

~~SECRET~~

COPY NO. 76

OCI NO. 0429/62

10 August 1962

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: JUL 2000



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

~~SECRET~~

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

CONTINUED CONTROL IMMEDIATELY AFTER USE

FOR 78-927 BOX 374

228523

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

CONGO

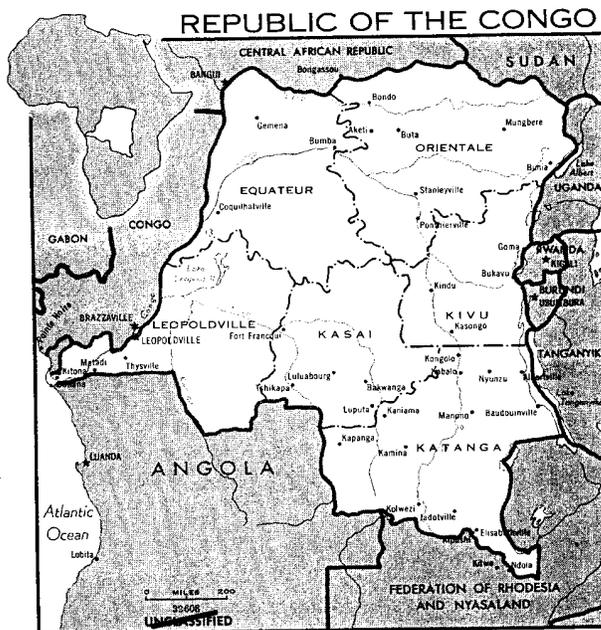
Adoula is trying--independently of Western and UN planning--to seize the initiative by a series of anti-Katangan gestures reasserting Leopoldville's sovereignty. He has ordered private airlines overflying or landing anywhere in the Congo to obtain prior permission from Leopoldville; has "suspended" all radio and telecommunications to and from Katanga; and has threatened retaliation against commercial firms, mining companies, plantations and other enterprises which "continue to support" Katanga. Leopoldville's ability to enforce compliance is very limited, but Adoula may be laying the groundwork for possible legal action, at least against some companies. The UN command in Katanga, which is in control of the airports at Elisabethville and Kamina, is apparently enforcing the airline decree there. The Katangan government has retaliated by clamping a partial blockade on UN forces. More than 200 carloads of food and fuel intended for UN forces were halted at Sakania on the Northern Rhodesian border.

New Leopoldville-sponsored military attacks in force in northern Katanga, of which there were some earlier indications, have yet to materialize.

Western European governments are embarrassed and irritated by the heavy premature publicity given the UN-Western plan to work out a settlement and by the restrictions announced by Adoula. The UN-Western plan for reconciliation has yet to receive final ap-

proval by London and Brussels, and the economic pressures--similar to the ones Adoula has tried to set in motion--are still being debated. The sanctions, moreover, would come into play only after Tshombé had rejected the UN-Western proposals.

There are other signs that Adoula is exerting more vigorous leadership. He took some of the steam out of the opposition by adjourning parliament on 3 August. He formed an eight-man committee within the cabinet to speed the making of decisions. This committee was apparently responsible for the anti-Katanga decrees. In what appears to be an effort to increase its control in Orientale Province, Leopoldville has reportedly transferred General



~~SECRET~~

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

Lundula from the Stanleyville command and replaced him with a lieutenant colonel.

The opposition intends, nevertheless, to continue to press President Kasavubu to dismiss the Adoula government.

Before it adjourned, Parliament passed legislation dividing the present six Congo provinces into at least nineteen new provinces. The proliferation of provincial tribal fiefdoms, while satisfying to local politicians, is bound to weaken even further central government control and add to the already heavy burden of government expense on the Congolese economy. Katanga has been divided into northern and southern Katanga. Tshombé's power is really little affected because his influence in the north has always been minimal and the base of his power, the mining and industrial complex, is in southern Katanga.

Apparently satisfied that UN-Katangan tensions had been sufficiently reduced, Tshombé flew to Geneva on 2 August, reportedly for his health, but more probably to talk to his bankers and to seek advice. The wide publicity given proposals for UN-Western economic pressures on Katanga if Tshombé continues to refuse to integrate apparently led him to press Union Miniere to pay mineral

royalty revenues in advance of export. Tshombé asked the company to give him a foreign exchange advance of up to \$120,000,000. Union Miniere officials in Elisabethville rejected an advance of this magnitude, but reportedly agreed to transfer to the Bank of Katanga a sum approximating 65 percent of the market value of the copper at the moment a shipment crosses the frontier.

Regarding Adoula's proposal of a new federal constitution, the laws on constitutional changes will afford Tshombé immeasurable opportunities for delay. Tshombé may again demand that future talks with Adoula be held outside the Congo.

There is disquiet among some of the nations providing troops to the UN Congo operations over the slow progress on a settlement and some have indicated a desire to withdraw their troops. Although Nehru is not likely to withdraw the Indian troops, the largest of the UN contingents, there is some Indian public and official opinion which believes they might be better employed at home in view of the tense Sino-Indian border situation. Nigeria has wanted to bring home one of its two battalions, and has only reluctantly agreed to permit it to stay on. Ireland has given some indications it might like to withdraw. ~~(SECRET NOFORN)~~

~~SECRET~~