

to staff and various technical duties under General von Horn; and a Canadian signals detachment was, with Parliamentary approval, sent to the Congo to fill the essential role of maintaining communications for the Force.

The withdrawal of Belgian troops from the entire territory of the Congo, including Katanga, became quickly the most burning issue for the Congo Government. This attitude was recognized by the Security Council at a second meeting, by the adoption on July 22 of another resolution urging Belgium to implement speedily the July 14 resolution and authorizing the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to this effect.

Premier Lumumba came himself to New York two days later for further discussions, then paid official calls in Washington before coming to Ottawa for talks with the Prime Minister and government officials. Meanwhile, Mr. Hammarskjold had flown to the Congo to try to negotiate the entry of United Nations troops into the secessionist province of Katanga. The unyielding opposition of Premier Tshombe however, made a peaceful entry impossible and the Secretary-General was forced to go back to the Security Council for further instructions. At that meeting on August 8 the Secretary-General informed the members of the extreme gravity of the situation and the imminent danger of the introduction of cold war rivalries to the African continent. His actions were fully endorsed by the Council's adoption of a resolution re-stating the principles as he had outlined them in his regular progress reports. Soon after, Mr. Tshombe agreed to permit the entry of the Secretary-General accompanied by a token unit of Swedish troops; additional United Nations troops followed and the Belgian forces began their withdrawal.

Premier Lumumba, however, did not accept the Secretary-General's principle that the United Nations Force could not be used by the government to settle internal political disputes, and took strong issue with the United Nations over the Katanga settlement. When he declared he had lost confidence in the Secretary-General and demanded the withdrawal of all white troops from the Force, Mr. Hammarskjold again put the matter before the Security Council.

Before that meeting was held, however, a mob of Force Publique soldiers attacked and severely beat fourteen Canadian and three Moroccan members of the Force at Ndjili airport at Leopoldville. Vigorous protests were immediately made to Premier Lumumba by the Canadian Prime Minister and the Secretary-General. During the same period the Soviet Union protested the presence of Canadian servicemen in the Congo as NATO allies of the Belgian "aggressors". These charges were repeated at the Security Council meeting of August 21, but were decisively rejected by the majority.

Another such incident at Stanleyville airport on August 27 when two Canadian and a number of United States servicemen were beaten up by a