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# CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

CONGO

Adoula's "police action" to end Katanga's secession collapsed on 4 November following the defeat of Congolese Army (ANC) incursions into Katanga from Kasai Province. Leopoldville had used three battalions for the main "thrust" aimed at taking Kaniama and its airstrip. Although the UN command declared Katanga's defense action a violation of the cease-fire and ordered UN ground and air patrols, no Katangan aircraft were destroyed by UN forces, nor was there any fighting between UN and Katangan forces.

Even before the ANC retreat back into Kasai, Adoula complained over UN failure to neutralize Katanga's aircraft and control its mercenaries, and threatened to obtain his own planes and pilots. Adoula's next political objective would appear to be a new UN mandate.

Ethiopia, Nigeria, and the Sudan have requested a meeting of the Security Council, presided over this month by the Soviet representative, to clarify the directives to the UN forces and to seek means of exerting pressure on Tshombé's foreign supporters. However, Sture Linner, the top UN civilian representative in the Congo, told the American ambassador on 4 November that he found little sentiment in the Security Council for a new mandate and that he felt developments could be handled under the existing one. Linner said the UN Secretariat does not interpret the Adoula-Tshombé fighting as civil war, and that UN forces will not intervene. He said he had informed Adoula that Leopoldville could not expect UN military support, although the UN forces were in effect giving the ANC important air support by maintaining patrols over the Katanga border. Linner said that in the event that the cease-

fire were broken or that UN forces were attacked, the UN would not resort to "operations on a grand scale."

Adoula apparently hopes, in cooperation with the UN, to set up a "shadow regime" in northern Katanga to counter a move by Gizenga to the south and to exert further pressure on Tshombé. Jason Sendwe, the anti-Tshombé Baluba leader and one of Adoula's two deputy premiers, was scheduled to arrive in the area on 5 November, and food and medical supplies were being sent to the Balubas. UN representatives are aware of this "peaceful penetration" of northern Katanga and are apparently supporting it. Adoula, foiled in his invasion from Kasai, may now move his forces eastward to reinforce Sendwe.

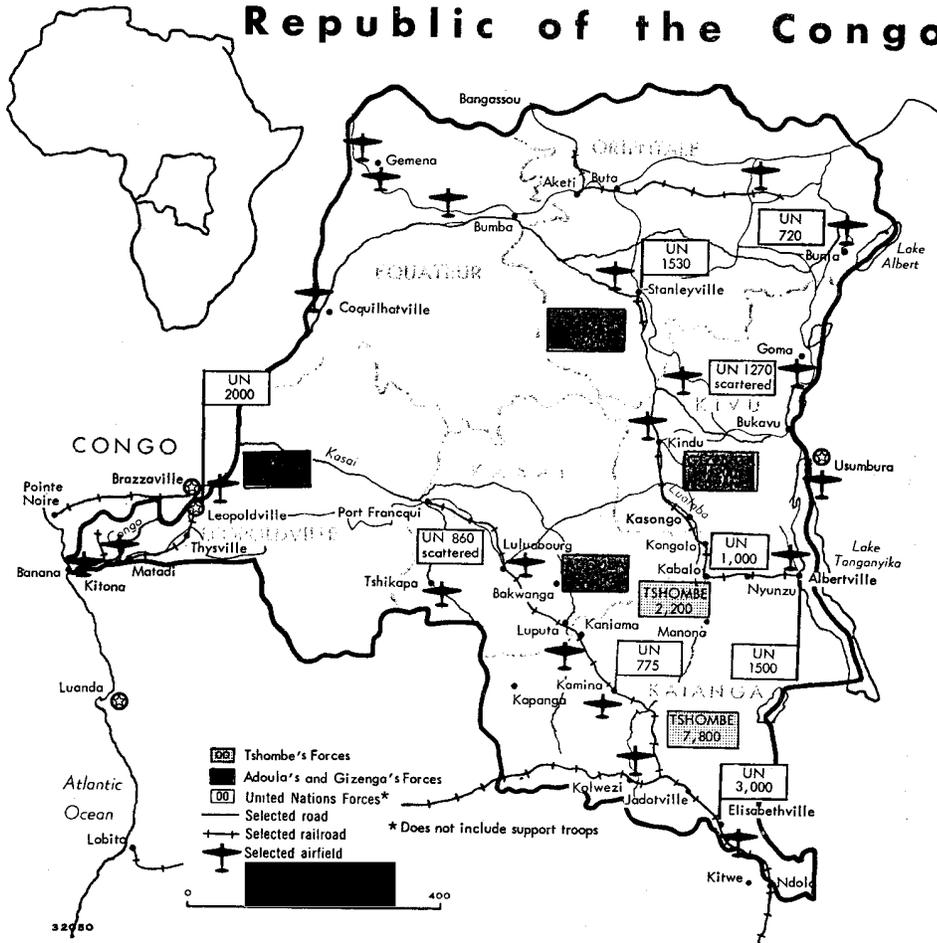
On 2 November, General Mobutu planned to bring 800 reinforcements into Kasai Province from Leopoldville and Coquilhatville, and UN sources report that he planned to move eastward to join General Lundula's ANC forces sent down to Kindu and Kasongo from Stanleyville to open a new "front" toward Kongola, Kabalo, and Nyunzu in northern Katanga. Adoula may, however, run into conflict with Gizenga, who has been in Stanleyville since 4 October.

Minister of Interior Christophe Gbenye, sent to Stanleyville by Adoula to bring Gizenga back to Leopoldville, returned on 3 November without him. Lundula's loyalties have continued to shift, and Adoula's efforts to woo him away from Gizenga may also have failed. Gizenga may be attempting a military move against Katanga, independent of Leopoldville, hoping that he can undermine the Adoula government by achieving victory on his own over Tshombé. Adoula threatened on 4 November to bring Gizenga back to Leopoldville by force and said that the time had come for a showdown.

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Republic of the Congo



Tshombé gave no indication to Ambassador Harriman, who talked with him on 5 November, that he was in Geneva for anything other than medical treatment. He stuck to his proposals for a Congo federation, but reiterated he would meet Adoula any place outside the Congo without pre-conditions. Tshombé, who returned to Elisabethville on 6 November, is known to have been in contact with a French banker and possibly with some Belgian officials.

Press rumors that Tshombé was seeking ways to lessen his dependence on Brussels-controlled

Union Miniere [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Plans are reported under way to reorganize the Katanga National Bank in order to reduce Belgium's financial hold on the Katanga economy. According to Tshombé's Swiss economic minister, a new law would require all foreign companies operating in Katanga, including Union Miniere, to incorporate locally. The aim, according to the minister, is to retain in Katanga foreign exchange now sent abroad in the form of profits and dividends. [REDACTED]