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# CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

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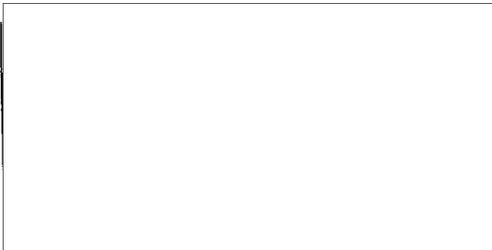
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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



CONGO

The Coquilhatville conference--which was dominated throughout by officials from Leopoldville, particularly Foreign Minister Bomboko--ended on 28 May after five weeks of deliberation. Its final resolutions reiterated earlier Leopoldville proposals for a federal grouping of tribally based states with a strong central authority. The Kasavubu regime apparently plans to call a meeting of parliament early in June to discuss these proposals.



Gizenga continues to demand that parliament meet at Kamina in Katanga, and he is supported in this by the bloc and the radical African states. The UN appears willing to provide protection for legislators whether parliament convenes there or at Leopoldville; Hammarskjold, however, apparently has endorsed Kamina, a UN-controlled base where

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WEEKLY REVIEW

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2,900 Indian troops are stationed, as the more practical site. He has also asserted publicly that a meeting without the Gizenga faction would be senseless.

The Leopoldville government has moved Tshombé from Coquilhatville to Leopoldville, where he is being kept under house arrest. It appears to be using the Katanga president as a bargaining counter in its negotiations with the acting government in Elisabethville, with the object of including Katanga in a federal system and obtaining the support of Elisabethville's deputies to the national assembly.

In Elisabethville, the regime led by Interior Minister Munongo has reluctantly acquiesced in the eventual withdrawal of several key Belgian military and civilian advisers but has refused to agree on a date for their departure.

on 29 May that Brussels intended to put further pressure on the Katanga regime to permit the speedy repatriation of the advisers; Belgium is still concerned, however, that a wholesale Belgian withdrawal would lead to economic chaos.

Economic difficulties are increasing elsewhere in the country.

the central government's financial position may collapse in July or August. He feels that deterioration has so far been checked in part by psychological factors which led to a hoarding of banknotes and thereby held off an inflationary spiral. He adds that if this tendency should be reversed by favorable political developments, the Congolese Government would be unable to cover its own expenses and the monetary system would begin to crumble.

The Stanleyville regime apparently has more immediate financial problems.

army units in Stanleyville are pre-empting all available banknotes, with the result that no currency is available for other purposes. Gizenga's position will be in jeopardy unless he can find funds for his troops. The Leopoldville government reportedly is relying on this economic deterioration to topple the Gizenga regime.

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