

agreement whereby the Central Government accepted the Security Council's resolution of February 21 and undertook to re-examine appointments of foreign personnel under their authority.

Meanwhile there had been some changes in the makeup of the United Nations forces. Early in 1961 the United Arab Republic, Morocco and Guinea withdrew their contingents from the Congo. These losses were subsequently made up by the arrival of nearly 5,000 additional Indian troops and another 1,000 Malaysians as well as smaller additional contributions from other countries. Nevertheless, throughout the year the United Nations Command was handicapped in its efforts to maintain law and order by a shortage of troops.

Although the Conciliation Commission appointed at the end of 1960 had been unable to effect a national reconciliation some of its major recommendations were embodied in an African-Asian resolution adopted by the General Assembly on April 15 which amongst other things urged that the Congo's Parliament be reconvened. At this resumed fifteenth session the General Assembly also adopted resolutions which reiterated demands for the withdrawal of Belgian personnel from the Congo and appointed a four-member Commission to investigate the death of Lumumba.

Since the beginning of 1961 there had been a series of initiatives by Congolese political leaders directed at reaching a solution to the country's constitutional problems. These efforts culminated in a conference of all the important leaders except Gizenga early in March at Tananarive, where agreement in principle was reached on plans for a loose confederation of states as the future constitutional pattern for the Congo. No substantive measures were taken to give effect to this agreement however and it became clear at a subsequent conference in Coquilhatville in April that wide divergencies still existed between the Leopoldville Government and Mr. Tshombe's regime. When Mr. Tshombe attempted to leave the initial session of the Coquilhatville Conference he was detained at the airport by Central Government troops and later taken to Leopoldville where he remained under house arrest until June.

Thanks largely to the efforts of United Nations Representatives, the Central Government and Gizenga's regime in Stanleyville finally agreed on the reconvening of Parliament at Lovanium late in July under the protection of United Nations troops. On August 2 Parliament approved a broadly based Government headed by Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula with Mr. Gizenga occupying the position of First Vice-Premier.

Renewed efforts by the United Nations to carry out its task of apprehending and evacuating foreign military personnel and political advisers led to a deterioration of the situation in Katanga. On September 13 serious fighting broke out between United Nations forces and the Katanga gendarmerie who in many cases were directed by foreign mercenaries. On September 17 the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, who had arrived