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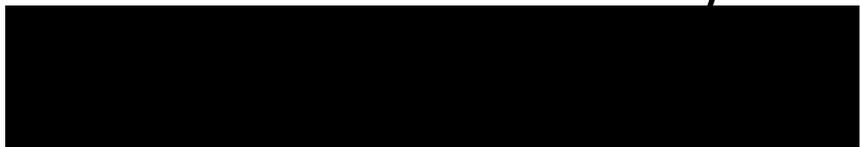
CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



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DATE: JUL 2000

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CONGO

Tshombé on 24 October accepted the UN's conditions for ratification of the cease-fire concluded on 13 October between UN and Katangan forces. The exchange of prisoners has taken place without incident, and UN and Katangan forces are in process of re-positioning their forces as agreed.

Pressed by Premier Adoula and the Congo Advisory Committee, UN officials in New York insisted that Tshombé acknowledge: (1) that the cease-fire agreement did contravene existing UN resolutions on the Congo; (2) that it was a military agreement without political implications; (3) that it applied only to Katanga; and (4) that it in no way affected the Congo's territorial limits as previously understood by the UN. These conditions induced Leopoldville to withdraw its initial rejection of the agreement. However, differences over Article 10, which gave Tshombé the right to defend himself from "external" attack and appeared to neutralize the UN forces in that event, seem to have been glossed over.

Strains between Leopoldville and Elisabethville are unlikely to be substantially

lessened. Adoula continues bent on bringing Katanga to heel and appears to be working to obtain a new UN mandate which would specifically permit military action by UN forces to end Katanga's secession. On 17 October, Foreign Minister Bomboko argued to UN officials that the cease-fire strengthened Tshombé and that Leopoldville would have to take military action, since the Adoula government could survive only if Katanga were brought back into the Congo.

Leopoldville has only limited military capabilities, however, and would have enormous equipment and transport problems in any Katanga invasion. Successful action by Leopoldville would require close support from UN forces. Pressures for a new, more "energetic" mandate for UN forces in the Congo are reportedly growing in the UN General Assembly.

Tshombé, under pressure from the UN, sent two low-level emissaries to Leopoldville on 18 October to propose an economic and customs union and a union of military forces with no infringement on Katanga's existence as a separate political entity.

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Press reports indicate that Adoula gave them a flat rejection, although privately he may have left the door open to further negotiations.

[REDACTED] high degree of confidence on Tshombé's part. He reportedly takes the attitude that if Leopoldville or the UN insisted on a highly centralized government, Katanga would say, "Come and get us." On 18 October, Tshombé's troops were reported restive, hostile to discipline, and eager to renew the fight with UN forces.

While Tshombé has not carried out his threat to take military action against the rebellious anti-Tshombé Baluba refugees, 30,000 of whom are camped on the outskirts of Elisabethville, he has reserved the right to maintain order "by all means possible." A tight Katanga-enforced cordon rings the camp, and no one is permitted to leave except those who agree to return home. Clashes between the Balubas and Katangan forces are frequent.

The Belgian Government appears reluctant to apply economic and financial sanctions against Tshombé, for example by holding up tax payments by Union Miniere to the Katangan government. Foreign Minister Spaak told Ambassador MacArthur that the legal authority of the Bel-

gian Government to take such steps would have to be studied. Spaak said he feared that such action would cause Tshombé to nationalize all Belgian industries in Katanga. Spaak claims that if the Belgian public should hold the government responsible for initiating an action that caused nationalization, the result could be "disastrous" for the government. Spaak argued that a rapprochement between Tshombé and Adoula could best be promoted by a moderate African nation or an individual with an understanding of Bantu psychology.

Gizenga returned to Stanleyville on 6 October, presumably for a temporary stay. Adoula and Gizengists in Leopoldville have continued to express concern over Gizenga's delay in returning. Leopoldville's suspicions that Gizenga may be planning new moves against it will be increased by the reports on 25 October that his long-time foe, Orientale Province head Jean Manzikala, had been ousted and replaced by Gizengist Simon Losala.

[REDACTED]
Gizengists in Leopoldville, headed by Interior Minister Gbenye, feared army leader General Mobutu would arrest and execute them and were considering withdrawing to Stanleyville. Gizenga's success in posing Stanleyville again as a competing center of power to Leopoldville would depend in large measure on the aid he could obtain from his outside supporters, the Soviet bloc and radical African and Arab states.

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