

members of the Council. Later it elected India and Yugoslavia to fill the two remaining vacancies. These new members began their three-year terms on January 1, 1962.

Also serving on the Economic and Social Council during 1962 are Brazil, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Poland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and Uruguay. Of these 12 members, Brazil, Denmark, Japan, Poland, U.S.S.R. and United Kingdom will have completed by the end of the year the three-year term of office for which they were elected at the fourteenth regular session of the General Assembly in 1959.

## *The Congo*

The crisis in the Congo which began in July 1960 with the mutiny of the "force publique" continued to be a matter of major concern to the United Nations throughout 1961.

On January 17 the crisis deepened when the deposed Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba was transferred to Elisabethville. The announcement by the Katanga Government on February 13 that he and two of his companions had been "massacred" by villagers after escaping from custody led to demonstrations in Afro-Asian and Soviet bloc countries and several of them expressed their disapproval by extending recognition to the regime which Lumumba's political heir, Gizenga, had set up in Stanleyville as the legal government of the Congo.

In February the Security Council met to discuss the continuing crisis. The Soviet Union submitted a resolution demanding sanctions against Belgium, the arrest of Katanga Premier Tshombe and General Mobutu, the termination of United Nations operations in the Congo within one month and the dismissal of the Secretary-General. Despite intensive Soviet pressure the Council rejected this resolution and on February 21 adopted without a dissenting vote a resolution sponsored by the United Arab Republic, Ceylon and Liberia which urged that all appropriate measures be taken including the use of force "if necessary in the last resort" to prevent the occurrence of civil war. The resolution also called for the immediate withdrawal from the Congo of all Belgian and other foreign military personnel and political advisers not under United Nations command.

Initial attempts to implement that part of the resolution dealing with the withdrawal of foreign advisers led to a deterioration in the United Nations' relations with the Central Government. Clashes occurred between United Nations troops and elements of the Congolese National Army notably at the Port of Matadi from which United Nations personnel, including some Canadian communications troops, were eventually forced to withdraw. The atmosphere gradually improved, however, and on April 17 President Kasavubu and a special United Nations mission signed an