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COPY NO. 71  
OCI NO. 0403/62

9 February 1962

# CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE  
DATE: JUL 2000



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

CONGO

Key political factions in the Congo appeared to be marking time during Premier Adoula's visit to the US. Officials in Leopoldville have stated that Gizenga's removal from the capital to a small island off the Congo coast on 3 February was at his own request. Central government authorities, who were instructed by Adoula before his departure to assure Gizenga's personal safety, appear to be awaiting guidance as to what legal steps to take.

Adoula's rivals both inside and outside the government are in doubt as to what degree of support they should accord Gizenga. Gizenga's self-imposed isolation in Stanleyville led many of his followers to despair of his leadership and brought about his eclipse as a political leader. However, he retains a degree of prestige as "Lumumba's heir," and his detention has been the object of protests and demonstrations throughout the Communist bloc, although criticism of Adoula has been indirect. Afro-Asian support for Gizenga has been lukewarm.

In Katanga, Tshombé has maintained a conciliatory posture in his dealings with the UN. Tshombé has indicated his willingness to permit joint UN-Katangan inspection teams to seek out recalcitrant mercenaries outside Elisabethville. The exodus of Europeans continues.

With respect to the Kitona accords, however, Tshombé's compliance has been limited largely to entering negotiations with the central government. His public statements and recent appeal to the Belgian Council of State protesting UN

military intervention suggest that he still regards the terms for Katanga's reintegration with the Congo as subject to compromise.

Union Miniere, whose payments have provided the bulk of Katanga's revenue, reportedly is seeking a reconciliation with the Adoula government. Leopoldville, however, has hitherto insisted that the central government be reimbursed for all payments made to Katanga since the Congo's independence. Union Miniere reportedly contends that its payments to Tshombé's government were made under duress, and that the central government should recover the money from Katanga.

Despite Gizenga's capitulation, the central government exerts effective control in few areas outside of Leopoldville and Equateur provinces. Although the UN has mounted an effort in northern Katanga to apprehend Congolese Army units responsible for recent atrocities, the Congo itself has no reliable security force to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

██████████, the President of Kivu Province stated in early February that there is still the lack of security which enabled Stanleyville troops last December to kidnap him and his ministers.

Except for Katanga, the Congo continues to stagnate economically, particularly in those urban areas dependent on a money economy. In Leopoldville, the estimated 69,000 unemployed make up over 54 percent of the African work force.

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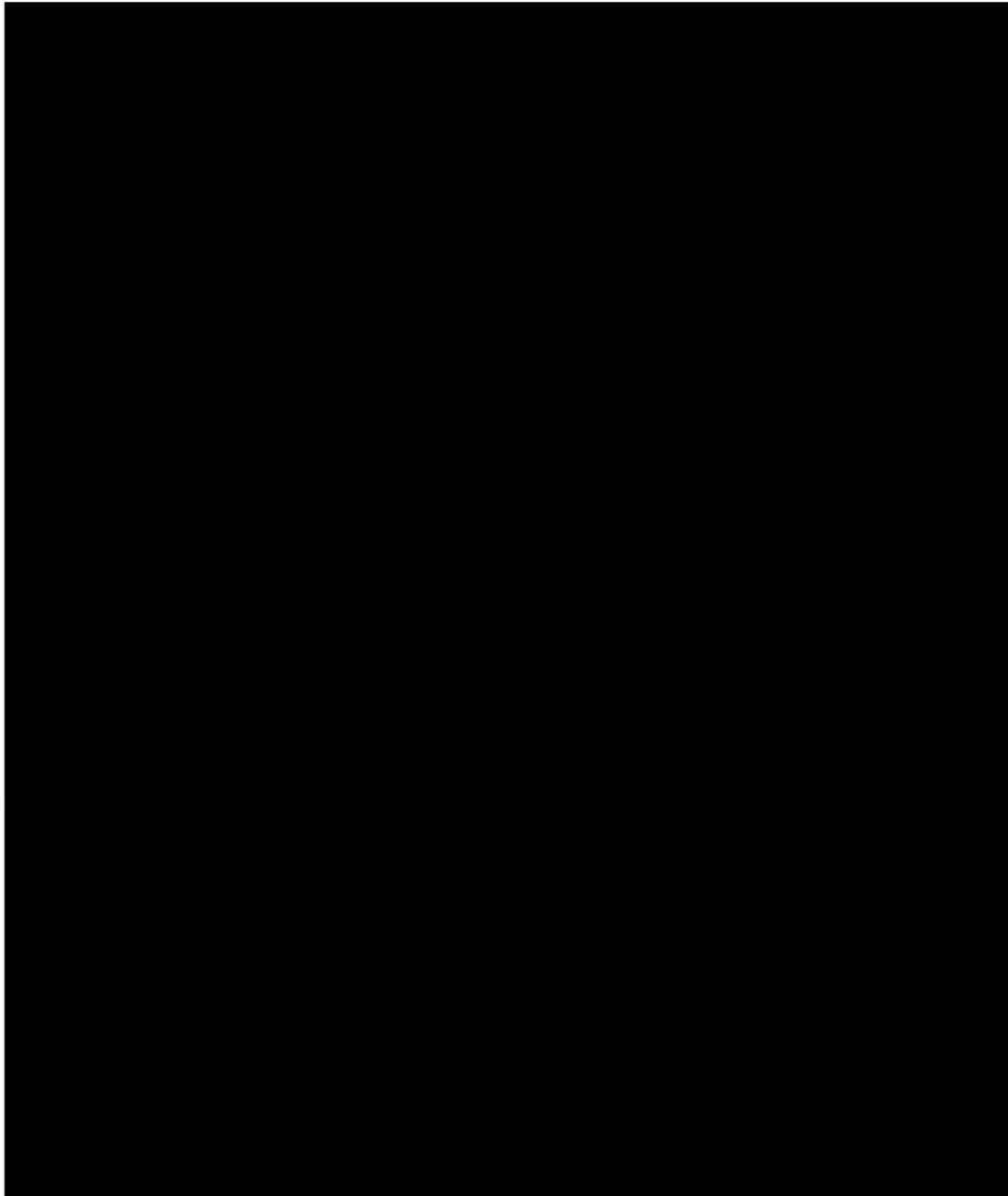
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The crime rate has markedly increased, and the army of unemployed poses the threat of disorders at any time. Economic life in Stanleyville, where floods have intensified economic dislocations stemming from Gizenga's earlier political activities, is reported at a virtual

standstill. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in late January Luluabourg was without water or electricity. He stated that Europeans were continuing to leave, and that the city was "slowly but surely reverting to the jungle." [REDACTED]



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