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REPORT OF THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN  
THE CONGO TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF PARAGRAPH A-2 OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF  
21 FEBRUARY 1961

Addendum covering developments during 13-14 September 1961

1. Attacks on UN troops in Elisabethville continued during 14 September. UN troops resisted these attacks and maintained their positions.
2. At Elisabethville airport, a team of technicians sent from Leopoldville is manning the control tower and helping to maintain the essential ground services and facilities. At 0830 local time on 14 September, however, fire from anti-aircraft batteries located in a gendarmerie base depot was opened against an aircraft approaching the airfield. The team of UN technicians also repaired the installations of the Elisabethville radio station which resumed broadcasting on 14 September.
3. During the night from 13 to 14 September, UN troops guarding the post office building in Elisabethville repelled three concerted attacks against them. Occasional sniper shots from villas occupied by non-Africans against UN personnel continued throughout the day, but the intensity of firing decreased after more UN patrols were sent to the European city.  
In the evening of 13 September and again in the morning of 14 September fire from mortars and machine-guns was opened against the UN camp harbouring the Baluba refugees. European personnel were observed directing the firing.
4. The sections of the city of Elisabethville inhabited by Africans remained calm and quiet.
5. The company of UN troops which had been sent to Jadotville at the urgent request of the Consular Corps to protect the non-Congolese population was for more than forty-eight hours under sustained attack by a far superior number of gendarmerie under non-Congolese leadership. Reinforcements sent from

Elisabethville to relieve this company were stopped 20 kilometres from Jadotville by road-blocks well covered by automatic weapons and mortars. At approximately 1600 hours on 14 September a jet-powered fighter aircraft bearing red markings at its wing tips strafed and bombed the United Nations unit at Jadotville. It was reported that this plane had taken off from Kolwezi and that it was piloted by a Rhodesian flyer who had arrived there on 13 September. It is positively known that there is no Congolese pilot trained and capable of flying this type of airplane. A report received late on 14 September from the UN troops at Jadotville states that they had been given an ultimatum to surrender by 1830 hours that day.

6. At 1630 hours, United Nations troops at Kamina base were attacked by one gendarmerie company with two armoured cars. The initial attack on UN troops was repelled. At 1725 hours heavy mortar fire was opened against base installations, and radio communications with UN troops at the base have been out since that time.

7. While military attacks continued, UN representatives in Elisabethville made every effort to contact Mr. Tshombe and to obtain confirmation and enforcement of a cease-fire. On 13 September at 4.45 a.m., shortly after the first exchange of fire took place, Mr. Tshombe telephoned the UN representative at Elisabethville requesting a cease-fire, on the understanding the UN troops would be allowed to complete their mission without interference by the gendarmerie. Efforts to bring a cease-fire into effect were made by Mr. Tshombe with the assistance of his adjutant, Major Mwamba. At 6 a.m. contact was lost with him. Fire was resumed from the gendarmerie units at about 7 a.m.

8. Mr. Kibwe, who was staying at the UN camp, agreed on 14 September to seek out Mr. Tshombe in order to obtain from him an appeal to the Katangese gendarmerie not to allow themselves to be led by foreign mercenaries into hostilities which were detrimental to their interests. Mr. Kibwe and Mr. O'Brien then visited the British Consul, in whose presence Mr. Kibwe renewed his undertaking. However, contrary to his firm commitment, Mr. Kibwe did not return to the UN camp. Attempts to arrange a meeting with Lt. Col. Muke, commander of the gendarmerie, were also unsuccessful.

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9. On 14 September, Radio Katanga carried the following declaration made by Mr. Kibwe:

"In my capacity as Vice-President of Katanga, I request all people to remain calm. Since President Tshombé is temporarily incapacitated, I have assumed command of the armed forces and I order all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the gendarmerie to cease fire immediately. President Tshombé shares my desire to avoid any bloodshed. Today it is not by arms but by the good will of all that we will be able to settle the difficulties that beset us. I therefore say to you, cease all obstinate resistance, which can only lead to slaughter."

10. On the afternoon of 14 September, an unidentified radio station in Elisabethville began to broadcast inflammatory anti-UN propaganda in Mr. Tshombe's name, and leaflets with similar contents were distributed throughout town.

11. As the attacks on UN personnel continued, a number of foreign officers who had gone into hiding after 28 August reappeared in public places, openly vaunting that they were directing the military operations and leading the attacks.

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