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COPY NO. 70
OCI NO. 0262/61
12 January 1961

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: JUL 2000



DOCUMENT NO. 9
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. []
DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS C
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 01990
AUTH: JIR 7/2
DATE: 21-5-80 REVIEWER: 372044

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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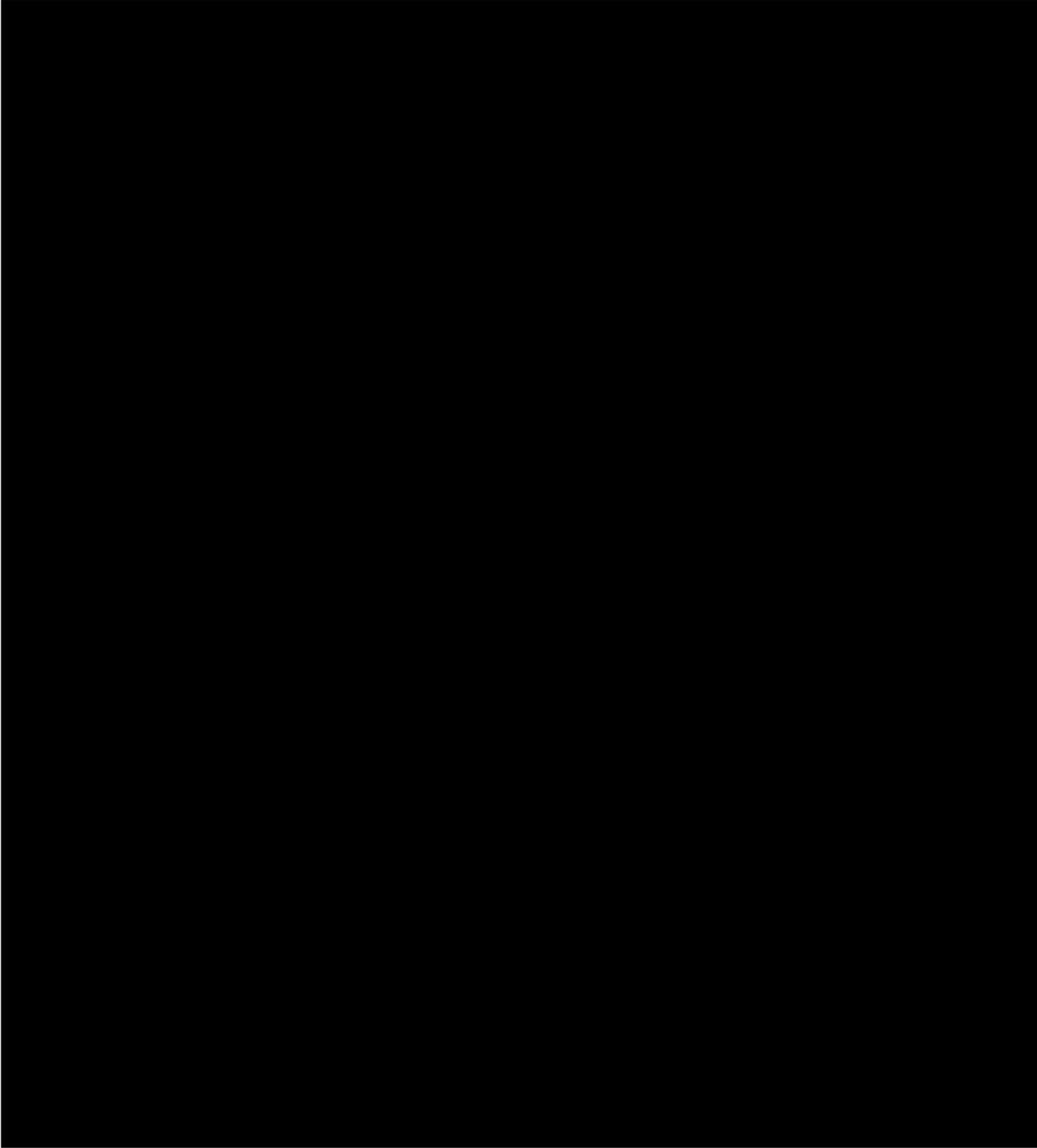
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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



CONGO

Troops loyal to the Gizenga regime in Stanleyville continue to extend the area under their control. After setting up a pro-Stanleyville government in Kivu Province, they have entered the northern part of Tshombé's Katanga Province and

have proclaimed the establishment of a new Lualaba state. They apparently have been welcomed by the anti-Tshombé Baluba tribesmen of the area. There have also been reports that Gizenga forces plan incursions into Orientale Province, and

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Mobutu has sent troops from Leopoldville to defend the area.

Tshombé has threatened military action against the invaders and reportedly has denounced the UN-arranged ceasefire in northern Katanga. He would have difficulty operating among the hostile tribes of northern Katanga.

Tension is high in both the European and African communities in Elisabethville. Tshombé may be unwilling to move too many troops out of the Elisabethville area for fear of giving the large Baluba population there an opportunity to revolt. As a result of mutinies among his African troops, he is recruiting Europeans and apparently has asked Belgium for assistance. About 25 Belgium troops reportedly have arrived by commercial airliner from Brussels, and 42 more are expected on 16 January.

In Leopoldville, the prestige of the Kasabubu-Mobutu government has been further damaged by the inability of Mobutu's forces to take effective action against the dissidents. A police mutiny, which began on 10 January over pay, seems to be spreading to the armed forces in the area, whose morale, already low as a result of alleged favoritism shown by Mobutu toward some units, reportedly has suffered further as a result of the continued success of the opposition forces. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] continued erosion of Mobutu's prestige, coupled with army unrest, may lead to an early Lumumba takeover.

At their meeting in Casablanca from 4 to 7 January, the pro-Lumumba states of Morocco, Mali, Ghana, Guinea, and the UAR adopted a resolution on the Congo asserting their determination to withdraw their troops from the UN Command and reaffirm-

ing their recognition of Lumumba's government. The resolution called for the UN to disarm Mobutu's "lawless gangs," release all political prisoners, reconvene parliament, and deport all "Belgians and foreigners" not part of the UN operation.

Nkrumah of Ghana reluctantly agreed to join the other states in the projected troop withdrawal, but both he and Moroccan King Mohamed V resisted pressure, principally from Nasir of the UAR, to recognize the Gizenga government and assign their troops to support it. However, the maintenance in the Congo--especially in Orientale Province--of a large force independent of the UN is beyond the present logistic and financial capabilities of the African states alone. No date was announced for the threatened withdrawal, but the chiefs of state reportedly agreed that if the UN has not met their demands by the end of January, they will "set up machinery for restoring Lumumba to power." Guinean President Touré on 11 January formally requested the withdrawal of his country's UN contingent by 20 January.

On 7 January the USSR called for a meeting of the Security Council--now scheduled for 12 January--to discuss "new acts of aggression" by Belgium against the Congo and the "gross violation" of the international status of Ruanda-Urundi. A Soviet Government statement of 11 January demanded the liquidation of Belgium's rights and powers in Ruanda-Urundi, the withdrawal of all Belgian personnel in the Congo, and other "measures to normalize the situation," including the release of Lumumba. The statement requested Security Council discussion of these questions and, "if need be," also an emergency session of the General Assembly. [REDACTED]

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