Areas of the concession-granting authorities . . . . .	62
— Landed property revenue:	
Fiscal returns from landed property . . . . .	63
Contributions to native communities . . . . .	63
Distribution of the capital and revenue of mining companies in 1957 . . . . .	63
— Land conceded to private or government-sponsored enterprises :	
Land . . . . .	64
Waters . . . . .	65
Mines . . . . .	65
Forests . . . . .	65

#### VI. — THE GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SERVICES.

— Meteorological Department . . . . .	66
— Activity of the Town-planning Department . . . . .	67
— The postal service . . . . .	68
— The telegraph service . . . . .	69
— The telephone service . . . . .	69
— Telecommunication service for aviation safety . . . . .	69
<input type="checkbox"/> Areas covered by aerial photography . . . . .	70
— Public Works investment from 1950 to 1958 . . . . .	71

#### VII. — GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS.

— The major government-sponsored organizations:	
social organizations . . . . .	72
economic organizations . . . . .	72
scientific, medical and cultural organizations . . . . .	73

## PART IV

### ECONOMIC ASPECTS

#### I. — INVESTMENTS AND THE NATIONAL INCOME

— The National Income of Belgian Congo from 1950 to 1958 . . . . .	76
— Rise of the native standard of living from 1950 to 1958 . . . . .	76
— Gross fixed investments from 1950 to 1958 . . . . .	77
— Gross contribution of capital by private companies in Belgian Congo. Total amount from 1887 to 1958 (paid-up capital) . . . . .	77

#### II. — COMMERCE.

##### 1. — THE HOME MARKET

— Extent of commercial occupation in Belgian Congo . . . . .	78
— Ownership of commercial, industrial and agricultural establishments and firms . . . . .	78
— Increase of commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises from 1950 to 1958 . . . . .	79
— Contribution of native and non-native commercial activity to gross national production from 1950 to 1958 . . . . .	79

##### 2. — FOREIGN TRADE.

— Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi exports . . . . .	80
— Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi imports . . . . .	81
— Leading buyers and suppliers of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in 1958 . . . . .	83
△ Development of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Foreign Trade from 1939 to 1958 : exports . . . . .	84
△ Development of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Foreign Trade from 1939 to 1958 : imports . . . . .	85
— Trade balance of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi from 1948 to 1958 . . . . .	86
— The balance of payments of Belgian and Ruanda-Urundi from 1948 to 1958 . . . . .	86
— Position of the balance of payments of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in 1958 . . . . .	87

### III. — THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

△ Expansion of the cropland areas :	
food crops . . . . .	88
cash crops . . . . .	88
△ Development of agricultural production :	
food crops . . . . .	89
cash crops . . . . .	89
— Acreage and production of the chief crops grown in Belgian Congo in 1958 . .	90
— Forest production . . . . .	92
— Export of timber and products . . . . .	92
— Exploitation and protection of the forest capital . . . . .	92
— Commercial fishing yield . . . . .	93
— Fish imported by Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi . . . . .	93
— Development of pisciculture in Belgian Congo . . . . .	93
— Composition of livestock in Belgian Congo . . . . .	94
— Livestock produce for domestic consumption . . . . .	94
— Comparative development of European and native stock-raising . . . . .	95
△ Meat production in Belgian Congo . . . . .	95
□ Protection of wildlife . . . . .	96
— Agricultural training . . . . .	97
— The Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge (INEAC) :	
1. Organization . . . . .	97
2. Diffusion of the results obtained by scientific research . . . . .	99

### IV. — BASIC INDUSTRIES.

— Distribution of the basic industries . . . . .	101
— Mining production . . . . .	101
△ Development of the volume of mining production from 1949 to 1958 . . . . .	102
△ Trend of the value of mining production from 1949 to 1958 . . . . .	103
△ Trend of the diamond production from 1949 to 1958 . . . . .	104
△ Trend of the value of diamond production from 1949 to 1958 . . . . .	104

### V. — THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

— Distribution of manufacturing industries in Belgian Congo . . . . .	105
— Manufacturing industries in Belgian Congo . . . . .	106
— Production of the manufacturing industries . . . . .	108
△ Development of the manufacturing industry since 1950 . . . . .	110
△ Evaluation of the added value contributed by the manufacturing industry . . . . .	111

### VI. — THE SOURCES OF ENERGY.

— Belgian Congo power supply calculated in coal tons . . . . .	112
— Number and power of hydro-electric plants over 100 kw . . . . .	112
△ Development of the capacity and production of electric power plants . . . . .	113
— The source of energy at Inga . . . . .	114

### VII. — TRANSPORTATION.

#### 1. — COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

— Major public carriers in Belgian Congo . . . . .	115
— Roads . . . . .	115
— Navigable waterways . . . . .	116
— Railroads . . . . .	117
— Domestic air transport network . . . . .	117
△ Comparative development of the road and railroad networks from 1931 to 1958 . . . . .	118

#### 2. — THE TRAFFIC.

— Domestic traffic assured by the major public carriers . . . . .	119
△ Trend of domestic passenger traffic from 1949 to 1958 . . . . .	120
△ Trend of domestic tonnage traffic from 1949 to 1958 . . . . .	121
△ Activity of the port of Matadi . . . . .	122

#### 3. — THE TOURIST INDUSTRY.

— Estimated income contributed by tourism to the economy of the Belgian Congo . . . . .	123
— Activity of the hotel industry . . . . .	123
— Movement of travelers in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi . . . . .	124

### VIII. — THE WATER SUPPLY.

— Water supply for rural communities provided by the Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigene . . . . .	125
— Water supply for the centers . . . . .	125
△ Water supplied by Regideso . . . . .	126

## IX. — THE TEN YEAR PLANS.

### 1. — THE FIRST TEN YEAR PLAN.

— Financial scope . . . . .	127
— Organizations benefitting by the Plan . . . . .	127
△ Contribution of the Ten Year Plan to various fields of Congolese activity . . . . .	128
— Distribution of credits, commitments and payments according to fields of activity . . . . .	129

### 2. — A NEW PROGRAM.

— . . . . .	129
-------------	-----

## X. — THE INDEPENDENT MIDDLE CLASSES.

### 1. — THE NATIVE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

— Distribution of the cooperative societies according to their economic field . . . . .	130
— Location of the cooperative societies . . . . .	130

### 2. — THE NATIVE FARMING DEVELOPMENTS.

— Total area prospected in view of establishing new farming developments . . . . .	131
— Number of plots reserved for annual crops grown by Congolese farmers . . . . .	131
△ Partitioning of land for natives from 1949 to 1958 . . . . .	132
— Perennial cropland belonging to native farmers . . . . .	132

### 3. — THE « COLONAT ».

— Composition of the «Colonat» . . . . .	133
— Distribution according to activity . . . . .	133
△ Growth of the «Colonat» from 1950 to 1958 . . . . .	134
— Subsidies granted by the «Société de Credit au Colonat» in the last eleven years . . . . .	135

XIV

## PART V

## THE SOCIAL ASPECTS

### I. — PUBLIC HEALTH.

— The medical institutions . . . . .	138
△ Growth of the medical institutions . . . . .	138
— The medical staff . . . . .	139
△ Increase of the medical staff . . . . .	139
— Medical assistance provided by the Government . . . . .	140
△ Increase in treatment given to Congolese in medical institutions . . . . .	140
— Drop in trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) . . . . .	141
△ Trend of the index of new trypanosomiasis cases . . . . .	141
— Protection of the African Child . . . . .	142
— Confinements in maternity hospitals since 1950 . . . . .	142
— Activity of the Fonds Reine Elisabeth . . . . .	143
— Activity of the Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigne. Some results . . . . .	143
— Trend of some birth rates and death rates :	
in two big urban centers . . . . .	144
in a tribal area where there is intensive activity . . . . .	144
in an industrial center . . . . .	145
— Medical training . . . . .	145

### II. — EDUCATION.

— The educational organization today . . . . .	146
— The school organization . . . . .	147
— The university program . . . . .	147
△ Diagram of the educational organization in Belgian Congo . . . . .	148

XV



### III. — THE PROTECTION OF THE WORKER.

— Distribution of workers according to branch of activity . . . . .	150
— Family status of native workmen . . . . .	151
— Distribution of woman and child labor and workers under the apprentice contract . . . . .	151
— Distribution of workers according to origin . . . . .	152
△ Development of the volume of the male native labor force under the «workman's contract» . . . . .	153
— Benefits guaranteed to workers by Belgian Congo social legislation . . . . .	154

### IV. — WELFARE ORGANIZATION.

— Activity of the Loan fund during the last 10 years . . . . .	156
— Activity of the Fonds du Roi . . . . .	156
— Activity of the Office des Cités Africaines since its establishment . . . . .	157
— Activity of the Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigene (Native Welfare Fund) . . . . .	158-161
— Social service . . . . .	162
— Leading youth organizations in the Congo . . . . .	162
— Foundations established by industrial enterprises . . . . .	163
— Social service instruction . . . . .	163

### V. — RELIGIOUS LIFE.

— Religious activity of the Christian missions . . . . .	164
— The Catholic penetration . . . . .	165
— The Protestant penetration . . . . .	165
— Catholic ecclesiastical organization . . . . .	166
— Protestant missionary societies in the Congo . . . . .	169
— Islam . . . . .	171
— Judaism . . . . .	171
— The orthodox church . . . . .	171

### VI. — CULTURAL LIFE.

— Major cultural organizations . . . . .	172
— Art instruction . . . . .	172
— News agencies established in the Congo . . . . .	173
— Breakdown of news publications as of March 1, 1958 . . . . .	173
— List of daily and weekly newspapers as of January 1, 1958 . . . . .	174
— Radio broadcasting stations in the Congo . . . . .	175
— Principal museums . . . . .	175
— Areas of the various styles of traditional Congolese art . . . . .	176
— Various forms of traditional Congolese art . . . . .	177
GLOSSARY . . . . .	180
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	181-187

## NOTE

This book is the second volume of the publication entitled *Belgian Congo*. It comprises statistical and technical information, tables, diagrams, and maps, and thus completes the general view of Congolese life contained in the first volume.

Because of the events taking place in the Congo today, and the development of political, social and economic life, the data is subject to continual modification and will therefore be brought up to date periodically.

Unless otherwise mentioned — as in the case of especially important subjects such as the political reforms of 1959 — statistics have been provided up to December 31, 1958, or for the year 1958.

A glossary has been inserted at the end of the book giving the English translation of the names of various organizations. References to this glossary are marked : (g).

### SHORT TITLES AND ABBREVIATIONS

The various sources of information are indicated on each table, diagram and map.

So as to avoid weighing down the text, the sources which have been most frequently used have been abridged as follows :

- *Statistics - Governor General's speech* :  
Statistics published on the occasion of the Governor's speech delivered at the opening session of the Government Council.
- *Report to Parliament* :  
Report on Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi administration presented annually to the Belgian Parliament.
- *B.C.C.B. Bulletin* :  
Bulletin published by the Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.

— *Report of the B.C.C.B.* :

Annual report of the Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.

— *Foreign trade statistics* :

Foreign trade statistics of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Customs Union, published by the Department of Statistics of the Belgian Congo Government.

— *Regideso* :

Government Service for the Distribution of Water and Electricity in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi. (Regie des Distributions d'eau et d'électricité au Congo Belge et au Ruanda-Urundi).

#### WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCIES.

The tonnage given in various tables and diagrams is indicated in *short tons* throughout the book.

In some instances, the liquid measure has been indicated in *cubic feet*, this being a standard measure identical in all Anglo-Saxon countries.

One United States dollar = 50 Belgian francs (at 1960 rate of exchange).

One Canadian dollar = 51 - 52 Belgian francs (at 1960 rate of exchange).

One pound sterling = 140 Belgian francs (at 1960 rate of exchange).

## PART 1

# THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE



# I — THE COUNTRY

## General stratigraphic outline

Source : Geological laboratory — Université Libre de Bruxelles.

Age in millions of years	Era	Period	Congolese formations	
± 4,500	Origin of the earth			
± 2,600	Archeozoic .....	Earliest Precambrian (2,600 millions yrs.)	Ruzizi group. Ubende and Wakole series. Mount Stanley group. Kalundwe, Lukoshi and Muhila formations. Nianzien and Toro System. Kibali group. Banzyville formation. Crystal Mountains group (position as it is accepted today).	
		Middle Precambrian (1,050 million yrs.)	Kibara, Urundi, Karagwe-Ankole, Liki-Bembe, a part of western Congo, Lulua and Muva groups (position as it is accepted today).	
		Upper Precambrian (620 million yrs.)	Katanga group: Kundelunga, Roan, Big Conglomerat and Mwashya Systems. Malagarazi, Lindi, Ubangi and part of the western Congo groups. Bushimaic System.	
± 520	Paleozoic .....	Cambrian-Ordovician Silurian-Devonian	Layers of the Upper Bilati. Still unidentified.	
		Carboniferous Permian	Karoo System.	
± 190	Mesozoic .....	Triassic Jurassic Cretaceous	Interior of the country Lualaba and Kwango System	Coastal area Sub-coastal sandstone. Marine formations.
			± 60	Cenozoic (Tertiary)
Oligocene	Unidentified.			
Miocene	Oceanic formations.			
Pliocene	Pliopleistocene System Unidentified.			

2

1	Cenozoic (Quaternary)	Kagerian : pluvial " interpluvial Kamasian : pluvial " interpluvial Kangerian : pluvial " interpluvial Gamblian : pluvial " interpluvial Post-Gamblian : pluvial " interpluvial	Pliopleistocene System	Series of cirques
			Terrace deposits Travertin Lava, etc...	Several upheaved beaches

## Principal mountain ranges

Source : Geological laboratory — Université Libre de Bruxelles.

Name	Situation	Composition	Peak altitude
Crystal Mountains .....	Between Leopoldville and Matadi	Koromazo Mountains ... Palabala Mountains ..... Bangu and Mount Uia plateau.....	2,297 ft. 1,837 ft. 2,789 ft.
Southern rim .....	Between the Crystal Mountains and the Katanga Mountains	Plateaux of the Lunda, Bihe and Samba .....	3,280 to 3,600 ft.
Katanga Mountains ....	Between the Congo-Zambese divide, the Upper Luapula River and the Bangweolo and Moero Lakes.	Mitumba Mountains ..... Manika plateau ..... Mount Bia and Kibara . Kundelungu Mountains Hakansson Mountains ... Marungu plateau .....	5,740 ft. 5,250 ft. 5,900 ft. 5,840 ft. 3,600 ft. 6,560 ft.
Central Graben .....	From the Zambeze to the Nile, around the Kivu, Albert, Edward and Tanganika lakes.	Virunga Mountains (Tshaberimu) and the Nyamulagira, Nyiragongo and Mikeno volcanoes. Ugoma Mountains and the Samburisi Peak ... Blue Mountains ..... Ngadua Mountains ..... Ruwenzori Mountains comprising the Margaret and Albert Peaks and the Gessi, Emin, Speke, Stanley, Baker and Louis de Savoie groups .....	10,000 to 14,800 ft. 8,200 ft. 6,560 ft. 6,150 ft. 16,790 ft.
Northern rim .....		Hills of Zongo ..... Hills of Banzyville .....	2,295 ft. 2,295 ft.
Central basin .....	Middle course of the Congo River.	Congo River plain .....	1,310 ft.

3

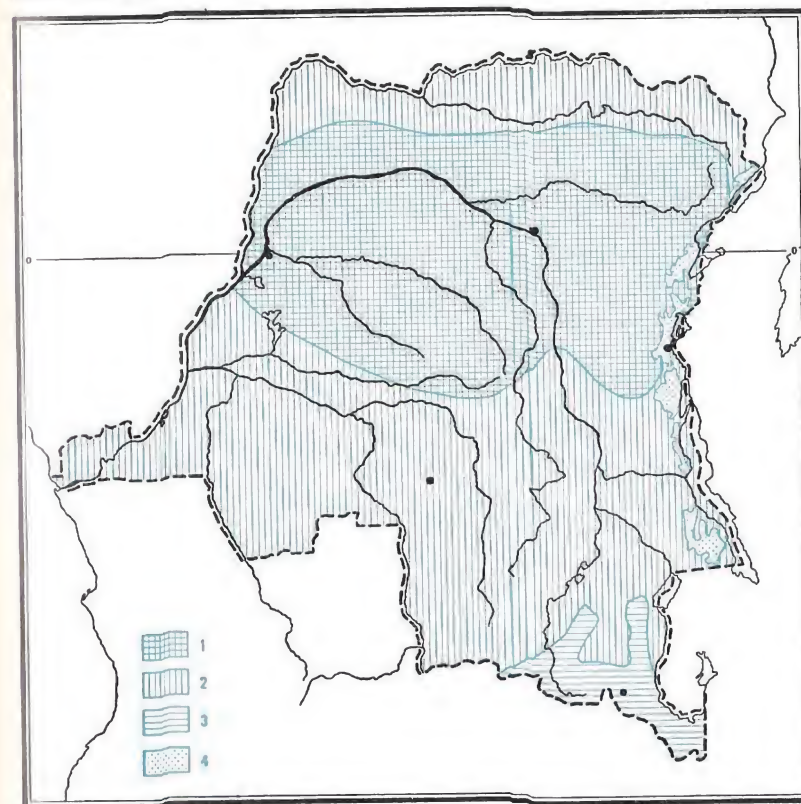
## The climate

Source : — Statistics 1957 — Governor General's speech.  
— Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge.

	Leopold-ville	Lulua-bourg	Elisabeth-ville	Bukavu	Stanley-ville	Coquil-hatville
Temperature (Fahrenheit)						
Average during daylight (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) .....	79.5	79.3	73.2	70.5	80.4	79.7
Average during the night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.) .....	73.6	71.6	63.5	63.6	73.9	72.7
Average for 24 hours .....	76.6	75.5	68.3	67.1	77.2	76.3
Atmospheric pressure :						
at 6 a.m. G.M.T. ....	980.6	938.3	873.1	841.6	967.1	976.1
at 9 a.m. G.M.T. ....	981.7	983.6	872.9	841.2	967.2	976.6
at noon G.M.T. ....	979.3	936.0	870.2	838.9	964.4	974.4
at 3 p.m. G.M.T. ....	976.6	934.5	860.4	838.5	962.9	972.7
Average humidity in 24 hours ...	77	76	65	76	84	85
Total of annual rainfall : depth in inches .....	41.2	48.8	37.0	47.6	67.8	59
Total hours of sunlight per year	1.706	2.344	2.723	1.951	1.991	2.018

## The climatic zones

Source : Map of Climatic Zones — Bultot, in « Atlas General du Congo ».



- 1 Equatorial climatic zone.
- 2 Tropical Sudanese climatic zone.
- 3 Tropical Senegalese climatic zone
- 4 Climatic zone of high altitude



## Navigable waterways

Source : — *Annuaire Hydrologique du Congo Belge 1958* —  
— *Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique*.

### a) Rivers

River	Navigable reaches (miles)			River	Navigable reaches (miles)		
	1	2	3		1	2	3
CONGO River :				Ikelemba .....	199	—	—
maritime reach ...	86	86	86	Busira .....	191	191	—
Leopoldville-Stan-				Giri .....	184	86	—
leyville .....	1,082	1,082	1,082	Luapula-Moero .....	171	171	—
Ponthierville-Kin-				Salonga .....	162	—	—
du reach .....	186	186	186	Itimbiri .....	158	158	—
Kibombe - Kason-				Momboyo .....	130	66	—
go reach .....	68	—	—	Wamba .....	126	—	—
Kongolo - Kiaba				Lokoro .....	116	—	—
reach .....	349	349	—	Bolombo .....	113	—	—
Kiabo - Bukama				Lulonga .....	112	112	—
reach .....	52	—	—	Luilaka .....	103	—	—
Total for the				Fimi .....	102	102	—
CONGO River	1,823	1,703	1,354	Luvua .....	90	—	—
				Lua .....	88	—	—
Kasaï .....	540	490	376	Lukula .....	80	—	—
Lukenie .....	492	454	—	Lokolo .....	68	—	—
Lopori .....	435	309	—	Yenge .....	68	—	—
Tshuapa .....	432	345	—	Loange .....	66	—	—
Ubangi .....	403	403	—	Ruki .....	65	65	—
Kwango .....	376	—	—	Lotoi .....	52	52	—
Sankuru .....	360	286	—	Aruwimi .....	37	—	—
Maringa .....	339	224	—	Lowa .....	37	—	—
Lomela .....	312	166	—	Lulua .....	34	—	—
Inzia .....	227	60	—	Elila .....	19	—	—
Kwilu .....	213	13	—	Loka .....	9	—	—
Lomami .....	205	—	—	Lua .....	5	—	—
Mongala .....	204	204	—	Lukuga .....	5	—	—
				Total .....	9,009	5,762	1,730

1. Accessible to « Delivrances » and to 40 ton barges. (1).
2. Accessible to barges of 160 to 350 tons.
3. Accessible to barges of 800 tons or more

### b) Lakes

Lake	Dimension (square miles)	Maximum depth (feet)	Length of navigable routes utilized (miles)
Tanganika .....	12,355	4,825	460
Albert .....	2,162	164—197	174
Kivu .....	1,042	1,575	174
Leopold II .....	898	33—39	113
Tumba .....	193	33—39	35
Moero .....	1,737	6—10	see — Luapula

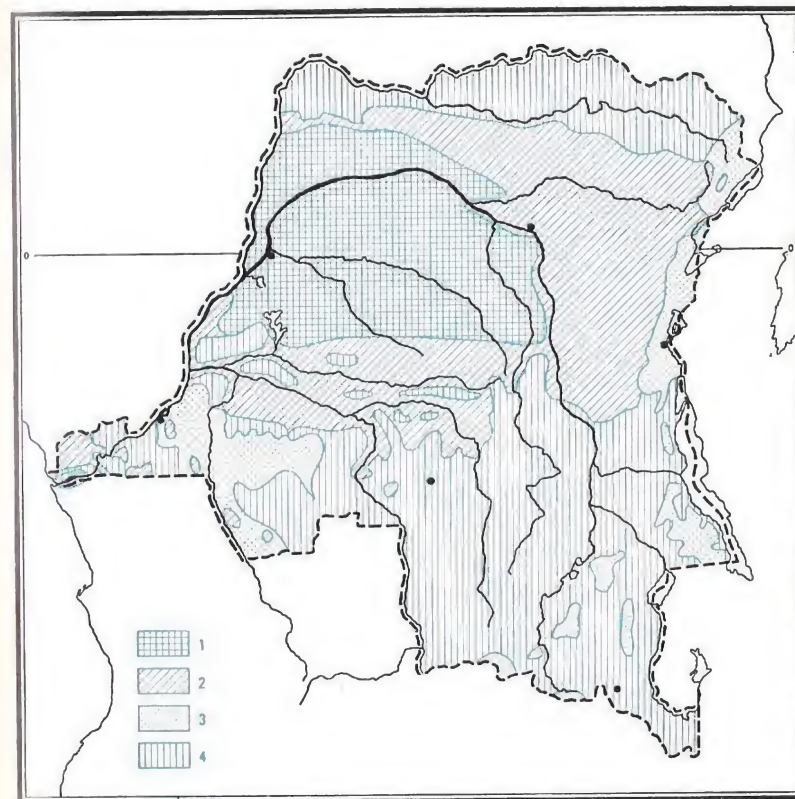
956

Total of navigable reaches : 9,965 miles.

(1) « Delivrances » are a type of sternwheeler propelled by a 60 H.P. steam engine.

## The soil cover

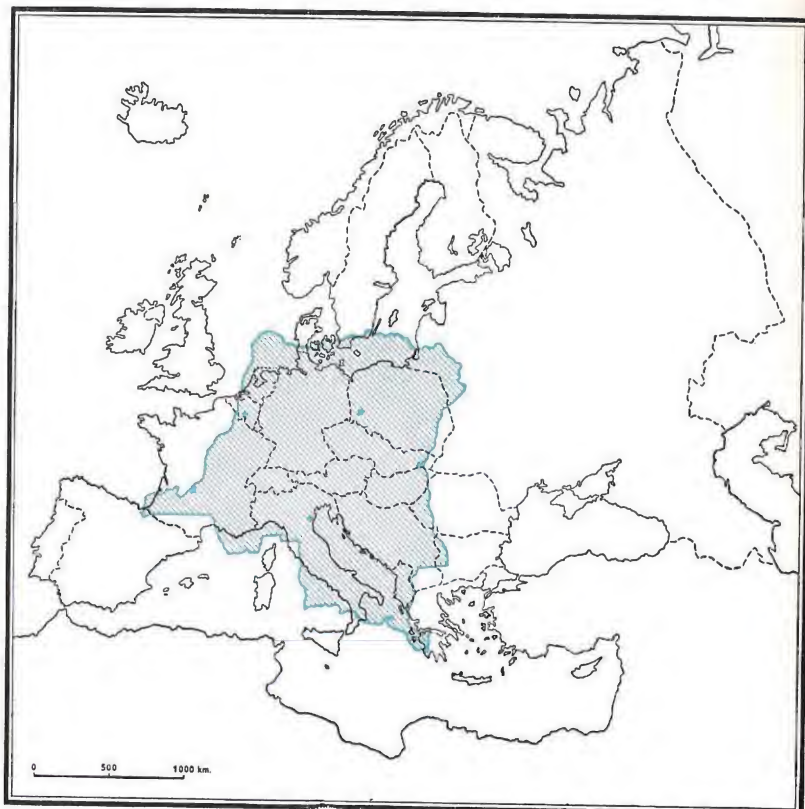
Source : Map drawn up by DuVigneau and Léonard — « *Les Naturalistes Belges* », vol. XXXIV, nos. 3-4.



1. Damp soil forests.
2. Hard soil forests
3. Vegetation of the plateaux and mountains including the steppeland, various savannas, and forests situated at high altitudes
4. Wooded savannas



## The Belgian Congo compared with Europe



	AREA
The Congo	905,062
Province of Leopoldville	138,862
Equator Province	155,258
Eastern Province	194,299
Kivu Province	100,029
Katanga Province	191,878
Kasai Province	124,734

Source : *Statistics 1958 — Governor General's speech.*

## II — THE PEOPLE

### Major African ethnic groups classified according to their linguistic relationship

Source : *Musée Royal du Congo Belge — Department of ethnographical documentation.*

Note : The names of the ethnic groups appearing in this table are in conformity with those adopted by the International African Institute, which advocates the use of the root-words only, in order to establish universal scientific terms. In the current language, however, the natives always use the root preceded by the prefix denoting a particular African group. Therefore, they speak of the Ba-kuba, the Wa-tutsi, the A-zande, etc.

Name	Province	District	Territory of the chief settlement
<b>I. BANTUS.</b>			
Aushi	Katanga.	Lnapula-Moero	Kasenga.
Bali	Eastern.	Stanleyville	Bafwasende.
Bangu Bangu	Kivu.	Maniema	Kasongo.
Bira	Eastern.	Ituri	Mambasa.
Boa	Eastern.	Lower-Uele	Buta.
		Stanleyville.	Banalia.
		Maniema.	Kabambare.
Boyo	{ Kivu.		{ Manono.
	{ Katanga	Tanganika	{ Kabalo
			{ Nyunzu.
Budu	Eastern.	{ Upper-Uele.	{ Wamba .
		{ Ituri.	{ Mambasa.
Doko	Equator.	Mongala.	{ Lisala.
			{ Bongandanga
Eso	{ Eastern.	Stanleyville.	{ Isangi.
	{ Eastern.	Stanleyville.	{ Ponthierville.
Genya	{ Kivu.	Maniema.	{ Stanleyville.
	{ Leopoldville.	Kwango.	{ Kasongo.
Holo	Leopoldville.	Kwango.	{ Kasongo-Lunda
Hum	Leopoldville.	Kwango.	{ Popokabaka.
			{ Kenge.
Kanyok	Kasai	Kabinda.	{ Mwene-Ditu.
			{ Luiza.
		{ Lubua	{ Dibaya.
Kete	Kasai.	{ Kasai.	{ Kazumba.
			{ Luebo.
			{ Mweka
Konda	Leopoldville.	Lake Leopold II	Kiri.
Kongo	Leopoldville.	Lower-Congo.	All territories of the district.
Kuba	Kasai	Kasai.	Mweka.
Kusu	Kivu.	Maniema.	Kibombo.
Kwese	Leopoldville.	Kwilu.	Idiofa.
Lamba	Katanga.	Lnapula-Moero	Sakania.

Name	Province	District	Territory of the chief settlement
Lega .....	Kivu.	South-Kivu.	Shabunda.
Lele .....	Kasai.	Kasai.	Port-Francqui.
Lokele .....	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	Isangi.
	{ Katanga.	{ Upper Lomami.	Stanleyville
		{ Tanganika	All territories of the district.
Luba .....	{ Kasai.	Sankuru.	All territories of the district.
			{ Dimbelenge.
			Katako-Kombe.
			Kole.
			Lodja.
			Lubefu.
			Lusambo.
Lulua .....	Kasai.	Lulua.	Luluabourg.
	{ Katanga.	{ Upper-Lomami.	Sandoa.
		{ Lualaba.	Kapanga.
Lunda .....	{ Kasai.	Kwango.	Kolwezi.
			{ Leopoldville
			Tshikapa.
			Kasongo-Lunda.
			Kahemba.
Lwa Lwa .....	Kasai.	Lulua.	Luiza.
Mbagani .....	Kasai.	Lulua	Kazumba.
Mbala .....	Leopoldville.	Kwilu.	Kikwit.
	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	Masi-Manimba.
Mbole .....		Equator.	Mongala.
Mbuja .....	Equator.	Equator.	Bumba.
		{ Tshuapa.	All territories of the district.
	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	All territories of the district.
Mongo .....	{ Kasai.	Sankuru.	All territories of the district.
		{ Leopoldville.	Kasai.
		Lake Leopold II.	All territories of the district.
	Equator.	Ubangi.	Bosobolo.
Ngombe .....		Equator.	Equator.
Nkutu .....	Kasai.	Sankuru.	Basankusu.
	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	Lomela.
Olombo .....		Leopoldville.	Kwilu.
Pende .....	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	Isangi.
Poto .....	Kasai.	Lulua.	Gungu.
Salampasu .....	Leopoldville.	Lake Leopold II	Banalia.
Sengele .....	Kivu.	South-Kivu.	Luiza.
Shi .....	Kasai.	Kabinda.	Inongo.
Songye .....	Leopoldville.	Kwango.	Kabare.
Suku .....	{ Lower-Congo.	Sankuru.	Sentery.
			{ Cataracts.
Sundi .....	Leopoldville.	Cataracts.	All territories of the district.
Tabwa .....	Katanga.	Tanganika.	Luozu.
Teke .....	Leopoldville.	Cataracts.	Baudouinville.
			Kasangulu.

Name	Province	District	Territory of the chief settlement		
Tetela .....	Kasai.	Sankuru.	{ Lodja.		
	{ Katanga.	Upper-Lomami.	{ Katako-Kombe.		
			{ Kasai.	Sandoa.	
Tshokwe .....	Leopoldville.	Kasai.	Tshikapa.		
Wongo .....	Leopoldville.	Kwango.	Kahemba.		
	Kasai.	Kwilu.	Gungu.		
Yaka .....	Leopoldville.	Kasai.	Tshikapa.		
		Kwango.	{ Kasongo-Lunda.		
			{ Popokabaka.		
<b>2. SUDANESE</b>					
Bale .....	Eastern.	Ituri.	{ Bunia.		
	Eastern.	Ituri.	{ Djuga.		
Balese .....			Banda .....	Equator.	Mambesa.
			All territories of the district.		
Logo .....	Eastern.	Upper-Uele.	Faradje.		
Lombi .....	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	Bafwasende.		
Makere .....	Eastern.	Lower-Uele.	Poko.		
Mamvu .....	Eastern.	Upper-Uele.	Watsa.		
Mangbetu .....	Eastern.	Upper-Uele.	Paulis.		
Mba .....	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	Isangi.		
Mvuba .....	Kivu.	North-Kivu.	Beni.		
Ngbaka .....	Equator.	Ubangi.	Gemena.		
Ngbandi .....	Equator.	Mongala.	{ Banzyville.		
	Eastern.	Stanleyville.	{ Businga.		
Popoi .....		Lower-Uele.	Banalia.		
Zande .....	Eastern	{ Upper-Uele.	All territories of the district.		
<b>3. NILOTICS</b>					
Alur .....	Eastern Province.	Ituri.	Mahagi.		
<b>4. HAMITES</b>					
Tutsi .....	Kivu.	South-Kivu.	{ Kabare.		
			{ Kalehe.		
<b>5. PYGMIES AND PYGMOIDS</b>					
Mbuti .....	Eastern Province.	Ituri.	Mambasa.		
Efe .....					
Aka .....					
Twa or Tschwa ..	Equator.	Lake Leopold II.	{ Kiri.		
			{ Inongo.		



## Distribution of the population

Source : Statistics 1958 — Governor General's speech.

	PROVINCES						CONGO
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Katanga	Kasai	
<b>1. Natives.</b>							
Adults :							
men .....	736,341	504,679	786,782	550,373	430,829	555,933	3,564,937
women .....	882,967	565,537	776,359	606,018	457,567	645,576	3,934,024
Children :							
boys .....	803,612	381,280	474,517	559,802	395,511	501,529	3,116,251
girls .....	766,366	350,136	436,975	545,629	370,269	455,595	2,924,970
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,189,286</b>	<b>1,801,632</b>	<b>2,474,633</b>	<b>2,261,822</b>	<b>1,654,176</b>	<b>2,158,633</b>	<b>13,540,182</b>
<b>2. Non-natives.</b>							
White population ...	33,578	6,607	16,376	13,756	33,507	8,935	112,759
Asiatic population ...	51	25	491	698	301	16	1,582
Others (1) .....	2,058	127	330	261	838	48	3,662
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>35,687</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>17,197</b>	<b>14,715</b>	<b>35,646</b>	<b>8,999</b>	<b>118,003</b>
<b>Overall total .....</b>	<b>3,224,973</b>	<b>1,808,391</b>	<b>2,491,830</b>	<b>2,276,537</b>	<b>1,688,822</b>	<b>2,167,632</b>	<b>13,658,185</b>
<b>General density .....</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>5.83</b>

(1) Comprises mulattoes legally recognized as being unrelated to any native group, and negroes from countries not bordering on the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

### Native population

Provinces :	
Leopoldville .....	23.55 %
Eastern .....	18.28 %
Kivu .....	16.70 %
Kasai .....	15.94 %
Equator .....	13.31 %
Katanga .....	12.22 %
	100.— %

### Non-native population

Provinces :	
Leopoldville .....	30.24 %
Katanga .....	29.36 %
Eastern .....	14.57 %
Kivu .....	12.47 %
Kasai .....	7.63 %
Equator .....	5.73 %
	100.— %

## Distribution of the non-native population by nationality

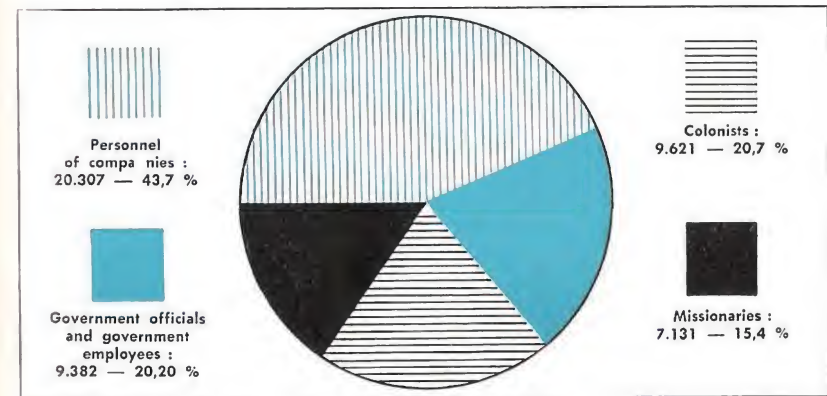
Source : Statistics for 1958 — Governor General's speech.

Nationality	Number	Percentage	Nationality	Number	Percentage	Nationality	Number	Percentage
<b>European countries</b>								
Belgium .....	88,913	75.36	Sweden .....	225	0.19	<b>African countries</b>		
Portugal .....	5,166	4.38	Germany ...	205	0.17	Un. of South		
Italy .....	3,635	3.08	Spain .....	197	0.17	Africa .....	309	0.26
Greece .....	3,336	2.83	Poland .....	154	0.13	<b>North American countries</b>		
Great Britain...	2,315	2.02	Turkey .....	84	0.07	United States	1,912	1.82
France .....	2,378	1.96	Norway .....	88	0.08	Canada .....	173	0.14
Holland .....	1,516	1.28	Denmark ...	36	0.03	<b>Asiatic countries</b>		
Switzerland ...	896	0.76	Russia .....	14	0.01	Asiatics .....	1,582	1.34
Luxembourg ...	527	0.45	Yougoslavia .	10		<b>Others (1)</b>		
							4,332	3.67

(1) Comprises mulattoes legally recognized as being unrelated to any native group, and negroes from countries not bordering on the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi (3.40 %) as well as 0.57 % of white people from countries not listed above.

## Distribution of the active non-native population according to occupation as of Jan. 3, 1958

Source : Department of Statistics — Government General.





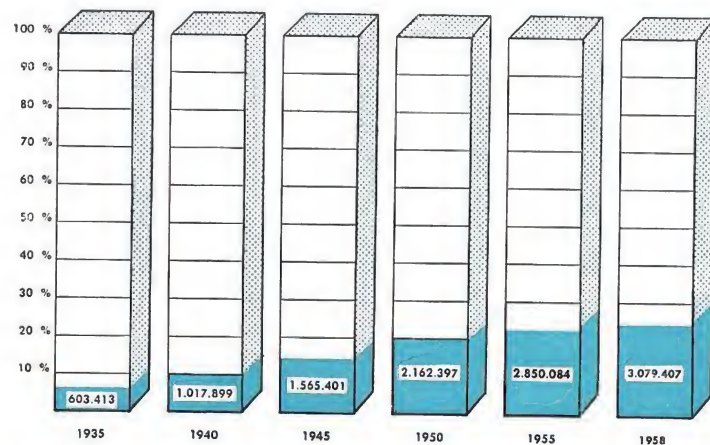
### Native population having departed from tribal communities

Source : Belgian Congo Government.

	PROVINCES						CONGO
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Katanga	Kasai	
<b>Adults :</b>							
men .....	256,612	129,351	212,921	120,534	158,024	79,173	956,615
women .....	194,664	95,769	155,593	93,575	132,554	68,435	749,590
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>451,276</b>	<b>225,120</b>	<b>368,514</b>	<b>214,109</b>	<b>290,578</b>	<b>147,608</b>	<b>1,697,205</b>
<b>Children :</b>							
boys .....	212,487	81,017	109,991	93,102	143,943	68,352	708,892
girls .....	204,846	77,732	100,647	90,289	135,558	64,238	673,310
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>417,333</b>	<b>158,749</b>	<b>210,638</b>	<b>183,391</b>	<b>279,501</b>	<b>132,590</b>	<b>1,382,202</b>
<b>Overall total ..</b>	<b>868,609</b>	<b>383,869</b>	<b>579,152</b>	<b>397,500</b>	<b>570,079</b>	<b>280,198</b>	<b>3,079,407</b>
<b>% relative to the total population .....</b>	<b>27.24</b>	<b>21.31</b>	<b>23.40</b>	<b>17.57</b>	<b>34.46</b>	<b>12.98</b>	<b>22.74</b>

### Trend of the migration toward non-tribal communities

Source : Belgian Congo Government General.



The blocks indicate the percentage of Congolese who have left their tribal communities, in relation to the total population. The figures denote the total number who have departed from their tribes.

### Localities of over 10,000 inhabitants

Source : Statistics 1958 — Governor General's speech.

LOCALITY	POPULATION		LOCALITY	POPULATION	
	Native	Non-native		Native	Non-native
Leopoldville .....	367,979	21,568	Kindu .....	19,936	820
Elisabethville ...	168,775	13,863	Kipushi .....	19,180	876
Stanleyville .....	74,936	5,015	Kamina .....	17,639	2,749
Jadotville .....	69,814	4,664	Yangambi .....	16,292	656
Matadi .....	57,392	1,792	Thysville .....	14,579	869
Luluabourg .....	56,432	3,103	Kikwit .....	14,530	581
Bakwanga .....	39,829	755	Aketi .....	14,342	349
Kolwezi .....	43,615	4,157	Paulis .....	14,242	812
Coquilhatville ...	36,156	1,431	Manono .....	13,931	395
Boma .....	30,292	1,306	Butembo .....	11,189	388
Bukavu .....	28,960	4,308	Bunia .....	10,486	730
Albertville .....	28,032	1,456	Buta .....	10,307	387

### Composition of the population of Leopoldville

Source : Municipal services of Leopoldville.

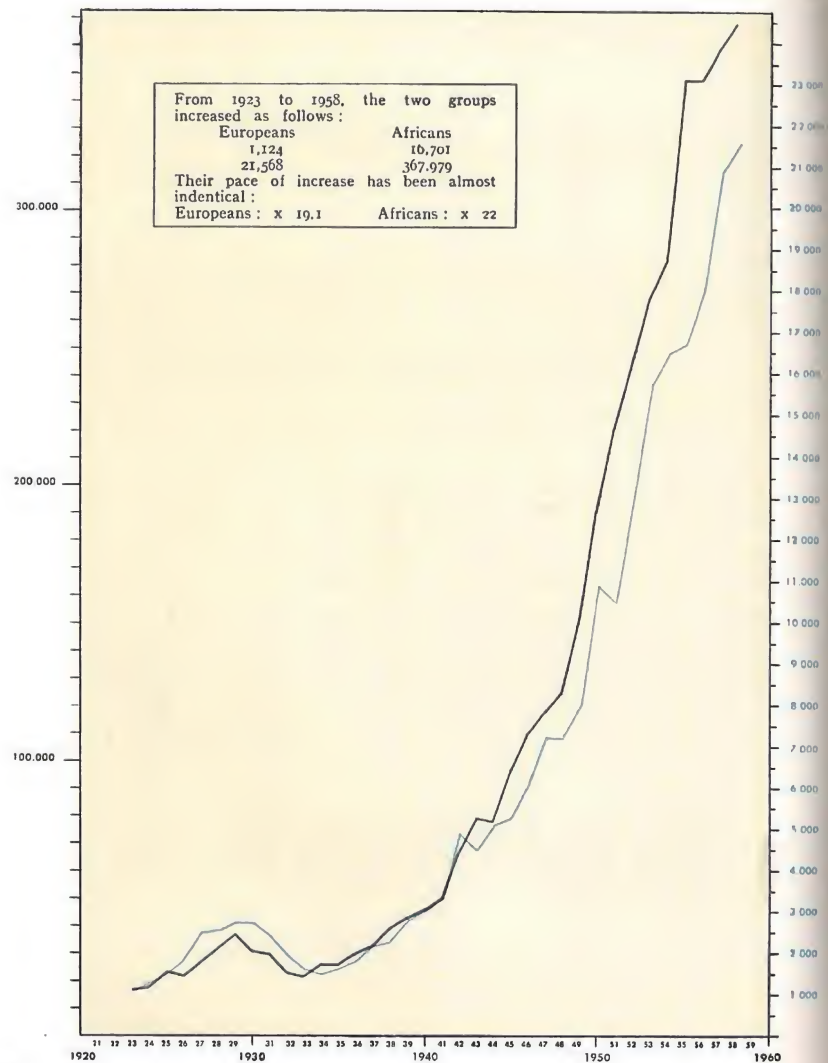
African population (as of Dec. 31, 1958)		Non-African population (as of Jan. 3, 1958)	
<b>Adults .....</b>	<b>191,314</b>	<b>Adults .....</b>	<b>13,092</b>
men .....	109,107	men .....	6,924
women .....	82,207	women .....	6,168
<b>Children .....</b>	<b>176,665</b>	<b>Children .....</b>	<b>7,890</b>
boys .....	90,077	boys .....	4,041
girls .....	86,588	girls .....	3,849
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>367,979</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20,982</b>
		(Total as of 31/12/58 : 21,568)	

### Yearly pace of increase of the two groups which form the population of Leopoldville, the capital

Source : — Department of Statistics ; Belgian Congo Government.  
 — Statistics ; Governor-General's speech.

Africans

Europeans

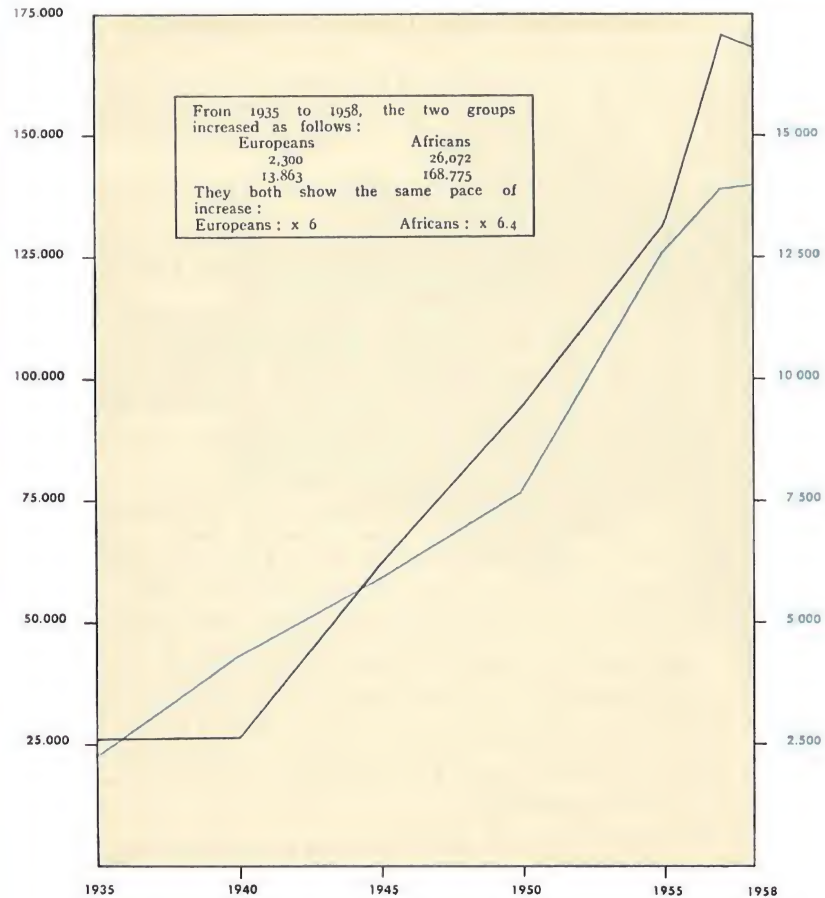


### Pace of increase during five year periods of the two groups forming the population of an industrial city : Elisabethville

Source : — Municipal department ; Elisabethville.  
 — Department of Statistics ; Belgian Congo Government General.

Africans

Europeans





## Distribution of the Congolese population according to age and sex

Source : — Department of Native Affairs : Belgian Congo Government General.  
 — Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

### NOTE

#### IMPORTANCE AND RANGE OF THE INFORMATION GIVEN

The age pyramid shown on the next page constitutes the first document of its kind on the Congo. It is based on precise data that afford absolutely accurate information.

The data was obtained from the demographic inquiries carried on in 1955-1956-1957. But at the time this book went to press, the information gathered was still being studied and the material for the following regions had not yet been analyzed.

— in Leopoldville Province : the Kwilu, Kwango and Lake Leopold II districts ;

— in Katanga Province : areas having a population of about 60,000.

The statistics which have been used refer to 10,843,199 individuals ; that is, 85 % of the Congolese population.

#### SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE PYRAMID

The pyramid brings out three important factors :

1° There was a marked drop in the 10 to 24 year age bracket at the time the subject was investigated. (A similar situation exists in many African countries).

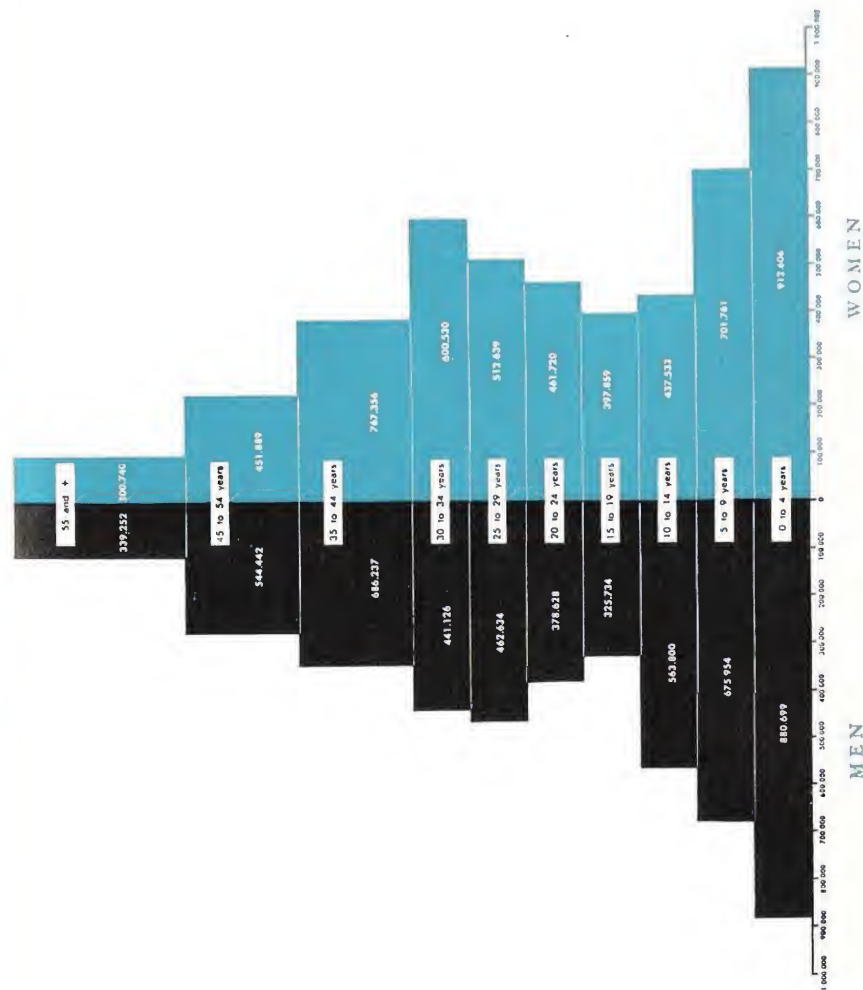
This phenomenon can probably be attributed to the fact that because the overseas territories were cut off from the mother countries during the last war — from 1940 to 1945 — their medical services were less adequate. As the medical care available for the children born just before or during the war years was not as intensive as in normal times, some of them could not be saved. This explanation is corroborated by the statistics for the 15 to 19 year age group in which the biggest drop is registered. It is precisely this group that comprises persons born during the war.

2° There are many more women than men (8.5 %) up to the age of 45. After 45 years the ratio is reversed in favor of men.

3° This pyramid is essential to estimating the pace of growth of the Congolese population.

In point of fact, the pyramid rests on a very broad base due to the population's great fertility. According to these statistics, *children under 14 years of age represent 40 % of the total population*. In applying the specific death-rate to each age group ranging from the new-born infant to children 14 years of age, it can be estimated with certainty that in 1970 the portion of the population old enough to procreate will have increased from 30 % to 35 %.

Age pyramid of the native population





PART II

**A HISTORY  
OF THE CONGO**

# I — PREHISTORIC TIMES

## Principal prehistoric sites found in the Congo.

(Source : Geological laboratory — Université Libre de Bruxelles).

Period and type of culture	Area	
	Provinces	Regions
<b>Earliest Lower Paleolithic</b>		
Pebble culture (crudely cut rudimentary shapes)	Katanga .....	Upper Kafila (Elisabethville — Katofio road). Kundelungu plateau (Beleshi River basin, etc).
	Kasai .....	Luebo. Various rivers of the Kasai basin.
	Kivu .....	Hollow of Lake Edward.
<b>Lower Paleolithic</b>		
Acheulean (hand or fist axes)	Katanga .....	Kamoa near Kanzenze. Northeast of Kamina. Environs of Elisabethville.
	Kasai .....	Region of Luebo. Area of the diamond mines.
	Eastern .....	Ruindi (Albert National Park).
<b>Middle Paleolithic</b>		
Sangoan (forest culture)	Leopoldville .....	Rare traces, found in all regions (Boma, Tumba, Thysville, Leopoldville, etc.).
	Kasai .....	Rare traces, found everywhere, especially in river embankments and in diamond mine excavations.
	Katanga .....	Rare traces, found everywhere, especially in the Kolwezi, Luena and M'baya areas.
	Eastern .....	Rare remains : no important spot.
<b>Upper Paleolithic</b>		
Lupembian (forest culture)	Leopoldville .....	Apparent everywhere, especially in Thysville, Boma, and Leopoldville areas.
	Kasai .....	Discovered everywhere, especially in river embankments and in diamond mine excavations.
	Katanga .....	Only in the northwest.
	Eastern .....	Only in Maniema.

Period and type of culture	Area	
	Provinces	Regions
Sofwian (mixed culture)	Katanga .....	Kamina area Upemba National Park (ancient Sofwe mine)
Stillbayan (steppe culture)	Katanga .....	Kundelungu and Marungu areas.
<b>Mesolithic</b>		
Tshitolian (forest culture)	Leopoldville .....	Found everywhere, especially in the Tumba, Moerbeke, Thysville and Leopoldville areas. Several places in Kwango (Mukila, etc.).
	Kasai .....	Found everywhere, especially along the river banks and on the Bena Tshitolo plateau.
Kibarian (steppe culture)	Katanga .....	Mostly east of the Lualaba River and the Kibara mining areas.
Wiltonian (steppe culture)	Katanga .....	Marungu plateau.
Ishangian (fishermen culture)	Eastern .....	Lake Edward area, particularly Ishango.
<b>Neolithic (polished stone culture)</b>		
Leopoldian		Discovered everywhere in the Lower Congo, especially in Congo dia Vanga.
Ubangian	Equator .....	In the northwest.
Uelian	Eastern .....	Eastern and northwestern areas.
Katangan	Katanga .....	In the southeast.
<b>N.B. Ancient Bantou cultures</b>		
	Leopoldville .....	Lower Congo region : ancient villages — caves having paintings and engravings.
	Katanga .....	Ancient villages between Kikonja and Mwanza (banks of the Lualaba River). Kiantapo Cave (near Lubudi) : rupestral engravings.

## II — THE CONGO BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE BELGIANS

### Slave Trade.

#### a) ACTIVITY OF THE EUROPEAN SLAVE-TRADERS (SHIPMENTS FROM THE WEST COAST)

Source : *La traite des Noirs et l'Esclavage des Congolais par les Européens* ; by D. Rinchon — Brussels 1929.

##### Total estimates for the Congo only.

16th century :	7,000 slaves every year	total .....	700,000
17th century :	15,000 slaves every year	total .....	1,500,000
18th century :	30,000 slaves every year	total .....	3,000,000
1800 — 1850 :	150,000 slaves every year	total .....	7,500,000
1850 — 1860 :	50,000 slaves every year	total .....	500,000
1860 — 1885 :	2,000 slaves every year	total .....	50,000

13,250,000

##### Some data on all of Africa.

Between 1576 and 1591: 52,000 slaves were sold at Loanda ;

From 1511 to 1789: 40 to 50 million slaves were sent to the West Indies ;

In 1778: 140,000 slaves were shipped out of Africa ; a third came from the Congo and Angola.

##### Census of African slaves working in America in the 18th and 19th centuries.

	in 1780	in 1850	in 1852
French colonies .....	673,500	—	—
English colonies .....	467,353	—	—
Dutch colonies .....	72,963	—	85,000
Spanish colonies .....	116,923	—	900,000
Brazil .....	600,000	3,250,000	—
United States of America .....	697,397	—	3,178,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>approximately 2,600,000</b>	<b>approximately 7,500,000</b>	

#### b) ACTIVITY OF ARAB SLAVE TRADERS. (SHIPMENTS FROM THE EAST COAST)

Source : *L'Afrique et la Conférence Géographique de Bruxelles* — by Emile Banning, Brussels, 1878.

##### Around 1864 :

10,000 slaves sold at Fezzan (the Sudan) every year.  
15,000 natives killed annually in the razzias.  
30 to 50,000 slaves captured annually in the valley of the Upper Nile

##### From October 1873 to October 1874 :

32,768 slaves sold at Mombasa (cf Consul Holmwood)

##### Toward 1875: the following figures, taken from different sources, are seen to corroborate :

4,000 slaves were captured each year in the lake regions and sold on the coast of Arabia (cf General Rigby) ;

19,000 slaves were captured in the Nyassa region (cf General Rigby) ;

20,000 slaves crossed Tanganika (cf Lt. Young) ;

6,000 slaves were taken to Zanzibar via the Mozambique Canal (cf Mullens, a missionary) ;

In all, 24,000 slaves were sold at Zanzibar every year.

### Kings of the Bakuba.

Source : *Notes ethnographiques sur les peuples communément appelés Bakuba ainsi que sur les peuplades apparentées, les Bushongo* ; by E. Torday and T.A. Joyce — Brussels, 1910 — (Ethnographical notes on the people commonly called the Bakuba, and the Bushongo — Groups related to the Bakuba.)

Note : When a chief has several names, the last name is that of his mother. The names of female chiefs appear in heavy type.

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Bumba.                | 17. Lophuke Phuke.          |
| 2. Loko Yima.            | 18. Ibuka.                  |
| 3. Lobamba (400 ?).      | 19. Lambange Bange.         |
| 4. Woto (510 ?).         | 20. Do Beji.                |
| 5. Nyimi Longa (515).    | 21. Tono Kola.              |
| 6. Minga Bengela (525 ?) | 22. Dima Kola.              |
| 7. Go Kadi.              | 23. Do Kola.                |
| 8. Bonga Mashu Mashi.    | 24. Djo Da.                 |
| 9. Bashan Chamba         | 25. Din Da.                 |
| 10. Pisha Pasha.         | 26. Bon Go.                 |
| 11. Kome Pasha.          | 27. Muchu Mushanga (780 ?). |
| 12. Shongo Pasha.        | 28. Ibama.                  |
| 13. Chenje Pasha.        | 29. Lusanga.                |
| 14. Isango Pasha.        | 30. Lusanga Lupemi.         |
| 15. Kumi Pasha.          | 31. Ba Phinga.              |
| 16. Buye Pasha.          | 32. Phinga Bata.            |



### Kings of the Bakuba (cont.)

33. Yomen Bomo.
34. Chele Miele
35. Ba Ngama.
36. Kcse.
37. Pena.
38. Bisha Mushanga Matunu.
39. Guba Sanga.
40. Lokale Nasakari Motundu.
41. Gokare (955?).
42. Sanga Motunu.
43. Won Che.
44. Kaman Bosh.
45. Biri Kaman Bosh.
46. Itele Bimbiri.
47. Bire Yomo.
48. Chile Menge.
49. Blongonga.
50. Kase Lubola.
51. Nyonya Malovo.
52. Beni Lomo.
53. Bel Miya.
54. Sako Tumu.
55. Gunga Nyonyo.
56. Muchu Mokama.
57. Musaba Kama.
58. Musabukama Pasa.
59. Donga Muima.
60. Shama Katuri.
61. Kusunju.
62. Bena Misaki.
63. Bikila Kolo.
64. Kunché Lama.
65. Pelama Pena.
66. Mime Pelama.
67. Chenge Lesanga.
68. Mianga.
69. Sam Bula.
70. Manchum Bula.
71. Bopele Bombo.
72. Boeke.
73. Bo Kena (1350?).
74. Shamba Nche.
75. Golo Nche.
76. Shama Shanga.
77. Sama Kama.
78. Ko Kena.
79. Sanga Lenga.
80. Bosh Akama.
81. Kele Kama.
82. Bole Kama Sanga.
83. Bolueme.
84. Bari Moana.
85. Moy Mope.
86. Miele. (1515?)
87. Boi Pe.
88. Moshu Moshanga.
89. Bo Ngo.
90. Misha Mishanga Mitumba.
91. Lushanjela Shanga.
92. Bo Shanga.
93. Shamba Bologongo (1600?).  
(the Kingdom's zenith period).
94. Bongo Lenge. (1625?)
95. Golo Bosh.
96. Bom Bosh.
97. Kongo Kama Bomanchala.
98. Bo Kama Bomandhala (1680?).
99. Golo Boke.
100. Bokere Boke.
101. Kotom Boke.
102. Golo Shanga.
103. Misha Mishanga Shanga.
104. Bokare Che.
105. Bushabun Che.
106. Koto Che (1770?).
107. Misha Pelenge Che.
108. Bope Pelenge I.
109. Kata Mbula (1805?)
110. Mikope Mbula (1810-1840?).
111. Bope Mobinji (1840-1885?)
112. Mikope Mobinji.
113. Koto Mboke.
114. Mishanga Pelenge.
115. Bope Pelenge II.
116. Mikobi Pelenge
117. Mingshanga Mboke.
118. Kwete Kena.
119. Bope Kena.
120. Mikobi Kena.
121. Kwete Pe.
122. Bope Mabintshi.
123. Kwete Mabintshi.
124. Bope Mabintshi Makene (1939...)

### Kings of the ancient Kingdom of the Congo.

Source : — *Etudes Bakongo* — vol. I ; by R.P. Van Wing — Brussels, 1921.  
— *L'Ancien Congo d'après les Archives romaines de 1518 à 1640* ; by Mgrs. Cuvelier and Jadin — Brussels 1954.

I — According to oral tradition dating from before the discovery of the Zaïre (1).  
Nimi of Lukeni (14th century)? or Bene, Wene or Ntinu.  
Nanga Kia Ntinu Kongo.

.....  
Nkuwu of Ntinu.

II — According to historians since the discovery of the Zaïre.

#### Direct descendants.

Jean I, Nzinga of Nkuwu (baptized on May 3 1491 ; † 1509).  
Alfonso I, Nzinga Mbemba († 1541 or 1543).  
Pedro I, Nkanga Mbemba († 1511 or 1545).  
Francisco I, Mpudi of Nzinga Mbemba († 1546).  
Diego I, Nkumbi Mpudi of Nzinga († 1561).  
Affonso II, Nzinga Mbemba († 1561).  
Bernardo I, Nzinga Mbemba († 1565, 1566 or 1567).  
Henrique I, Mpudi of Nzinga Mbemba († 1568).  
Alvaro I, Nimi ne Mpangu Lukeni lua Mbemba († 1574 or 1587).  
Alvaro II, Nimi ne Mpangu Lukeni lua Mbemba († 1614).  
Bernardo II, Nimi ne Mpangu Lukeni lua Mbemba († 1615).  
Alvaro III, Mbika Nimi ne Mpangu Lukeni lua Mbemba († 1622).  
Pedro Affonso II, Nkanga Mbika ne Ntumba Mbemba († 1624).  
Garcia Alfonso, Ne Mbemba Nzinga of Nkuwu of Ntinu († 1626).  
Ambrosio I, Ne Ntumba Mbemba († 1631).  
Alvaro IV, Ne Ntumba Mbemba († 1636).  
Alvaro V, († 1636 or 1638).  
Alvaro VI, Affonso († 1641).  
Garcia II Affonso, called Kimbaku, Nkanga ne Lukeni († 1656 or 1661).

#### During the period of rivalry

##### At San Salvador :

Antonio I, Ne Nlaza († 1666).  
Alvaro VII, Ne Mpangu of Masundu († 1667).  
Alvaro VIII, Ne Mpangu († 1669).  
Rafael I († 1675).  
Daniel I, Ne Miyala Mpangu († 1680).  
.....  
Pedro IV, Ne Nsanu of Mbemba († 1694-1710)  
Pedro Constantino I († 1710).

##### At Kibangu :

Affonso III, Alfonso († 1669).  
Garcia III, Ne Nkanga Mbemba († 1678).  
Andere I, Ne Nlaza († 1679).  
Alvaro IX, Ne Mimi of Mbemba († 1680?)  
Manuel I, Ne Nzinga († 1680).

##### At Mbula :

Pedro III, Ne Nsuki of Ntamba († 1679).  
Joao II, Ne Nsuki of Ntamba († 1710?).

#### During the 19th Century

Zuzi.  
Nerico.  
Niengi.  
Kafwasa

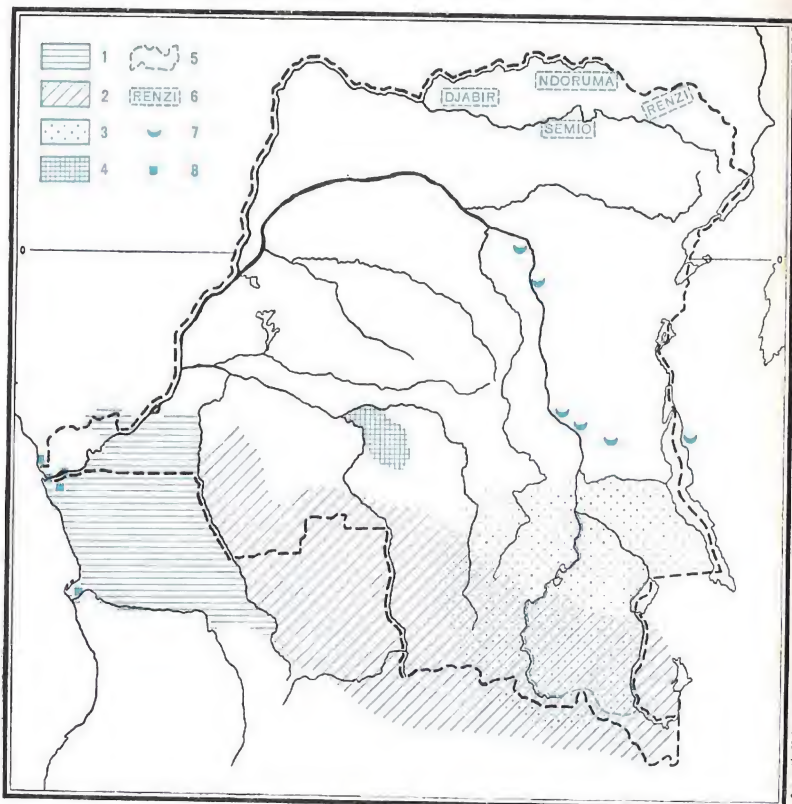
Garcia Ne Nkanga Mvembi.  
Donderi (André)  
Nerico Lunga.

Pedro V.  
Kivuzi (1855-1891).  
Mfulila († 1896).

(1) The Congo River was called the Zaïre in olden times.

## The Congo before our times.

Source : Department of moral, political and historical sciences — Musée Royal du Congo Belge.

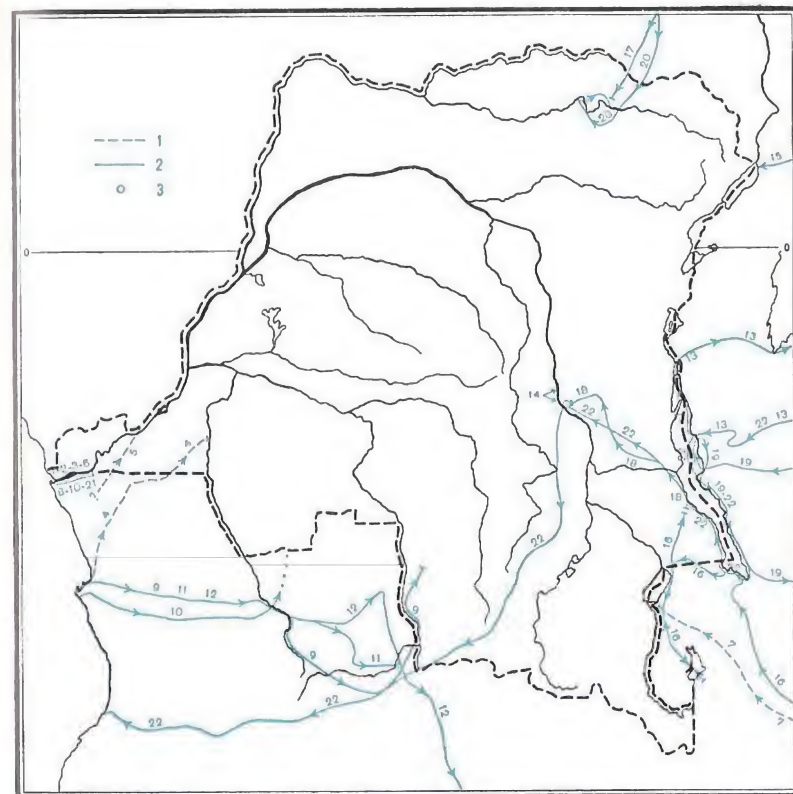


- |                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Former Kingdom of the Congo .....  | first half of the 16th century.  |
| 2. Former Kingdom of the Lunda .....  | 17th century.                    |
| 3. Former Kingdom of the Luba .....   | end of the 16th century.         |
| 4. Former Kingdom of Kuba .....       | beginning of the 17th century.   |
| 5. Territory under Msiri's rule ..... | second half of the 19th century. |
| 6. Azande sultanates .....            | second half of the 19th century. |
| 7. Former Arab posts .....            | 16th and 17th centuries.         |
| 8. Former slave ports .....           |                                  |

N. B. The areas indicated on the map are those acquired at the peak periods of the former political systems of the Congo.

## Principal explorations in the Congo before Stanley traveled down the Congo River.

Source : Department of moral, political and historical sciences — Musée royal du Congo Belge.



1. Before the 19th century.
2. In the 19th century before Stanley traveled down the Congo River.
3. Arab post at Nyangwe.

The numbers on the maps correspond to the diagram on the following page



## Principal explorations in the Congo before Stanley traveled down the Congo River.

Sources : — *Royal Museum of the Belgian Congo ; Department of moral, political and historical science.*  
 — *Information supplementing the map of important explorations — Atlas Général du Congo Belge, section 13 ; by E. Cambier, Brussels, 1948.*  
 — *Biographie Coloniale Belge, vols. 1 to V.*

N.B. — Numbers in the margin refer to the itineraries marked with corresponding numbers on the map on the preceding page.

Ref. no.	Year	Expedition	Region explored
<b>15th century</b>			
1	1482-1485-1487	Diego Cão ..... <i>(Portugal)</i>	discovered the mouth of the Zaire River and went as far as the first cataracts.
2	1491	Catholic missionaries ...	traveled through the Lower Congo.
<b>17th century</b>			
3	1609	Pierre van den Broecke ..... <i>(Belgium)</i>	traveled in the Lower Congo.
4	1641	J. van Herder ..... <i>(Netherlands)</i>	traveled through the Kwango region up to Mwende Kundi.
5	1652	J. de Montesarchio ..... <i>(Italy)</i>	ascended the Congo River to Stanley-Pool and traveled through the region of the Bateke people.
<b>18th century</b>			
6	1793	Capt. Maxwell ..... <i>(Great Britain)</i>	went up the Congo River to just beyond the first cataracts.
7	1798	E. de Lacerda ..... <i>(Portugal)</i>	traveled in the region of the big lakes.
<b>19th century</b>			
8	1816	J. Tuckey ..... <i>(Great Britain)</i>	ascended the Congo River beyond the first cataracts up to the Isangila-Manianga reach above Matadi.
9	1843-1845	Joaquim Rodriguez Graça ..... <i>(Portugal)</i>	explored the kingdom of Lunda, Upper Kasai, and the Upper Lulua River.
10	1848	Ladislav Magyar ..... <i>(Hungary)</i>	ascended the Congo River as far as Yelala Falls; followed the Cuenza River up to the Kwango River.
11	1851-1852	David Livingstone ..... <i>(Great Britain)</i>	traveled in Upper Kasai and Upper Zambezi.
12	1854-1856	David Livingstone ..... <i>(Great Britain)</i>	crossed Africa from west to east, from Saint Paul de Loanda to Quilimane.

Ref. no.	Year	Expedition	Region explored
13	1857-1858	Ch. Burton and J. Speke ..... <i>(Great Britain)</i>	discovered Lake Tanganika and explored the northern area.
14	1860	Arab slave traders .....	settled at Nyangwe.
15	1864	Samuel Baker ..... <i>(Great Britain)</i>	discovered Lake Albert.
16	1867-1868	David Livingstone ..... <i>(Great Britain)</i>	traveled through the Lake Moero and Lake Bangweolo regions as well as the Upper Luapula River.
17	1870	Dr. Schweinfurth ..... <i>(Germany)</i>	descended the Uele River to Niangara.
18	1871	David Livingstone ..... <i>(Great Britain)</i>	reached the Upper Congo River at Nyangwe
19	1871	Henry Morton Stanley ... <i>(Great Britain)</i>	explored the Tanganika region.
20	1872	Giovanni Miani ..... <i>(Italy)</i>	explored the Bomokandi River, the regions of the Uele River and its tributaries.
21	1874	Lt. Grandy ..... <i>(Great Britain)</i>	ascended the Congo River up to the first cataracts.
22	1873-1875	Lt. Commander Cameron ..... <i>(Great Britain)</i>	crossed Central Africa from east to west, from Zanzibar to Angola. In the Congo he traversed principally Katanga and Lomami, discovered the course of the Lukuga River and reached the Lualaba River at Nyangwe



### III — THE CONGO IN OUR TIMES

#### Principal explorations in the Congo from the time Stanley traveled down the Congo River, up to 1894.

Sources : — *Department of moral, political and historical sciences of the Musée Royal du Congo Belge* ;  
 — *Information supplementing the map of important explorations — in folio — Atlas Général du Congo Belge — part 13* ; by E. Cambier, Brussels, 1948.  
 — *Biographie Coloniale Belge — vols. 1 to V.*

N.B. Numbers in the margin refer to the itineraries marked with corresponding numbers on the inset map no. 3.

Ref. no.	Year	Expedition	Region explored
1	1874-1877	Henry Morton Stanley (Great Britain)	crossed Africa from east to west, from Zanzibar to Boma. He also discovered Lake Edward. He was the first explorer to trace the course of the Congo River from Kasongo to where it empties into the Ocean. His expedition opened the way to the heart of Africa from the east and from the west.
2	1875-1876	Dr. P. Pogge and Lt. J. Lux (Germany)	explored the upper Kasai River as far as the region of the Lunda tribe.
3	1876	P. Potagos (Greece)	traveled through the country south of the Bomu River
4	1877-1878	H. Capello and C. Ivens (Portugal)	explored the Kwango River and traced it to a point near the Francois-Joseph Falls.
5	1878	E. Cambier (Belgium)	traveled through the Lake Tanganika region, where he founded Karema.
6	1879	E. Popelin and T. Van den Heuvel (Belgium)	traveled through the Lake Tanganika region.
7	1879-1880	M. Büchner (Germany)	explored the upper tributaries of the Kasai River, between the 6° and 7° South Latitude.
8	1879-1883	G. Junker and F. Bohn-dorff (Russia and Germany)	explored the basins of the Uele, Bomu, Bomo-kandi and Nepoko rivers.
8a	1879-1883	G. Casati (Italy)	explored the same region.
9	1880	J. Thomson (Great Britain)	ascended the Lukuga River as far as the village of Buli, situated at the confluence of the Luizi River.
10	1883	E. P. Storms (Belgium)	founded Mpala.

Ref. no.	Year	Expedition	Region explored
11	1883	C. Coquilhat (Belgium)	explored the region of the Bangala people.
12	1881-1883	Dr. P. Pogge and H. Wissmann (Germany)	crossed the entire Kasai River basin, passed close to Luluabourg and Lusambo and reached the Lomami River.
13	1881	W. H. Bentley (Great Britain)	traveled in the region of Stanley Pool.
14	1882	Henry Morton Stanley (Great Britain)	discovered Lake Leopold II and Lake Tumba as well as the lower part of the Lulonga, Ruki, Ikelemba and Aruwimi rivers.
15	1883	Grant Elliott (Great Britain)	traveled through the Kwilu-Niari region.
16	1883	G. Hanssens (Belgium)	explored the same region
17	1884-1886	G. Grenfell (Great Britain)	reconnoitered the navigable reaches of the Ubangi, Tshuapa, Mongala rivers and added to Stanley's discoveries of the Lulonga, and Ruki rivers.
18	1884-1888	A. Vangele (Belgium)	explored the Ubangi River basin around Yakoma.
19	1884	P. Reichard and R. Böhm (Germany)	explored Katanga as far as Bunkeia.
20	1884-1885	H. Capello and C. Ivens (Portugal)	traveled through South Katanga and reached Quilimaue on the Indian Ocean.
21	1884	R. Büttner (Germany)	starting out from Matadi traveled overland to the Kwango River.
22	1885	H. Wissmann (Germany)	explored the Kasai River, especially the Kwamouth region.
23	1885	Lt. Kund and R. Tappenbeck (Germany)	explored the Kasai area and returned by way of the Lukenie River.
24	1886	Dr. L. Wolf (Germany)	reconnoitered the Sankuru and Lubefu rivers.
25	1886	A. de Macar, P. Le Marinel and H. Wissmann (Belgium and Germany)	established a connection between Kasai — Lomami — Maniema.
26	1887	Henry Morton Stanley (Great Britain)	followed the course of the Aruwimi River, defined the exact position of Lake Edward, the Semliki River and the Ruwenzori mountains.

Ref. no.	Year	Expedition	Region explored
27	1888-1889	A. J. Delcommune ..... (Belgium)	investigated the economic potential of the Congo's waterways, advanced further than his predecessors on the Kasai, Mfimi, Sankuru, Kwilu, Lomami, Aruwimi, Itimbiri and Ruki rivers. Explored in detail Lake Leopold II and Lake Tumba.
28	1889	J. Becker ..... (Belgium)	explored the Itimbiri, or Rubi River, advanced toward the northern part of the Uele River by way of the Likati River, reached Djibir and returned via Basoko.
29	1889-1890	G. Van de Velde, ..... (Belgium)	explored the Kwango and Inkisi river areas.
30	1890	A. Vangele ..... (Belgium)	explored the Upper Ubangi and the Uele rivers.
31	1890	F. Dhanis ..... (Belgium)	explored the Kwango region
32A	1890	A. Sharpe ..... (Great Britain)	reached Bunkeia.
32B	1890	J. Thomson ..... (Great Britain)	reached Bunkeia.
33	1890	A. E. Hodister ..... (Belgium)	explored the Mongala River.
34	1891	Paul Le Marinel ..... (Belgium)	established a connection between Lusambo and Bunkeia, discovered the Lubudi River above Bukama, and Lake Kabele.
35	1891	A. J. Delcommune ..... (Belgium)	descended the Lomami River to 5° South Latitude, followed the Lualaba River, crossed the Hakansson mountains, the Lufira valley, reached Bunkeia, traveled along the shores of Lake Moero and Lake Tanganika and returned to the Lualaba via the Lukuga Valley
36	1891	J. Van Kerckhoven, P. Ponthier, J. Milz ..... (Belgium)	explored the northeastern part of the Congo River in the direction of the Nile.
37	1892	S. Hinde and R. Mohun ..... (Great Britain and the United States)	coming from the Luabala, explored the Lukuga River up to the confluence of the Luizi.
38	1892-1893	L. Bia, E. Francqui and J. Cornet ..... (Belgium)	reached the sources of the Lualaba and Lufira rivers and discovered the river which carries the overflow from Lake Bangwoko into Lake Moero.
39	1893-1894	G. von Götzen ..... (Germany)	discovered Lake Kivu, the Ruzizi region, the Virunga volcanoes, and ascended the Lova valley.

### Kings of the Belgians.

Leopold I .....	1830-1865
Leopold II .....	1865-1909
Albert I .....	1909-1934
Leopold III .....	1934-1951
Bandouin I .....	1951-

### Ministers of the Colonies.

Jules Renkin .....	30-10-1908	Edmond Rubbens .....	23-3-1935
Louis Franck .....	21-11-1918	Charles du Bus de Warnaffe .....	24-4-1938
Henri Carton de Tournai .....	11-5-1924	Baron Albert De Vleeschauwer .....	15-5-1938
Baron Marcel Houtart .....	20-5-1926	Gaston Heenen .....	22-2-1939
Edouard Pechet .....	15-11-1926	Baron Albert De Vleeschauwer .....	16-4-1939
Baron Marcel Houtart .....	29-12-1926	Edgard De Bruyne .....	12-2-1945
Henri Jaspar .....	22-11-1927	Robert Godding .....	2-8-1945
Paul Tschoffen .....	19-10-1929	Lode Craeybeckx .....	13-3-1946
Henri Jaspar .....	26-12-1929	Robert Godding .....	31-3-1946
Paul Charles .....	18-5-1931	Pierre Wigny .....	20-3-1947
Paul Crockaert .....	6-6-1931	Andre Dequae .....	15-8-1950
Paul Tschoffen .....	23-5-1932	Auguste Buissereet .....	23-4-1954
Paul Charles .....	20-11-1934		

### Ministers of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Léon Pétillon .....	5-7-1958	(Raymond Scheyven .....	17-11-1959
Maurice Van Hemelrijck .....	6-11-1958	Minister without portfolio in charge of economic and financial affairs of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi).	
Auguste De Schrijver .....	3-9-1959		

### High Authorities.

- Committee for Studying the Upper Congo and the International Association of the Congo**  
 (Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo et l'Association Internationale du Congo).  
 H. Morton Stanley 1879-1884 — Leader of the Expedition of the Committee for Studying the Upper Congo.  
 N.B. — Messrs. Peckel-Loesche and Haussens acted as leaders *ad interim*.  
 Sir Francis de Winton 1774-1885 — Director General of the International Association of the Congo
- Congo Free State.**  
 Sir Francis de Winton 1885-1886 — Administrator General.  
 Camille Janssens 1886-1887 — Administrator General.  
 1887-1890 — Governor General  
 Baron Théophile Wahis 1892-1903 — Governor General.
- Belgian Congo.**  
 Governors General:  
 Baron Théophile Wahis .....
 1908 | Auguste Tilkens ..... | 27-12-1927 |
| Félix Fuchs ..... | 20-5-1912 | Pierre Ryckmans ..... | 14-9-1934 |
| Eugène Henry ..... | 5-1-1916 | Eugène Jungers ..... | 31-12-1946 |
| Maurice Lippens ..... | 30-1-1921 | Léon Pétillon ..... | 1-1-1952 |
| Martin Rutten ..... | 24-1-1925 | Hendrik Cornelis ..... | 12-7-1958 |

PART III

**BASIC**

**ORGANIZATION**



# I — THE POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS

## I. THE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Note: The data in this book is supplied up to the end of 1958. Early in 1959 the organization of the Congo underwent important political changes. The reforms, which were still being implemented when we went to press, are described below.

Source: — « *The Political Future of Belgian Congo* », published in 1959 by the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Information and Public Relations Office, and containing the King's Message and Governmental Declaration of January 13, 1959.

— « *Le Congo Indépendant* », published in 1960 by the same organization. This brochure outlines the political aspect of the new independent state as may be gathered from the laws which, following the resolutions adopted by the Round Table Conference, were voted by the Belgian Parliament pending the promulgation of a Congolese Constitution.

### Preparation of the Congo's independence.

January 13, 1959: the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Parliament recognized that the Congo was destined to become an independent nation. Belgium then decided to lead the Congolese people to independence « without fatal delays, but also without thoughtless haste ».

On June 30, 1960, one and a half years later, the Congo's independence was officially proclaimed. At that date, the Congolese Government succeeded to the Belgian Government and the Congo was thus vested with full and unlimited sovereignty.

In the period between these two dates, the following program was implemented: during 1959: the basic institutions of a democratic state were installed in the territories and boroughs; universal suffrage was introduced at these levels.

during the first six months of 1960:

- a Round Table Conference was held in Brussels. It was attended by the delegates of the various Congolese political parties, the Congolese tribal communities, the Belgian Parliament and the Belgian Government. The Conference decided that the Congo's independence would be declared on June 30, and it adopted resolutions concerning the political organization of the future State.
- following these resolutions, the Belgian Parliament voted various laws, in particular the basic law governing the organization of the new State.
- provincial and legislative elections were held in the Congo during the month of May. They served to constitute the provincial and central institutions for the date of June 30, 1960. These institutions are described on the following page.

## The political organization.

N.B. The structure of the Congolese State as it was prescribed by the basic law passed on May 18, 1960.

### LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

They comprise: the native districts, the territories, cities and boroughs. These institutions were already in existence before 1960. They were maintained in the new organization and were placed under the control of the provincial governments.

After 1959, universal suffrage was introduced at the local level so as to constitute the borough, territorial and district councils.

### PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Each of the six provinces of the Congo has been provided with:

- a provincial assembly: elected as a rule by universal suffrage, but which may also be constituted by decision of higher authority, by the partial vote of borough and territorial councils.
- a provincial government: elected either by the provincial assembly or outside of it and vested with executive power within its area of competence.

### CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS

The Parliament: comprises two Houses:

the House of Representatives: elected by universal suffrage and composed of 137 deputies;

the Senate: comprising:

- a) 84 senators elected by partial vote by the provincial assemblies (14 to each assembly);
- b) eventually a maximum of 12 senators co-opted by the elected senators but distributed in equal number among the provinces.

Both the Houses are equally vested with full legislative power except in matters reserved for the provincial governments.

The Government: composed of ministers and a prime minister answerable to Parliament.

The Chief of State.

Note: This organization also includes:

- a) a Constitutional Court, an Audit Office, and consultative bodies such as: a High Council for Labor, a High Council for Education, general and provincial economic councils.
- b) in each province: a State Commissioner representing the Government and ensuring especially the coordination between the central and provincial institutions.

### The birth of cities and boroughs

Source : *Bulletin of the Belgian Congo Administration.*

Note — Situation as of January 1st, 1959.

	Leopold-ville	Elisabeth-ville	Jadot-ville	Bnkavu	Coquilhat-ville	Lulua-bourg	Stanley-ville	Total
<b>The cities :</b>								
Number of cities : .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Number of First Mayors :								
— European .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
— Congolese .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of city councilors :								
— European .....	23	14	13	8	6	6	7	77
— Congolese .....	23	16	9	3	6	4	5	66
<b>The boroughs :</b>								
Number of boroughs :	13	5	2	3	2	3	4	32
Number of burgomasters :								
— European .....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
— Congolese .....	10	4	1	2	1	2	3	23
Number of borough councilors :								
— European .....	28	8	9	11	7	9	11	83
— Congolese .....	209	17	56	26	23	36	55	422

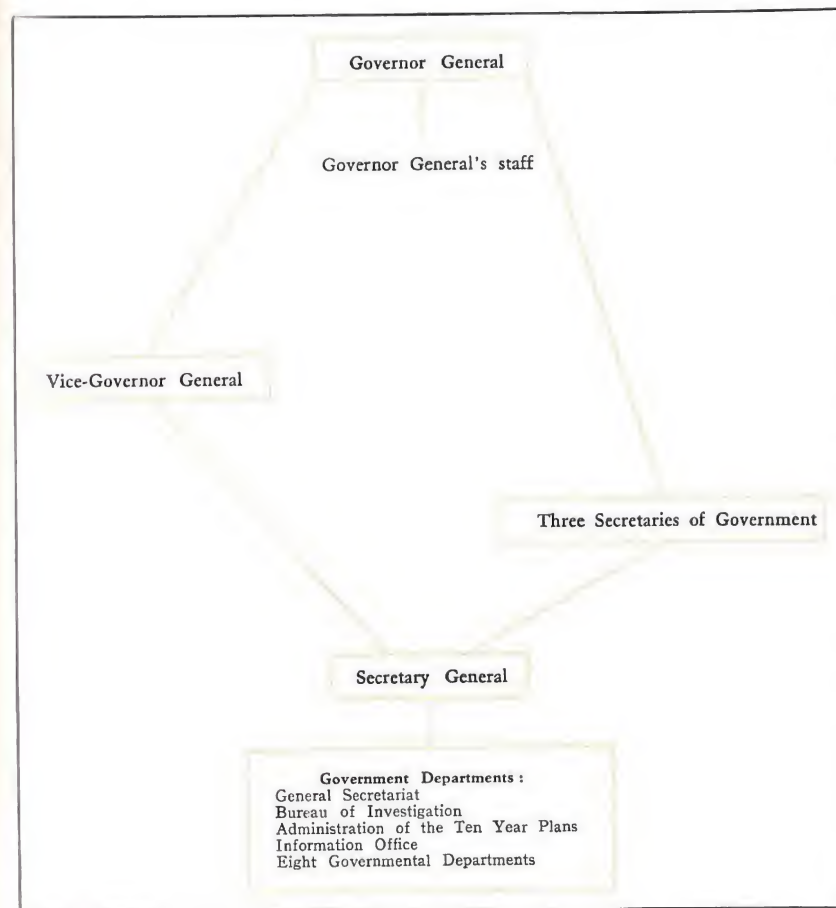
### 2. — THE ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS

#### Diagram of the Congolese administration (as of June 15, 1959)

#### I — IN THE CONGO

Source : *Bulletin of the Belgian Congo Administration.*

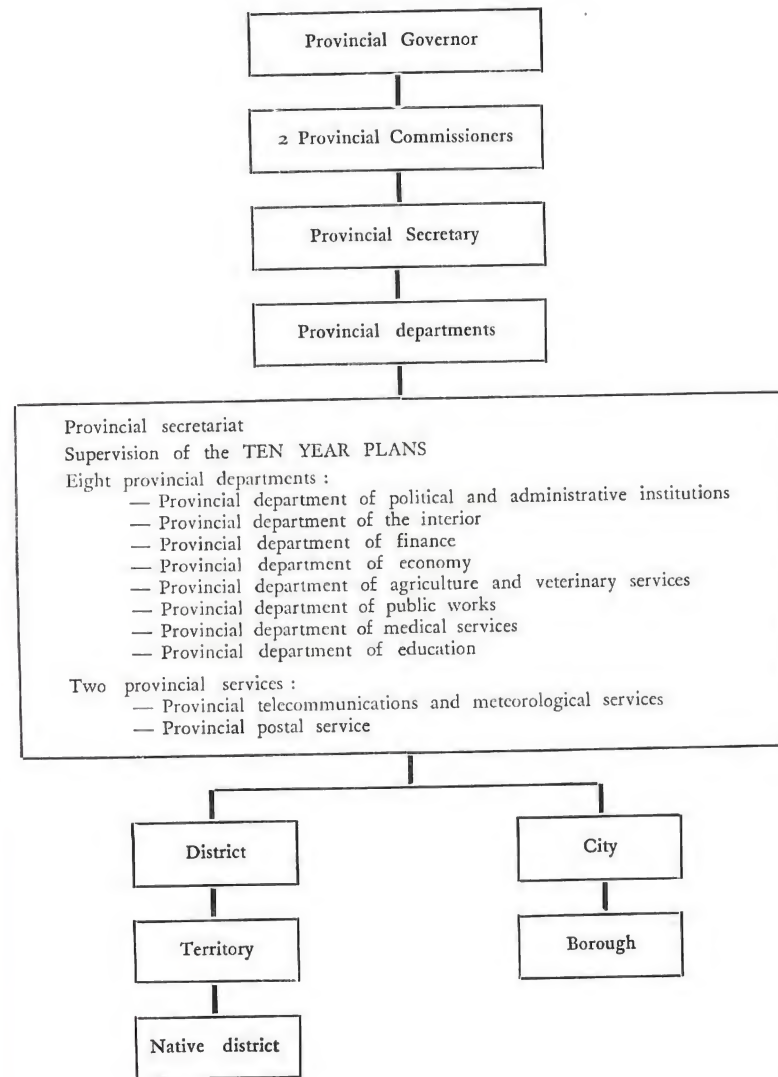
#### THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL



*Attributions of the Government Departments*

First Department Political, administrative, judicial and religious affairs	1st Bureau : Justice 2nd Bureau : Politics 3rd Bureau : Government personnel
Second Department Native and Social affairs	1st Bureau : Native affairs 2nd Bureau : Labor 3rd Bureau : Affairs of the interior
Third Department Finance	1st Bureau : Budget control and management 2nd Bureau : Taxes 3rd Bureau : Customs regulations 4th Bureau : Accounting, supplies 5th Bureau : Treasury Financial survey
Fourth Department Economics	1st Bureau : General economics 2nd Bureau : Commerce and Industry 3rd Bureau : Statistics 4th Bureau : Land management 5th Bureau : Mines 6th Bureau : Geological survey
Fifth Department Agronomy, Colonization and Veterinary Service	1st Bureau : Agriculture and stock-raising 2nd Bureau : Forestry 3rd Bureau : Agricultural products 4th Bureau : Colonization 5th Bureau : Veterinary service
Sixth Department Public Works and Communications	1st Bureau : Public buildings 2nd Bureau : Bridges and highways 3rd Bureau : Mechanical equipment 4th Bureau : Navigable waterways 5th Bureau : Laboratories 6th Bureau : Telecommunications 7th Bureau : Meteorology 8th Bureau : Aeronautics 9th Bureau : Postal service
Seventh Department Medical services	1st Bureau : General organization of medical services 2nd Bureau : vices Pharmaceutical services 3rd Bureau : Inspection of medical laboratories 4th Bureau : Inspection of sanitation 5th Bureau : Inspection of medical training
Eighth Department Education	1st Bureau : Elementary and teachers training schools 2nd Bureau : Secondary and higher education, sciences and arts 3rd Bureau : Vocational training 4th Bureau : General inspection

*Administration of the provinces*

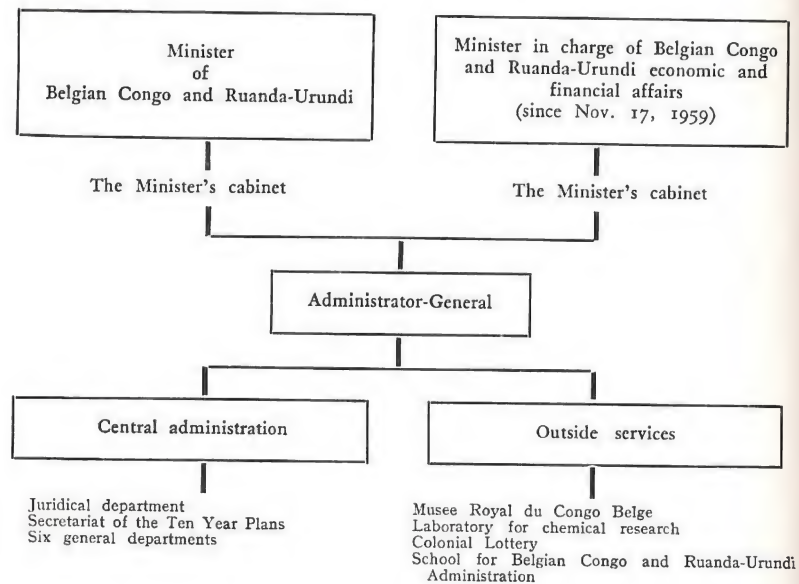




## 2. — IN BELGIUM

Source : *Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, Yearbook XXXV — 1959 edition.*

### The Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi



#### SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES

Medical center. Supply office. Transportation Commission. Committee for the hydrography of the Congo River basin.

### Activities of the Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

<p>First Department Political, administrative, judicial, and medical affairs (+ inspector-general of sanitation, + military advisor)</p>	<p>1st Bureau : Public law. Political and administrative institutions 2nd Bureau : Penal law. Civil law. Commercial law. Administration of Justice</p>
<p>Second Department Native affairs, education, scientific activities, religions</p>	<p>1st Bureau : Native affairs 2nd Bureau : Education. Scientific activities. Religions</p>
<p>Third Department Government land and cadastral survey, public works and communications, supplies.</p>	<p>1st Bureau : Land management, cadastral survey. 2nd Bureau : Power supply. Industry. Public works. Communications. 3rd Bureau : Supplies</p>
<p>Fourth Department Agriculture and colonization. Economic survey. Commerce. Labor and social security.</p>	<p>1st Bureau : Agriculture. Forestation. Stock-raising. Colonization. 2nd Bureau : Economic survey. 3rd Bureau : Commerce. Transportation. Memorandum, and company charters. Industrial property. 4th Bureau : Labor and social security.</p>
<p>Fifth Department Finance</p>	<p>1st Bureau : Financial policy 2nd Bureau : Budget and budget management 3rd Bureau : Taxes and customs regulations. 4th Bureau : General accounts</p>
<p>Sixth Department Administrative services</p>	<p>1st Bureau : Translation office Staff of the European administration. Honors and promotions. Ordinating. Social assistance. 2nd Bureau : African staff 3rd Bureau : Pensions.</p>

**List of the provinces, cities, districts and territories in the Congo  
as of January 1, 1959**

Source : *Bulletin of the Belgian Congo Administration.*

6 provinces  
24 districts  
132 territories

925 native districts  
7 cities comprising in all 32 boroughs

**PROVINCE OF LEOPOLDVILLE**

City: Leopoldville.

<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>
The Cataracts	Lower-Congo	Kwango	Kwilu	Lake Leopold II
<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>
Kasangulu	Boma	Feshi	Banningville	Inongo
Luozi	Lukula	Kahemba	Gungu	Kiri
Madimba	Matadi	Kasongo-Lunda	Idiofa	Kutu
Songololo	Seke Banza	Kenge	Kikwit	Mushie
Thysville	Tshela	Popokabaka	Masi-Manimba	Oshwe

**EQUATOR PROVINCE**

City: Coquilhatville.

<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>
Equator	Tshuapa	Mongala	Ubangi
<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>
Basankusu	Befale	Banzville	Bosobolo
Bikoro	Boende	Bongandanga	Budjala
Bolomba	Bokungu	Bumba	Gemena
Bomongo	Djolu	Businga	Kungu
Ingende	Ikela	Lisala	Libenge
	Monkoto		

**EASTERN PROVINCE**

City: Stanleyville.

<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>
Upper Congo	Lower Uele	Upper Uele	Ituri
<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>
Bafwasende	Aketi	Dungu	Aru
Banalia	Ango	Faradje	Bunia
Basoko	Bambesa	Niangara	Djugu
Isangi	Bondo	Paulis	Mahagi
Ponthierville	Buta	Wamba	Mambasa
Opala	Poko	Watsa	
Yahuma			

**KIVU PROVINCE**

City: Bukavu

<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>
South Kivu	North Kivu	Maniema
<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>
Beni	Fizi	Kabambare
Goma	Kabare	Kasongo
Lubero	Kalehe	Kibombo
Masisi	Mwenga	Kindu
Rutshuru	Shabunda	Lubutu
Walikale	Uvira	Pangi
		Punia

**KATANGA PROVINCE**

Cities: Elisabethville  
Jadotville.

<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>
Tanganika	Upper-Lomami	Lualaba	Upper-Katanga
<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>
Albertville	Bukama	Dilolo	Kambove
Baudouinville	Kabongo	Kapanga	Kasenga
Kabalo	Kamina	Kolwezi	Kipushi
Kongolo	Kaniama	Lubudi	Mitwaba
Manono	Malembe-Nkulu	Sandoa	Pweto
Nyunzu			Sakania

**KASAI PROVINCE**

City: Luluabourg

<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>District</b>
Kasai	Sankuru	Kabinda	Lulua
<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>	<b>Territories</b>
Dekese	Katako-Kombe	Bakwanga	Demba
Luebo	Kole	Gandajika	Dibaya
Mweka	Lodja	Kabinda	Dimbelenge
Port-Francqui	Lomela	Mwene-Ditu	Kazumba
Tshikapa	Lubefu	Sentery	Luisa
	Lusambo		

## II — THE JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION

Source : — Data on the jurisdiction of traditional tribal laws : *the decree of September 16th, 1959.*  
 — Data on the jurisdiction of the written law : *the decree of May 8th, 1958.* This decree introduces the basic reforms and, as concerns the written law, prescribes that Europeans and Congolese are answerable to the same courts.

### The judicial activity

Source : *Report to Parliament for 1958.*  
*N.B.* — The figures refer to the former organization which has since been modified.

Jurisdiction of the written law	Number of courts	Number of cases judged				Total
		Penal		Civil		
		First instance	Appeal	First instance	Appeal	
Police courts .....	139	70,357	—	2	—	70,359
District courts .....	26	9,355	—	—	—	9,355
Courts of the first instance .....	25	—	1,973	755	—	2,728
Higher courts .....	6	1,030	3,049	10,032	—	14,111
Courts of appeal .....	2	—	222	—	487	709
Courts martial .....	24	178	—	—	—	178
Appeal courts martial ...	6	—	55	—	—	55
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>228</b>	<b>80,920</b>	<b>5,299</b>	<b>10,789</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>97,495</b>

Jurisdiction of tribal laws	Number of courts	Number of cases judged		
		Penal	Civil	Total
Chieftaincy courts .....	554	66,963	63,593	130,556
Sector courts .....	741	93,447	116,223	209,670
Center courts .....	117	34,073	32,860	66,933
Territorial courts .....	140	6,816	14,397	21,213
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,552</b>	<b>201,299</b>	<b>227,073</b>	<b>428,372</b>

## Description and area of jurisdiction of the law courts

### TRADITIONAL TRIBAL COURTS

Chieftaincy courts .....	Courts of tribal origin ; they are officially recognized by the district commissioner or the first burgomaster. They comprise the principal courts functioning in the chieftaincies, and the secondary courts. The latter have a smaller area of jurisdiction, determined by tribal customs.
Native « sector » courts :	They are created by the district commissioner or the first burgomaster of the « sector » over which they extend jurisdiction. The « sector » is a native community formed by tribal groups too weak to continue exercising self-administration.
a) principal courts .....	Tribal courts for the groups comprising the « sector ». They are officially recognized by the district commissioner or the first burgomaster ; the area of jurisdiction is determined by tribal customs.
b) secondary courts .....	Tribal courts for the groups comprising the « sector ». They are officially recognized by the district commissioner or the first burgomaster ; the area of jurisdiction is determined by tribal customs.
Native center courts .....	They are created — and their area of jurisdiction is determined — either by the first burgomaster of the city, or by the district commissioner of communities comprising natives from different tribes.
Borough courts .....	They are created by the first burgomaster. Their competence extends over the borough. The first burgomaster is empowered to set up several subdivisions.
Territorial courts .....	One in each territory : jurisdiction extends over the territory.
City courts .....	One in each city : jurisdiction extends over the city.

### JURISDICTION OF THE WRITTEN LAW

Police courts .....	Exclusively criminal courts : jurisdiction extends over the city or the territory.
District courts .....	Civil and criminal courts : jurisdiction extends over the city or district. (Note : furthermore, they have the competency of higher courts with regard to the traditional tribal courts.)
Courts of the first instance...	Civil and criminal courts. Area of jurisdiction defined by Royal decree.
Courts of appeal .....	Civil and criminal courts. Area of jurisdiction defined by Royal decree.
Courts martial .....	Military criminal courts. Area of jurisdiction determined by ordinance of the Governor-General.
Military courts .....	Military criminal courts. Area of jurisdiction is that of the courts of the first instance, in which they may have their seat.



## Competence of the courts

### JURISDICTION OF THE TRADITIONAL TRIBAL LAW

These courts apply the traditional tribal law insofar as they do not run counter to public order. Should the contrary occur, or should no tribal law exist, a system of equity is applied. The jurisdiction of these courts extends to natives only.

#### Lower courts

- civil cases :** — all disputes between natives which are not expressly specified in the written law;  
 — all matters between natives which are submitted to these courts, with the consent of the defendant, by the district courts or courts of the first instance;
- criminal cases :** — infringements committed by natives, which are prohibited either by tribal laws, or by the written law granting competence to the tribal courts: maximum sentences are one month imprisonment and a 1,000 franc fine (in some cases: two months and 2,000 francs).

#### Higher courts

- the principal chieftaincy and «sector» courts may revise the decisions of the secondary courts;
- the territorial or city courts may revise the decisions of the chieftaincy, «sector», center or borough courts operating in their area of jurisdiction;
- the district court is empowered to:
  - a) annul the decisions of native courts operating in its area of jurisdiction: depending on the case, it can decide the main issue, or transfer it to another court;
  - 2) may revise, in the appeal, decisions of first trials brought before territorial and city courts.

### JURISDICTION OF THE WRITTEN LAW

For cases subject to the written law, following the recent amendment, Europeans and Congolese are answerable indiscriminately to the same courts.

#### a) Civil courts

Court	First Instance	Appeal
District court .....	— Suits involving a maximum of 50,000 francs. — Certain measures concerning guardianship of minors, absence, and adoption. — Attachments, and seizure of goods of contested ownership.	
Court of the first instance .....	— all matters outside the competence of the district court. — Enforces decisions passed in other countries, and legal judgments transmitted by foreign authorities.	Decisions of the district courts.

Court	First Instance	Appeal
Court of appeal ...	— Decisions reached by arbitration, but which can be appealed. — Suits against judges for denial of justice.	First trials judged by the courts of the first instance.
Police court .....	— Infringements of the written law. Penalties applicable: maximum two months imprisonment and fines of 2,000 frs. (Increased to 4 months and 4,000 frs. in case of several infringements.) — controlled activity and residence of beggars and vagrants. Maximum one year.	
District court .....	— Infractions of the written law. Penalties applicable: maximum five years imprisonment and fines of 2,000 frs.	Decisions of the police courts.
Court of the first instance .....	— Infractions of the written law. Penalties applicable: imprisonment of over five years.	First trials judged by district courts.
Court of appeal ...	— Infractions committed by the governors-general, vice-governors general, provincial governors, and career magistrates.	First trials judged by courts of the first instance.
Court martial .....	— Military infringements committed by members of the Armed Force, below the rank of Major.	
Military court .....	— Military infringements committed by officers of the Armed Force having the rank of Major or higher.	Decisions of the courts martial.

Note: — In regions which might eventually fall under military control, the competence of the courts martial and the military courts extends to all persons and to all types of infringement.

### THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions of the courts of the first instance and the courts of appeal are brought before the Supreme Court of Appeal in Belgium.

### III — THE FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

#### The ordinary budgets

##### A. — DISTRIBUTION OF THE ORDINARY EXPENDITURE (estimates)

Source : Department of Budgets — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Items	1957 (1)		1958 (2)		1959 (3)	
	Amount in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage	Amount in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage	Amount in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage
Personnel .....	4,590	40.65	5,066	40.73	5,605	37.94
Equipment .....	1,344	11.90	1,337	10.75	1,350	9.14
Other working expenses .....	647	5.74	715	5.75	879	5.95
Subsidies .....	2,463	21.81	2,743	22.05	3,694	25.01
Pensions .....	358	3.17	381	3.06	446	3.02
The National Debt .....	1,746	15.45	1,993	15.78	2,510	16.99
Payments to the Budgetary Equalization Fund .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous .....	145	1.28	234	1.88	287	1.95
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>11,293</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,439</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,771</b>	<b>100</b>
	(1) Act of July 10, 1957	(2) Act of March 10, 1959.	(3) Act of June 15, 1960.			

##### B. — DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE (Ways and Means)

Source : Department of General Accountancy and Department of Budgets — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Items	1957 (1)		1958 (2)		1959 (3)	
	Estimates in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage	Estimates in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage	Estimates in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage
<b>I. Assessments and taxes :</b>						
— native taxes .....	361	3.21	368	2.95	361	2.44
— income taxes .....	3,276	28.93	3,486	27.95	3,477	23.53
— customs, excise and transit (warehousing) duties ..	4,817	42.51	5,491	43.31	5,398	36.52
— other assessments and taxes .....	476	4.20	517	4.14	487	3.28
<b>Total of assessments and taxes .....</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>78.85</b>	<b>9,772</b>	<b>78.35</b>	<b>9,723</b>	<b>65.77</b>
2. Income from property .....	170	1.50	164	1.35	157	1.06
3. Judicial and administrative receipts .....	960	8.48	1,111	8.91	1,140	7.71
4. Public enterprises .....	61	0.54	131	1.05	153	1.03
5. Yield of capital and income (income from investment) .....	1,204	10.63	1,289	10.34	1,110	7.51
6. Drawings on the Equalization Fund .....	—	—	—	—	2,000	11.28
7. Subsidy from the Belgian Treasury .....	—	—	—	—	500	5.64
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>11,325</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,472</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,782</b>	<b>100</b>
	(1) Act of July 10, 1957	(2) Act of March 10, 1959	(3) Act of June 15, 1960			

#### The extraordinary budgets

##### DISTRIBUTION OF EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE (estimates)

Source : Department of Budgets — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Items	1957 (1)		1958 (2)		1959 (3)	
	Amount in millions of francs	Proportionate %	Amount in millions of francs	Proportionate %	Amount in millions of francs	Proportionate %
<b>A. Expenditure not provided for in the Ten Year Plan.</b>						
1. Portfolio holdings and property investments .....	865	12.53	762	12.80	1,083	20.26
2. Purchase of land and real estate .....	33	.48	4	.07	9	.17
3. Colonial defense and Armed Force .....	276	4.	364	6.11	308	5.76
4. Other extraordinary expenditures :						
— Building subsidies .....	419	6.07	302	5.07	94	1.76
— Immigration .....	30	.43	41	.69	31	.58
— Eradication of water hyacinths ..	—	—	—	—	39	.73
— Endowment to the Government University of Elisabethville .....	—	—	250	4.20	—	—
— Settlements in good agricultural areas .....	—	—	—	—	30	.55
— Miscellaneous .....	57	.84	51	.86	40	.75
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>24.35</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>29.80</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>30.56</b>
<b>B. Expenditure incidental to the Ten Year Plan.</b>						
1. Transport :						
— rail .....	11	.16	3	.05	1	.02
— road .....	933	13.52	862	14.48	629	11.77
— water .....	186	2.69	223	3.75	277	5.18
— air .....	195	2.83	102	1.71	162	3.03
2. Scientific equipment and Public Utilities .....	1,538	22.29	544	9.14	897	16.78
3. Native housing .....	231	3.35	490	8.23	320	5.98
4. Electricity. Water supply .....	664	9.62	730	12.26	317	6.94
5. Native education .....	429	6.22	248	4.17	312	5.84
6. Health and medical installations .....	589	8.54	549	9.22	271	5.07
7. Immigration and the « Colonat » (g) .....	58	.84	—	—	—	—
8. Agricultural development .....	386	5.59	428	7.19	472	8.82
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,220</b>	<b>75.65</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>70.20</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>60.44</b>
<b>Total of extraordinary expenditures .....</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,953</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,346</b>	<b>100</b>

(1) Appropriations specified by the Act of July 10, 1957, and supplementary appropriations.  
 (2) Appropriations specified by the Act of March 10, 1954, and supplementary appropriations.  
 (3) Appropriations specified by the Act of June 15, 1960.



### Trend of the Belgian Congo budgets from 1939 to 1958

Source : Department of Budgets — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

#### ORDINARY BUDGETS

Fiscal Year	Receipts in millions of francs	Expenditures (in millions of francs)			Surplus	Deficit
		Ordinary expenditures	Payments to the Budgetary Equalization Fund	Total		
1939.....	744	727	—	727	17	—
1940.....	911	734	5	739	172	—
1941.....	1,244	942	—	942	302	—
1942.....	1,597	1,305	5	1,310	287	—
1943.....	1,938	1,515	10	1,525	383	—
1944.....	2,338	1,675	10	1,685	653	—
1945.....	2,077	2,033	10	2,043	34	—
1946.....	2,264	2,120	10	2,139	125	—
1947.....	4,173	2,901	810	3,711	462	—
1948.....	5,328	3,681	812	4,493	835	—
1949.....	5,336	4,101	450	4,551	785	—
1950.....	5,415	4,294	600	4,894	521	—
1951.....	8,048	5,334	1,000	6,334	1,714	—
1952.....	8,371	6,195	800	6,995	1,376	—
1953.....	10,350	7,154	600	7,754	2,605	—
1954.....	9,897	7,532	—	7,532	2,365	—
1955.....	10,760	8,747	400	9,547	1,213	—
1956.....	11,901	10,415	+ 400 (2) 600	11,315	586	—
1957.....	11,677	12,274	+ 300 (2) —	12,274	—	597
1958 (1).....	10,768	12,936	—	12,936	—	2,168

(1) Fiscal year 1958 : provisional figures up to August 31, 1959.

(2) Appropriation for the Special Amortization Fund for the Belgian Congo National Debt

#### EXTRAORDINARY BUDGETS

Acts	Receipts (in millions of francs)			Expenditures (in millions of francs)	
	Extra-ordinary	Obtained from loans	Total	Total	Amount earmarked for the Ten Year Plan
1939.....	63	3	66	44	—
1940.....	34	—	34	644	—
1941.....	93	—	93	803	—
1942.....	105	—	105	841	—
1943.....	124	—	124	498	—
1944.....	151	—	151	643	—
1945.....	227	—	227	1,232	—
1946.....	140	—	140	2,659	—
1947.....	950	1,200	2,150	495	—
1948.....	64	—	64	1,059	—
1949.....	960	—	960	2,245	—
1950.....	336	3,363	3,699	6,579	6,050
1951.....	65	200	265	4,078	3,006
1952.....	578	852	1,430	3,896	2,529
1953.....	116	2,101	2,217	7,030	5,567
1954.....	537	5,398	5,935	4,764	3,974
1955.....	309	5,936	6,245	6,985	5,427
1956.....	520	6,721	7,241	7,654	4,301
1957 (1).....	317	863	1,234	4,868	3,435
1958 (1).....	263	8,820	9,083	3,018	1,813

(1) 1957, 1958 : provisional figures up to the end of June, 1959.

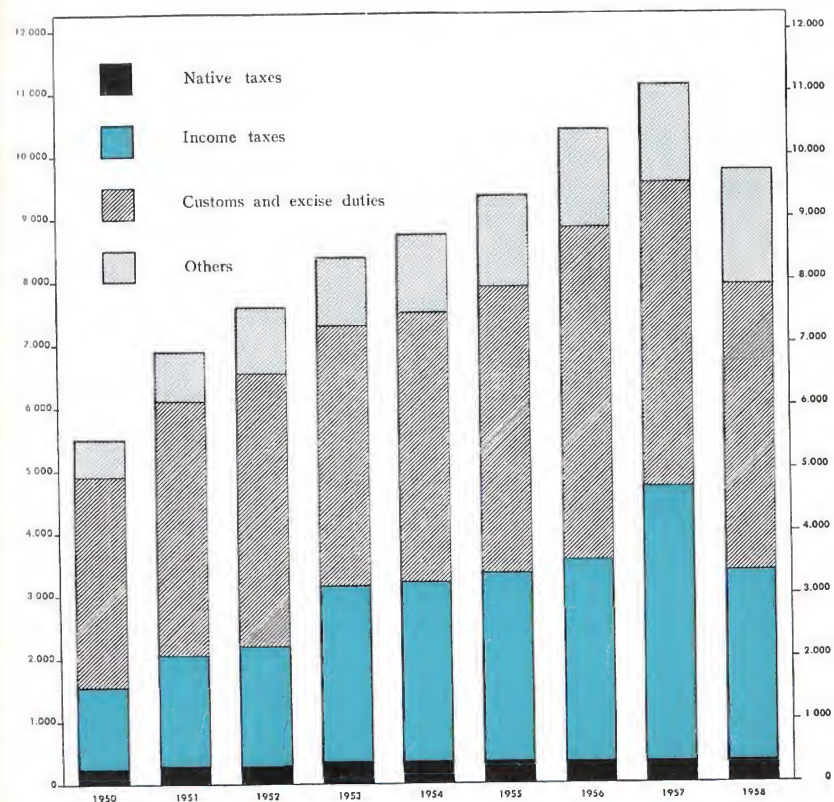
### Trend of the internal revenue from 1950 to 1958

Source : Department of Statistics — Belgian Congo Government.

Note — The internal revenues appear in this diagram by calendar : no account has been taken of the fiscal years. In the Congo, the normal budgetary year extends from January 1st to October 31st of the following year ; the indirect taxes (customs and excise duties, etc.) are chiefly collected from January 1st to December 31st ; the direct taxes are mostly collected during the second year.

In millions of francs

In millions of francs





### Trend of the public debt from 1939 to 1958

Source : Department of Finance — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Year	Consolidated debt (loans) in millions of francs	Floating debt (Treasury bonds) in millions of francs	Direct debt (consolidated debt + floating debt) in millions of francs
1939.....	3,993.-	480.-	4,473.-
1940.....	3,079.8	526.-	4,505.8
1941.....	3,968.1	568.2	4,536.3
1942.....	3,943.7	561.2	4,504.9
1943.....	3,917.7	557.2	4,474.9
1944.....	3,907.-	415.7	4,322.7
1945.....	3,862.2	23.5	3,885.7
1946.....	3,832.7	—	3,832.7
1947.....	2,903.4	1,625.-	4,428.4
1948.....	2,774.9	1,400.-	4,174.9
1949.....	2,890.-	800.-	3,690.-
1950.....	6,242.-	2,495.-	8,737.-
1951.....	6,189.-	4,400.-	10,589.1
1952.....	8,225.3	7,135.-	15,360.3
1953.....	10,027.1	5,390.-	15,417.1
1954.....	15,358.7	5,960.-	21,318.7
1955.....	20,771.9	5,707.-	26,481.9
1956.....	27,256.5	5,460.-	32,716.5
1957.....	27,647.9	3,793.8	31,441.7
1958.....	34,588.-	7,958.3	42,546.3

### Trend of the Belgian Congo portfolio holdings from 1952 to 1958

Source : Department of Finance — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Year	Estimates in millions of francs	Portfolio receipts in millions of francs
1952.....	13,848.2	453.5
1953.....	18,933.1	718.2
1954.....	23,865.6	881.6
1955.....	27,526.-	1,045.3
1956.....	31,125.-	1,185.4
1957.....	35,629.-	1,592.1
1958.....	37,530.-	1,266.5

### Composition of the Belgian Congo portfolio holdings (estimate for 1958)

Source : Department of Finance — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Sectors in which the Belgian Congo holds shares	Value in millions of francs	Proportionate percentage
Banks and finance organizations .....	660	1.76
Transport .....	12,289	32.77
Investment companies and establishments ...	10,053	26.81
Real estate and public works .....	1,132	3.02
Mining companies .....	6,656	17.75
Agriculture, fisheries, stock-raising .....	397	1.06
Water and electricity ...	4,638	12.28
Government loans .....	1,487	3.97
Miscellaneous .....	218	.58
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>37,530</b>	<b>100</b>

### Annual position of the budgetary equalization fund since 1945

Source : Supplements of the Bulletin Officiel du Congo Belge.  
Note — Position in millions of francs as it appears at the end of each year.

December 31	Origin of receipts				Total
	Transfers from the credit balance of the economic crisis fund and final settlement of the 1937 ordinary budget	Partial profit of the revaluation of the gold coin and bullion of the Banque Centrale du Congo Belge	Appropriations from the Belgian Congo ordinary budget.	Budgetary surpluses earmarked for the Fund. (3)	
1945.....	75.2	—	—	1,898.2	1,973.4
1946.....	75.2	—	10	1,972.2	2,057.4
1947.....	75.2	—	820	1,972.2	2,867.3
1948.....	75.2	—	1,632.3	1,972.2	3,679.7
1949.....	75.2	—	2,082.3	1,972.2	4,129.7
1950.....	75.2	—	2,682.3	1,972.2	4,729.7
1951.....	82.1 (1)	245 (2)	3,682.3	1,972.2	5,981.6
1952.....	82.1	245	4,482.3	1,972.2	6,781.6
1953.....	82.1	245	5,082.3	1,972.2	7,381.6
1954.....	82.1	245	5,082.3	1,972.2	7,381.6
1955.....	82.1	245	5,382.3	1,972.2	7,681.6
1956.....	82.1	245	6,082.3	1,972.2	8,381.6
1957.....	82.1	245	6,082.3	1,972.2	8,381.6
1958.....	82.1	245	6,082.3	1,972.2	8,381.6

- (1) Definite balance of the 1947 ordinary budget (plus 6,900,000).  
(2) Act passed on January 4, 1951.  
(3) Budgetary surpluses from 1939 to 1946 specified by a Finance Act.

### Monetary stock in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi from 1952 to 1958 (in millions of francs)

Source : B.C.C.B. bulletin.

As of December 31	Paper circulation (a)	Deposits				Gross monetary stock (f=a+b+c+d+e)	Deduction for duplication (g)	Net monetary stock (h=f-g)
		Banks		Postal checking accounts (e)				
		Private (b)	Banque Centrale (d)					
1952.....	4,202	8,586	4,570	2,610	1,161	21,129	2,610	18,519
1953.....	4,458	8,873	4,559	4,463	787	23,140	3,578	19,562
1954.....	4,785	9,395	5,425	4,131	504	24,300	2,886	21,414
1955.....	5,017	8,921	6,429	3,006	680	24,083	1,894	22,189
1956.....	5,495	9,267	5,854	2,509	511	23,636	1,249	22,387
1957.....	5,885	8,819	3,339	1,984	703	20,730	923	19,807
1958.....	5,733	8,323 (2)	2,414	2,090	871	19,431	1,045	18,386

- (1) Including deposits made by financial companies.  
(2) Including 28 million francs on call at the Caisse d'Epargne du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (g).

## Distribution of credit

Source : Reports of the organizations studied.

Year	Credit granted, in millions of francs				Utilization		
	Banks	Savings Bank	Société de Crédit au Colonat et à l'Industrie (g)	Other institutions (r)	Total	Public sector	Private sector
1952.....	8,883	1,012	262	1,618	11,775	5,639	6,136
1953.....	8,871	1,301	293	2,572	13,037	7,042	5,995
1954.....	10,829	2,326	324	3,439	16,918	8,353	8,565
1955.....	11,191	2,517	436	3,746	17,890	10,004	7,886
1956.....	12,278	2,924	530	4,484	20,216	10,544	9,672
1957.....	10,596	3,506	622	5,491	20,215	8,705	11,510
1958.....	11,577	3,672	805	10,096	26,150	14,123	12,027

(r) Pension Fund, Loan Fund, Caisse de Réserve Cotonnière (g).

## Development of the Savings Bank deposits (in millions of francs)

Source : Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Savings Bank.

Year	Non-native deposits			Native deposits			Overall total
	Deposited by		Total	Deposited by		Total	
	Private persons	Establishments		Private persons	Establishments		
1950.....			Founded on June 10, 1950				
1951.....	59	236	295	60	332	392	687
1952.....	193	187	380	103	398	501	881
1953.....	324	236	560	135	431	566	1,126
1954.....	397	1,092	1,489	163	535	698	2,187
1955.....	523	1,286	1,809	220	454	674	2,483
1956.....	732	1,348	2,080	315	575	890	2,970
1957.....	999	929	1,928	521	760	1,281	3,209
1958.....	1,138	665	1,803	636	692	1,328	3,031

## Banks in Belgian Congo

Source : The banks.

Banks of issue	Head office	Branches and agencies
<i>Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi</i> (B.C.C.B.R.U.) founded on September 29, 1951. Capital: 150,000,000 francs.	Leopoldville .....	Bukavu, Coquilhatville, Elisabethville, Luluabourg, Stanleyville, Albertville, Boma, Bumba, Bunia, Buta, Goma, Jadotville, Kamina, Kikwit, Kindu, Libenge, Matadi, Paulis.
<i>Banque Belge d'Afrique</i> (B.B.A.) founded on August 23, 1929. (took over the activities of the <i>Crédit Général Congolais</i> , founded in 1920). Capital: 144,000,000 francs.	Leopoldville .....	Aketi, Albertville, Boma, Bukavu, Coquilhatville, Elisabethville, Goma, Jadotville, Kindu, Kolwezi, Leopoldville, Luluabourg, Matadi, Paulis, Stanleyville.
<i>Banque du Congo Belge</i> (B.C.B.) founded on January 11, 1909. Capital: 400,000,000 francs.	Leopoldville .....	Albertville, Boma, Bukavu, Bumba, Bunia, Buta, Butembo, Coquilhatville, Elisabethville, Gemena, Goma, Jadotville, Kamina, Kikwit, Kindu, Kolwezi, Luluabourg, Matadi, Paulis, Stanleyville.
<i>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas</i> Branch of the French bank under the same name. Opened in 1954. Capital: 6,544,000,000 francs.	Paris .....	Leopoldville.
<i>Société Congolaise de Banque</i> (Socobanque) founded on December 24, 1947. Capital: 100,000,000 francs.	Leopoldville .....	Bukavu, Elisabethville, Stanleyville, Goma.
<i>Crédit Congolais</i> founded in September 28, 1951. Capital: 40,000,000 francs.	Leopoldville .....	Stanleyville.
<i>Kredietbank Congo</i> founded on April 28, 1945. Took over the activities of the <i>Banque Congolaise pour l'Industrie, le Commerce et l'Agriculture</i> , founded on October 5, and the branch of the <i>Kredietbank</i> in Leopoldville. Capital: 40,000,000 francs.	Leopoldville .....	Bukavu, Elisabethville, Stanleyville.



## IV — THE MILITARY

### ORGANIZATION

Source : *The Congolese Army headquarters.*

#### The Congolese Armed Forces personnel

The effectives :		The annual contingent :	
Officers .....	444	Drafted servicemen .....	0
Non-commissioned officers .....	599	Volunteers .....	3,462
Troops .....	22,403	Re-enlisted .....	2,056

#### Effectives of the Belgian Armed Forces in Africa :

Belgian military personnel .....	1,019
Congolese civilian personnel .....	4,199

#### Educational and social organization

##### 1. — ACTIVITY OF THE CONGOLESE ARMED FORCES.

###### Vocational training :

Accountants	Plumbers	Writers editors
Typists	Electricians	Business machine operators
Monitors	Assistant nurses	Draftsmen
Radio fitters	Firearms repairers	Journalists
Electric mechanics	Printers	Mechanics (all types)
Wireless operators	Musicians	Fuselage cover technicians
Masons	Photographers	Nurses
Painters	Radio announcers and speakers	Drivers
Carpenters		

###### Educational organization :

- 50 nursery schools
  - 18 primary schools of which 5 follow a Belgian curriculum.
  - 1 school offering a complete general program and comprising :
    - a school for the children of the Army personnel.
    - an officers training school.
- Courses for adults exist in each unit.

###### Other activities :

- 50 welfare centers, of which five are government organizations.
- 21 « cercles d'études » (study clubs).
- 1 or more sports teams (football, volley-ball, basketball, athletics) in each of the 76 camps.
- 10 scout troops.
- 41 libraries.
- 48 motion picture theatres

Radio broadcasts : 182 hours a year of special broadcasts for soldiers.  
56 public loud-speakers and 83 canteen radios.

Publications : various pamphlets and a newspaper entitled « Nsango ya Bisu » edited for Congolese soldiers and veterans (circulation : 22,000 copies every fifteen days.)

##### 2. — SERVICES OF THE BELGIAN ARMED FORCES IN AFRICA

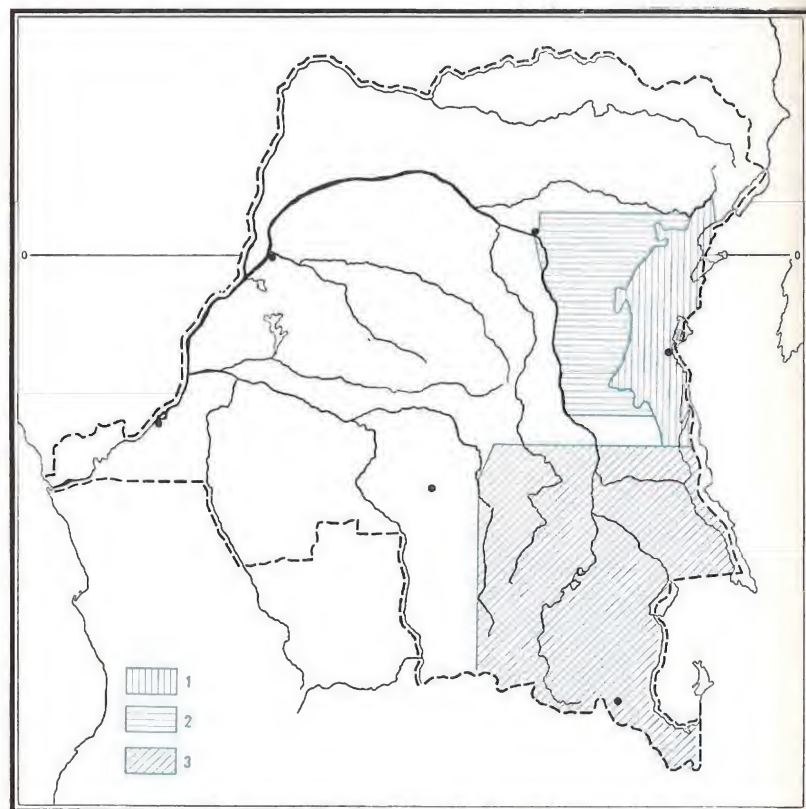
- Primary, vocational and pre-vocational training schools enrolling 2,000 pupils.
- 5 welfare centers benefiting 2,000 women



## V — THE LAND POLICY

### Areas of the concession-granting authorities

Source : Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.



Area of the Comité National du Kivu (g).  
Area of the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grands Lacs Africains (g)  
Area of the Comité Spécial du Katanga

### Landed property revenue

Sources : — Department of Finance — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.  
— Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.

#### FISCAL RETURNS FROM LANDED PROPERTY

Ways and Means budget of Belgian Congo Fiscal year 1953 (position as of Aug. 31, 1959)	Amounts collected (in millions of francs)
Rental from government-owned land .....	57.9
Registration and transfer taxes .....	51.7
Taxes on licences for felling trees .....	63.4
Taxes on harvesting licences .....	1.3
Taxes on prospecting licences .....	.1
Mining taxes .....	.1
Total ...	174.5

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIVE COMMUNITIES

Budget for the Belgian Congo's ordinary expenditures Fiscal year 1953	Amount (in millions of francs)
Receipts from licences for purchasing wood from natives .....	.2
Part of the forestry taxes .....	8.2
Part of the reforestation taxes .....	2.1
Receipts from fishing permits .....	.7
Total ...	11.2

#### DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAPITAL AND REVENUE OF MINING COMPANIES IN 1957

Beneficiaries	Distri- bution of capital in %	Distribution of profits (in millions of francs)				Total
		Divi- dends	Taxes	Reserves and assets	Direc- tors' per- centage of profits : bonuses	
Belgian Congo Govern- ment .....	8.60	340.80	not	—	—	...
Comité Spécial du Ka- tanga .....	22.10	571.86	ana-	—	—	...
Comité National du Kivu Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Congo Su- périeur aux Grands Lacs Africains (g) ...	.03	.83	lysed	—	—	...
Total of concession-gran- ting authorities .....	.60	17.50				
Total of concession-gran- ting authorities .....	31.33	930.99	555	—	—	1,485.99
Private persons and com- panies .....	68.67	1,812.01	—	722	191	2,775.01
Total .....	100.—	2,743.—	555	722	191	4,261.—

## Congolese landed property conceded to private or government-sponsored enterprises

Sources : — Department of Land Management ; Belgian Congo Government.  
— Comité Spécial du Katanga.  
— Comité National du Kivu.

### LAND

Conceded to private individuals or to private and government-sponsored enterprises	Area (in acres)	
	During the year	Total
in 1957		
by the government .....	796,463	3,859,885
by the Comité Spécial du Katanga .....	36,417	1,961,485
by the Comité National du Kivu .....	37,848	277,090
Total ..	870,728	6,098,460
Total in 1958	623,784	6,722,244

N.B. The figures for the areas conceded by the concession-granting authorities were not available for 1958 when this table was prepared. that is, 1.16 % of the country's total area.

Landed property sold to private individuals or to private and government-sponsored enterprises	Area (in acres)	
	During the year	Total
in 1957		
by the government .....	58,434	2,846,829
by the Comité Spécial du Katanga .....	22,177	1,846,937
by the Comité National du Kivu .....	6,969	64,700
Total ...	87,580	4,758,466
Total in 1958 ...	106,043	4,864,509

N.B. The figures for the areas sold by the concession-granting authorities were not available for 1958 when this table was prepared. that is: 84 % of the country's total area.

Beneficiaries of land cessions and concessions (statistics for 1958)	Area (in acres)	
	Conceded land	Sold land
Companies .....	2,842,890	3,744,059
Government and government - sponsored enterprises .....	2,616,737	207,079
Colonists (individuals and groups) .....	995,003	685,962
Missions and public utility establishments .....	267,614	227,409
Total ..	6,722,244	4,864,509

### WATERS

Number of concessions granted  
(System established by the Act  
of May 6, 1952)

in 1958	total
33	214

### MINES

Note : — The figures given below apply only to the areas managed by the Comité Spécial du Katanga and the Comité National du Kivu. They can be estimated to represent about four-fifths of the total. Statistics were not available for the other sectors which are much less important.

Mining land	
As of December 31, 1957,	
— were open to public prospecting .....	170,270 sq. miles
— were covered by special prospecting licences ...	430 sq. miles
— were reserved for mining concessions .....	16,490 sq. miles

The following licences were granted :

- 48 general licences for prospecting;
- 321 special licences for prospecting;
- 203 mining licences;
- 1 licence for the treatment of mining products.

### FORESTS

Exploited forest areas	
As of December 3, 1958, these areas were being worked :	
— system of public adjudication .....	366 acres
— under government management .....	6,118 acres
— under licences for cutting wood .....	1,496,878 acres
— under forest concessions .....	159,211 acres
Total ...	1,662,573 acres



## VI — THE GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SERVICES

### Meteorological Department

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Network	Number	Activity
<b>Meteorological centers</b> .....	3	Weather forecast.
Leopoldville		
Elisabethville		
Stanleyville		
<b>Congolesse synoptic network</b>		Aviation safety.
Observation stations :		
Day and night .....	5	
From 3 a.m. to 6 p.m. G.M.T. ....	28	
From 3 a.m. to 3 p.m. G.M.T. ....	8	
From 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. G.M.T. ....	57	
	98	
<b>Climatological observations</b>		Climatological statistics
Thermo-rain-gauge stations .....	299	
Rain-gauge stations .....	631	
	930	
<b>Applied geophysics.</b>		
<b>Aerology :</b>		
Leopoldville and Elisabethville centers	2	Radio soundings every second day, radio wind-gauge daily, 3 soundings daily.
Optic theodolite sounding stations .....	21	
<b>Ionosphere</b>		
Stations .....	3	Ionospheric soundings and forecasts.
Leopoldville		
Elisabethville		
Bunia		
<b>Radiation</b>		
Main centers .....	3	Insolation measuring. Study of the fitness for habitation, air-conditioning of buildings, and the utilization of solar energy.
Leopoldville		
Elisabethville		
Bunia		
Stations for insolation measurement ...	46	N.B. — Leopoldville : International Center in Africa for Calibration in terms of Radiation.
<b>Terrestrial magnetism and gravimetry.</b>		
Geomagnetic observations .....	2	Calculations : lunar tide. General adjustment of the Congolesse gravimetric network.
Leopoldville		
Elisabethville		

66

### Activity of the Town Planning Department

Source : Department of Town Planning — Belgian Congo Government.

Plans approved as of December 31, 1958

Province	Regional plans		Local plans		Individual plans	
	Number	Area (in sq. miles)	Number	Area (in sq. miles)	Number	Area (in acres)
Leopoldville .....	1	135	4	173	4	436
Equator .....	—	—	2	25	5	615
Eastern .....	—	—	1	8	2	310
Kivu .....	—	—	1	4	2	163
Katanga .....	—	—	4	317	1	144
Kasai .....	—	—	1	14	—	—
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,668</b>

Plans Under Study as of December 31, 1958

Province	Regional plans		Local plans		Individual plans	
	Number	Area (in sq. miles)	Number	Area (in sq. miles)	Number	Area (in acres)
Leopoldville .....	1	135	6	590	6	883
Equator .....	—	—	1	9	4	524
Eastern .....	—	—	6	123	—	—
Kivu .....	—	—	7	116	—	—
Katanga .....	—	—	2	84	20	9,006
Kasai .....	—	—	2	?	1	?
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>over 922</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>over 10,413</b>

Overall total : 28 approved plans covering about 679 sq. miles.  
51 plans under study covering over 1,073 sq. miles.

67



## The postal service

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

### Mileage of the postal delivery service

By air .....		20,817 miles
By water :		
— boats .....	8,715 miles	8,982 miles
— whale-boats and pirogues .....	267 miles	
By rail .....		3,215 miles
By road :		
— motor vehicles .....	22,686 miles	25,566 miles
— bicycles .....	2,880 miles	
Total ...		58,580 miles

### Postal activity

Mail	Number of letters carried	Number of parcels carried
Domestic service : regular mail .....	25,337,550	255,719
airmail .....	12,141,100	71,013
International service : regular mail .....	8,526,920	213,594
airmail .....	13,922,000	37,753
Total ...	59,927,570	578,079

Money orders	Number issued	Value of transactions
Domestic service .....	329,833	319,609,510 frs.
International service .....	180,866	214,950,955 frs.
Total ...	510,699	534,560,465 frs.

Postal checking accounts	
Number of accounts .....	7,500
Number of transactions ...	1,080,381
Value of transactions ...	28,000,000,000 frs

Weight of airmail	
Domestic service .....	2,974,418 lbs.
International service .....	348,161 lbs.
Total ...	3,322,579 lbs.

## The telegraph service

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

### The telegraph system

Number of telegraph offices .....	206	Number of international circuits ...	12
Number of wireless stations :		Number of international Telex circuits .....	3
— public service .....	161	Number of Telex service subscribers .....	40
— private stations used by the public service .....	112		

### The activity

Telegrams	Telex messages	Number	Utilization in minutes
Number sent and received	4,992,536	sent .....	6,474
		received .....	6,369
		Total ...	12,843
			91,316

## The telephone service

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

### The telephone system

Number of networks .....	38	Number of subscribers .....	12,786
(of which 10 are automatic)		Number of telephones in service	24,951
Number of domestic radiophonic circuits .....	25		
Number of international telephone circuits .....	9		
Number of international radiophonic circuits .....	8		

### The activity

Communications	Number	Duration in minutes
Local .....	28,003,730	not registered
Regional .....	353,647	1,708,311
Interurban .....	47,986	251,360
International .....	40,949	187,861

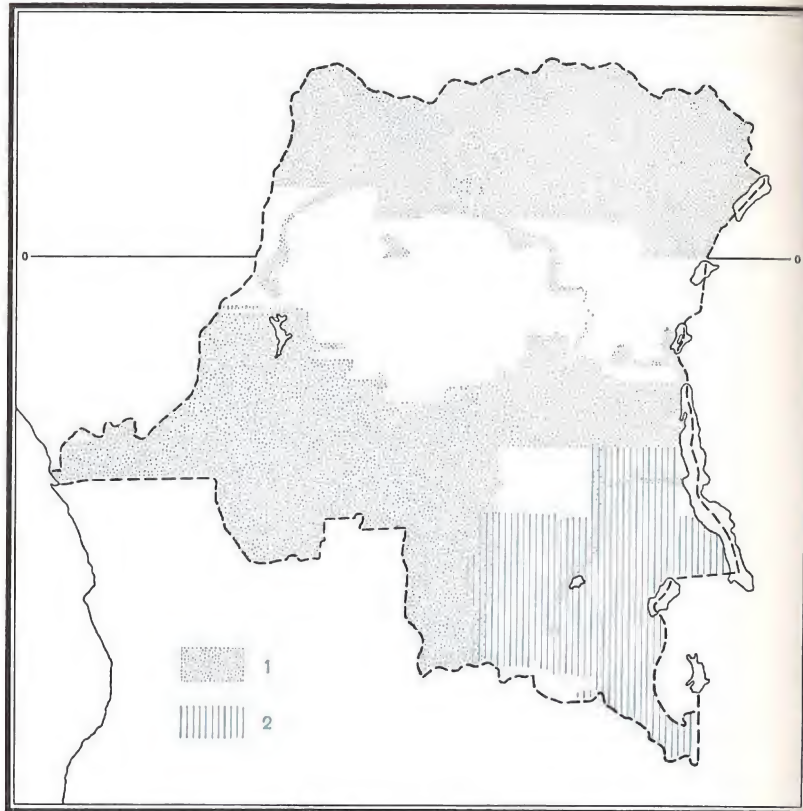
## Telecommunications service for aviation safety

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Number of :	
— receiving hours .....	119,034
— sending hours .....	78,897
— wireless beacon hours .....	72,844
— domestic telegrams deposited .....	440,252

### Areas covered by aerial photography

Source : Institut Géographique du Congo Belge.



1. Areas photographed with the assistance of the « Institut Géographique du Congo Belge ».

2. Areas photographed with the assistance of the « Comité Spécial du Katanga »

### Public Works investments from 1950 to 1958

Source : Secretariat of the Ten Year Plan.

Year	Appropriations under the Ten Year Plan as of Dec. 31 of each year (In millions of francs)					Total
	Public buildings	Bridges and highways	Waterways	Aeronautics	Others	
1950 .....	147	139	34	14	129	463
1951 .....	1,035	470	112	325	327	2,269
1952 .....	825	684	113	19	504	2,145
1953 .....	809	700	560	248	413	2,730
1954 .....	761	650	344	230	596	2,581
1955 .....	1,038	855	528	136	539	3,146
1956 .....	1,368	1,221	250	347	664	3,850
1957 .....	1,060	865	182	249	791	3,147
1958 .....	1,267	824	193	282	678	3,244
	8,310	6,408	2,316	1,850	4,691	23,575

## VII — GOVERNMENT- SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

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### The major government-sponsored organizations

#### SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Source : *Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.*

Office des Cités Africaines (O.C.A.).  
Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène (F.B.I.).  
Fonds des Invalidités du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (FONCOLIN).  
Caisse des Pensions et Allocations Familiales pour Employés du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.  
Fonds Colonial d'Allocations pour Employés du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.  
Fonds spécial d'Allocations pour Employés du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.  
Caisse des Pensions des Travailleurs du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.  
Fonds du Roi.  
Fonds des victimes militaires des campagnes d'Afrique.

#### ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS

Comité Spécial du (C.S.K.), concession-granting authority.  
Comité National du Kivu (C.N.Ki.), concession-granting authority.  
Compagnie des Chemins de Fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grands Lacs Africains (C.F.L.), concession-granting authority.  
Office d'Exploitation des Transports Coloniaux (OTRACO).  
Régie des Distributions d'Eau et d'Electricité du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (REGIDESO).  
Société de Crédit au Colonat et à l'Industrie (S.C.C.I.).  
Caisse d'Epargne du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (CADECO).  
Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi (B.C.C.B.R.U.).  
Office des Produits Agricoles du Kivu (O.P.A.K.).  
Office des Produits Agricoles de Stanleyville (O.P.A.S.).  
Office du Café Robusta — Léopoldville (O.C.R.).

Caisse de Réserve Cotonnière.  
Office du Tourisme pour le Congo Belge et le Ruanda-Urundi.  
Office des Produits à Costermansville (O.P.A.C.).  
Institut National d'Etudes pour le Développement du Bas-Congo (INSTITTINGA).  
Inga.

#### SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fonds Reine Elisabeth pour l'Assistance Médicale aux Indigènes du Congo Belge (FOREAMI).  
Institut de Médecine Tropicale Prince Léopold.  
Croix-Rouge du Congo (C.R.B.).  
Fondation médicale de l'Université de Louvain au Congo (FOMULAC).  
Centre médical et scientifique de l'Université de Bruxelles au Congo (CEMUBAC).  
Fondation Père Damien (FOPERDA).  
Fonds social du Kivu.  
Université Officielle du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.  
Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge (I.P.N.C.B.).  
Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique au Congo Belge (INEAC).  
Institut pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale (I.R.S.A.C.).  
Institut Universitaire des Territoires d'Outre-Mer (INUTOM).  
Office de l'Information et des Relations Publiques pour le Congo Belge et le Ruanda-Urundi (INFORCONGO).  
Institut Géographique du Congo Belge.  
Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outremer (A.R.S.O.).



**PART IV**

**ECONOMIC ASPECTS**

## I — INVESTMENTS AND THE NATIONAL INCOME

### The National Income of Belgian Congo from 1950 to 1958

Source : B.C.C.B. reports.

Year	National Income (in millions of francs)	Revenue of the non- native economy (in millions of francs)	% of the total	Revenue of the native economy (in millions of francs)	% of the total
1950	29,310	15,820	54	13,490	46
1951	38,080	20,350	53	17,730	47
1952	41,540	21,010	51	20,530	49
1953	42,510	20,260	48	22,250	52
1954	44,560	21,250	49	23,310	51
1955	47,340	22,260	47	25,080	53
1956	49,530	22,990	46	26,540	54
1957	48,520	21,410	44	27,410	56
1958	48,050	20,170	42	27,880	58

### Rise of the native standard of living from 1950 to 1958

Sources : — B.C.C.B. bulletin.  
— Bulletin of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi statistics.

Year	Nominal value of native consumption in %	Official cost of living index in Belgian Congo	Actual value of native consumption weighted by the cost of living index
1950	100	100	100
1951	137.2	108	127
1952	159.4	118.6	134.4
1953	172.1	118.9	144.8
1954	178	118.8	149.8
1955	194.2	118.3	164.1
1956	205	119.4	171.7
1957	209.7	119.1	176.1
1958	214.2	121	177

### Gross fixed investments from 1950 to 1958 (1)

Source : B.C.C.B. bulletin.

Year	Government and government-spon- sored (in millions of francs)	Private (in millions of francs)	Total (in millions of francs)	Proportionate % of gross national expenditure
1950	2,250	5,260	7,510	22.2
1951	4,360	6,760	11,120	24.8
1952	5,190	9,580	15,770	29.9
1953	6,770	9,500	16,270	31.8
1954	7,280	7,970	15,250	28.2
1955	6,970	8,720	15,690	27.2
1956	6,810	9,510	16,320	26.7
1957	7,190	9,230	16,420	27.2
1958	6,930	7,340	14,270	23.9

(1) Fixed investments : tied-up (e.g. equipment) as opposed to liquid assets (stocks).  
Gross investments : amortization not deducted.

### Gross contribution of capital by private companies in Belgian Congo Total amount from 1887 to 1958 (paid-up capital)

Source : Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

NOTE : The figures have been established in Belgian francs as of 1950, starting with the ratio based on the import price index of Belgian Congo.  
They take into account the founding of companies, increases of capital and previous paid up subscriptions which were listed in an official publication, with the exclusion of the revaluation of assets, the merging and transformation of companies.

Branch of economic activity	Paid-up capital (in millions of francs)	% of total
Commerce, banking, insurance, real estate	24,045	28.7
Mining industry	17,184	20.5
Transportation, warehousing, communica- tions	14,022	16.8
Manufacturing industry	13,757	16.5
Agriculture	9,548	11.4
Water, gas, electricity, sanitary service ...	2,623	3.1
Construction	1,997	2.4
Public utilities	473	0.6
Total ...	83,649(2)	100

(2) This figure does not include public investments, reserves not converted into capital, or private investments not listed in the official publications. Moreover, from this total must be deducted the reductions of capital (total reductions from 1887 to 1958 — 8,154,000,000, of which 700 million account for cancelled capital) and the liquidation of companies (total amount from 1887 to 1958 — 4,005,000,000 francs of nominal capital).



## II — COMMERCE

### 1. — THE HOME MARKET

#### Definitions of the terms used in the following tables

*Trading centers* (Centres de négoce) : the first officially recognized stage of business activity in tribal communities. These centers are established on land belonging to the natives, and are under the control of the territorial administration.

*Commercial centers* (Centres commerciaux) : the second official stage of business activity, which has a more important development. These centers are set up on government-owned land, and rent is paid to the concession-granting authorities.

*Firm* (Firme) : any corporate body engaged in a commercial, industrial or agricultural activity.

*Establishment* (Etablissement) : any type of installation belonging to a specific firm.

#### Extent of commercial occupation in Belgian Congo

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Provinces	Number of trading centers	Number of commercial centers	Number of commercial, industrial and agricultural establishments
Leopoldville .....	—	612	14,474
Equator .....	—	527	2,888
Eastern .....	530	196	7,246
Kivu .....	273	226	4,810
Katanga .....	454	218	13,874
Kasai .....	—	730	6,330
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>49,622</b>

#### Ownership of commercial, industrial and agricultural establishments and firms from 1950 to 1958

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Owned by	Firms		Establishments	
	Number	Proportionate %	Number	Proportionate %
Belgians .....	5,651	17.6	11,899	24
Natives .....	19,517	60.9	20,904	42.1
Foreigners } from neighboring countries .....	2,166	6.8	2,238	4.5
	4,720	14.7	14,581	29.4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>32,054</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49,622</b>	<b>100</b>

### Increase of commercial, industrial and agricultural establishments from 1950 to 1958

Source : — Report to Parliament.  
— Statistics ; Governor General's speech.

Year	Establishments Owned by :				Total
	Belgians	Natives	Foreigners		
			From neighboring countries	from other countries	
1950 .....	8,186	2,650(*)	(*)	10,387	21,223
1951 .....	9,401	3,902(*)	(*)	11,898	25,201
1952 .....	10,084	5,555(*)	(*)	13,113	28,752
1953 .....	10,014	6,532(*)	(*)	13,639	30,185
1954 .....	11,148	7,277	1,306	13,628	33,339
1955 .....	11,673	10,160	1,353	13,701	36,867
1956 .....	11,237	14,241	1,823	13,826	41,117
1957 .....	12,039	16,452	2,233	14,139	44,913
1958 .....	11,899	20,904	2,238	14,581	49,622

(\*) Establishments belonging to nationals and natives from neighboring territories have only been recorded separately since 1954.

#### Contribution of native and non-native commercial activity to gross national production from 1950 to 1958

Source : B.C.C.B. bulletin.

Year	Income from non-native commercial activity		Income from native commercial activity		Total income from commercial activity (in francs)
	in millions of francs	% of the total	in millions of francs	% of the total	
1950 .....	3,000	93.5	210	6.5	3,210
1951 .....	3,800	92.7	300	7.3	4,100
1952 .....	3,680	87.0	550	13.	4,230
1953 .....	3,720	85.1	650	14.9	4,370
1954 .....	3,780	84.4	700	15.6	4,480
1955 .....	3,670	82.7	770	17.3	4,440
1956 .....	3,930	80.7	940	19.3	4,870
1957 .....	4,100	79.6	1,050	20.4	5,150
1958 .....	3,470	74.3	1,200	25.7	4,670

## 2. — FOREIGN TRADE

Note — In this sphere, due to the customs union existing between the two countries, the data cover Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in the aggregate.

### Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi exports

LEADING EXPORT PRODUCTS (listed according to value)	Value in millions of francs	Volume in tons
<b>MINING PRODUCTS</b> .....	11,210	802,255
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— copper .....	5,341.1	264,433
— diamonds .....	1,473.7	4(1)
— cassiterite .....	703.2	11,349
— gold .....	578.9	13
— manganese ore .....	445.6	351,363
— zinc .....	413.6	56,561
— zinc ore .....	255.2	2,844
— tin .....	117.4	92,246
— tungsten ore .....	85.1	1,322
<b>VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS; VEGETABLE OILS</b> .....	6,430	581,162
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— coffee .....	2,815.6	77,826
— crude palm oil .....	1,440.2	159,624
— palm-nut oil .....	679.0	63,819
— oil-cakes .....	237.6	104,772
— bleached palm oil .....	234.8	21,719
— palm nuts .....	220.8	42,158
— cacao .....	201.1	5,372
— tea .....	79.5	2,717
— peanut oil .....	79.2	6,938
— cotton-seed oil .....	70.6	6,983
— bananas .....	57.5	31,362
<b>OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</b> .....	2,420	251,865
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— cotton .....	1,080	39,782
— rubber .....	849.5	38,679
— timber and allied products .....	301.9	158,344
— urena and punga fibres .....	80.6	6,983
<b>OTHER PRODUCTS (industrial and sundry)</b>	521	48,808
<b>TOTAL...</b>	<b>20,581</b>	<b>1,684,090</b>
(1) 15,097,207 carats.		

### Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi imports

Source : Foreign trade statistics

LEADING IMPORTS (listed according to value)	Value in millions of francs	Volume in tons
<b>FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS</b> .....	6,181.4	92,948
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— boilers, machines and engines .....	2,154	31,771
— automobiles, tractors, bicycles .....	1,681	28,636
— electrical machinery and apparatus .....	1,081	18,170
— rolling stock and railway equipment .....	555.5	10,943
— river and ocean transportation equipment .....	383	332
— air transportation equipment .....	182	758
— precision instruments and apparatus .....	85	1,983
<b>ORES, BASE METALS AND METAL WARES</b> .....	4,145.6	1,195,388
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— cast iron and steel .....	1,687.5	156,426
— mineral oils and by-products .....	1,377.5	528,014
— tools and other base metal articles .....	399	10,814
— coal .....	172.8	147,868
— cement .....	132.7	253,435
— salt .....	76	53,242
<b>NON-EDIBLE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS AND ARTIFICIAL TEXTILES</b> .....	3,120	75,871
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— cotton .....	881.8	8,320
— paper and products .....	410.8	
— artificial, synthetic, staple fibre and end-less thread textiles .....	384.7	6,493
— clothing and other fabric articles .....	361	6,370
— rubber and products .....	354.5	6,104
— tobacco .....	195.3	6,355
— lumber and products .....	50.8	9,766



LEADING IMPORTS (listed according to value)	Value in millions of francs	Volume in tons
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FOOD PRODUCTS .....	2,296.1	194,530
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— flour mill products .....	421.1	61,884
— fish, shell-fish and molluscs .....	377.7	31,898
— milk and dairy products : eggs .....	287.5	12,072
— meat .....	215.3	8,448
— beverages and alcohol .....	173.5	12,975
— processed meat and fish .....	164.7	7,524
— vegetables and food plants .....	111.4	21,579
— sugar and confectionary .....	85	9,608
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS .....	1,305.4	76,316
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— pharmaceutical products .....	324.2	3,129
— plastic and products .....	142.4	4,167
— inorganic chemical products .....	136.8	23,312
— colors and varnishes .....	117.7	4,167
— explosives and inflammable products .....	116.7	4,301
— soap and other cleaning products .....	92.2	5,416
— fertilizers .....	56.7	16,735
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS...	262.1	28,810
<i>Mainly :</i>		
— glass and products .....	118.2	10,151
— bricks, roofing tiles and other ceramics ...	103	14,582
Other products .....	675.4	6,197
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17,986</b>	<b>1,670,090</b>

### Leading buyers and suppliers of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in 1958

Source : — *Importer countries : B.C.C.B. report.*  
— *Countries from which the goods is imported.*

Exports (1)		Imports (2)	
Buyers	% of total	Suppliers	% of total
United States of America . . .	24.7	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	36
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union . . . . .	18.9	United States of America . . . . .	15
France . . . . .	11.9	German Federal Republic . . . . .	9
Great Britain . . . . .	9.7	Great Britain . . . . .	8
German Federal Republic . . . . .	9.2	Netherlands . . . . .	4.2
Italy . . . . .	6.1	Italy . . . . .	3.8
Netherlands . . . . .	5.3	France . . . . .	3.5
Sweden . . . . .	2.1	Union of South Africa . . . . .	2.7
French Overseas Territories . . . . .	1.6	Kenya and Uganda . . . . .	1.3
Union of South Africa . . . . .	1.5	Japan . . . . .	1.3
Federation of Central Africa . . . . .	1.1	Switzerland . . . . .	1.3
Denmark . . . . .	1.0	Southern Rhodesia . . . . .	1.0
Switzerland . . . . .	0.7	Angola . . . . .	1.0
Japan . . . . .	0.7	Portugal . . . . .	0.9
Others . . . . .	5.5	Dutch West Indies . . . . .	0.9
		Canada . . . . .	0.5
		Others . . . . .	9.5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>

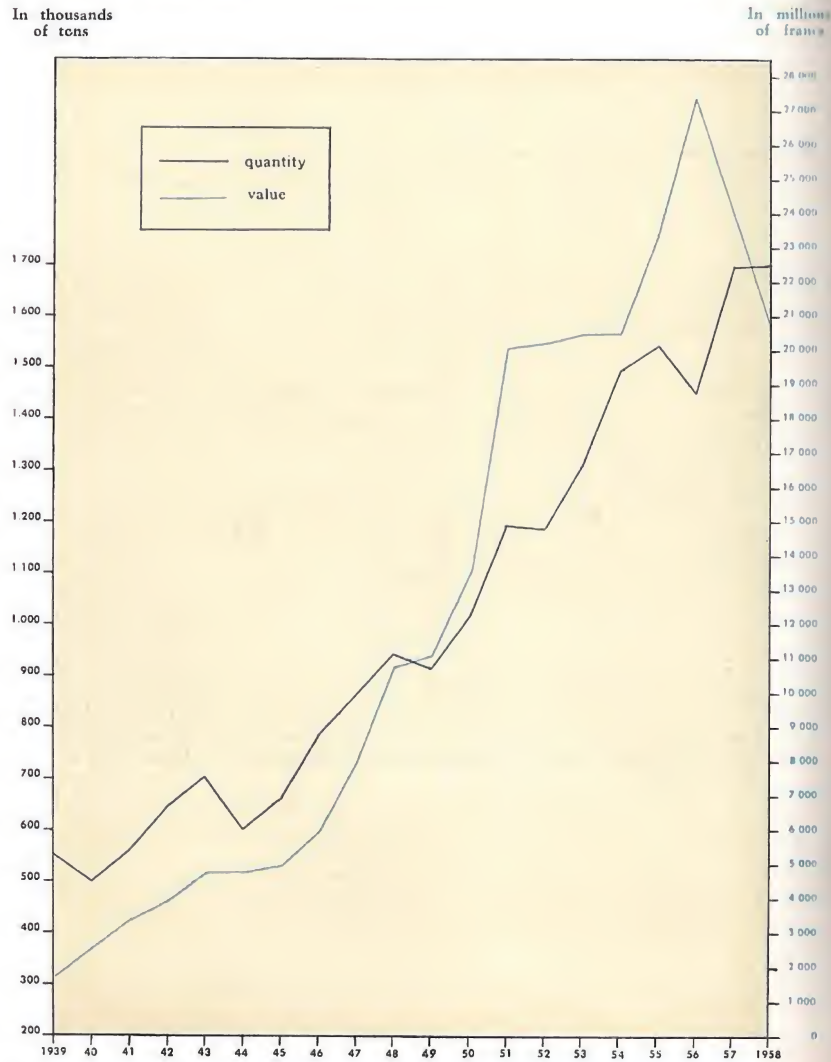
(1) Data based on the payments registered by the Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi.

(2) Data based on the customs statistics.

## Development of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Foreign Trade from 1939 to 1958

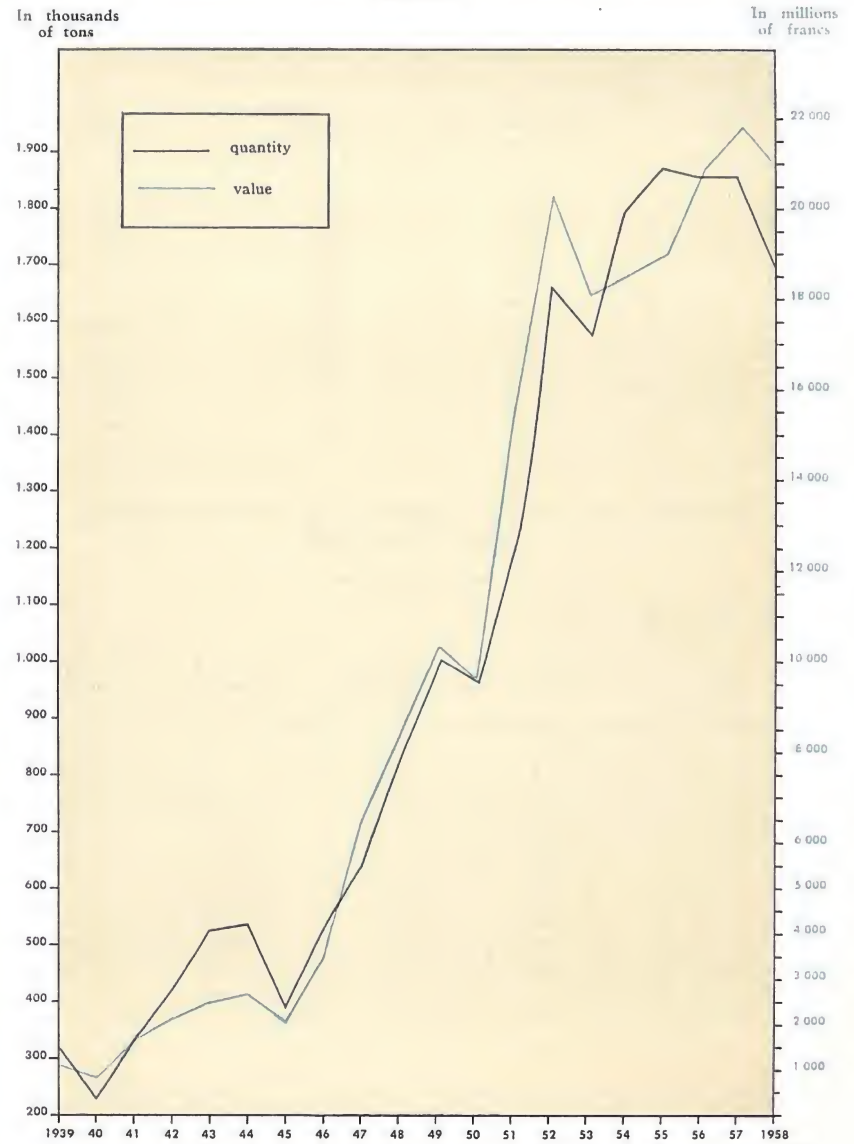
EXPORTS  
(beginning with 1948, include re-exports)

Source : *Foreign trade statistics.*



## Development of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Foreign Trade from 1939 to 1958

IMPORTS





Trade balance of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi  
from 1948 to 1958

(in millions of francs)

Source : Department of Economics — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Year	Exports and imports (F.O.B. prices)	Imports (C.I.F. prices)	Balance
1948 .....	10,820	8,392	+ 2,428
1949 .....	11,171	10,320	+ 851
1950 .....	13,631	9,634	+ 3,997
1951 .....	20,116	15,420	+ 4,696
1952 .....	20,406	20,305	+ 101
1953 .....	20,590	18,000	+ 2,590
1954 .....	20,480.2	18,538.9	+ 1,941.3
1955 .....	23,361.9	18,951.9	+ 4,410
1956 .....	27,379.8	20,658.2	+ 6,721.6
1957 (revised in Sept. 1958) .....	24,296	21,908	+ 2,388
1958 .....	20,787	17,986	+ 2,801

The balance of payments of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi  
from 1948 to 1958

(in millions of francs)

Source : B.C.C.B. report.

Year	Current trans- actions	Movement of long-term capital	Errors and omissions	Total balance
1948 .....	+ 2,165	+ 108	—	+ 2,273
1949 .....	+ 6	— 381	—	— 375
1950 .....	+ 3,087	+ 2,935	— 158	+ 5,864
1951 .....	+ 1,361	+ 767	+ 1,594	+ 3,722
1952 .....	— 1,801	+ 3,224	+ 508	+ 1,931
1953 .....	— 1,668	+ 2,727	— 232	+ 827
1954 .....	— 1,978	+ 2,189	— 169	+ 42
1955 .....	— 2,039	+ 2,972	— 78	+ 855
1956 .....	— 3,861	+ 3,703	— 156	— 294
1957 .....	— 7,826	+ 441	— 97	— 7,482
1958 .....	— 5,570	+ 5,286	— 12	— 296

Position of the balance of payments of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi  
in 1958

(in millions of francs)

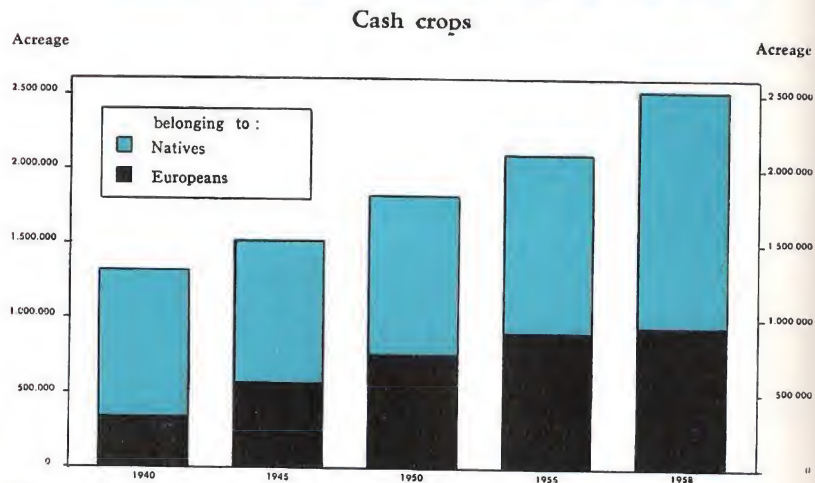
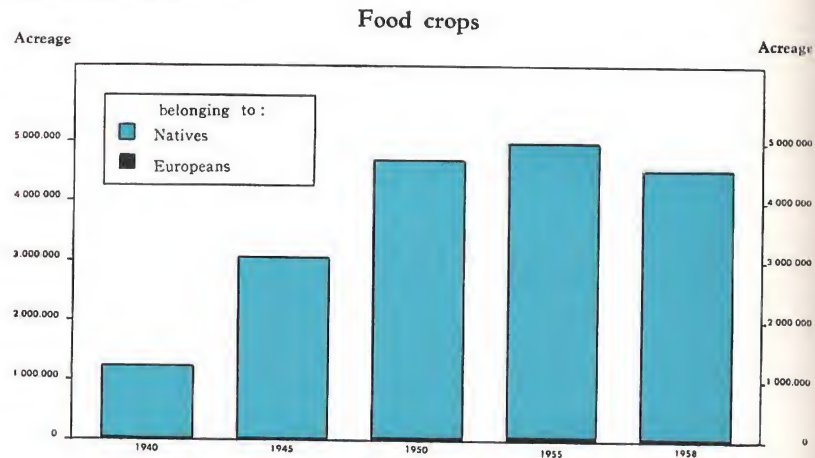
Source : B.C.C.B. report.

	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance
<b>A. — Current transactions :</b>			
— merchandise .....	24,951	16,562	+ 8,384
— non-monetary gold (net) .....	656	—	+ 656
— movement of capital due to travelers .....	353	2,138	— 1,785
— transportation and insurance...	390	5,835	— 5,445
— investment returns .....	730	4,206	— 3,476
— government transactions .....	719	1,775	— 1,056
— miscellaneous transactions .....	1,132	2,581	— 1,449
— contributions and transfers due to migration .....	661	2,065	— 1,404
Total...	29,592	35,162	— 5,570
<b>B. — Movement of long-term capital :</b>			
— private capital .....	2,812	2,991	— 179
— government capital .....	0,021	556	+ 5,465
Total...	8,833	3,547	+ 5,286
<b>C. — Errors and omissions .....</b>			
	—	12	— 12
Overall total...	38,425	38,721	— 296

### III — THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY

#### Expansion of the cropland areas

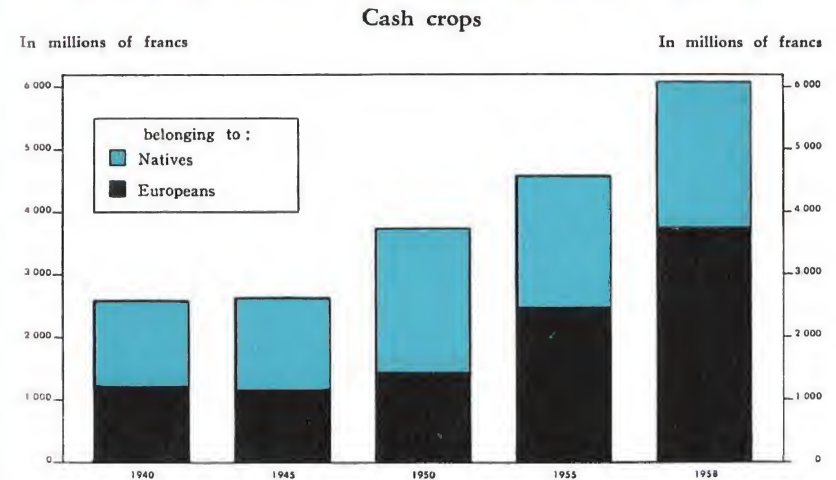
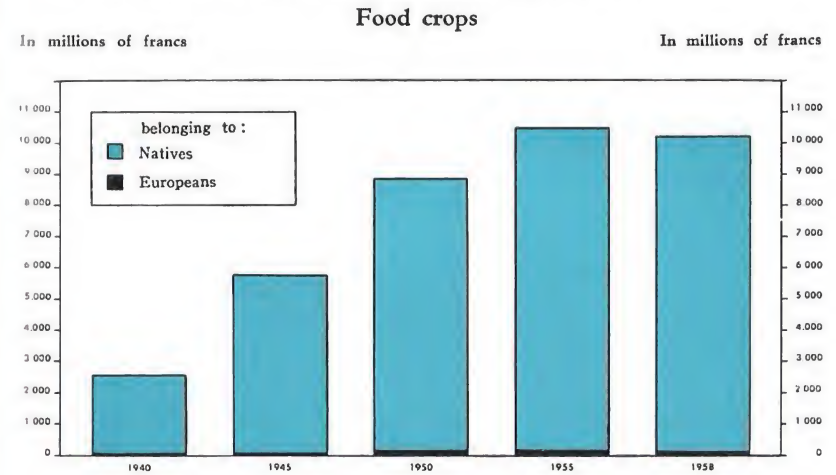
Source : Report to Parliament.



#### Development of agricultural production

Source : Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Note — The volume indicated has been weighted by the multiplication of the tonnage with the average fixed prices in 1950-1953, in turn weighted by districts and territories.





Acreage and production  
of chief crops in Belgian Congo in 1958

Kind of crop	Commercial cropland (in acres)		Production (in tons)		Commercialized production						Kind of crop
	European crops	Native crops	European crops	Native crops	Tons		Value (r)				
					European crops	Native crops	European crops		Native crops		
							in millions of francs	% of total	in millions of francs	% of total	
<b>Food crops :</b>											
fresh manioc (cassava) .....	3,612	1,570,508	13,682	8,400,000	—	1,672,139	10	0.3	1,075	35	fresh manioc (cassava)
sweet potatoes .....	546	120,745	1,744	133,800	—	24,453	2	—	12	0.3	sweet potatoes
potatoes .....	328	5,170	393	14,000	—	9,190	1	—	11	0.3	potatoes
other tuber plants .....	—	6,340	—	11,000	93	638	—	—	—	0.7	other tuber plants
corn .....	3,857	877,071	2,800	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	corn
rice paddy .....	—	402,706	—	197,000	4,800	124,791	5	0.1	174	3.6	rice paddy
wheat .....	—	8,089	—	—	—	121,336	—	—	160	3.5	wheat
other cereals .....	79	2,060,141	18	6,000	—	1,179	—	—	3	—	other cereals
plantain bananas .....	763	—	1,419	6,000	—	7,738	—	—	14	0.3	plantain bananas
table bananas .....	39,899	553,153	13,444	1,000,000	57	439,579	76	2	264	5.5	table bananas
other fruits .....	2,495	6,634	1,311	1,000,000	17,042	10,869	1.6	—	23	0.5	other fruits
peanuts (groundnuts) .....	291	682,663	79	84,000	401	10,544	4.7	0.1	—	—	peanuts (groundnuts)
peas and beans .....	44	294,301	6	10,000	—	50,598	0.3	—	208	4.4	peas and beans
market gardening .....	2,321	10,407	5,060	90,000	6	26,448	—	—	66	1.4	market gardening
<b>Cash crops :</b>											
palm oil .....	295,823	146,344	235,458	133,458	133,458	13,677	141.2 (2)	3.6	743	15.6	palm oil
palm nuts .....	—	42,061	102,905	99,905	99,905	55,631	—	—	—	—	palm nuts
sesame .....	363	838,679	91	—	—	1,741	—	—	—	—	sesame
cotton-seed .....	1,499	—	178	13,500	91	157,072	—	—	874	18.3	cotton-seed
sisal .....	—	24,242	—	14,000	178	—	2.6	—	—	3.2	sisal
urena and punga .....	156,644	38,792	42,850	7,000	—	14,863	—	—	154	3.8	urena and punga
Robusta coffee .....	33,175	7,657	8,020	1,000	42,850	7,303	1,770	45.4	186	0.8	Robusta coffee
Arabica coffee .....	118,558	24,700	37,352	1,000	8,020	1,108	412.8	10.6	33	2.1	Arabica coffee
rubber .....	1,104	2,391	?	1,000	17,152	3,941	1,096.4	28.1	106	0.5	rubber
tobacco .....	11,912	2,218	248,370	10,000	997	1,698	—	—	25	—	tobacco
sugar cane .....	38,100	256	5,276	10,000	10,370	2,214	25	0.5	3	—	sugar cane
cacao .....	7,294	103	5,276	10,000	5,276	20	145	3.5	3	0.3	cacao
pyrethrum .....	8,759	69	2,781	1,000	1,007	65	25.2	0.5	3	—	pyrethrum
tea .....	7,771	—	1,770	1,000	1,770	10	100.7	3.9	—	—	tea
cinchona .....	1,606	513	64,563 qts.	1,417,000	1,770	—	24	0.5	—	—	cinchona
perfume plants .....	—	—	—	10,000	64,563	4,477	6	0.1	—	—	perfume plants

(1) The volume has been weighted by the multiplication of the tonnage with the corresponding fixed prices (average prices in 1950-53 weighted by territories and districts).  
(2) These figures have been obtained by multiplying the estimated volume of the palm «fruit» with the prices paid to the producers (average prices in 1950-53 weighted by territorial or district production). They include the total production of palm fruit: therefore, they comprise not only the plantation yield but the fruit gathered in the non-cultivated forest areas: the latter item raises the native production index considerably.

## Forest production

Source : « Situation Economique du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi » published by the Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Type of product	Total production
Rough timber .....	27,418,636 cubic ft.
Cut timber .....	10,704,248 cubic ft.
Peeled and sliced veneer .....	1,529,011 cubic ft.
Fire-wood .....	2,673,433 steres
Charcoal .....	4,133 tons
Mine timber .....	6,643,636 ft.

## Export of timber and products

Source : Monthly bulletin of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Foreign Trade, December 1958.

Imported by	Exports	
	in tons	in millions of francs
Belgium .....	69,584	151
Western Germany .....	30,643	71
United States .....	6,751	34
Netherlands .....	9,985	41
United Kingdom .....	10,682	32
Northern Rhodesia .....	11,417	16
Union of South Africa .....	11,469	29
Southern Rhodesia .....	5,101	9.4
Other countries .....	2,707	7.6
Total...	158,339	391

## Exploitation and protection of the forest capital

Source : Report to Parliament.

Year	Forest workings (1)	Expansion of the woodland productive areas (in thousands of acres)		Expansion of the protected areas (in thousands of acres)	
		Planted forests	Wooded savannas	Wooded strips planted for protection	Protected savannas
1949 .....	186	16,8	64,2	—	32,8
1950 .....	210	25,7	32,1	91,6	67,4
1951 .....	203	30,8	46,4	7,9	85,4
1952 .....	227	41,2	75,1	11,3	144,8
1953 .....	293	46,9	78,3	16	260,4
1954 .....	193	52,8	81	19,2	395,3
1955 .....	227	64,5	86,2	23,9	429,2
1956 .....	238	78,3	88,4	25,9	523,3
1957 .....	276	94,8	90,1	27,4	632
1958 .....	157	122,5	91,4	27,9	671,1

(1) These figures comprise the forest concessions and felling permits existing at the beginning of, or granted during the year, the government-operated areas, the forest areas obtained by adjudication and those obtained by contracts for forest-banana exploitation.

## Commercial fishing yield (1)

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Type of fishing	Fresh fish	Dried and salted fish	Smoked fish	Total production of fresh fish or the equivalent (2)
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
River and lake fishing .....	98,095	8,494	7,156	147,715
Sea fishing .....	5,511			5,511

(1) Commercial production : sales recorded on the chief markets (non-inclusive of pond produce).  
(2) Ratio of the equivalent ; dried fish  $\pm$  3 ; smoked fish  $\pm$  4.

## Fish imported by Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

Source : Monthly bulletin of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Foreign Trade.

Country of exportation	Salted or smoked fish Tons	Fresh or frozen fish Tons
Angola .....	9,832	39
Canary Islands .....	5,145	—
Kenya and Uganda .....	4,150	113
Belgium .....	2,259	146
Union of South Africa .....	1,706	45
Tanganika .....	1,046	6
Portugal .....	886	68
Other countries .....	1,684	159
Total...	26,708	576

## Development of pisciculture in Belgian Congo

Source : — Report to Parliament.

— « La Situation Economique du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi » published by the Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Year	Number of ponds	Total area (in acres)
1950 .....	15,174	2,374
1951 .....	23,903	4,054
1952 .....	46,970	5,317
1953 .....	61,291	8,366
1954 .....	82,293	8,940
1955 .....	100,174	10,373
1956 .....	110,873	10,469
1957 .....	117,995	10,405 (revised)
1958 .....	122,404	10,091



## Composition of Livestock in Belgian Congo

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Category	Province						Total
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Katanga	Kasai	
<b>European livestock :</b>							
Cattle .....	107,579	28,799	64,137	17,880	176,597	73,790	468,781
Swine .....	12,560	6,951	5,810	3,102	15,433	2,034	45,890
Sheep .....	5,829	1,077	2,970	893	5,559	4,127	20,404
Goats .....	1,166	836	1,296	109	591	—	3,998
Horses .....	170	50	124	132	511	288	1,275
Donkeys .....	—	35	65	42	222	42	406
Mules .....	—	1	23	—	35	—	59
<b>Native livestock :</b>							
Cattle .....	15,921	3,048	309,727	196,524	8,126	3,634	536,980
Swine .....	125,967	4,566	21,115	60,598	15,123	80,350	307,619
Sheep .....	76,913	4,008	113,767	130,147	133,014	262,400	720,254
Goats .....	320,106	160,933	408,758	312,809	180,664	517,240	1,900,513

## Livestock produce for domestic consumption

Source : — « La Situation Economique du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi », published by the Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.  
— Monthly bulletin of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Foreign Trade (December 1958).

Note : Provisional data.

	Domestic production	Import
Meat (1) .....	50,978 tons (2)	7,816 tons (3)
Fresh milk .....	437,793 cubic feet	47,250 cubic feet
Powdered milk .....	—	13,680,746 lbs
Butter .....	1,094,405 lbs	4,247,618 lbs
Cheese .....	288,303 lbs	3,055,562 lbs
Hides and skins .....	2,197,172 lbs	445,225 lbs

(1) Beef, pork, mutton and lamb, goat meat.  
(2) Live weight.  
(3) Fresh or frozen cuts.

## Comparative development of European and native stock-raising

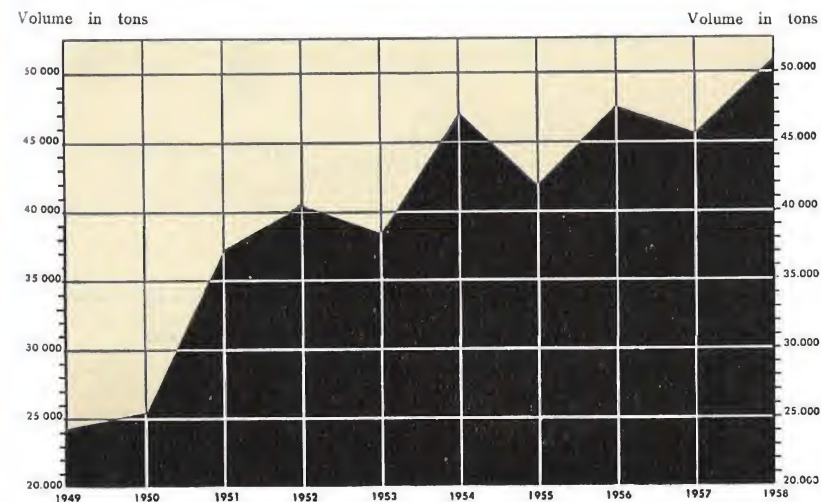
Source : Report to Parliament.

Year	Number of head					
	Cattle		Swine		Other	
	European	Native	European	Native	European	Native
1948.....	236,056	366,710	31,733	184,279	37,385	1,550,438
1949.....	255,552	381,854	40,934	117,666	47,288	1,446,477
1950.....	270,673	393,074	30,111	145,857	35,675	1,610,750
1951.....	307,159	417,492	33,647	207,630	32,114	1,738,613
1952.....	327,210	431,792	33,911	266,622	36,603	1,813,147
1953.....	348,732	457,236	35,856	288,520	35,033	2,002,910
1954.....	372,830	482,307	39,731	288,615	37,833	2,313,301
1955.....	398,840	490,754	41,735	302,648	37,839	2,358,032
1956.....	426,920	509,640	41,203	281,031	35,484	2,379,923
1957.....	449,075	517,440	42,087	307,983	29,993	2,407,993
1958.....	468,792	536,980	45,890	307,619	26,202	2,620,814

## Meat production in Belgian Congo

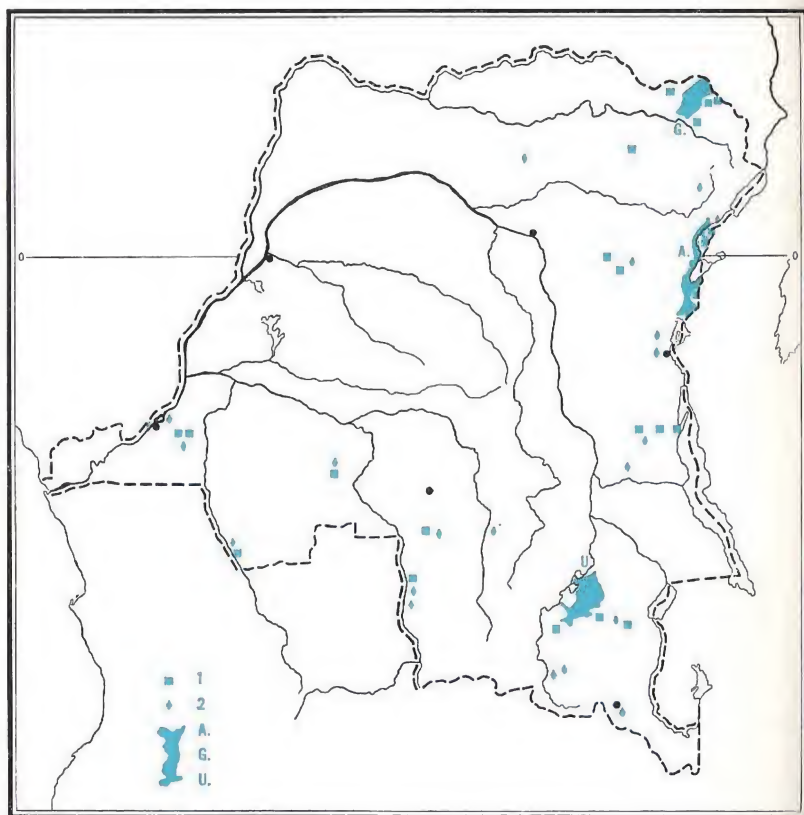
Cattle, swine, sheep, and goats raised by Europeans and natives

Source : Report to Parliament.



## Protection of wildlife

Source : Report to Parliament.



Key	Number	Area
1. Game preserves .....	22	21,119 square miles
2. Strictly controlled game preserves...	21	14,422 square miles
National Parks .....	3	9,552 square miles
A. Albert National Park .....		3,123 square miles
G. Caramba National Park .....		1,899 square miles
U. Upemba National Park .....		4,528 square miles

## Agricultural training

Source : — Report to Parliament.  
 — Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi universities.  
 — Yearly reports of the « Ecole des Infirmières Vétérinaires de Bolombo » and the « Ecole des Assistants Vétérinaires de Butembo ».

	Number of sections or schools	Enrollments as of Dec. 31, 1958
Schools for teachers in agriculture .....	21	1,351
Schools for agricultural assistants .....	6	244
Fishery schools .....	1	35
Schools for horticulture .....	3	227
Schools for veterinary attendants .....	2	11
Schools for veterinary assistants .....	1	48
Farm-schools for colonists .....	2	78
Farm-schools for natives .....	1	24
Agronomical institutes (university degrees)...	2	18

## L'Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge (g) (INEAC)

Source : — « L'Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge. Son but, son programme, ses réalisations ».  
 — « L'Exploitation Rurale. Institutions au Service de l'Agriculture ». Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Section — Brussels World Fair 1958.

### 1. — The Organization

#### A. — Agronomical research station of Yangambi.

Comprising :

- 12 sections engaged in the study of the region and the factors of production ; Central Basin of the Congo River.
- 5 sections devoted to plant improvement and rural technical methods ;
- 2 sections devoted to the problems of stock-raising and pisciculture in the



**B. — Divisions and experiment stations of INEAC in Belgian Congo.**

**1° Central Congo division (headquarters at Yangambi).**

Studies the problems peculiar to the Congolese basin.

Elacis palm trees, Para rubber, Robusta coffee, cacao, timber.

They comprise :

- experimental plantations at Yangambi, Gazi, Mukumari and Bongabo ;
- Elacis palm-growing stations at Binga, Bokondji and Bembelota ;
- Bumba experiment center (rice) ;
- Eala experiment garden.

**2° Lower Congo division.**

Studies the development of the chief cash crops having a good market potential in the area of the mouth of the Congo River.

Fruit crops and forest products, stock-raising.

Improvement of food crops yield.

It comprises :

- Mvuazi agronomical research station ;
- Kondo and Gimbi pilot stations (hard fibres) ;
- Mayumbe forestry station (Luki) ;
- Kiyaka (Kwango) experiment station.

**3° Northern division.**

Studies the problems of cotton-growing and of allied perennial plants in the northern regions.

It comprises :

- Bambesa agronomical research station ; (Babua native farming development) ;
- Boketa experiment station ;
- experiment centers at Magombo and Kutubongo ;
- Uele center for coffee-growing.

**4° Southern division.**

Studies the problems of cotton-growing and of allied perennial plants in the southern regions.

It comprises :

- Gandajika experiment station ;
- Lubarika pilot station ;
- Kinbangula et Bena-Longo experiment centers.

**5° Katanga division.**

Studies the development of food crops and stock-raising in Katanga in view of supplying the mining areas with large quantities of provisions at low cost.

Tobacco-growing.

It comprises :

- Keyberg experiment station ;
- Kaniama pilot station (tobacco) ;
- Lufira (Sinama) center for agricultural planning ;
- Kipopo forestry and pisciculture stations.

**6° Kivu division.**

Agricultural development of mountainous and sparsely populated regions. Arabica coffee, tea, cinchona, pyrethrum, tobacco.

It comprises :

- Mulungu-Tshibinda agricultural research station ;
- Northern Kivu (Ndihira) experiment center ;
- Experimental plantations at Walikale.

**7° Ituri division.**

Agricultural development of the high altitude regions in the northeastern part of the country.

Stock-raising, food crops, Arabica coffee, tea.

It comprises :

- Nioka agronomical research station ;
- Gabu veterinary laboratory ;
- Mount Hawa experiment station.

**2. Diffusion of the results obtained by scientific research.**

The results of the INEAC scientific research are widely circulated among the native rural populations through the intermediary of the technical establishments connected with the Government agricultural services. Noteworthy amongst these are the stations for local adaptation and the centers for the improvement of native livestock.

**1° The stations for local adaptation and multiplication.**

These stations have been set up for the purpose of testing and multiplying the material supplied by the INEAC stations before it is circulated among the natives.

Distribution of the stations :

— Leopoldville Province .....	5
— Equator Province .....	4
— Eastern Province .....	3
— Kivu Province .....	6
— Katanga Province .....	3
— Kasai Province .....	2

The network is completed by 17 local pilot centers.

## 2. The centers for the improvement of native livestock.

(C.A.B.I. — Centres d'amélioration du bétail indigène)

The cost of maintenance is borne by the administration funds of the chieftaincies (C.A.C.)

Distribution of centers :

— Leopoldville Province .....	4
— Equator Province .....	3
— Eastern Province .....	20
— Kivu Province .....	8
— Katanga Province .....	2
— Kasai Province .....	4

Several stations for the introduction, improvement and multiplication of small and big cattle complete the organization.

## IV — BASIC INDUSTRIES

Source : Report for 1958 — Department of Mines ; Belgian Congo Government General.

### Distribution of the basic industries

Group	Provinces						Total
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Kasai	Katanga	
Surface mines .....	1	—	39	98	59	23	220
Underground mines .....	—	—	6	8	—	5	10
Ore treatment .....	1	—	12	22	2	5	42
Metallurgical industries, foundries .....	—	—	6	5	—	6	17
Prospecting .....	2	—	2	11	3	2	20
Permanent quarries .....	92	30	16	31	41	93	303
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>612</b>

### Mining Production

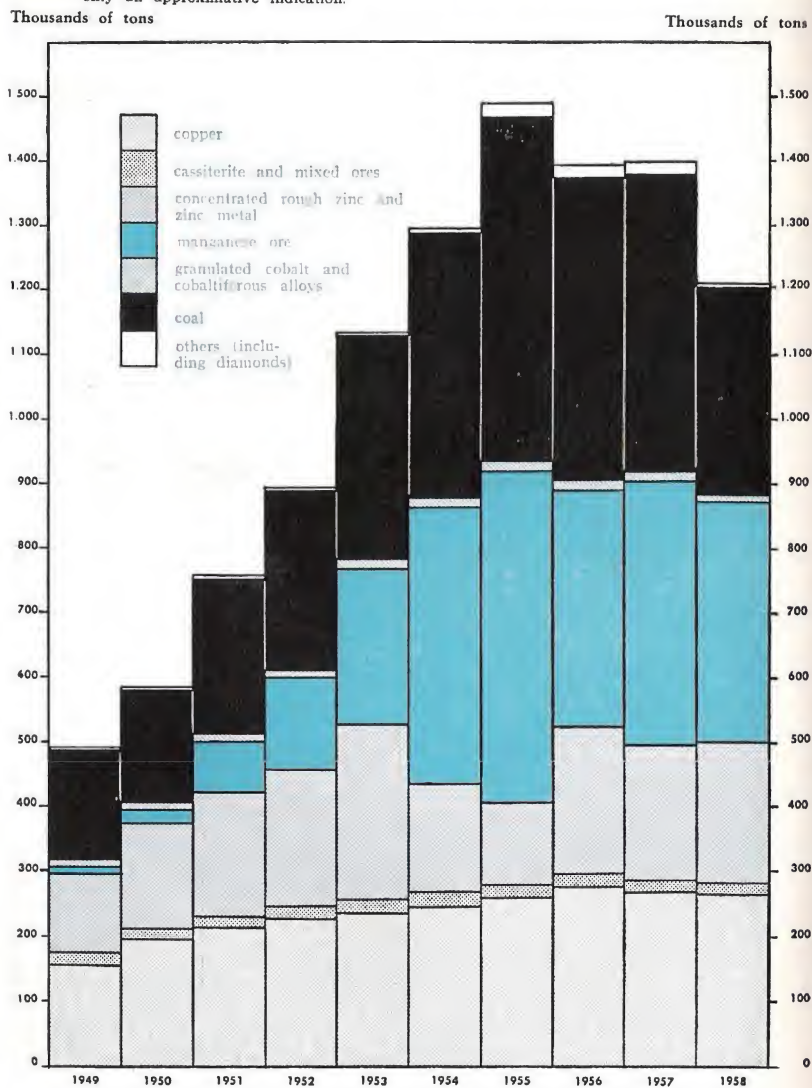
Product	Volume	Value (in millions of francs)	Product	Volume	Value (in millions of francs)
<b>Copper and allied metals (in tons)</b>			<b>Fine gold</b> .....	24,155	618.5
copper .....	261,864	6,247.7	(lbs)		
cobaltiferous alloys .....	4,786	240.2	<b>Diamonds</b> (carats)		
granulated cobalt ...	5,283	994.3	Lubilash (industrial)		1,779.6
rough zinc concentrate .....	220,478	994.3	Kasai (for jewelry)		249.6
zinc metal .....	58,904	329.2*	<b>Manganese (ore)</b> .....	372,737	929.9
cadmium .....	540	68.3	(tons)		
germanium oxide ...	25.7	163.3	<b>Other products</b>		
lead .....	5.5	0.06	coal (tons) .....	477,365	114.8
vanadium lead .....	—	—	salt (tons) .....	534	167.6
<b>Tin and allied metals (in tons)</b>			silver (tons) .....	130	0.8
cassiterite .....	12,988	856.1	bituminous sand (tons) .....	4,172	0.7
wolframite .....	738	25.1	beryl .....	1,062	20.2
tantalo-columbite ...	200	24.5	platinum (lbs) .....	2	0.1
mixed cassiterite ....			palladium (lbs) .....	9	0.1
wolframite .....	867	46			
mixed cassiterite-tantalo-columbite ...		102.4			
tin metal .....	1,591	—			
foundry tin .....	10,471	—			
	2,958	7.7*			

\* Added value due to the treatment of ores.



### Development of the volume of mining production from 1949 to 1958.

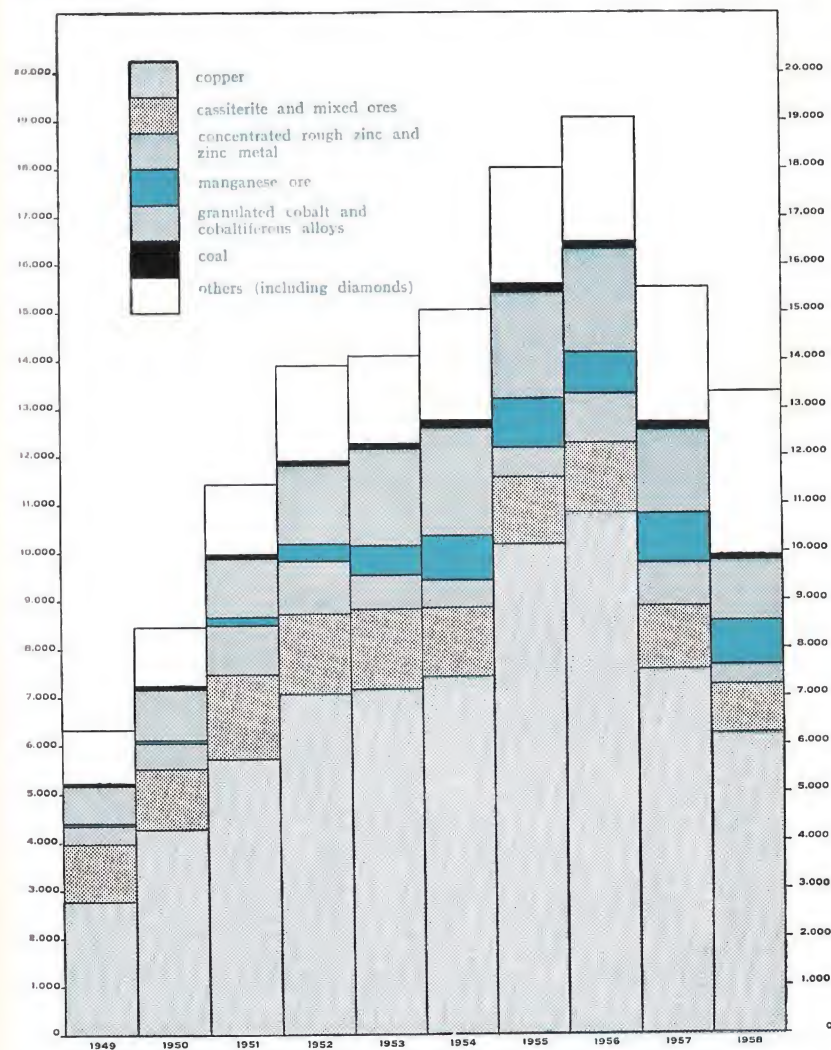
Note — This diagram comprises the tonnage of treated, rough and semi-refined metals, therefore it is only an approximative indication.



### Trend of the value of mining production from 1949 to 1958.

Millions of francs

Millions of francs

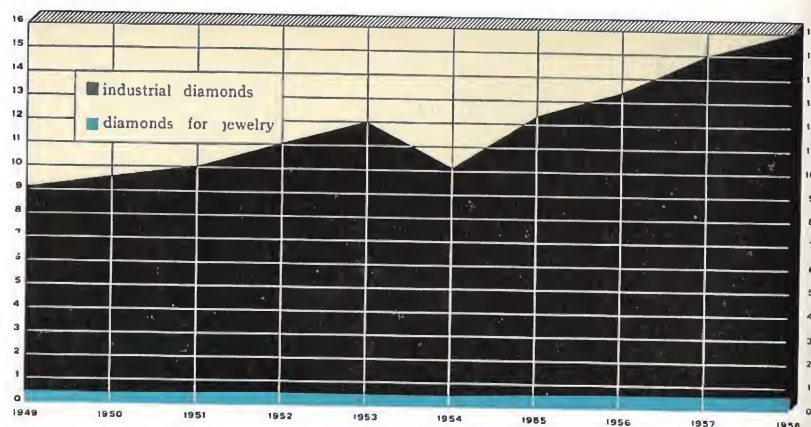




Trend of the diamond production from 1949 to 1958.

In millions of carats

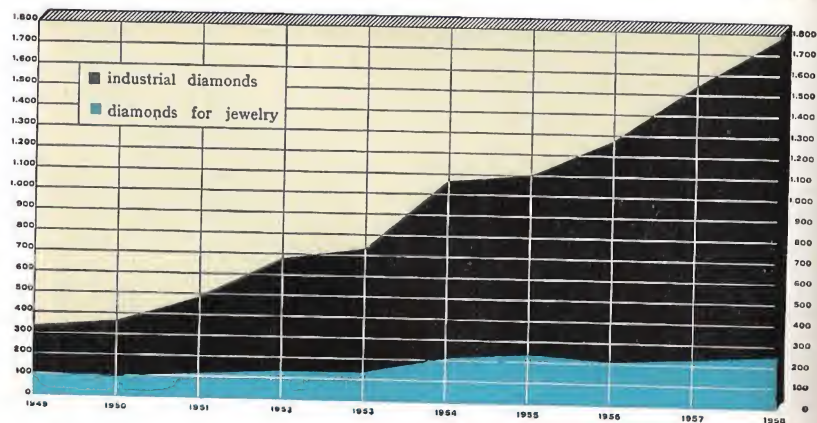
In millions of carats



Trend of the value of diamond production from 1949 to 1958.

In millions of francs

In millions of francs



## V — MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

### Distribution of the manufacturing industries in Belgian Congo.

Source : Statistics 1958 — Governor General's speech.

Type of Industry	Province					Total	
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Katanga		Kasai
<b>A. — Native ownership</b>							
Processed and manufactured agricultural products	359	42	82	108	1,270	479	2,430
Construction .....	64	14	8	40	32	103	261
Chemical .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical .....	4	1	4	12	11	5	37
Others .....	371	66	240	208	925	333	2,143
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>4,871</b>
<b>B. — Non-native ownership</b>							
Processed and manufactured agricultural products	906	502	814	955	471	322	3,760
Construction .....	199	48	216	293	401	112	1,269
Chemical .....	27	—	5	7	12	—	51
Mechanical .....	286	50	126	108	325	105	1,001
Others .....	375	109	403	202	594	180	1,863
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>7,944</b>
<b>C. — Overall total</b>							
Processed and manufactured agricultural products	955	544	896	1,153	1,841	801	6,190
Construction .....	263	62	224	333	433	215	1,530
Chemical .....	27	—	5	7	12	—	51
Mechanical .....	290	51	130	121	336	110	1,038
Others .....	746	175	643	410	1,519	513	4,006
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>4,141</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>12,815</b>



## Manufacturing industries in Belgian Congo.

Source : Statistics 1958 — Governor General's speech.

Type of industry	Number
<b>I. — Agricultural processing and manufacturing industries</b>	
A. — Processed and manufactured crop products	
1. Vegetable oil processing industries	
mechanized and hand-worked oil refineries .....	457
soap factories .....	53
margarine factories .....	1
2. Textile industries	
cotton ginneries .....	74
clothing factories .....	54
fibre-cleaning establishments .....	25
hosiery factories .....	3
textile factories .....	22
rope factories .....	7
sacking and bag factories .....	4
3. Other industries processing crop products	
coffee-processing plants .....	557
coffee-roasting plants .....	49
flour-mills .....	625
rice mills .....	168
rubber factories .....	138
cacao processing plants .....	74
distilleries and essential oil refineries .....	12
tea factories .....	16
tobacco factories .....	7
pyrethum and derris processing plants .....	2
starch factories .....	2
sugar refineries .....	2
factories for macaroni and similar products .....	1
B. — Manufacturing industries of stock-raising and fishing products	
processed fish plants .....	1,104
smoked meats plant .....	52
milk, butter and cheese plants .....	192
valises and leather goods factories .....	9
tanneries .....	7
shoe factories .....	7
C. — Wood industries	
felling and sawing enterprises .....	1,081
wood factories .....	1,385
<b>II. — Construction industries</b>	
building contractors .....	618
brick, tile and ceramic works .....	470
concrete, cement and eternite plants .....	136
painting and decorating contractors .....	103
plumbing enterprises .....	106
lime kilns .....	90
cement works .....	5
earthenware factories .....	2

106

Type of industry	Number
<b>III. — Chemical industries</b>	
industrial chemical factories .....	25
paint and varnish factories .....	9
pharmaceutical industries .....	6
mineral oils and fuel refineries .....	5
explosives plants .....	3
chemical fertilizer plants .....	2
bottled butane gas factories .....	1
<b>IV — Mechanical industries</b>	
workshops for constructing, assembling and repairing machinery and motors; workshops for assembling and repairing motor vehicles (garages) .....	736
bicycle assembling and repair workshops .....	133
machine-tools and mechanical carpentry workshops .....	90
railway workshops .....	26
shipyards .....	20
sheet-iron factories, wire-drawing mills, screw and nail factories .....	18
barrels, oil-cans, cans and metal trunk factories .....	15
<b>V. — Other industries and crafts</b>	
hotels and restaurants .....	540
charcoal plants .....	437
bakeries .....	435
photography studios .....	294
motion picture theatres .....	270
shoemakers .....	212
hairdressing establishments .....	200
cold storage warehouses .....	80
printing establishments .....	70
clock, watch and jewelry shops .....	54
lemonade and soda-water plants .....	48
laundries and dry cleaners .....	36
business machines repair shops .....	32
artificial ice plants .....	31
breweries .....	12
confectionary and chocolate plants .....	11
perfume factories .....	9
mattress factories .....	7
carpet and rug factories .....	6
biscuit factories .....	6
basketry workshops .....	3
jam factories .....	3
brush-ware factories .....	1
plastic articles factories .....	1
bottle works .....	1
candle factories .....	1
record pressing works .....	1
others .....	1,157
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12,815</b>

107

## Production of the manufacturing industries

Source : « La Situation Economique du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi en 1958 », published by the Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Type of industry	Production	
<b>I. — Processed and manufactured agricultural products</b>		
A. — Crop products		
1. Oleaginous products		
palm oil .....	237,337	tons
peanut oil .....	10,356	"
cotton-seed oil .....	8,416	"
castor oil .....	58	"
palmetto oil .....	73,782	"
boleko oil .....	288	"
peanut oil-cakes .....	13,659	"
cottonseed oil-cakes .....	24,084	"
palmetto oil-cakes .....	76,109	"
boleko oil-cakes .....	322	"
soap .....	30,517	"
margarine .....	671	"
2. Textiles		
fabrics .....	643,422,886	sq. ft.
clothing and hosiery .....	14,394,188	pieces
cotton-wool .....	105,102	lbs.
knitting thread .....	52,628	"
blankets .....	2,021,447	pieces
sacking .....	6,499,883	"
cordage .....	375,954	lbs.
burlap .....	13,262,244	sq. ft.
water-proof tarpaulin .....	326,280	lbs.
3. Other crop products		
cigarettes .....	4,214,737,000	pieces
pipe tobacco .....	3,580	lbs.
insecticides .....	716	tons
sugar .....	22,785	"
B. — Stock-raising and fishing products		
milk .....	2,096,809	gals.
butter .....	1,079,063	lbs.
cheese .....	288,829	lbs.
hides .....	131	tons
leather .....	2,211	"
shoes .....	2,782,747	pairs
luggage .....	469,303	pieces
C. — Lumber		
Sawn wood .....	11,613,632	cubic ft.
vener and plywood .....	1,529,011	" "

Type of industry	Production	
<b>II. — Construction industries</b>		
cement .....	433,385	tons
lime .....	115,255	"
bricks .....	134,104	1,000 pieces
roofing tiles .....	10,043	1,000 pieces
cement roofing tiles .....	7,514	1,000 pieces
fibro-cement .....	1,403,386	sq. ft.
concrete items .....	12,009	1,000 pieces
ceramics .....	5,102,831	sq. ft. (1)
<b>III. — Chemical industries</b>		
explosives .....	2,962	tons
sulphuric acid .....	139,593	"
industrial glycerine .....	559	"
hydrolyzed oil .....	1,985	"
compressed oxygen .....	22,869,422	cubic ft. (2)
acetylene gas .....	111	tons
carbonic acid .....	762	"
paints and varnishes .....	4,434	"
<b>IV. — Mechanical industries</b>		
vats .....	613,588	pieces
metal trunks .....	61,950	"
aluminum and galvanized household ware .....	1,027,107	"
cans, jerry cans .....	1,699,764	lbs.
metal beds and furniture .....	35,000	pieces
tanks (reservoirs) .....	1,951,071	lbs.
crown-corks .....	216,050	"
nails and screws .....	373	tons
cast-iron articles .....	4,349	"
<b>V. — Other industries</b>		
beer .....	4,187,769	cubic ft.
soda water and lemonade .....	1,120,493	" "
ice .....	26,248	tons
bottles .....	23,246,302	pieces
plastic articles (value) .....	4,236,891	francs
perfumery .....	326,721	lbs.
record-pressing .....	304,765	pieces
spring mattresses .....	14,157	"

Note. — To which must be added :

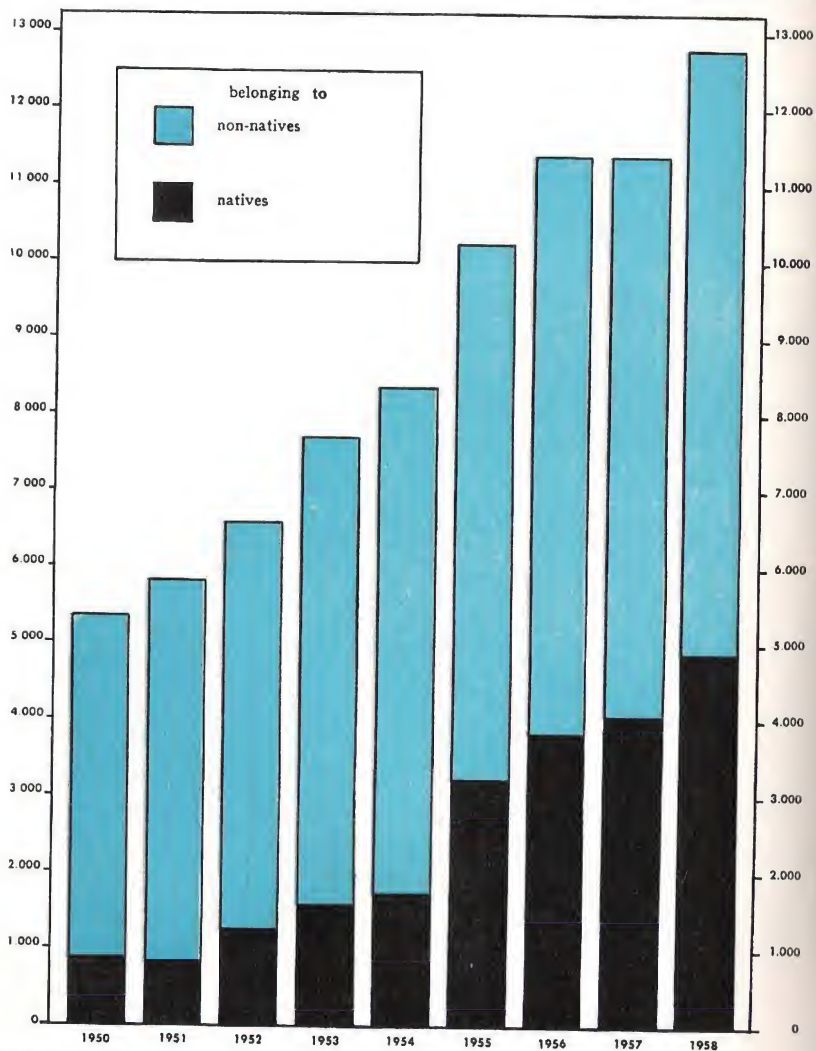
- (1) 44,924 tons
- (2) 1,089,206 lbs.



## Development of the manufacturing industries since 1950

Source : Statistics — Governor General's speech.

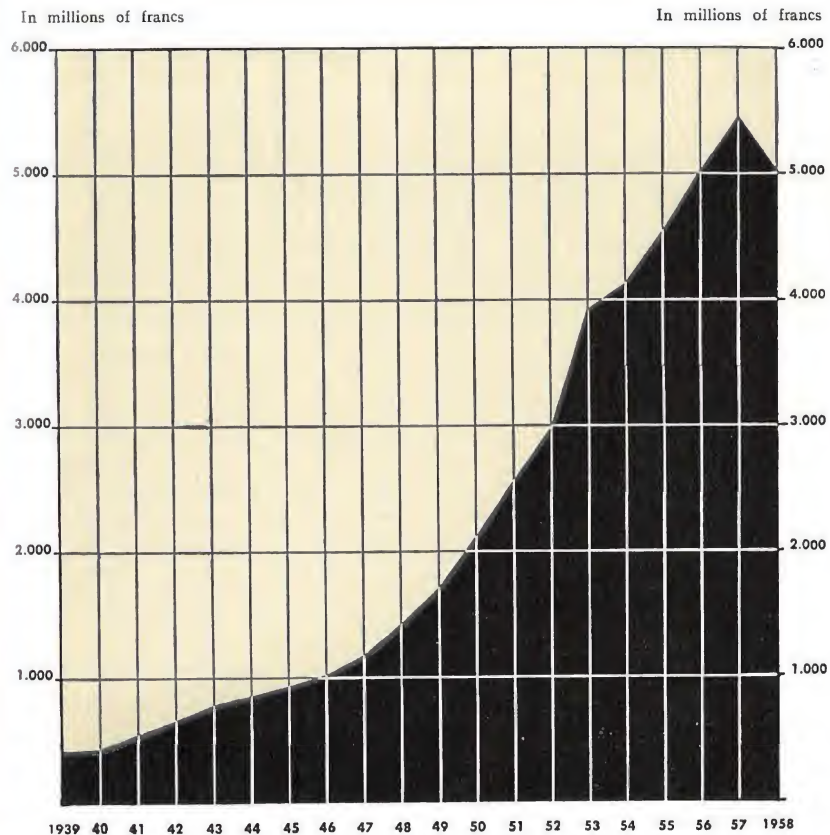
Number of industries



## Evaluation of the added value contributed by the manufacturing industry

Source : Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Note — By « added value » is understood the increase in value contributed by the manufacturing industry to raw materials and to the energy utilized. This value represents, in general, the wages paid, the amortization of capital and the business profits. The figures have been based on the products appearing in the table entitled « Production of the manufacturing industries », with the exception of the following items : hydrolyzed oil, insecticides, perfumery, pentalechtra (Congo accacia), oil and oil-cakes, aluminium household utensils and galvanized pails, tanks, luggage, pressed records and spring mattresses.



## VI — THE SOURCES OF ENERGY

### Belgian Congo power supply calculated in coal tons (1)

Source : — B.C.C.B. bulletin.  
— Department of Energy and Industry — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Kind of energy	National production	Net imports	Total	% of total
Electric power (2) .....	1,550,533	9,956	1,600,480	44.7
Firewood .....	736,736	—	736,736	20.6
Coal and coke .....	324,433	253,416	583,337	16.1
Petroleum and allied products .....	—	666,336	666,336	18.6
Charcoal .....	413	—	413	—
<b>Total...</b>	<b>2,612,115</b> coal tons	<b>929,708</b> coal tons	<b>3,587,302</b> coal tons	<b>100</b>

(1) Conversion factors : 1,000 kwh × 0,53 = one ton of coal;  
1 stère of wood × 0,22 = one ton of coal;  
1 ton of coke × 0,8 = one ton of coal;  
1 ton of petroleum and allied products × 1,15 = one ton of coal.  
(2) Non-inclusive of thermal energy (coal, fuel-oil...) in order to avoid double count.

### Number and power of hydroelectric plants over 100 kw.

Source : Department of Economic Survey — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

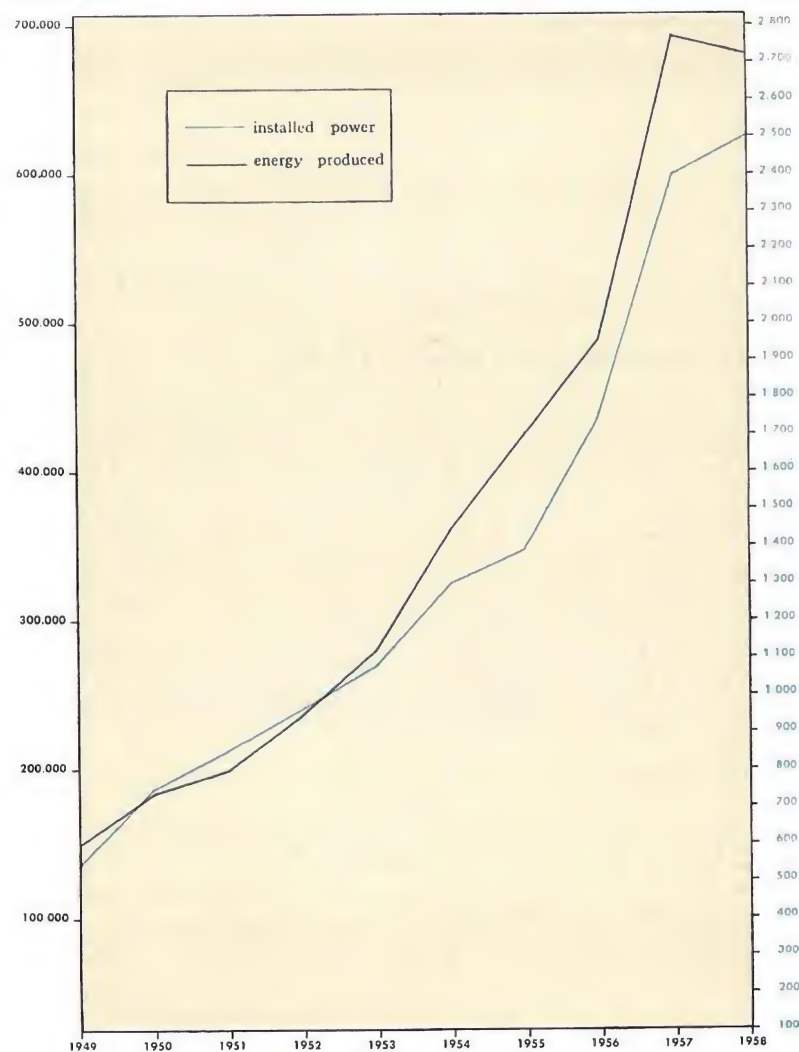
	Provinces						Total
	Leopold ville	Equator	E.-stern	Kivu	Katanga	Kasai	
<b>A. — Functioning :</b>							
— number of plants .....	3	0	6	11	8	2	30
— capacity .....	53,700	—	25,773	28,367	481,510	9,020	598,378
<b>B. — Being built or enlarged :</b>							
— number of plants .....				1	1		2
— capacity .....				1,520	17,500		19,020
<b>C. — Projects (1)</b>							
— plants .....	1	1	1	4	2	9	9
— capacity .....	36,000	—	6,200	12,600	263,250	25,500	343,550

(1) Not including Inga.

### Development of the capacity and production of electric power plants

Source : Department of Energy and Industry — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Capacity (kW) Energy produced (in millions of kWh)





## THE SOURCE OF ENERGY AT INGA

Source : *The Inga Public Enterprise (Information as of March 1, 1960).*

### I. The location of Inga.

The Inga plateau is situated on the right-hand bank of the Congo River, at a distance of 87 miles from the Ocean and 25 miles above the port of Matadi.

Skirting the plateau the River forms a sharp bend along 15 miles: the average fall of the river in this section is about 21 ft/mile.

As the low-water flow is of some 883,000 cubic ft/sec., the natural force of the river represents, roughly speaking, 1,600,000 kw per mile.

Due to the existence of lateral valleys, it is possible to build the first hydroelectric installations, producing relatively small power, which can later on be integrated into a complete development of the site. It is remarkable to see how the site lends itself to the economical construction of plants that may even have an initial power of 200,000 kw, and how successive enlargements can fit into the final project without hampering whatsoever the original installation and earlier enlargements.

### II. The Inga Projects as of February 15, 1960.

The « Inga » Public Enterprise, which was founded in 1959 and assigned to direct the enterprise, has been responsible, since February 1, 1960, for establishing the plans for the hydroelectric installations at Inga. These plans, which have been worked on successively since 1954 by SYDELCO, REGIDESO, and the INSTITUT NATIONAL D'ETUDES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU BAS-CONGO, (g) entered their final stage at the beginning of 1960. The Abelinga Association, which groups 7 Belgian research and survey bureaux and has secured the permanent collaboration of 3 foreign consultants (Harza — U.S.A., Electrowatt — Switzerland, and V.B.B. — Sweden) has been commissioned to draw up, for the end of 1960, the definite project and the demands for estimates for a first installation equipped with a 200,000 to 300,000 kw power capacity. The plant will be designed so as not to hinder future expansion.

The first installation will turn aside a fraction of the flow in the Van Deuren Valley where the river at its lowest point will be barred by a dam 164 feet high.

In order to study the hydraulic aspect of the program, a model of this section was built by the Laboratoire d'Hydraulique de l'Administration des Travaux Publics (g) at Borgerhout — Antwerp.

### III. The Prospects.

At the same time, private research and survey bureaux are studying the creation, in Lower-Congo, of industries consuming large quantities of electric energy, especially the aluminum industry, which operates by alumina electrolysis.

The recent discovery of bauxite in an area several miles to the north of Inga has rendered these prospects still more interesting.

Noteworthy among the other industries for which the industrialization of the Inga electric energy is contemplated are the nitrogen, ferrous alloys, cement and wood pulp industries as well as metallurgical works and chemical factories.

## VII — TRANSPORTATION

### 1. - COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

#### Major Public Carriers in Belgian Congo.

B.C.K.	: Compagnie du Chemin de fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga (rail).
C.F.L.	: Compagnie des Chemins de fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grands Lacs Africains (waterway, road, rail).
C.V.C.	: Société des Chemins de fer vicinaux du Congo (road, rail).
C.M.B.	: Compagnie Maritime Belge (ocean transport).
M.A.S.	: Messageries Automobiles du Sankuru (road).
OTRACO	: Office d'Exploitation des Transports coloniaux (waterway, road, rail).
SABENA	: Société Anonyme Belge de Navigation aérienne (air).
SOITRANCONGO	: Société de Transports et de Commerce au Congo Belge (road).
TRANSKAT	: Compagnie générale de Transport au Katanga (road).
MOBELAIR	: Société belge de Transport par air (air).
AIR BROUSSE	: (air)

#### Roads

Source : *Statistics 1958 ; Governor-General's speech.*

The road network		Vehicles	
Main roads .....	20,995 miles	Autos .....	35,000
Local roads .....	58,291 miles	Light trucks .....	9,179
Private roads .....	10,949 miles	Trucks .....	12,679
		Buses .....	489
		Tractors, etc. ....	677
		Motorcycles .....	3,540
		Bicycles .....	783,575
	Total 90,235 miles		

#### Public carriers — C.V.C. — M.A.S. — OTRACO — TRANSKAT

Length of the network operated .....	21,120 miles
comprising : C.V.C. ....	9,321 miles
M.A.S. ....	6,894 miles
OTRACO (Kivu) .....	93 miles

Equipment	
Autos .....	71
Buses or motor coaches .....	59
Trucks .....	747
Passenger capacity .....	1,950

## Navigable waterways

Source : — *Comité des Transporteurs publics au Congo Belge.*  
 — *OTRACO yearly report.*  
 — *Report of the Study Session of the Public Carriers in Belgian Congo, held in Brussels on October 5-6, 1956.*

### Waterways network

Rivers .....	9,009 miles	operated by :	
Lakes .....	956 miles	OTRACO : river lines .....	7,563 miles
		Lake Kivu lines ...	65 miles
		C.F.L. ....	1,086 miles
	<u>Total</u>		<u>Total</u>
	9,965 miles		8,714 miles

### Flotilla

— barges not equipped with propulsion engines .....	1,077
— freight boats with mechanical propulsion .....	33
— tug-boats .....	153
— cargo-passenger boats .....	86

Total ... 1,349

Total power capacity: 71,133 HP.  
 Loading capacity: 351,760 tons.

### Installation of the chief ports of the OTRACO network.

Ports	Docks (feet)	Warehouses (square feet)	Derricks
1. Seaports :			
— Matadi .....	5,642	370,703	63
— Boma .....	1,820	31,538	8
2. Major inland ports :			
— Leopoldville .....	4,123	702,366	51
— Stanleyville .....	1,148	106,293	12
— Coquilhatville .....	1,017	35,316	10

### Volume of freight handled in the inland ports during 1958 :

Leopoldville .....	1,700,518 tons
Port Francqui .....	412,701 tons
Albertville .....	242,946 tons
Ponthierville .....	183,422 tons
Stanleyville .....	360,011 tons
Kindu .....	171,628 tons
Aketi .....	160,715 tons
Bukama .....	32,958 tons

## Railroads

Source : — *Report to Parliament for 1958.*  
 — *Statistical Yearbook of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.*  
 — *Bulletin of General Statistics of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.*

### Railroad network

B.C.K. ....	1,623 miles
C.F.L. ....	673 miles
C.V.C. ....	521 miles
OTRACO — Matadi-Leopoldville railroad.....	254
— Mayumbe railroad .....	85
— Kivu railroad .....	58
	397 miles
<u>Total...</u>	<u>3,214 miles</u>

### Rolling stock

Locomotives .....	482	Passenger transport capacity...	11,722
Passenger coaches .....	245	Total loading capacity .....	293,762 tons
Freight cars .....	8,931	Number of stations .....	315
Diesel rail cars .....	5		

## Domestic air transport network

Source : Sabena.

### Sabena Airlines network

Mileage .....	20,816 miles
Number of lines .....	100
Number of airports .....	36
	of which three are international (Leopoldville, Elisabethville, Stanleyville).

### Air fleet

Sabena air fleet as of December 31, 1958.....	C-47 : 7
	DC3 : 9
	DC4 : 10

Passenger capacity : 486.

### Foreign companies in transit in the Congo

At Leopoldville : P.A.A. (Pan American Airways)  
 D.T.A. (Divisao dos Transportes Aereos Angola)  
 S.A.A. (South African Airways)

At Elisabethville and Stanleyville : C.A.A. (Central African Airways)

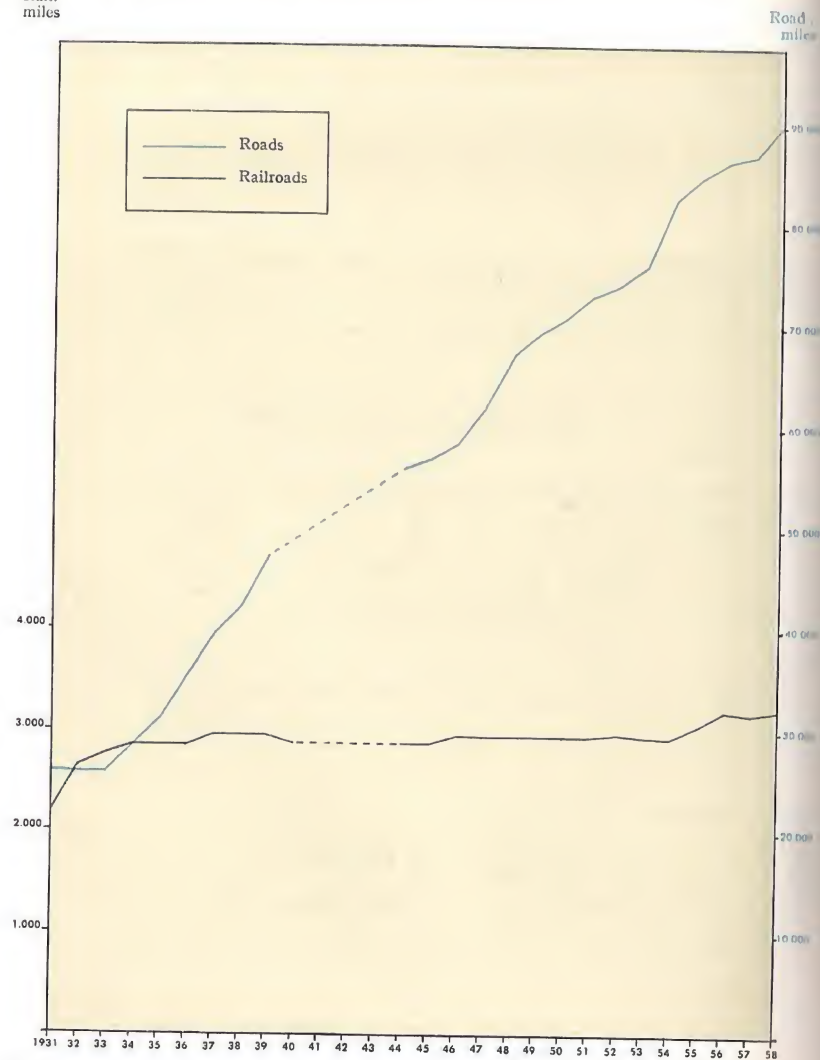


### Comparative development of the road and railroad networks from 1931 to 1958

Source : — *Statistical Yearbook for Belgium and the Belgian Congo.*  
 — *Monthly bulletin of Belgian Congo Foreign Trade (1931-1939).*  
 — *Report to Parliament.*

N.B. — The statistics for 1940 to 1943 are incomplete.

Rail:  
miles



### 2. - TRAFFIC

#### Domestic traffic assured by the major public carriers

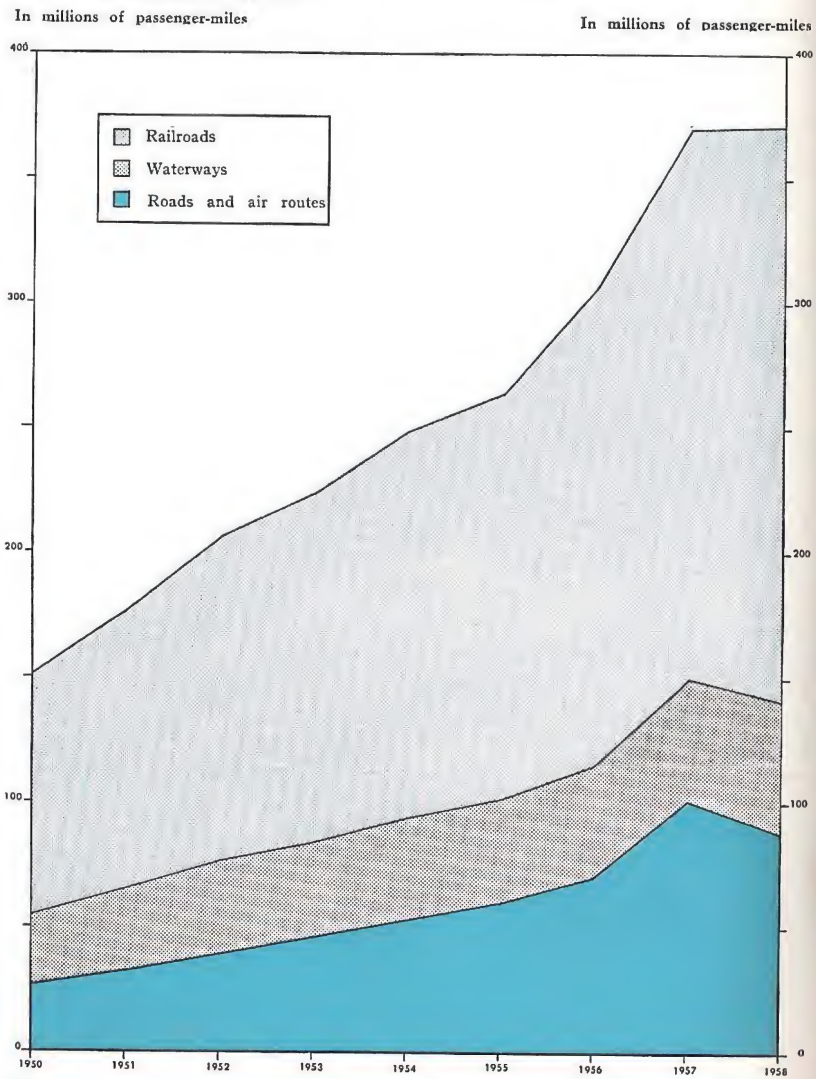
Source : *Statistics 1958 — Governor-General's speech.*

Network	millions of passenger-miles	% of total	millions of ton-miles	% of total
<b>River lines</b>				
OTRACO .....	44		1,223	
C.F.L. ....	9		104	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>14.36</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>44.45</b>
<b>Railroads</b>				
B.C.K. ....	165		1,029	
OTRACO .....	44		438	
C.F.L. ....	16		120	
C.V.C. ....	3		30	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>61.79</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>54.50</b>
<b>Roads</b>				
C.V.C. ....	8		15	
M.A.S. ....	13		5	
OTRACO .....	0.3		3	
Sotranscongo .....			2	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<b>Air transport</b>				
Sabena and Air-Brousse ...	66	17.89	6	0.21
<b>Overall total...</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>100</b>

### Trend of domestic passenger traffic from 1950 to 1958

Source : — Report to Parliament.  
 — Public carriers in Belgian Congo.

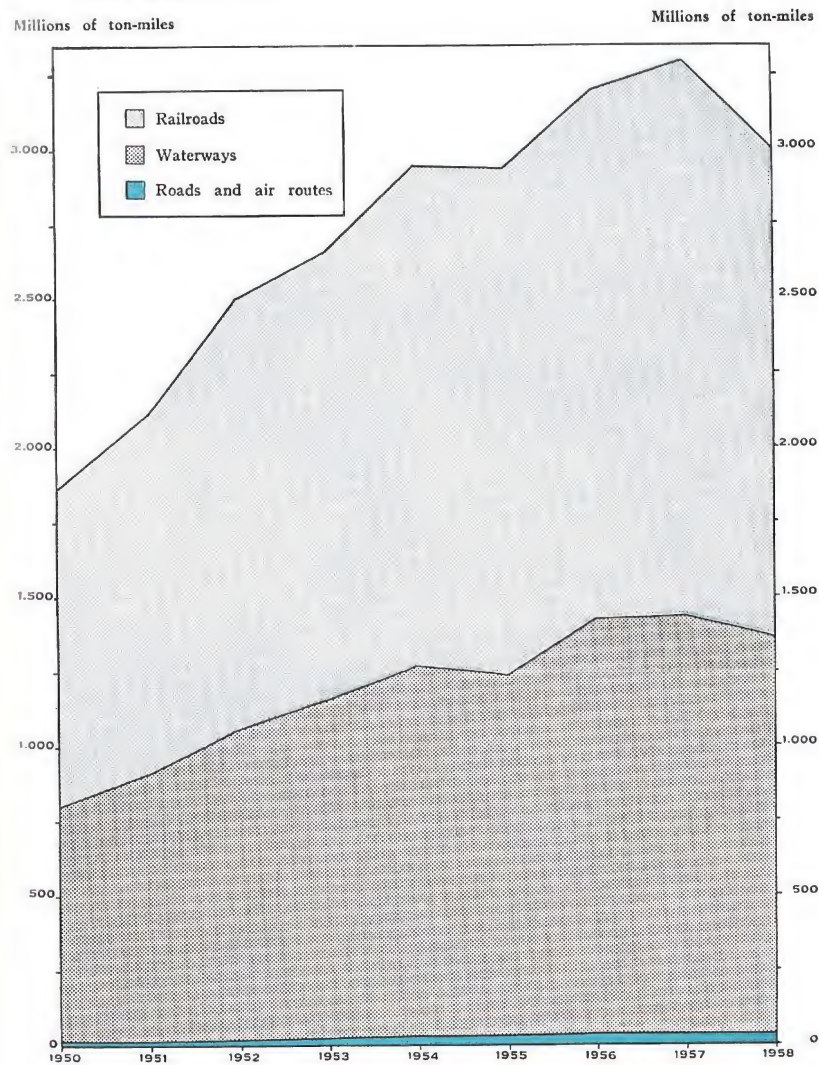
N.B. — The data cover the traffic of the following companies: OTRACO, B.C.K., C.F.L., C.V.C., M.A.S., SABENA.



### Trend of domestic tonnage traffic from 1950 to 1958

Source : — Report to Parliament.  
 — Public carriers in the Belgian Congo.

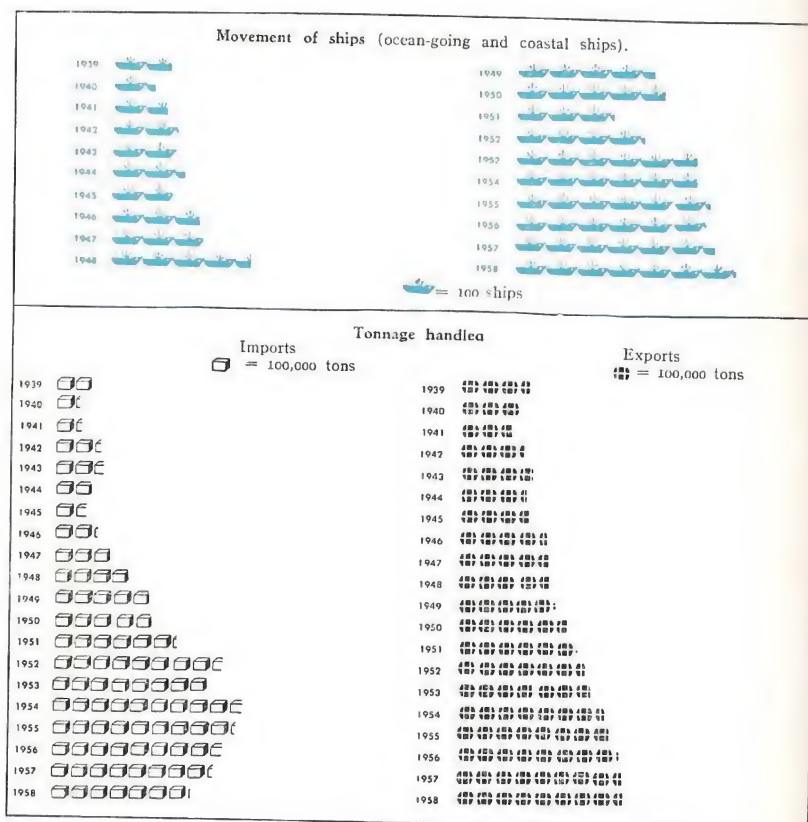
N.B. — The data cover the traffic of the following companies: OTRACO, B.C.K., C.F.L., C.V.C., M.A.S., SABENA.





### Activity of the port of Matadi

Source : — Statistical yearbooks for Belgium and the Belgian Congo.  
 -- Report to Parliament.



### 3. - THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

Source : Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Tourist Bureau.

#### Estimated income contributed by tourism to the economy of the Belgian Congo. (in millions of francs)

Province	Money spent by foreign visitors	Money spent by local travelers (1)	Total amount spent
Leopoldville .....	101	105	206
Katanga .....	66	94	160
Eastern .....	50	82	132
Kivu .....	57	63	120
Kasai .....	10	33	43
Equator .....	1	16	17
<b>Total...</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>678</b>

(1) Persons residing in the Belgian Congo or Ruanda-Urundi, but not in the same locality as the hotel.

#### Activity of the hotel industry

Source : Department of Statistics — Government General.

Number of hotels (1)	Provinces						Total
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Katanga	Kasai	
	23	11	48	38	74	30	224
Nights registered for :							
a) visitors not residing in Africa .....	42,127	499	26,849	19,172	17,671	4,263	110,581
b) visitors residing in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi (2) .....	103,537	15,585	92,209	80,461	62,246	32,309	386,347
c) visitors from other African countries .....	3,315	80	2,479	3,312	8,465	195	17,846
<b>Total of hotel nights registered</b>	<b>148,979</b>	<b>16,164</b>	<b>121,532</b>	<b>102,945</b>	<b>88,382</b>	<b>36,767</b>	<b>514,774</b>

(1) Average number of hotels where the census was taken during the year.  
 (2) Not including people stopping at hotels which are in the same locality as their residence.

### Movement of travelers in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi (1)

Country of origin	Number of travelers					Total
	Classified according to the purpose of the trip					
	Tourism	Business	Combined tourism and business	Visitors	In transit	
Belgium .....	1,320	1,069	30	238	10	2,667
Great Britain .....	1,312	699	20	263	137	2,431
United States of America .....	1,332	317	8	94	75	1,826
France .....	441	469	7	91	74	1,082
Union of South Africa...	513	242	2	73	20	850
Portugal .....	230	105	1	87	160	583
Italy .....	301	169	3	27	6	506
Federal Republic of Germany .....	227	178	4	11	19	439
Switzerland .....	224	97	5	14	6	346
Other countries .....	778	504	5	149	85	1,521
	6,678	3,849	85	1,047	592	12,251

(1) These statistics apply solely to persons carrying a visitor's visa valid for a period of 8 days to 6 months. These figures are below the actual ones as they do not take into account the residents of neighboring French territories traveling under cover of a visitor's permit valid for 15 days, and do not include the residents of other neighboring countries who had entry permits valid for one month maximum.

## VIII — THE WATER SUPPLY

### Water supply for the rural communities, provided by the Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène (g).

Source : *Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène.*

1949 to 1958

Number of wells and fountains provided	3,821
Number of water supply systems provided for schools and medical services .....	129

### Water supply for the centers.

Source : — *Department of Energy and Industry — Ministry of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.*  
— *Report on Regideso activity in 1957.*

Province	Total volume supplied to the centers by Regideso and private companies (in thousands of cubic feet)	Activity of Regideso (g)		
		Number of purifying and collecting plants	Treatment capacity in thousands of cubic feet	Volume supplied in thousands of cubic feet
Leopoldville .....	684,395	9	819,896	481,831
Equator .....	42,483	4	74,266	34,714
Eastern .....	134,371	5	188,226	92,382
Kivu .....	1,116,715	5	201,857	64,872
Katanga .....	409,047	9	748,420	333,792
Kasai .....	173,782	3	83,377	53,819
Total ...	2,560,793	35	2,116,042	1,061,410



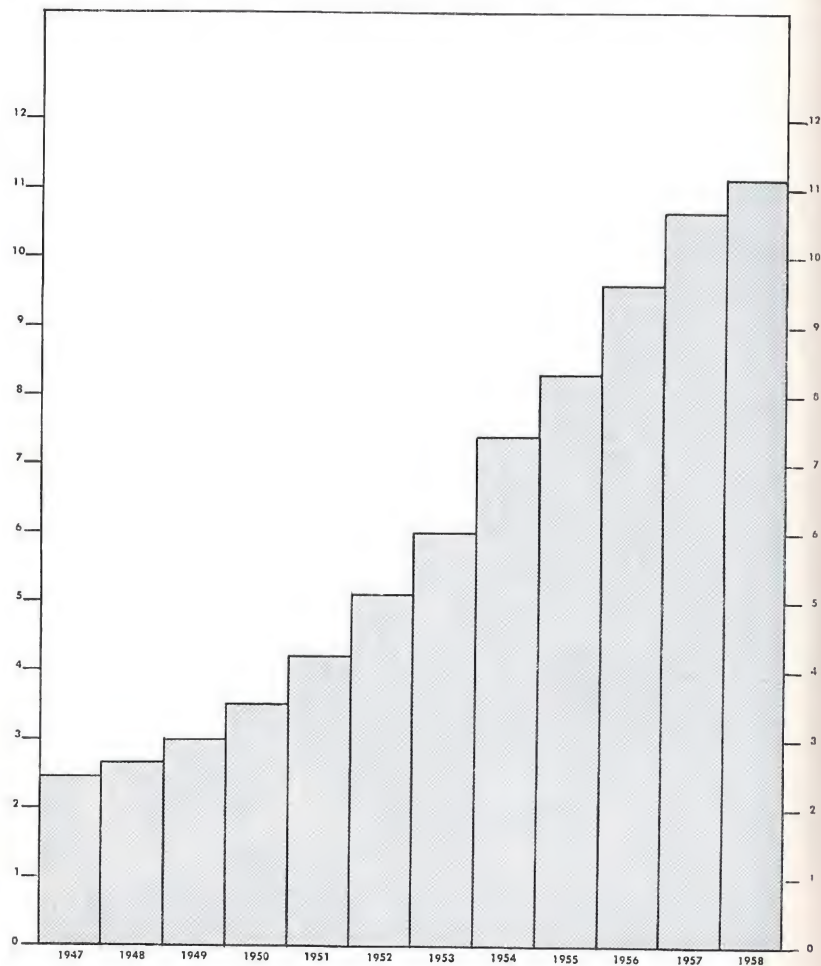
## Water supplied by Regideso (g).

Source : Report on the activity of Regideso.

Notice : The figures relate to Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in the aggregate. In 1958, Ruanda-Urundi's share of the total accounted for slightly over 70,600,000 cubic feet (6%).

In millions of cubic feet

In millions of cubic feet



## IX — THE TEN YEAR PLANS

### 1. - THE FIRST TEN YEAR PLAN.

Source : — Report on the execution of the Belgian Congo Ten Year Plan as of December 31, 1958.  
— Secretariat of the Ten Year Plan.

#### The financial scope.

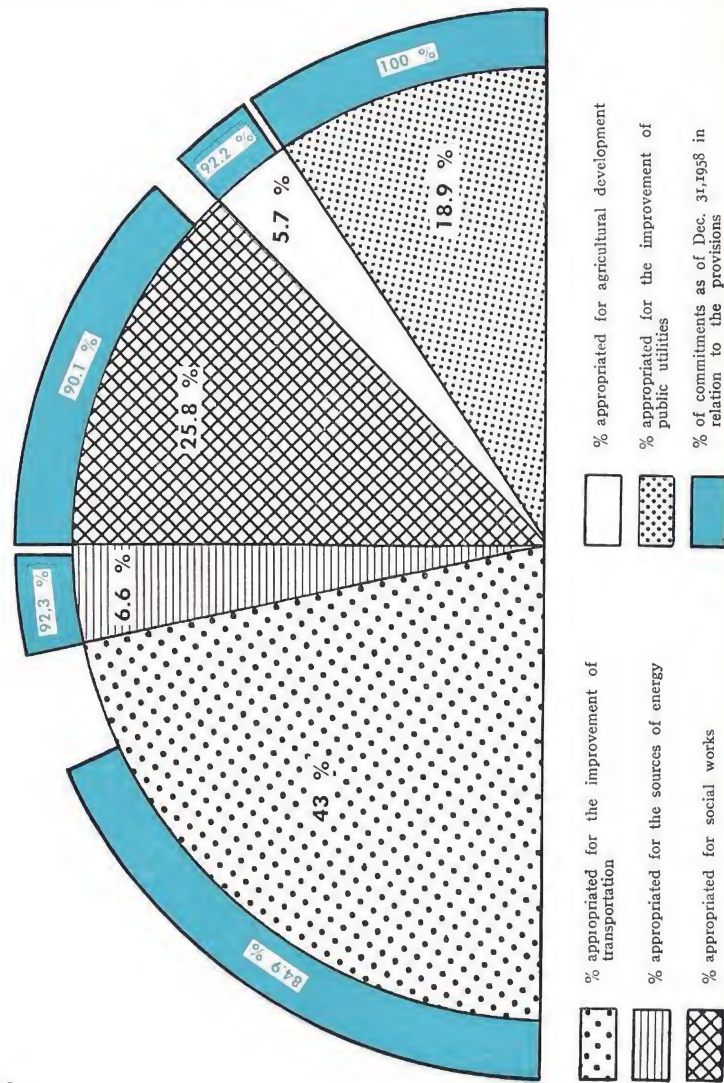
Original estimate .....	25,312,000,000 francs
Estimate as of December 31, 1958 .....	50,982,000,000 francs

N.B. — 1. Included in the 50,982,000,000 francs is a sum of 2,908,000,000 francs earmarked for a transition program ensuring continuity between the First and Second Ten Year Plans.  
— 2. In addition, a part of the program will be carried out by the Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène which shall provide 1,341,000,000 out of its own budget.

#### Organizations benefitting by the Plan.

Organizations	Total estimates (round figures in billions of francs)	Payments made as of Dec. 31, 1958 (round figures in billions of francs)
Government services .....	30.04	22.92
Otraco .....	8.28	5.98
Railroads (C.F.L. & B.C.K.) .....	1.38	1.37
Public transportation in Leopoldville and Elisabethville .....	0.02	0.13
Office des Cités Africaines (g) .....	4.52	3.83
Electric supply (Société Force) .....	3.41	2.87
Regideso .....	2.29	1.97
Ineac (g) .....	0.98	0.88
Isac (g) .....	0.06	0.05
	<b>50.98</b>	<b>40</b>
Memorandum : Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigene	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.16</b>

Contribution of the Ten Year Plan to various fields of Congolese activity.



Memorandum : Scientific research : estimate 0.1% commitments 83.9%

Distribution of funds, commitments and payments according to fields of activity.

(in billions of francs)

Section	Provisions including the transitional period	Expenditure	
		commitments as of Dec. 31, 1958	payments as of Dec. 31, 1958
Economy .....	25.3	21.7	20.4
transportation .....	21.9	18.5	17.5
railroads .....	4.8	4.6	4.7
highways and roads ...	7.35	6.2	5.6
waterways .....	7.45	6	5.6
air transport .....	2.3	1.7	1.6
sources of energy .....	3.4	3.2	2.9
Social organization .....	13.1 (1)	11.8 (1)	10.1 (1)
principally : .....			
housing .....	4.5	3.9	3.8
public health .....	3.2	3	2
education .....	2.7	2.6	2
water and electricity...	2.3	2	2
Agricultural development .....	2.92	2.7	1.3
Public utilities .....	9.6	9.7	8.2
Scientific research .....	0.06	0.05	0.05
Total ...	50.98	45.9	40
(1) Not including the Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigene	1.3	1.2	1.2

## 2. - A NEW PROGRAM.

At the time this book went to press, the Government had completed the plans for a new program.

The first Ten Year Plan having served to provide the country with up-to-date, rational equipment, the new program — at the same time that the work on the foregoing Plan is being finished — shall aim chiefly to develop local production, raise the native standard of living and expand the home market.

This new program will be carried out gradually, concomitant with the loans obtained and the financing expenses.



## X — THE INDEPENDENT MIDDLE CLASSES

### 1. - THE NATIVE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

#### Distribution of the cooperative societies according to their economic field.

Field	Number of cooperatives	Number of members
Cooperative societies of :		
— producers .....	62	195,472
— consumers .....	12	2,919
— businessmen .....	4	280
— producers and consumers .....	5	5,771
— businessmen and consumers .....	2	613
— utilities .....	3	45
— artists .....	1	205
— building (housing construction) ...	1	306
Union of rural production cooperative societies .....	1 (grouping 11 associations)	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>205,611</b>

#### Location of the cooperative societies.

Province	Number of cooperatives	Number of members
Leopoldville .....	13	8,139
Equator .....	21	9,173
Eastern .....	21	125,854
Kivu .....	13	47,140
Katanga .....	5	642
Kasai .....	18	14,663
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>205,611</b>

### 2. - THE NATIVE FARMING DEVELOPMENTS.

Sources : — Department of Agriculture ; Ministry of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.  
— Report to Parliament.

#### Total area prospected in view of establishing new farming developments.

Province	Number of acres prospected	
	annual crops	perennial crops
Leopoldville .....	—	40,020
Equator .....	6,081,981	1,002,489
Eastern .....	8,694,954	30,291
Kivu .....	2,569,348	41,552
Katanga .....	3,341,207	123,545
Kasai .....	3,637,675	711,608
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>24,325,365</b>	<b>1,949,505</b>

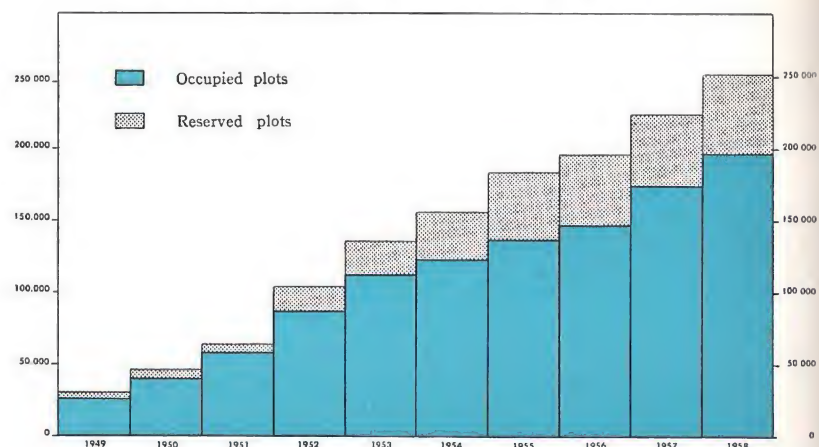
#### Number of plots set aside for annual crops grown by Congolese « farmers » (1).

Provinces	Number of plots to be distributed according to the Ten Year Plan	Plots distributed as of Dec. 31, 1958	Plots occupied as of Dec. 31, 1958	Reserved plots
Leopoldville .....	10,000	(2)	3,413	—
Equator .....	67,530	26,363	20,118	6,245
Eastern .....	137,000	94,186	71,209	22,977
Kivu .....	63,250	34,499	27,251	7,248
Katanga .....	95,000	32,685	24,538	8,147
Kasai .....	121,800	61,533	50,626	10,907
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>496,580</b>	<b>249,266</b>	<b>197,155</b>	<b>55,524</b>

(1) Members of the native farming developments.

(2) In the Province of Leopoldville, there is no partitioning of the land, in the true sense, but the plots are occupied directly.

Partitioning of land for natives from 1949 to 1958.



Perennial cropland belonging to the native farmers.

(in acres)

Provinces	Palm trees	Coffee	Para rubber	Cacao	Tea	Total
Leopoldville .....	13,728	6,041	—	—	—	19,769
Equator .....	16,948	6,167	—	568	—	23,683
Eastern .....	19,056	11,099	—	—	—	30,155
Kivu .....	12,219	15,685	—	—	896	28,800
Katanga .....	2,428	990	—	—	—	3,418
Kasai .....	—	8,104	15,700	—	—	23,804
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>64,379</b>	<b>48,086</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>129,629</b>

### 3. - THE « COLONAT » (g).

#### Composition of the « Colonat ».

Sources : — Bureau of Colonization ; Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.  
 — Report to Parliament for 1958.  
 — Report on the activity of the « Société de Crédit au Colonat » during 1958.

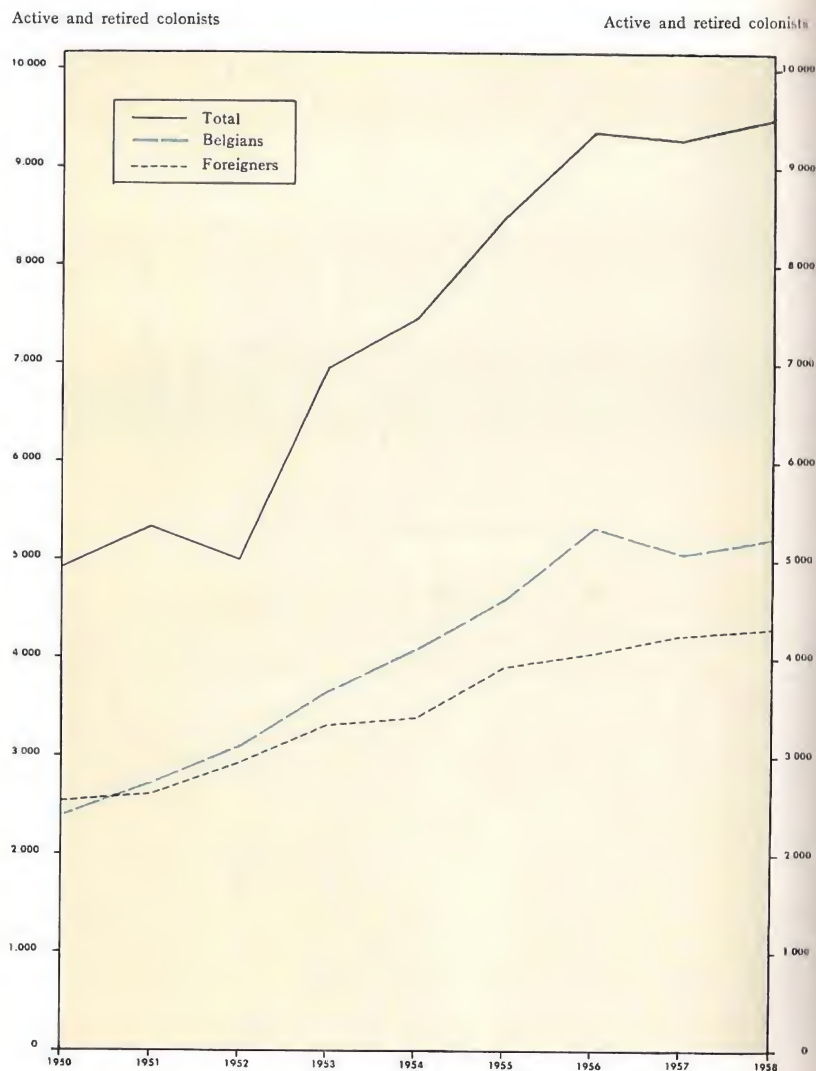
Province	Active and retired colonists			Members of the family		Total of the « Colonat »
	Belgians	Other nationalities	Total	Women	Children	
Leopoldville .....	1,228	1,298	2,526	1,918	2,409	6,853
Equator .....	216	253	469	290	319	1,078
Eastern .....	888	782	1,670	1,041	1,514	4,225
Kivu .....	1,233	448	1,681	1,179	1,566	4,426
Katanga .....	1,209	1,188	2,397	1,440	2,496	6,333
Kasai .....	279	262	541	328	494	1,363
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,053</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>9,284</b>	<b>6,196</b>	<b>8,798</b>	<b>24,278</b>

#### Distribution according to activity.

Province	Businessmen		Farmers and stock-breeders		Industrialists		Craftsmen		Professionals		Others		Retired	
	Belg.	Oth.	Belg.	Oth.	Belg.	Oth.	Belg.	Oth.	Belg.	Oth.	Belg.	Oth.	Belg.	Oth.
Leopoldville ...	377	762	103	23	342	245	198	166	196	124	47	55	9	—
Equator .	43	204	123	30	31	26	19	9	14	13	25	30	—	—
Eastern .	135	466	477	99	109	52	92	56	51	39	99	79	—	—
Kivu ...	182	245	615	121	140	42	63	23	73	23	148	66	—	—
Katanga .	353	693	207	42	240	147	263	183	145	41	—	—	—	—
Kasai ...	88	128	50	9	54	44	36	15	23	10	17	5	15	3
<b>Total...</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total by sector</b>	<b>3,676</b>		<b>1,899</b>		<b>1,468</b>		<b>1,123</b>		<b>752</b>		<b>571</b>			<b>27</b>
% relative to the total of heads of concerns	38.6 %		20 %		15.4 %		11.8 %		7.9 %		6 %			0.3 %



### Growth of the « Colonat » from 1950 to 1958.



134

### Subsidies granted by the « Société de Crédit au Colonat » (g) in the last eleven years.

Sectors aided by the « Société » from 1948 to 1958	Beneficiaries		Amount allocated	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
<b>Grants provided by ordinary funds (1)</b>				
Industrialists .....	407	18.4	491,827,000	29.6
Colonial farmers .....	548	24.8	346,441,000	20.9
Craftsmen .....	332	15	177,940,000	10.7
Businessmen .....	273	12.3	138,311,000	8.5
Professionals .....	76	3.4	30,293,000	1.8
Residents .....	80	3.6	30,145,000	1.7
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>1,214,957,000</b>	<b>73.2</b>
<b>Grants provided by funds managed on behalf of the Belgian Congo Government (2) :</b>				
Colonials trained in farm schools	415	18.7	416,267,000	25.1
Reconversion of cinchona plantations .....	2		18,364,000	1.1
Apprentice craftsmen .....	9	0.5	8,745,000	0.5
Temporary grants provided by the funds for natives (3) .....		1.3	2,151,000	0.1
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>445,527,000</b>	<b>26.8</b>
<b>Overall total ...</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,660,484,000</b>	<b>100</b>

(1) The ordinary funds are financed by the Société du Crédit au Colonat's own budget.

(2) These grants are financed either by the temporary funds provided by the agricultural funds reserved for the reconversion of cinchona plantations or by those obtained from the Ten Year Plan. The Société is only responsible for their management

(3) Operating since 1958.

135

**PART V**

**SOCIAL ASPECTS**



# I — PUBLIC HEALTH

## The medical institutions

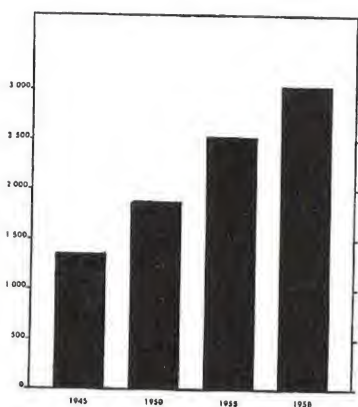
Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Type of establishment	Government	Subsidized	Private	Total	Number of beds
<b>A. — General medicine :</b>					
Hospitals, clinics, medico-surgical centers, maternity hospitals .....	173	165	121	459	52,255
Rural dispensaries .....	1,294	471	718	2,483	20,051
<b>B. — Specialized institutions :</b> (leprosariums, hospitals for trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis sanatoria, insane asylums .....					
	40	59		99	14,293
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,534</b>		<b>3,041</b>	<b>86,599</b>

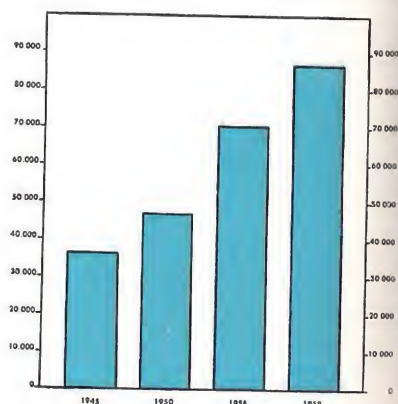
## Growth of the medical institutions

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Number of establishments



Number of beds



## The medical staff

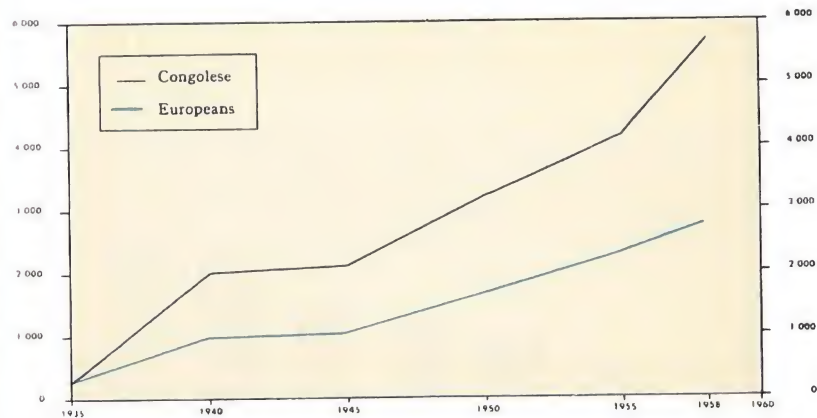
Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

	European personnel	Government	Private	Total	Congolese personnel	Total
Doctors .....		380	323	703	Medical assistants .....	128
Pharmacists .....		19	63	82	Licensed nurses .....	9,990
Dentists .....		8	35	43	Health wardens .....	118
Biologists .....		11	—	11	Midwives .....	16
Medical assistants and health officers .....		483	161	644	Chartered assistant midwives .....	484
Nurses .....		155	1,084	1,239	Certified attendants .....	3,927
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,663</b>

## Increase of the medical staff

Source : Report to Parliament.

Personnel



Personnel

## Medical assistance provided by the Government

Sources : — *Annual report of the Belgian Congo Government Medical Services.*  
— *Report to Parliament for 1958.*

Congolese examined by the mobile medical units .....	6,605,630	Total number of cases treated in government institutions for :	
Cases treated in government dispensaries and hospitals...	2,350,941	malaria .....	945,110
Number of persons hospitalized in government institutions ...	525,223	leprosy .....	286,066
Surgical interventions (in government and private institutions) of which 74,038 were major operations .....	232,521	gonorrhoea .....	180,305
Analyses made in government laboratories .....	881,117	framboesia (yaws) .....	105,021
		syphilis .....	61,000
		bilharziasis .....	60,515
		tuberculosis .....	42,493
		trypanosomiasis .....	7,639
		hemoglobinuric bilions fever...	92

Vaccination in government establishments : production of	
vaccine .....	414,997 cubic inches
smallpox vaccinations :	
— first .....	36,783
— subsequent .....	231,454

N.B. — Aside from the surgical interventions, these figures do not include those of Catholic and Protestant missions and other private organizations.

## Increase in treatment given to Congolese in medical institutions

Number of cases treated

Number of cases treated



## Drop in trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness)

Source : *Report to Parliament.*

Year	Number of Congolese examined by government mobile medical units	New cases of trypanosomiasis detected by these medical units
1930 .....	2,779,448	33,562
1935 .....	4,356,270	18,930
1940 .....	4,860,094	11,837
1945 .....	3,819,431	11,080
1950 .....	5,351,855	6,109
1955 .....	6,556,514	2,117
1957 .....	6,282,269	1,560
1958 .....	6,254,454	1,218

## Trend of the index of new trypanosomiasis cases





## Protection of the African child

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

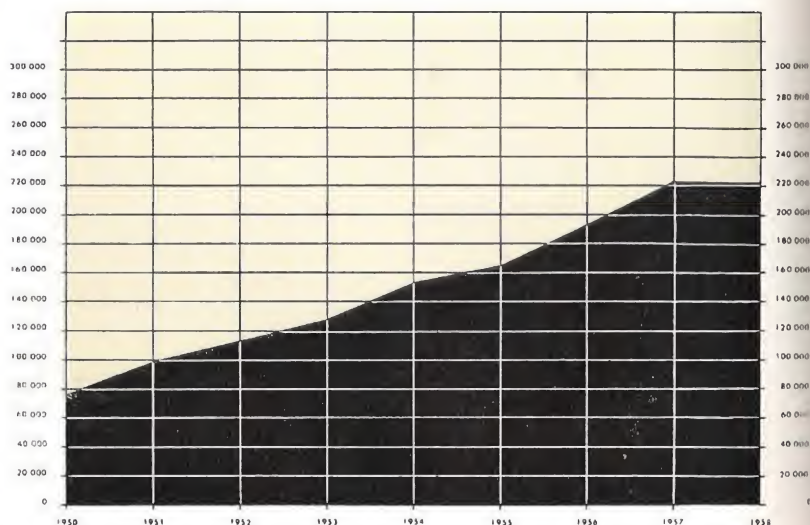
Total of births registered .....	513,44 <sup>h</sup>
Pregnancies under medical care .....	325,04 <sup>h</sup>
Confinements in maternity hospitals .....	222,14 <sup>g</sup>
Consultations rooms for infants .....	1,04 <sup>h</sup>
Infants registered at the consultations .....	346,58 <sup>h</sup>
Average weekly attendance at consultations .....	222,91 <sup>o</sup>

N.B. — In 1958 over 43,26 % of the registered births took place in maternity hospitals.

## Confinements in maternity hospitals since 1950

Source : Report to Parliament.

Number of confinements in maternity hospitals



## Activity of the Fonds Reine Elisabeth pour l'assistance médicale aux Indigènes du Congo Belge (g)

Source : Report on the activity of F.O.R.E.A.M.I. in 1957.

Total number of natives examined :		746,130 in 1956; or 88,77 % of the population in the F.O.R.E.A.M.I. sector.
		773,231 in 1957; or 89,03 % of the population in the F.O.R.E.A.M.I. sector.
<i>General information :</i>		
Consultations given .....	962,455	
Patients hospitalized .....	108,118	
Surgical cases .....	10,866	
Prenatal consultations .....	11,221	
Confinements in maternity hospitals .....	12,314	
Infants registered at consultations .....	71,771	
<i>Leprosy :</i>		
		New cases detected and treated ... 1,023
		Total number of cases treated ... 6,312
		Lepers cured .....
		272
<i>Specific diseases :</i>		
Cases treated ;		
Yaws (framboesia) .....	380	
Tuberculosis .....	835	
Syphilis .....	494	
Phagedenic ulcers .....	3,287	
Helminthiasis .....	110,187	
<i>Sleeping-sickness :</i>		
		New cases detected and treated ... 291
		Total number of cases treated ... 1,195
		Cases cured .....
		368

## Medical activity of the Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigene

SOME RESULTS

Source : Report of F.O.R.E.A.M.I. on management and accounts in 1957.

Credits allocated in 1957 to medico-social work : 110,570,477 francs.

Below are a few figures on the medical services provided by F.O.R.E.M.I. in three areas where there is mass activity.

	Befale	Kasongo	Kibombo
Number of persons under care ...	42,606	120,323	38,710
A. — Hospitals			
Number of hospital days ...	48,278	106,850	88,853
Surgical interventions .....	1,298	734	380
Confinements in maternity wards .....	461	1,141	724
B. — Rural dispensaries and annexes of medical institutions :			
Number of consultations ...	333,184	472,322	221,506
C. — Prenatal consultations .....	9,579	15,415	30,613
D. — Consultations for infants ...	33,009	42,202	21,898

N.B. — C. and D. include consultations provided by the social service

## Trend of some birth rates and death rates

### I. IN TWO BIG URBAN CENTERS.

Source : Annual report of the Belgian Congo Government Medical Services.

Year	Births in o/oo		Deaths in o/oo	
	Leopoldville	Elisabethville	Leopoldville	Elisabethville
1950 .....	33.90	36.30	13.52	—
1951 .....	34.18	43.91	12.06	11.22
1952 .....	33.63	47.53	13.09	12.21
1953 .....	34.01	45.90	13.06	8.26
1954 .....	35.90	46.90	10.00	12.40
1955 .....	38.74	44.25	9.71	6.99
1956 .....	46.60	46.26	7.85	7.18
1957 .....	47.26	53.59	8.32	6.06
1958 .....	57.60	?	8.70	?

### 2. IN A TRIBAL AREA WHERE THERE IS INTENSIVE ACTIVITY.

Source : « Foreami » report on its activity during 1958.

N.B. — This tribal area under the Foreami medical supervision comprises 870,000 individuals inhabiting four territories in the Kwango district, two in Kwilu, a region in the Lake Leopold II district and one in Central Congo

Year	Births in o/oo	Deaths in o/oo
1950 .....	40.74	25.18
1951 .....	38.97	24.60
1952 .....	36.93	22.24
1953 .....	43.43	22.17
1954 .....	41.36	21.47
1955 .....	41.51	19.11
1956 .....	42.09	18.73
1957 .....	41.64	17.79
1958 .....	39.59	15.37

## 4. IN AN INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

Source : Union Minière du Haut-Katanga. Report on technical and social progress.

N.B. — The following statistics cover 80,000 individuals — workers for the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga and their families — residing in the southern part of the Katanga Province.

Year	Births in o/oo	Deaths in o/oo
1950 .....	63.6	9.4
1951 .....	66.2	7.6
1952 .....	68.7	6.8
1953 .....	72.8	6.9
1954 .....	73.1	7.3
1955 .....	72.9	7.1
1956 .....	77	7.9
1957 .....	73.6	7.5
1958 .....	65.3	6

## Medical training

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Type of institution	Number of institutions		Total	Enrolment		Total
	government	subsidized		government schools	subsidized schools	
<b>Schools for :</b>						
native medical assistants.....	1	2	3	70	75	145
nurses .....	4	6	10	311	262	573
health wardens .....	3	—	3	65	—	65
assistant nurses .....	69	—	69	1104	—	1104
midwife-nurses .....	2	3	5	18	54	72
assistant midwives .....	42	—	42	405	—	405
assistant pharmacists .....	1	—	1	4	—	4
dentists .....	1	—	1	20	—	20
university medical courses ...	1	1	2	16	47	63
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>2,451</b>



## II — EDUCATION

Sources : — *Statistics 1958* ; *Governor-General's speech*.  
 — *Department of Education and Cults ; Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi*.  
 — *Universities in the Congo*.

- Note 1) The diagrams on pages 154-155 indicate the educational organization as it existed in 1957. At the time this book went to press, the educational system was undergoing a complete transformation, especially as concerns the two different programs which appear in the following table. This dual curriculum was necessary in the past because of the different stages of evolution of the two groups forming the population and it is now disappearing.
- 2) Furthermore, the statistics for 1958 given below greatly modify the data previously published in other documentary works. In fact, they have been established on new, more rational bases : for example, the dates for calculating school attendance have been changed ; sections which were formerly recorded separately have been listed under a single institution ; various data have been combined, etc. As a swift evolution is taking place in the Congo's educational system, other statistical changes (and, consequently, their basis of calculation) can be expected in the coming years.

### The educational organization today

Type of school	Number of schools	The staff		Enrolment
		Non-native	Native	
<b>1. Nursery schools</b>				
Government and subsidized ...	647	99	1,048	48,433
Non-subsidized .....	9	16	—	253
Total ...	656	115	1,048	48,686
<b>2. Primary education</b>				
Government and subsidized .....	11,865	3,009	31,988	1,124,494
Non-subsidized .....	7,920	697	9,551	296,585
Total ...	19,785	3,706	41,539	1,421,079
<b>3. Technical and agricultural instruction.</b>				
Government and subsidized .....	339	619	734	17,142
Non-subsidized .....	37	77	86	2,501
Total ...	376	696	820	19,643
<b>4. Teacher training, secondary and higher education.</b>				
Government and subsidized .....	419	2,050	532	36,357
Non-subsidized .....	164	304	130	7,540
Total ...	583	2,354	662	43,906
<b>OVERALL TOTAL (1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>44,069</b>	<b>1,533,314</b>

### The school organization

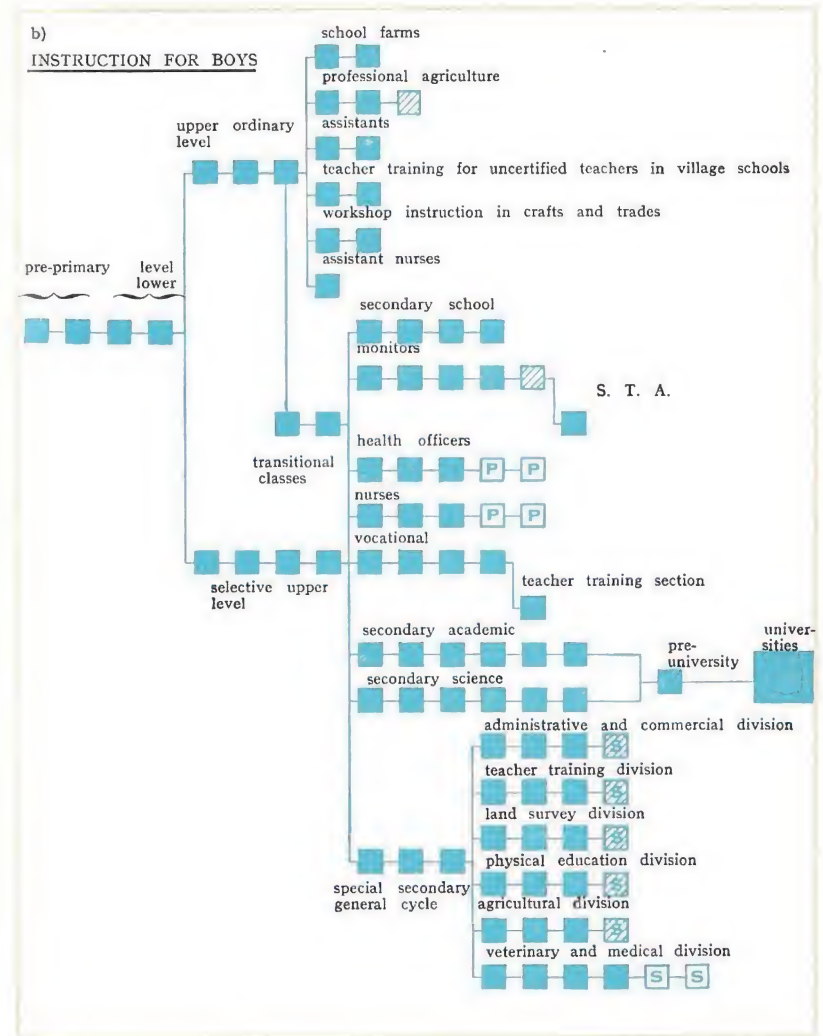
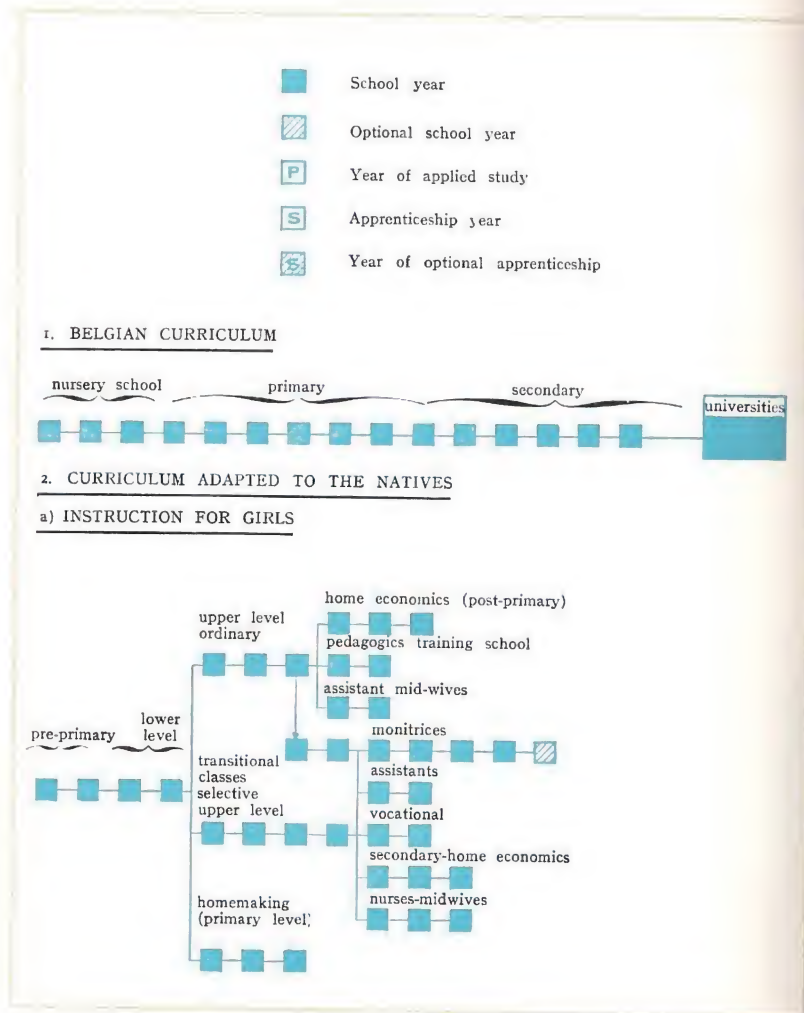
Category	Number of institutions	Enrolment		
		Non-native	Native	Total
<b>1. Government institutions</b>				
a) governmental .....	325	8,041	53,463	61,954
b) congregantist .....	85	2,432	11,305	13,737
Total ...	410	10,923	64,768	75,691
<b>2. Subsidized schools :</b>				
a) Catholic missions .....	11,806	10,018	1,013,484	1,023,502
b) Protestant missions .....	1,054	—	127,233	127,233
Total ...	12,860	10,018	1,140,717	1,150,735
<b>3. Non-subsidized schools :</b>				
a) Catholic missions .....	786	—	22,096	22,096
b) Protestant missions .....	6,934	—	219,414	219,414
c) Private schools .....	410	—	65,378	65,378
Total ...	8,130	—	306,888	306,888
<b>OVERALL TOTAL (1+2+3) .....</b>	<b>21,400</b>	<b>1,533,314</b>	<b>1,533,314</b>	

### The university program

N.B. — Data up to December 31, 1958. The pre-university courses are marked ; (\*)

Courses and schools	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi Government University		Lovanium University		Total enrolment	
	Enrolment		Enrolment		Enrolment	
	Non-native	Native	Non-native	Native	Non-native	Native
Science and applied science .....	61	3	—	—	61	3
Teachers college .....	34	4	—	—	34	4
Center of anthropology and African languages .....	4	—	—	—	4	—
Philosophy and letters .....	21	1	16	14	37	15
Law .....	24	12	4	1	28	13
Agronomy .....	—	4	5	8	5	12
Theology .....	—	—	2	15	2	15
Medicine .....	—	—	30	19	30	19
Psychology and pedagogics .....	—	—	4	16	4	16
Science .....	—	—	14	6	14	6
Engineering .....	—	—	9	14	9	14
Political science, sociology and economics .....	—	—	24	34	24	34
General pre-university (*) .....	—	—	—	107	—	107
Pre-university science (*) .....	—	—	8	14	8	14
Preparatory section at Elisabethville (*) .....	—	18	—	—	—	18
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>290</b>

Diagram of the educational organization in Belgian Congo





### III — THE PROTECTION OF THE WORKER

#### Distribution of workers according to branch of activity

##### A. — Under employee's contract (1)

Source : Report of the Caisse des Pensions et Allocations Familiales pour Employés du Congo Belge et du Ruanda Urundi for the fiscal year 1958.

Branch	Number of workers	Proportionate %
Commerce .....	7,081	26.97
Mining .....	4,240	16.15
Transportation .....	4,121	15.70
Industry .....	3,499	13.33
Agriculture .....	2,167	8.25
Construction .....	1,875	7.14
Water and electric supply .....	449	1.71
Miscellaneous .....	2,823	10.75
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>26,255</b>	<b>100</b>

(1) Applies to men and women in the private sector only.

##### B. — Men under the « workman's contract »

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Branch	Number of workers	Proportionate %
Agriculture .....	312,922	28.39
Industry .....	124,388	11.29
Construction .....	104,621	9.49
Transportation .....	77,487	7.04
Commerce .....	68,408	6.21
Mining .....	64,562	5.85
Office work .....	45,812	4.15
Miscellaneous .....	303,980	27.58
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,102,270</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Family status of native workmen

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

	Number	Proportionate %
Married, living with their wives .....	709,426	64.36
Bachelors .....	327,438	29.71
Married, living alone .....	41,351	3.75
Polygamous .....	24,055	2.18

#### Distribution of woman and child labor and workers under the apprenticeship contract

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

Branch	Women workers	Children		Apprentices under apprenticeship contracts	
		boys	girls	men	women
Agriculture .....	1,640	828	129	46	—
Mining .....	31	11	13	—	—
Industry .....	655	579	321	105	—
Commerce .....	199	130	1	1	1
Transportation .....	3	220	—	237	—
Construction .....	—	173	—	96	—
Office work .....	243	48	89	6	—
Miscellaneous .....	5,109	1,760	208	356	102
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,880</b>	<b>3,749</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>103</b>
		4,510		950	

## Distribution of workers according to origin

### A. — Under the employee's contract

Source : Report of the Caisse des Pensions et Allocations Familiales pour Employés for the fiscal year 1958.

Nationality	Number
Belgian .....	20,865
Portuguese .....	1,151
French .....	803
Italian .....	748
Dutch .....	396
Swiss .....	352
Greek .....	336
British .....	281
Luxembourg .....	132
Others .....	1,291
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>26,255</b>

### B. — Under the « workman's contract »

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.

1. Number of workers employed in their native territory .....	598,827	or : 54.33 %
2. Number of workers employed outside their native territory :		
a) but within their native district .....	199,823	
b) outside their native district but within their native province .....	151,014	
c) outside their native province .....	91,922	
Total .....	442,759	or : 40.17 %
3. Number of workers from abroad :		
a) from Ruanda Urundi .....	17,472	
b) from foreign countries .....	43,212	
Total .....	60,684	or : 5.5 %

## Development of the volume of the male native labor force under the « workman's contract »

Source : Report to Parliament.

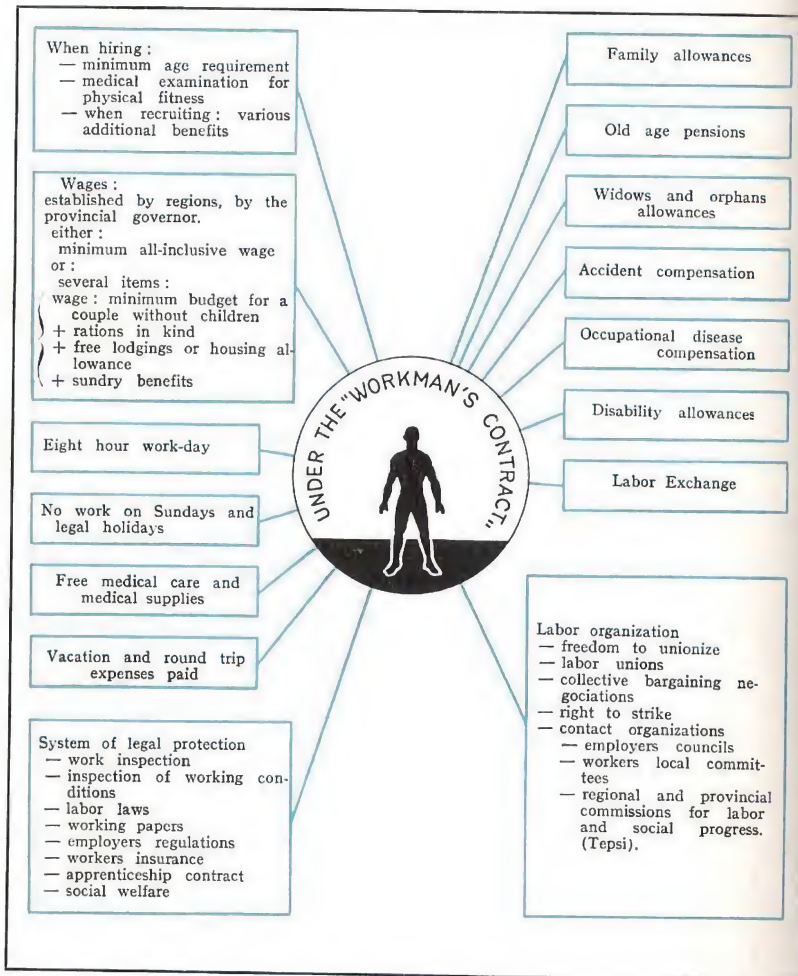
Number of workers





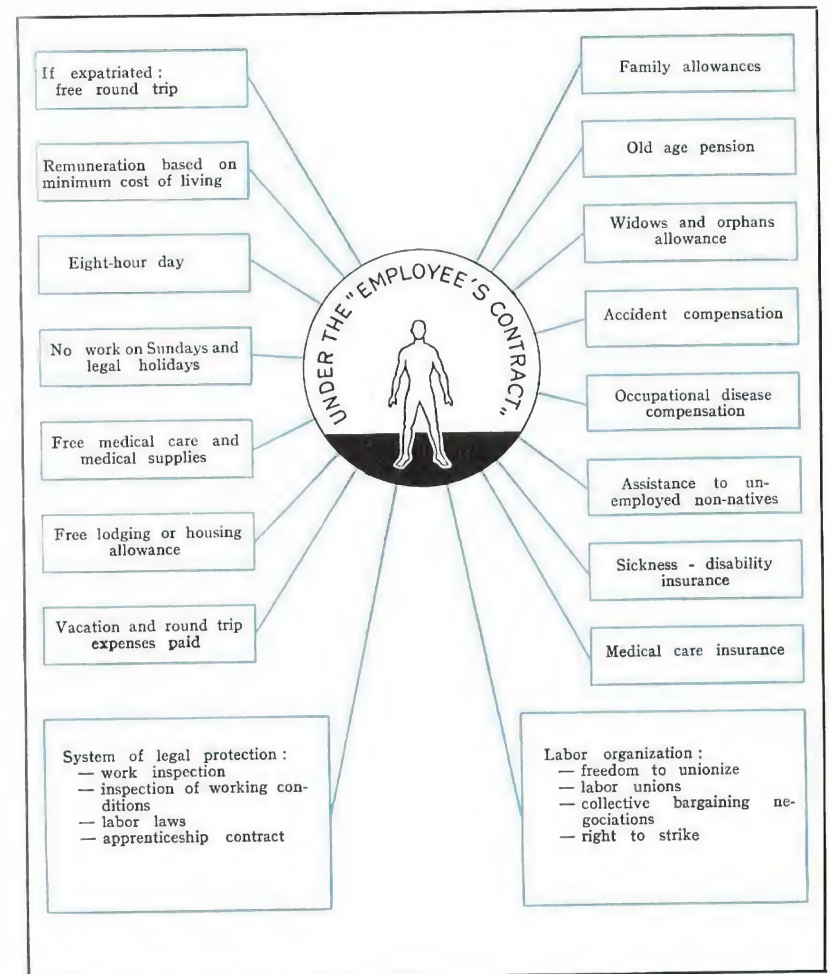
*Benefits guaranteed to workers by Belgian Congo social legislation*

Source : Department of Labor and Social Security — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.



*Benefits guaranteed to workers by Belgian Congo social laws*

Source : Department of Labor and Social Security — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.



## IV — WELFARE ORGANIZATION

### Activity of the Loan Fund during the last ten years

Source : Department of Native Affairs — Belgian Congo Government General.

Year	Credits entered on the special budgets and held at the disposal of the provinces for loans to the native districts and the «centres extra-contumiers» (g)	Loans granted to private individuals	
		Number of loans	Amount
1948-1949 .....	63,560,000	1,738	43,096,000
1950 .....	31,500,000	1,438	21,552,921.75
1951 .....	20,000,000	1,714	45,096,928
1952 .....	159,000,000	3,047	92,999,719.70
1953 .....	145,000,000	3,403	82,000,000
1954 .....	138,000,000	6,091	325,269,046.55
1955 .....	293,500,000	5,675	242,410,923
1956 .....	652,804,000	7,330	355,707,053
1957 .....	594,136,000	11,720	711,342,824
1958 .....	365,000,000	14,594	902,726,931
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,462,500,000</b>	<b>57,110</b>	<b>2,822,202,347</b>

### Activity of the Fonds du Roi (g)

Source : Report to Parliament.

Position as of Dec. 31	Total amount of grants	Annual number of beneficiaries (new and additional grants)
1955 .....	Founded on Oct. 18, 1955	4
1956 .....	902,391 francs	777
1957 .....	4,427,622 francs	2,940
1958 .....	65,269,719 francs	2,608

### Activity of the Office des Cités Africaines (g) since its establishment

Source : Office des Cités Africaines.

#### 1. Construction and administration.

Year	Dwellings finished during the year			Number of dwellings sold during the year	Grand total as of Dec. 31, of dwellings offered for rent during the year
	Number	Habitable area (in sq. ft.)	Investment (in thousands of francs)		
1952 .....	2,582	1,165,128	196,021	—	2,250
1953 .....	4,721	2,284,476	376,226	—	5,470
1954 .....	8,389	4,347,442	507,399	1,618	9,344
1955 .....	5,970	3,622,128	342,143	1,331	16,066
1956 .....	2,652	1,235,954	167,963	3,776	16,365
1957 .....	2,913	1,048,502	350,297	4,333	14,902
1958 .....	4,933	3,079,702	417,043	3,805	13,296
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>32,160</b>	<b>17,383,332 sq. ft.</b>	<b>2,427,092</b>	<b>14,923</b>	<b>—</b>

#### 2. Building of substructures (draining and preparation of ground, roads, sewers, pumping and purifying stations, planting).

Year	Area of ground prepared (in acres)	Length of roads built (in miles)	Drains built for evacuating surface water (in miles)	Sewers built for evacuating soiled water (in miles)	Capital invested in groundwork (in thousands of francs)
1952 .....	1,093	21	22	—	125,413
1953 .....	652	9	9	—	46,370
1954 .....	581	19	14	—	86,249
1955 .....	906	33	42	10	129,837
1956 .....	786	82	64	42	201,721
1957 .....	1,050	75	107	101	309,373
1958 .....	499	51	108	137	334,956
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1,233,929</b>

#### 3. Construction of public buildings (schools and government, medico-social, religious and cultural institutions).

Year	Schools built	Other buildings	Capital invested in public buildings (in thousands of francs)
1954 .....	81	—	5,132
1955 .....	517	8	68,870
1956 .....	813	9	161,575
1957 .....	206	30	95,410
1958 .....	372	37	160,930
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>491,917</b>



Activity of the « Fond du Bien-Etre Indigene » (g)

Source : Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigene (F.B.E.I.).

Branch of activity	Commitments made to 1958 (in francs)	Commitments made 1948 to 1958 (in francs)	% of the total	Major undertakings
<b>Rural economy :</b>		44,099,576	.914	— Reforestation of the Marunga plain. — Irrigation of the Ruzizi plain.
— Soil conservation and improved yield .....	354,300	4,700,308	.105	— Rice-growing project in the Ruzizi plain.
— Introduction of new and improved crops .....	—	11,035,124	.799	— Storehouses for agricultural products; farming equipment.
— Agriculture and native farming developments .....	368,000	1,178,732	.121	— Husking and peeling machines, wagons and other equipment.
— Mechanized treatment and transport of produce .....	—	80,000,093	1.380	— 6 fish-breeding centers, 611 secondary centers, collective preserves and ponds. Promotion of fishery in Lake Tanganika.
— Pisciculture .....	238,731	69,758,465	2.532	— Establishment of 2 acclimatization stations, distribution of breeding stock and installation of pig farms in native areas.
— Stock-raising .....	154,000	—	—	— Equipment.
— Apiculture .....	—	154,000	.006	— Contribution toward the founding of various cooperatives.
— Cooperatives .....	11,593,811	4,115,123	.085	— Construction and installation of 13 schools for agricultural training.
— Agricultural training .....	—	4,174,448	2.055	— Promotion of crafts, etc.
— Miscellaneous .....	6,485,208	3,059,877	.150	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>19,194,159</b>	<b>114,760,646</b>	<b>8.147</b>	
<b>Equipment for native communities :</b>				
— Road work .....	963,093	40,223,217	1.526	— Various local roads, bridges, ferries, etc...
— Water supply for stabilized native communities .....	57,873,787	887,735,291	10.915	— 3,100 fountains and wells, 81 miles of principal water mains and 13 miles of secondary installations.
— Welfare centers .....	1,482,431	16,124,286	4.407	— Construction and installation of 150 welfare centers.
— F.B.E.I. contribution to native housing .....	7,633,684	83,799,684	.976	— 7 housing construction yards were opened.
— Miscellaneous .....	249,000	6,549,772	.249	— Construction and transport equipment.
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>68,202,915</b>	<b>1,042,250</b>	<b>18.073</b>	
<b>Medico-social activity :</b>		80,438,506	11.435	— Construction and installation of 30 medico-surgical centers and increased medical aid for the Azande-Mamvu tribes.
— Medico-surgical rural centers .....	25,408,385	380,743,653	4.922	— Construction and equipment of 276 dispensaries.
— Dispensaries .....	27,160,863	805,439,924	7.793	— Construction and equipment of 113 maternity hospitals and 135 infant consultation pavilions. Annual distribution of over 220,000 lbs. of powdered milk for infants.
— Protection of Mother and Child .....	11,170,824	41,187,232	1.638	— Donation of 250 ambulances.
— Ambulances .....	1,964,641	30,230,900	8.316	— Campaigns against leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, etc.
— Campaign against serious endemic diseases .....	12,663,900	40,436,976	1.762	— Construction and installation of 13 medical training schools.
— Medical training .....	1,853,976	31,512,368	2.030	— Laying of 129 water mains.
— Water mains for supplying medical establishments and schools .....	1,403,140	11,377,300	.432	— Construction and installation of 16 orphan asylums.
— Orphan asylums .....	920,300	10,491,357	4.874	— The Fund's own activity in Befale and Kasongo-Kibombo.
— The F.B.E.I.'s own medical activity .....	9,950,858	61,075,379	2.393	— The Fund's own activity in Befale, Kasongo, Kibombo, Gandajika and Kashiobwe.
— The F.B.E.I.'s own welfare activity .....	5,830,128	7,962,700	.302	— Food for weak children, campaign against the drop in birth-rate, welfare activity outside of the welfare services organized by the Fund, etc.
— Miscellaneous .....	292,700	—	—	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>98,619,715</b>	<b>1,009,936,295</b>	<b>45.897</b>	

## Activity of the F.B.E.I. - Bien-Etre Indigene

Branch of activity	Commitments made by F.B.E.I. up to 1958 (in francs)	Commitments made from 1958 (in francs)	% of the total	Major undertakings (1)
<b>Education :</b>		458,812,776	17.177	Construction and installation of 417 schools, including primary schools, schools for domestic science, teacher training and training for non-certified teachers in village schools as well as workshops for training craftsmen. Various publications, in particular the « Conseils d'Hygiene aux Congolais » (g) : circulation — 350,000 copies. Publications, « Public Address » and information installations, etc...
— Construction and installation of schools .....	43,132,797			
— Didactic supplies and equipment .....	800,000	5,309,000	.201	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>43,932,797</b>	<b>458,121,776</b>	<b>17.378</b>	
<b>Educational and cultural activity :</b>				
— Installation of sports grounds .....	—	445,000	.017	
— Purchase and production of educational and cultural films .....	1,225,000	10,703,000	.406	
— Miscellaneous .....	653,346	7,163,346	.272	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>1,878,346</b>	<b>18,311,346</b>	<b>.695</b>	
<b>Other expenditures : (2)</b>				
— F.B.E.I. field services (technical services and regional management) ...	17,299,212	160,130,308	6.074	
— General administration (operating expenses and capital investment) .....	11,053,000	98,485,423	3.736	
<b>Total...</b>	<b>28,352,212</b>	<b>258,615,731</b>	<b>9.810</b>	
	<b>260,180,034</b>	<b>2,636,168,044</b>	<b>100.000</b>	
— memorandum work carried out in Ruanda-Urundi .....	57,548,667	672,297,923		

(1) Excluding Ruanda-Urundi. The work carried out in Ruanda-Urundi exceeded 57 million francs in 1958 and reached a total of 672 millions for the years 1948 to 1958.

(2) These figures include those for Ruanda-Urundi as the expenditure under these items cannot be divided exactly. Roughly speaking, about three-fourths represent the Belgian Congo. Thus, the general administrative expenses are reduced to less than 3 %.



## Social Service

Source : Second Main Department — Ministry of Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Type of Social Center	Number of centers	Teaching staff		Number of persons enrolled in courses (not including visits to homes)
		European	Native	
<b>1. Urban social centers :</b>				
Government .....	20	74	287	13,508
Approved .....	37	140	645	30,147
Total...	57	214	932	43,655
<b>2. Social and educational centers</b>				
Government .....	2	6	—	?
Approved .....	11	31	26	1,843
Total...	13	37	26	over 1,843
<b>3. Rural social centers :</b>				
Government .....	3	12	80	841
Approved .....	5	29	78	2,745
Total...	8	41	158	3,586
<b>4. Youth clubs :</b>				
Government .....	1	2	8	— (*)
Approved .....	3	5	13 (*)	471 (*)
Total...	4	7	over 21	over 471
<b>5. Homes for young girls :</b>				
Approved .....	1	1	?	?
<b>6. Youth camps</b>				
Approved .....	21	3	?	?
Grand total .....	104	303	over 1,137	over 51,495

(\*) Statistics for 1957.

### Leading youth organizations in the Congo

1. Association des Boys-Scouts et Girls-Guides de Belgique (B.S.B. — G.G.B.).
2. Fédération des Eclaireurs catholiques du Congo Belge (F.E.C.C.B.).
3. Fédération des Guides catholiques du Congo Belge (F.G.C.C.B.).
4. Scouts de la Force publique.
5. Xavériens et Xavériennes.
6. Jeunesse pour le Christ (Chirojeugd).
7. Church Clubs.
8. Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.).
9. Young Women's Christian Association (Y.W.C.A.).
10. Jeunesse ouvrière chrétienne et jeunesse ouvrière chrétienne féminine (J.O.C. — J.O.C.F.).
11. Jeunesse étudiante catholique et jeunesse étudiante catholique féminine (J.E.C. — J.E.C.F.).
12. Jeunesses musicales.

N.B. — There are numerous regional or local groups in addition to those listed above.

## Foundations established by industrial enterprises

Source : Ministry for Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

### I. Foundations established under the decree of January 8, 1956, concerning the use of the special war tax.

Founder company	Name of foundation	Date of establishment	Initial endowment	Funds allocated as of Dec. 31, 1958.
Symétain .....	Fondation Symétain for the improvement of native living conditions.	21-1-1948	50,000,000	164,245,714
Compagnie de Linea .....	Fonds social Linea.	25-8-1948	1,800,843	6,709,873
Compagnie d'élevage et d'alimentation du Katanga .....	Fondation Elakat for the improvement of native living conditions.	12-12-1950	2,000,000	3,750,600
Tabacongo .....	Fondation Tabacongo for the improvement of native living conditions.	23-12-1948	3,000,000	11,087,700
Usines Textiles de Leopoldville	The Utextleo Company native welfare foundation.	4-2-1948	35,000,000	53,840,592

### II. Other company foundations.

Comité National du Kivu .....	Fonds social du Kivu.	8-4-1930	10,000,000	65,321,552
M. Costier .. ...	Fondation Marcel Costier for the improvement of native living conditions.	2-10-1953	2,000,000	4,655,202
Compagnie Cottonnière Congolaise .....	Foundation of the Cotonco group for the improvement of native living conditions.	7-7 1954	20,000,000	72,807,243

## Social service instruction

Source : Schools for social service in the Congo.

Establishments	Number	Enrolment
Government .....	1	} 96
Approved .....	2	

## V — RELIGIOUS LIFE

### Religious activity of Christian missions

Source : Report to Parliament for 1958.  
 — Yearly statistics (1958) of Catholic missions in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.  
 — Belgian Congo Protestant Missions Office.

Catholic missions		Protestant missions	
<b>PERSONNEL</b>			
Number of missionary congregations : 146 comprising : 46 for priests and brothers 100 for nuns		Number of missionary societies	
<b>Religious personnel :</b>		<b>Religious personnel :</b>	
a) Non-Congolese		a) Non-Congolese	
men .....	3,134	men .....	61
women .....	2,770	women .....	1,013
total .....	5,904	total .....	1,074
b) Congolese :		Congolese	
men .....	756	men .....	1,103
of whom 366 are priests		women .....	—
women .....	780	total .....	1,103
total .....	1,536	+ catechizers .....	14,768
+ catechizers .....	25,566	Overall total .....	17,576
Overall total .....	33,006		
<b>LOCAL, TRAINING CENTERS</b>			
Training colleges .....	4	Schools for ministers .....	11
Secondary colleges .....	26		
Novitiates .....	61	Mission posts .....	297
Mission posts .....	669	Localities served .....	17,173
Localities served .....	24,269		
<b>NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS</b>			
Catholics .....	4,546,160	Protestants .....	825,613

### The Catholic penetration

Source : Report to Parliament.

Year	Non-Congolese religious staff	Congolese religious staff	Number of mission posts	Number of Catholics
1926 .....	1,076	—	187	—
1930 .....	1,578	—	197	662,278
1935 .....	2,326	19,285	261	1,048,511
1940 .....	3,065	—	332	—
1945 .....	3,127	25,482	357	2,096,199
1950 .....	4,268	25,904	418	2,691,051
1955 .....	5,195	27,223	512	3,671,161
1958 .....	5,904	27,132	669	4,546,160

### The Protestant penetration

Source : Report to Parliament.

Year	Non-Congolese religious staff	Congolese religious staff	Number of mission posts	Number of Protestants
1926 .....	616	—	129	—
1930 .....	730	—	160	143,799
1935 .....	718	10,368	168	233,673
1940 .....	797	—	193	—
1945 .....	755	14,607	216	433,980
1950 .....	1,178	15,373	230	567,061
1955 .....	1,500	16,176	248	757,375
1958 .....	1,653	15,923	207	825,625



## Catholic ecclesiastical organization

Source : Yearbook of Belgian Missions, 1959 edition.

Comments : 1° Up to the end of 1959, the organization of the Catholic Church comprised vicariates and apostolic prefectures; these missionary districts were the transitional stages preparing the final organization of the dioceses.  
The list below represents the organization as of December 31 1958. The numbers appearing in front of the districts correspond to those marked on the inset map entitled « Location of the Catholic Missions ».  
2° On November 29, 1959, the Pope raised all the apostolic vicariates to bishoprics leaving only a few prefectures. In the new organization there are six archdioceses in the Congo: the seats coincide with the chief-towns of the provinces.

Ecclesiastic districts	Missionary congregations serving the districts
<b>LEOPOLDVILLE PROVINCE</b>	
<i>Apostolic vicariates.</i>	
1. Leopoldville .....	<i>Priests</i> : Missionary Sons of Scheut, Jesuit Fathers, Dominican Fathers, Sons of the Most Holy Sacrament, Paulist Fathers. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of the Christian Schools, Marist Brothers. <i>Nuns</i> : Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine, Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Zusters van 'T Gelove, de Pesch Sisters, Little Sisters of Jesus, Daughters of St. Paul, Adorers of the Most Holy Sacrament.
2. Boma .....	<i>Priests</i> : Missionary Sons of Scheut. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of the Christian Schools. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of the Charity of Jesus and Mary, Missionary Sisters of St. Augustine, Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.
3. Inongo .....	<i>Priests</i> : Missionary Sons of Scheut. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of the Infancy of Jesus, Missionary Sisters of Augustine, Hospital Missionary Sisters of « Imstenrode ».
4. Ipamu .....	<i>Priests</i> : Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate. <i>Nuns</i> : Salesian Sisters of the Visitation, Sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul, Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux, Sisters of the Society of Regina Apostolorum.
5. Matadi .....	<i>Priests</i> : Redemptorist Fathers. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of the Christian Schools. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of the Charity of Jesus and Mary, Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine, Daughters of Mary, Salesian Sisters of the Visitation, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Oblate Sisters of Charity.
6. Kikwit .....	<i>Priests</i> : Jesuit Fathers, Society of the African Mission of Lyon, Trappists. <i>Brothers</i> : Josephite Brothers of Kwango. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of the Charity of Namur, Sisters of Holy Mary of Namur, Religious of the Holy Union of the Sacred Heart, Religious Anonciades, Religious of St. Andrew, Passionist Missionary Sisters, Sisters of Mary in Kwango, Sisters of the Divine Providence, Sisters of Providence, Sisters of St. Joseph, Sisters of the Poor.
7. Kisantu .....	<i>Priests</i> : Jesuit Fathers. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes, Brothers of St. Joseph. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of Our Lady, Religious of the Sacred Heart, Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, Salesian Sisters of the Visitation, Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Sisters of Mary, Missionary Sisters of Jesus Christ, Sisters of the Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary.
<i>Apostolic prefectures.</i>	
8. Kenge .....	<i>Priests</i> : Divine Word Missionaries. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of Charity, Sisters of St. Joseph, Salesian Sisters of the Visitation, Carmelite Sisters of Charity.
<b>EQUATOR PROVINCE</b>	
<i>Apostolic vicariates.</i>	
9. Coquilhatville .....	<i>Priests</i> : Missionaries of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of the Christian Schools. <i>Nuns</i> : Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Daughters of Charity, Missionary Sisters of the Holy Blood, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Missionary Sisters of Christ Freilassing.

Ecclesiastic districts	Missionary congregations serving the districts
10. Basankusu .....	<i>Priests</i> : Mill Hill Fathers. <i>Nuns</i> : Franciscan Missionary Sisters of St. Anthony of Padua, Sisters of Our Lady Ten Bunderen
11. Bikoro .....	<i>Priests</i> : Lazarist Fathers. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of the Christian Schools. <i>Nuns</i> : Daughters of Charity.
12. Lisala .....	<i>Priests</i> : Missionary Sons of Scheut. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of St. Joseph. <i>Nuns</i> : Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine, Sisters of the Presentation of Our Lady, Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Missionary Sisters of Notre Dame des Anges.
13. Ubangi .....	<i>Priests</i> : Capuchin Fathers. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of St. Joseph, Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters Servants of Mary, Franciscan Sisters, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Oblate Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Sisters of St. Joseph.
<i>Apostolic prefectures.</i>	
14. Lolo .....	<i>Priests</i> : Norbertin Premontre Canons. <i>Nuns</i> : Dominican Sisters, Apostolate Sisters, Sisters of St. Joseph.
<b>EASTERN PROVINCE</b>	
<i>Apostolic vicariates.</i>	
15. Stanleyville .....	<i>Priests</i> : Sacred Heart Fathers. <i>Brothers</i> : Marist Brothers. <i>Nuns</i> : Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Hospital Sisters of St. Elizabeth, Sisters of the Christian Doctrine, Native Religious of the Holy Family, Sisters Adorers of the Precious Blood.
16. Bondo .....	<i>Priests</i> : Crosier Fathers. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of St. Gabriel. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Ursuline Nuns.
17. Buta .....	<i>Priests</i> : Norbertin Premontre Canons. <i>Brothers</i> : Marist Brothers, Disciples of Saint Norbert. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Ursuline Nuns, Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre, Daughters of Mary.
18. Wamba .....	<i>Priests</i> : Sacred Heart Fathers. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of the Infant Jesus, African Sisters of the Holy Family, Pie Madre della Nigrizia, Dominican Missionary Sisters of the Most Holy Rosary.
19. Lake Albert .....	<i>Priests</i> : White Fathers of Africa. <i>Brothers</i> : Servants of the Most Holy Redeemer. <i>Nuns</i> : Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa, Sisters of the Mother's Charity, Sisters of Mary, Carmelite Sisters, Canossian Sisters, Servant Sisters of Jesus.
20. Niangara .....	<i>Priests</i> : Dominican Fathers. <i>Nuns</i> : Dominican Sisters of « Val des Anges », Dominican Missionary Sisters, Daughters of St. Catherine.
<i>Apostolic prefectures.</i>	
21. Isangi .....	<i>Priests</i> : Montfort Fathers. <i>Nuns</i> : Daughters of Wisdom.
22. Doruma .....	<i>Priests</i> : Augustinian Fathers
<b>KIVU PROVINCE</b>	
<i>Apostolic vicariates.</i>	
23. Bukavu .....	<i>Priests</i> : Missionary White Fathers of Africa, Jesuit Fathers, Barnabites, Trappists, Istituto Saverianus Missions Estere. <i>Brothers</i> : Marist Brothers, Little Brothers of Jesus, Servants of Jesus. <i>Nuns</i> : White Sisters of Our Lady of Africa, Daughters of Mary, Sisters of the Holy Family of Helmet, Ursuline Nuns, Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre, Little Sisters of Jesus, Trappistines, Sisters

Ecclesiastic districts	Missionary congregations serving the districts
24. Beni .....	<i>Priests</i> : of the Diocesan Society, Discalced Carmelite Missionary Sisters of the Third Order. <i>Nuns</i> : Assumptionist Fathers.
25. Kasongo .....	<i>Nuns</i> : Oblate Sisters of the Assumption, Society of the Daughters of Mary, Little Sisters of Jesus. <i>Priests</i> : Missionary White Fathers of Africa. <i>Brothers</i> : Van Dale Brothers, Marist Brothers. <i>Nuns</i> : Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa, Franciscan Sisters of Christ the King, Daughters of Mary of Kivu, Ursuline Nuns of Tildonck.
26. Kindu .....	<i>Priests</i> : Holy Ghost Fathers, Canons of Latran. <i>Nuns</i> : Daughters of the Cross, Sisters of Providence, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Sisters of St. Andrew.
<b>KASAI PROVINCE</b>	
<i>Apostolic vicariates.</i>	
27. Luluabourg .....	<i>Priests</i> : Missionary Sons of Scheut, Carmelite Fathers. <i>Brothers</i> : African Brothers of St. Joseph, Brothers of Tilburg. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of the Charity of Jesus and Mary, Sisters of Mary, Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Sisters of St. Joseph, Carmelites, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of the Presentation of Our Lady, Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Sisters of the Charity of Heule.
28. Kabinda .....	<i>Priests</i> : Missionary Sons of Scheut. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of Charity. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mary, Sisters of St. Vincent, Sisters of Mercy, Dominican Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Fichermont, Hospitaller Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Missionary Sisters of Christ the King, Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy.
29. Tshumbe .....	<i>Priests</i> : Passionist Fathers. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of the Passion. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of the Penance of St. Francis of Assisi, Passionist Missionary Sisters.
<i>Apostolic prefectures.</i>	
30. Mweka .....	<i>Priests</i> : Josephite Fathers. <i>Nuns</i> : Missionary Canonesses of St. Augustine.
31. Kole .....	<i>Priests</i> : Sacred Heart Fathers (Picpus). <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.
<b>KATANGA PROVINCE</b>	
<i>Apostolic vicariates.</i>	
32. Katanga .....	<i>Priests</i> : Benedictin Fathers of St. Andrew, Salesian Fathers of Don Bosco, Chaplains of Work. <i>Brothers</i> : Xaverian Brothers, Brothers of St. Benedict. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of the Charity of Jesus and Mary, Benedictin Missionary Sisters of Bethany, Ursuline Nuns, Dominican Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Fichermont, Helper Daughters of Mary, Sisters of St. Benedict, Oblate Sisters of Charity.
33. Baudouinville .....	<i>Priests</i> : Missionary White Fathers of Africa. <i>Nuns</i> : Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa, Franciscan Sisters of the Reign of Jesus-Christ, Sisters of St. Joseph.
34. Kongolo .....	<i>Priests</i> : Holy Ghost Fathers. <i>Nuns</i> : Daughters of the Cross, Carmelites of Marcho-Les-Dames, Sisters of the Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary, Sisters of Providence.
35. Sakania .....	<i>Priests</i> : Salesian Fathers of Don Bosco. <i>Nuns</i> : Daughters of Mary Help of Christians.
36. Lula .....	<i>Priests</i> : Franciscan Brothers Minor, Salvatorian Fathers, Salesian Fathers. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of St. Joseph, Franciscan Lay Brothers. <i>Nuns</i> : Sisters of Mary, Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, St. Augustine Canonesses Regular of the Congregation of Our Lady, Servant Sisters of Mary Immaculate, Augustinian Hospital Sisters of the Society of St. Ursula, Salvatorian Sisters.
<i>Apostolic prefectures.</i>	
37. Lake Moëro .....	<i>Priests</i> : Franciscan Brothers Minor. <i>Brothers</i> : Brothers of the Christian Schools. <i>Nuns</i> : Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary.

## Protestant missionary societies in the Congo.

Sources : — Office of Protestant Missions in Belgian Congo.  
— Report to Parliament on 1958.

Name of Mission	Current abbreviation	Headquarters	Province
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society	A.B.F.M.S.	Leopoldville-East	Leopoldville
Assemblées de Dieu au Congo	A.D.C.	Gombari	Eastern
Afrika Evangeliese Bond	A.E.B.	Booke	Equator
Association des Eglises Libres de Norvège	A.E.L.N.	Bagira	Kivu
Africa Inland Mission	A.I.M.	Blukwa	Eastern
American Mennonite Brethren Mission	A.M.B.M.	Kafumba	Leopoldville
American Presbyterian Congo Mission	A.P.C.M.	Luluabourg	Kasai
Salvation Army	S.A.	Leopoldville-East	Leopoldville
Brean Africa Missionary Society	B.A.M.S.	Katshungu	Kivu
Baptist Mid-Missions	B.M.M.	Balaka	Leopoldville
Baptist Missionary Society	B.M.S.	Leopoldville-East	Leopoldville
Congo Balolo Mission	C.B.M.	Yoseki	Equator
Congo Evangelistic Mission	C.E.M.	Kamina	Katanga
Congo Gospel Mission	C.G.M.	Tshene	Kasai
Congo Inland Mission	C.I.M.	Charlesville	Kasai
Christian Missionary Alliance	C.M.A.	Boma	Leopoldville
Disciples of Christ Congo Mission	D.C.C.M.	Coquilhatville	Equator
Ecole Protestante du Congo	E.P.C.	Elisabethville	Katanga
Ecole de Pasteurs et d'Instituteurs	E.P.I.	Kimpese	Leopoldville
Evangelization Society African Mission	E.S.A.M.	Shabunda	Kivu
Garenganze Evangelical Mission	G.E.M.	Elisabethville	Katanga
Heart of Africa Mission	H.A.M.	Ibambi	Eastern
Institut Chrétien Congolais	I.C.C.	Bolenge	Equator
Institut Médical Evangelique	I.M.E.	Kimpese	Leopoldville
Luanza Mission	L.M.	Luanza	Katanga
Mission Baptiste du Kivu	M.B.K.	Kitsombiro	Kivu
Mission Baptiste Norvegienne	M.B.N.	Bondo	Equator
Mission des Baptistes Réguliers du Canada	M.B.R.C.	Shakenge	Leopoldville



Name of Mission	Current abbreviation	Headquarters	Province
Mission Emmanuel	M.E.	Nyankunde	Eastern
Mission Evangélique du Maniema	M.E.M.	Kama	Kivu
Mission Evangélique de l'Ubangui	M.E.U.	Gemena	Equator
Mission Libre Suédoise	M.L.S.	Uvira	Kivu
Mission Méthodiste du Congo Central	M.M.C.C.	Wembo-Nyama	Kasai
Mission Méthodiste du Sud-Congo	M.M.S.C.	Elisabethville	Katanga
Mission Presbyterienne de Léopoldville	M.P.L.	Limete	Leopoldville
Mission du Sankuru du Nord	M.S.N.	Loto	Kasai
Svenska Baptist Missionen	S.B.M.	Konkia	Leopoldville
Seventh Day Adventist	S.D.A.	Elisabethville	Katanga
Svenska Missions Förbundet	S.M.F.	Sundi-Lutete	Leopoldville
Unevangelized Fields Missions	U.F.M.	Banjwadi	Eastern
Union Pentecostale des Missionnaires de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande	U.P.M.G.B.I	Baraka	Kivu
Westcott Mission	W.M.	Inkongo	Kasai

## Islam

Source : Centre pour l'Etude des problèmes du monde musulman contemporain — Brussels.

Islamic centers (1)	Doctrinal adherence	Recognized members	Social level of members (2)
Stanleyville } Ponthierville }	Muridi	8,000	A.B.
Kirundu .....	Ismaelian	200	A.
Kasongo .....	Muridi Other sects.	65,000 6,000	B.C. A.B.
Kindu .....	Muridi Ismaelian	7,500 1,200	B. A.
Kabambare .....	Muridi Other sects	22,000 3,000	B.C. B.
Kibombo .....	Muridi	1,500	B.C.
Lubutu .....	Muridi	1,100	C.
Total...		115,500	

(1) Outside the main centers are found small scattered groups, particularly in the large cities. In Leopoldville, for example, there are only a few hundred Moslems.

(2) A. — Advanced natives, civil servants, well-to-do merchants, cultured persons.

B. — Literate agriculturists and small merchants.

C. — Native peasants.

## Judaism

Source : Central Israelite consistory of Belgium (Data for 1956).

City	Number of followers, including children
Elisabethville .....	900
Luluabourg .....	180
Leopoldville .....	234
Jadotville .....	96
Stanleyville .....	60
Kipushi .....	30
Bukavu .....	20
Total...	1,520

## Orthodox Church

No statistics are available regarding membership in the Orthodox Church. It is estimated at about 3,000.

## VI — CULTURAL LIFE

### Major cultural organizations

Title
Alliance française
Band
Centre belge des Echanges culturels
Davidfonds
Groupement culturel Belgo-Congolais
Jeunesses musicales
Spectacles populaires
Union Africaine des Arts et des Lettres (U.A.A.L.)
Union Africaine des Wallons
Vlaamse Vriendenkringen
Jeunesse culturelle Congolaise
Union culturelle Katangaise
Congolia
Association pour la diffusion artistique et culturelle — A D A C

### Art instruction

Source : 8th Main Department (3rd Division - Technical training) — Government General.

Institutions	Locality	Course
School of Fine Arts .....	Leopoldville	Sculpture Ceramics Painting
School of Fine Arts .....	Elisabethville .....	Coppersmith work Painting Sculpture Ceramics Architectural drawing Publicity (drawing)
Vocational Training School ...	Le Kafubu	Bookbinding
Crafts School .....	Kahemba	Sculpture
Crafts School .....	Kambangu	Basket-making
Crafts School .....	Kisantu-Inkisi	Bookbinding
Crafts School .....	Mikope-Shamushidi	Sculpture
Crafts School .....	Mushenge	Sculpture
Vocational Training School .....	Albertville	Weaving

### News agencies established in the Congo

#### News agencies.

##### Agence télégraphique belge de presse (BELGA).

Opened an office in Leopoldville in November 1946.

This office handles chiefly the following communications :

by radioteletype ; Paris, London, Stanleyville, Bukavu, Elisabethville  
by telex ; Brussels, Elisabethville.

It collects news from all of Central Africa and transmits it to Brussels  
It provides full news coverage in the Congo.

##### Agence Française de presse (A.F.P.)

Has a permanent correspondent in Leopoldville.

#### Information agency.

##### Agence de documentation et d'Information Africaine (D.I.A.)

With offices in Leopoldville, this agency supplies its subscribers with African documentation from the Catholic viewpoint and covering the countries south of the Sahara.

### Breakdown of news publications as of March 1, 1958

Source : Government General Information Office.

Publication	Provinces						Total
	Leopoldville	Equator	Eastern	Kivu	Kasai	Katanga	
<b>Governmental</b>							
Official .....	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
General information : at Government-general level .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
at level of Provinces ...	—	1	—	1	1	1	4
at level of Territories ...	24	9	3	12	17	20	85
Total..	44	10	3	13	18	21	109
<b>Private</b>							
General information .....	14	2	6	5	4	11	42
Religious :							
Catholic .....	13	4	4	6	5	4	36
Protestant .....	12	2	8	2	1	3	28
Professional and technical	15	1	4	3	6	9	38
School news .....	6	—	4	5	1	4	20
Cultural .....	9	1	1	1	1	8	21
Sundry .....	23	1	1	7	—	6	38
Total..	92	11	28	29	18	45	223
Overall total .....	136	21	31	42	36	66	332



## List of daily and weekly newspapers as of January 1, 1959

Source : Government General Information Office.

Publication	City	Language
<b>Daily</b>		
L'Avenir .....	Leopoldville	French
Le Courrier d'Afrique .....	Leopoldville	French
L'Echo de Stan .....	Stanleyville	French
Le Stanleyvillois .....	Stanleyville	French
Centre-Afrique .....	Bukavu	French
L'Essor du Congo .....	Elisabethville	French
L'Echo du Katanga .....	Elisabethville	French
La Feuille de chou .....	Jadotville	French
La Chronique de l'Ouest .....	Kolwezi	French
<b>Three times a week</b>		
Radio-Bulletin .....	Leopoldville	French
<b>Twice a week</b>		
Actualités africaines .....	Leopoldville	French
Kasai .....	Luluabourg	French
Le Progrès .....	Elisabethville	French
<b>Weekly</b>		
L'Actualité américaine .....	Leopoldville	French
L'Annonneur congolais .....	Leopoldville	French
Arts et Lettres .....	Leopoldville	French
Bulletin administratif du Congo Belge .....	Leopoldville	French-Dutch
Bulletin interparoissial de Léopoldville .....	Leopoldville	French-Dutch
Ecran .....	Leopoldville	French
Horizon .....	Leopoldville	French
Notre Cité .....	Leopoldville	French and local dialects
Le Père Ubu .....	Leopoldville	French
Pourquoi-Pas Congo .....	Leopoldville	French
Présence congolaise .....	Leopoldville	French
Presse américaine .....	Leopoldville	French
La Revue des Spectacles .....	Leopoldville	French
Texte (Ambassade Américaine) De Week .....	Leopoldville	French
M'Bandaka .....	Coquilhatville	Dutch
L'Echo du Kivu .....	Bukavu	French-Lingala
La Presse africaine .....	Bukavu	French
Masayidiano .....	Bukavu	French
La Cité .....	Bukavu	Kiswahili
Le Commerce colonial .....	Luluabourg	French-Tshiluba
Le Mercure africain .....	Luluabourg	French
La Semaine .....	Elisabethville	French
Hebdo .....	Elisabethville	French-Kiswahili
Le Phare du Katanga .....	Jadotville	French
Tanganika .....	Kolwezi	French
	Albertville	Kiswahili

## Radio broadcasting stations in the Congo

Source : Government General Information Office (Data as of Dec. 31, 1958).

City	Power	Destination and language used
<b>Government stations</b>		
Leopoldville .....	50 kw.	Belgian Congo Radio — European broadcasts (in French and Dutch).
	20 kw.	
	7.5 kw.	
	3 kw.	
	250 kw.	
	50 kw.	Belgian Congo Radio — African broadcasts (in French, Lingala, Kikongo, Kiswahili, Tshiluba).
	20 kw.	
Stanleyville .....	3 kw.	Belgian Congo Radio — African broadcasts (relays from Leopoldville — regional dialects).
Elisabethville .....	3 kw.	Belgian Congo Radio — African broadcasts (relays from Leopoldville — regional dialects).
<b>Private stations :</b>		
Leopoldville .....	7.5 kw.	Leopoldville radio.
Elisabethville .....	1 kw.	Elisabethville radio.
	250 w.	College radio.
	3 kw.	U.F.A.C. radio (Union des Fraternelles des Anciens Combattants).
Luluabourg .....	250 w.	Kasai radio.
Stanleyville .....	250 w.	Les Amis de l'Athenée (1).
Coquilhatville .....	250 w.	Les Amis de l'Athenée.
Bukavu .....	250 w.	Les Amis de l'Athenée.

(1) High school association.

## Principal museums

### In the Congo

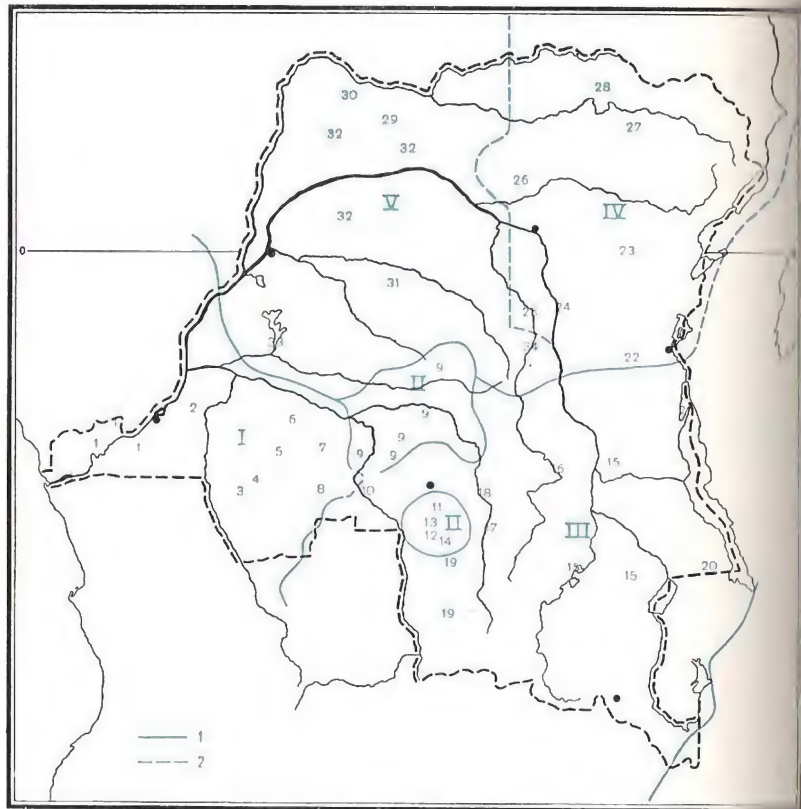
- Leopoldville ..... Musée de la vie indigène.
- Coquilhatville ..... Musée d'Art indigène.
- Wanie Rukala ..... Musée d'Art indigène.
- Niangara ..... Musée d'Art indigène.
- Luluabourg ..... Musée d'Art congolais.
- Stanleyville ..... Musée d'Art et de vie indigène.

### In Belgium

- Tervuren ..... Musée Royal du Congo Belge.
- Louvain, Liège, Gent, Brussels, Antwerp ..... Museums attached to universities and institutes for higher education.

## Areas of the various styles of traditional Congolese art

Source : *Ethnographical Section — Musée Royal du Congo Belge.*



1. Boundaries of big stylistic areas.
2. Boundaries of big stylistic areas influenced by surrounding regions.

Numbers on the map indicate the location of the stylistic areas, and correspond to the list on the following pages.

## Various forms of traditional Congolese art

Source : *Section of ethnography — Royal Museum of Belgian Congo.*

Key to map	Areas and styles	Characteristic objects
I	<b>LOWER CONGO</b>	
1.	Coastal area and Mayumbe .....	Statuettes decorated with nails, funeral statues (stone or wood), chieftains' scepters, fly-whisks, spoons, drums, carved panels and poles, bells and powder-horns decorated with geometrical patterns, pottery decorated with symbols or figures representing proverbs, naturalistic masks, bronze figurines, crucifixes, spheres decorated with figures, engraved gourds, carved ivory tusks, pottery in the shape of human figures.
2.	Teke style .....	Statuettes, headrests in the shape of very stylized human figures, ceremonial weapons, bronze figurines, terra cotta pipes.
3.	Yaka style .....	Polychrome statuettes, carved combs, sculptured masks with polychrome raffia head-dress, carved goblets, pipes, drums, headrests, adzes with carved handles, terra cotta pipes, carved panels with polychrome patterns.
4.	Kwango forms of art	Suku style .....
5.		Mbala style .....
6.	Huana style .....	Statuettes, carved ivory combs, (usually very stylized figures of kneeling women).
7.	Mbun style .....	Statuettes, judges' batons.
8.	Western Pende style	Statuettes, ivory, bronze or wooden masks; figurines carved in the shape of birds, sculptured heads, whistles, judges' batons, adzes, chieftains' staves, carved stools, gourds, and goblets.
II.	<b>KASAI</b>	
9.	Kuba style .....	Statues of kings, puppets, objects of divination, whistles, goblets, cosmetics and jewel caskets, lintels, polychrome and non-



Key to map	Areas and styles	Characteristic objects
		colored masks made of hide and raffia, ceremonial weapons, single or double gongs made of iron, figurines, oil and cosmetic jars, various objects made of Ngula, headrests and backrests, engraved swords, or with raised designs, engraved gourds, bell ornaments. Predominance of geometrical designs.
10.	Eastern Pende style .....	Different kinds of masks, pillars with carved tops, carved door panels.
11.	Forms of art of the southern regions	Mbagani style ..... Masks and statuettes inspired in part by those of the Tshokwe people.
12.		Southern Kete style ..... Masks, statuettes, and whistles.
13.		Lwalwa style ..... Masks, statuettes, carved pillars.
14.		Salampasu style ..... Braided masks or masks made of hammered copper strips; statues and statuettes.
III.	LUBA	
15.	Typical Luba style .....	Statuettes, chieftains' staves and chairs, quivers, ceremonial weapons, adzes, headrests, knives, objects for divination, vessels for ritual libation, bell-shaped, ribbed masks representing animal heads, ancestral statuettes, pottery, initiation symbols, drums decorated with human forms, pipes, figurines astride various quadrupeds or seated on tabourets.
16.	Songye style .....	Statuettes, carved ivory figurines, decorated headrests, shields, staves.
17.	Kanyoka style .....	Statuettes, chairs with decorated rungs, headrests, chieftain chairs decorated with statuettes, masks (rare).
18.	Lulua style .....	Statuettes of chieftains, mother and child, crouching human forms with elbows resting on knees, snuff-boxes, figurines with several heads, pipes, combs, headrests, ceremonial adzes.

Key to map	Areas and styles	Characteristic objects
19.	Lunda and Tshokwe style .....	Statuettes, chairs and tabourets, headrests, whistles, masks, snuff-boxes, pipes, staves, combs, statuettes modeled in clay, pottery, two-skinned drums. Geometrical designs and human representation.
20.	Tabwa style .....	Statuettes, masks, carved canes, headrests, engraved gourds, chairs with carved backs, combs decorated with carved heads.
21.	Bembe style .....	Statuettes surmounting gourds, bell-shaped or panel masks, statuettes of animals.
IV.	NORTHEASTERN REGION	
22.	Lega style .....	Ivory figurines carved in the shape of human beings and animals; spoons, masks.
23.	Komo style .....	Statuettes, wooden or bark masks.
24.	Metoko style .....	Statuettes and sculptured stakes.
25.	Mbole style .....	Statuettes of human figures with shackled feet.
26.	Boa style .....	Statuettes, big-eared masks.
27.	Manghetu style .....	Statuettes, bow-staves, horns, knives, caskets.
28.	Zande style .....	Cult statuettes, bow-staves, terra cotta pottery and figurines.
V.	NORTHERN REGION	
29.	Ngbandi style .....	Statuettes, masks, carved posts, amulets.
30.	Ngbaka-Banja style .....	Statuettes, masks, carved pipes.
31.	Mongo style .....	Statuettes, funeral statues, coffins shaped to represent huge insects and decorated with various objects.
32.	Ngombe .....	Statuettes, (Ngbaka-Banja influence) terra cotta pipes.
33.	Sengele style .....	Statuettes.
34.	Jonga style .....	Statuettes.

## GLOSSARY

- Caisse d'Épargne : Savings Bank
- Caisse de Réserve Cotonnière : Cotton Reserve Fund.
- Centres extra-coutumiers : officially recognized communities of natives who have left their tribes to live and work elsewhere.
- Colonat : the independent colonists as a group
- Comité National du Kivu : National Committee of Kivu
- Comité Spécial du Katanga : Special Committee of Katanga.
- Compagnie du Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga : Lower Congo and Katanga Railroad Company.
- Compagnie des Chemins de Fer du Congo Supérieur aux Grands Lacs Africains : Upper-Congo and Great African Lakes Railroad Company.
- Conseils d'Hygiène aux Congolais : Advice on Health to the Congolese.
- Fonds du Bien-Etre Indigène : Native Welfare Fund.
- Fonds Reine Elisabeth pour l'Assistance Médicale aux Indigènes du Congo Belge : Queen Elisabeth Fund for Medical Aid to the Natives.
- Fonds du Roi : King's Fund.
- Institut National pour l'Étude Agronomique du Congo : National Institute for the Agronomical Study of the Congo.
- Institut National pour le Développement du Bas-Congo : National Institute for the Development of Lower-Congo
- Institut National pour la Recherche Scientifique en Afrique Centrale : National Institute for Scientific Research in Central Africa.
- Laboratoire d'Hydraulique de l'Administration des Travaux Publics : Hydraulic Laboratory of the Public Works Administration.
- Office des Cités Africaines : Office of Native Housing Developments.
- Société de Crédit au Colonat et à l'Industrie : Colonial and Industrial Loan Fund.
- Union Minière du Haut Katanga : Upper-Katanga Mining Company.

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182

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183

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