

in Leopoldville at the invitation of Prime Minister Adoula to discuss ways in which United Nations aid to the Central Government could be developed, decided to fly to Ndola to arrange a ceasefire with Mr. Tshombe. The following day it was announced that Mr. Hammarskjold had been killed when his plane crashed near its destination. The tragic death of the Secretary-General dealt a severe blow to the United Nations efforts in the Congo. Despite this set-back, however, a ceasefire was arranged between Tshombe and Mr. Khiari, the United Nations Representative.

During the uneasy period following the ceasefire agreement the United Nations continued its efforts to bring about a political reconciliation between the Central Government and the provincial Government of Katanga. These efforts were not successful and tension increased. In the face of growing pressure from the extreme nationalists Central Government forces made an unsuccessful attempt early in November to invade Katanga from Kasai Province. At the same time elements of the Congo National Army based on Stanleyville moved toward the northern frontier of Katanga.

Although Mr. Gizenga had accepted the position of Vice-Premier in the Central Government, he later returned to Stanleyville and began a political campaign aimed at the overthrow of Mr. Adoula's Government. On November 11 the world was reminded once again of the unstable situation in the Congo by the tragic news that 13 Italian airmen serving with the United Nations had been brutally massacred at Kindu by Congolese troops based on Stanleyville.

In an atmosphere of growing pressure to put an end to secessionist activities in Katanga the Security Council discussed the Congo situation again in late November. After protracted debate the Council adopted a resolution which reaffirmed its authorization for the use of force if necessary by the United Nations Command to apprehend mercenaries and political advisers. The adoption of this resolution was followed by a period of further tension in Katanga. A campaign of provocation and intimidation against United Nations personnel by the local gendarmerie led to further fighting in December when United Nations troops in Elisabethville were forced to take measures to protect their security and freedom of movement. This second round of bitter fighting which resulted in considerable loss of life and damage to property ended only after a meeting had been arranged under United Nations auspices between Mr. Tshombe and Prime Minister Adoula at Kitona on December 20. At this meeting Mr. Tshombe signed an eight-point declaration under which among other things he recognized the unity of the Republic of the Congo and the authority of the Central Government over all parts of the Republic.

Throughout the year the problem of financing the United Nations Operation in the Congo continued to be a matter of growing concern as certain member countries maintained their refusal to contribute towards the special Congo assessment. Fortunately, the General Assembly provided