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# CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

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CONGO

Adoula's hopes to consign former Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga to political oblivion--and enable himself to get on with a solution in Katanga--may be more difficult to fulfill now that the Stanleyville leader, albeit under "protective custody," is back in Leopoldville. Adoula probably had hoped the Gizenga problem would be "solved" by Orientale provincial authorities, but concern for Gizenga's personal safety--voiced by Gizenga himself, UN officials, and Orientale officials, including his captor, General Lundula, apparently induced Adoula to agree to Gizenga's return under UN safeguards. UN officials have turned Gizenga over to Congolese authorities, and he is now under guard at a Congo army camp.

Gizenga has not yet been formally arrested. UN officials are under the impression that Gizenga will, in the first instance at least, be brought before parliament to face charges of refusing to return to his cabinet post and of provoking hostilities in Stanleyville. Adoula probably plans to bring Gizenga to formal trial, reportedly on numerous charges including murder. Pressures from the Soviet bloc, from radical African states, and from Congo nationalists may, however, deflect Adoula from his course.

Moscow has reacted sharply to the UN's actions against Gizenga. Pravda on 19 January strongly criticized the UN forces in the Congo for allegedly violating the Security Council's decision to restore order in Katanga, while at the same time undertaking unwarranted attacks against Gizenga. The article, which continued the USSR's recent critical approach toward U Thant, questioned whether he

was "blind to the danger" in these new developments. The Soviet press, meanwhile, continues its uncritical treatment of the Adoula regime, indicating Moscow's desire to keep the way open for a solution to Congolese factionalism that will include Gizenga as a symbol of radical nationalism.

The Yugoslav and Czech chargés have made representations on Gizenga's behalf. Among the radical African nations which have supported Gizenga, Mali and Ghana have voiced their concern to Adoula; the UAR will probably make a similar approach. Cairo's "Voice of Africa" on 18 January described Gizenga as "a true image of the late Lumumba" and criticized the UN and Leopoldville for their "shameless act."

Meanwhile, local "nationalist" pressures on Adoula are reflected in Adoula's caution in reorganizing his cabinet. In a talk with [REDACTED] on 19 January, Adoula indicated that the "nationalists" must be retained. He was vague on his previous plans for dropping Minister of Interior Gbenye--head of Lumumba's old party--and indicated that he might add two other "nationalists"--Cleophas Kamitatu, Leopoldville provincial president, and Lumumbist party leader and lower house president Joseph Kasongo.

Adoula is reportedly delaying his trip to the US because of fears the Gizenga affair may "backfire" and because of his occupation with the cabinet reshuffle.

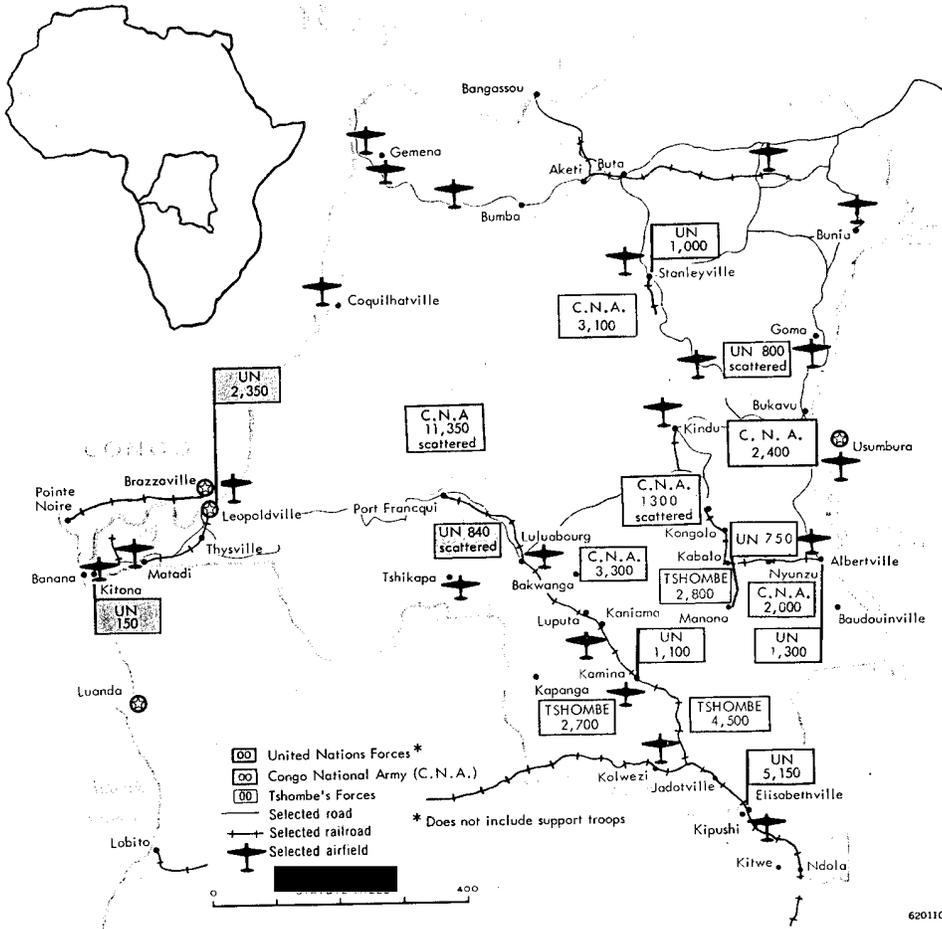
Adoula's efforts to end Katanga's secession have not progressed discernibly this week. In the view of the Katangans, the depredations of the Congo Army

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troops in northern Katanga have probably offset whatever psychological advantage might have come from his moves to eliminate

tutional adviser. Constantine Stavropolous, a legal adviser to the UN appointed to advise Tshombé, is reported to have



Gizenga. Tshombé declared publicly on 17 January he could not take a post in the Adoula government pending a decision by the Katanga assembly on the 21 December Kitona accord.

Tshombé [redacted] [redacted] said he was waiting for the UN to supply a consti-

departed for Elisabethville. Tshombé, according to the press, discussed the mercenary problem with UN officials on 24 January, but the results are unknown. He announced that he had dismissed some French officers, but it is not clear whether they left of their own accord or at Tshombé's request. In the meantime, Katanga military leaders continue to strengthen their positions at Kipushi, Jadotville, and Kolwezi.