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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



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CONGO

The meeting at Kitona between Adoula and Tshombé has resulted in an eight-point agreement in very general terms in which the Katangan leader appears to have accepted the principle of greater Leopoldville authority over Katanga and to have promised to facilitate implementation of the various UN resolutions. Tshombé, under duress, has previously made similar generalized agreements; he may now feel he has won time for maneuver.

The agreement suggests that Tshombé has accepted the basic constitutional charter for the Congo drawn up with the Belgians. This has never been worked out in detail, because of differences over the degree of centralization or local autonomy, and it appears that a new constitution is to be hammered out with the participation of Katangan representatives.

The agreement states broadly that Tshombé recognizes Kasavubu as the head of state, the "indivisible unity" of the Congo, and the "authority" over the whole country of the Leopoldville government. The most specific part of the agreement appears to be that Katangan legislators should attend the national parliament, and that the Katangan gendarmerie is to come under the control of Leopoldville. Preliminary reports give no information as to the disposition of the Katanga mining proceeds.

It is unlikely that Tshombé has capitulated or abandoned his belief that a loose federation is the only viable solution for the Congo. His "agreement" appears to stem from UN military pressures, which he feels for the moment it is not wise to oppose. Tshombé's forces, although battered, are largely intact, and his government remains in place. He almost certainly believes that the Kitona agreement will make resumption of UN military force against him difficult. Tshombé, moreover, is not wholly a free agent and is under considerable

pressure from his extremist ministers--which may force him to renege once he is back in Elisabethville.

Adoula appears to have modified his demands for a settlement with Tshombé, and has probably left himself open to charges from extremists in his own ranks of "softness" toward Katanga. Before the Kitona talks, he was insistent that there be no halt to UN military operations in Katanga, that Tshombé must request a cease-fire, that he must help with the ouster of the white mercenaries, and that he and his regime must resign.

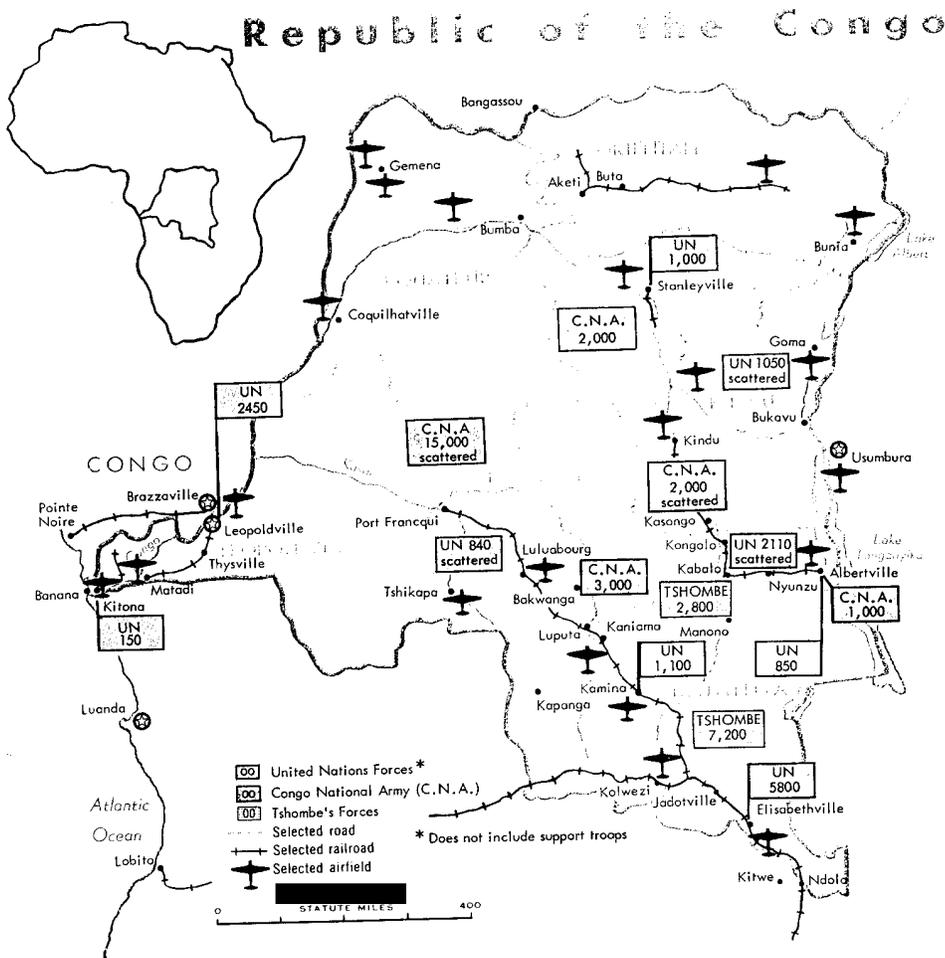
The strains within the Adoula government now may be heightened. Even before the Kitona agreement, [REDACTED] these strains were so great that the present coalition seemed unlikely to last much longer, no matter what the outcome of the Katanga problem. Adoula was then under fire for not having taken decisive enough action against Katanga and for giving only passive support to the attainment of a unified, centralized Congo state.

Adoula told Ambassador Gullion that his relations with Christophe Gbenye, minister of interior and leader of the National Congo Movement party, who serves as a potential rallying point for leftist elements in the government, had "greatly deteriorated" during the past two weeks. He said also that Cleophas Kamitatu, president of the Leopoldville provincial government, who has posed as a spokesman for the "nationalists," was "up to no good."

Gbenye tried unsuccessfully this week to fire pro-Adoula security chief Nendaka. Gbenye was reportedly also exhorting other extremists to join him in a "showdown" with the Adoula moderates. Gbenye was trying to go to Stanleyville, but was prevented by Adoula. A move to Stanleyville by Gbenye would not necessarily mean he intended to join Gizenga, but it would probably

SECRET

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torpedo the tenuous unity between the ex-Lumumbists and the moderates in the Leopoldville government.

The Leopoldville extremists are not supporting Gizenga personally, but are increasingly expressing views similar to his. Members of this group, however, may feel that Adoula's usefulness is ending, and that the time is fast approaching to dump him and grab for themselves the rewards a Katanga victory might bring.

Gizenga will probably call the Kitona agreement a fraud and a "sellout to the imperialists." Gizenga for the time being has been prevented from overthrow-

ing the pro-Adoula provincial government of Kivu by the retention of UN forces in the province at Leopoldville's request.

However, Leopoldville's claims to have established firm control in northern Katanga, arising from the establishment of Jason Sendwe's Baluba tribal state, are probably overoptimistic.

Stanleyville forces continue to move further south into Katanga. Leopoldville's efforts to establish a northern Katanga state responsive to it and to back it up with a battalion of General Mobutu's forces may spell the beginning of a struggle there between Leopoldville and Stanleyville.