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11 July 1964

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
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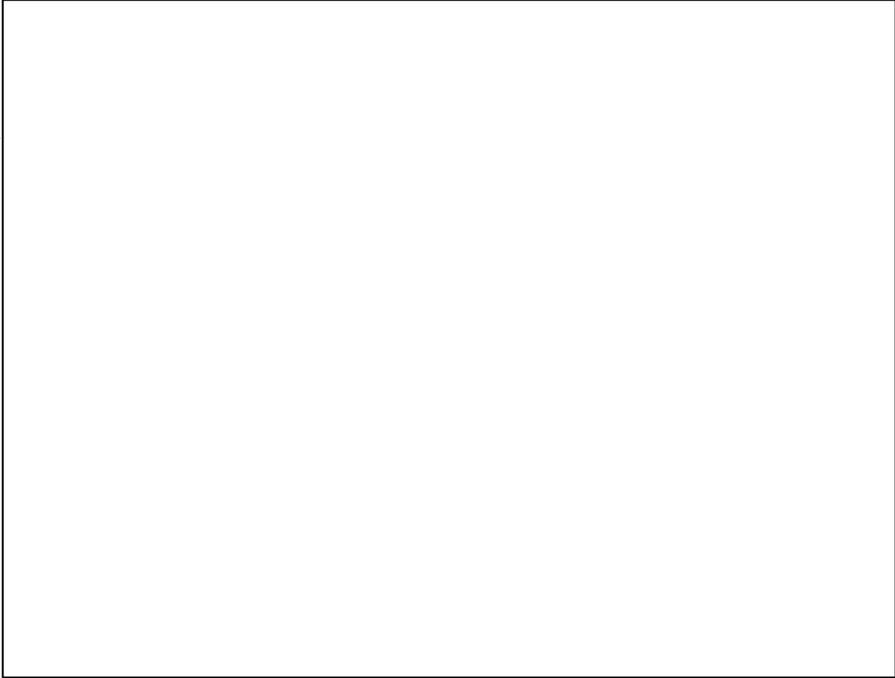
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2. Congo: Tshombé plans to bring his gendarme force from Angola to fight Katanga rebels. (Page 3)

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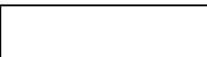
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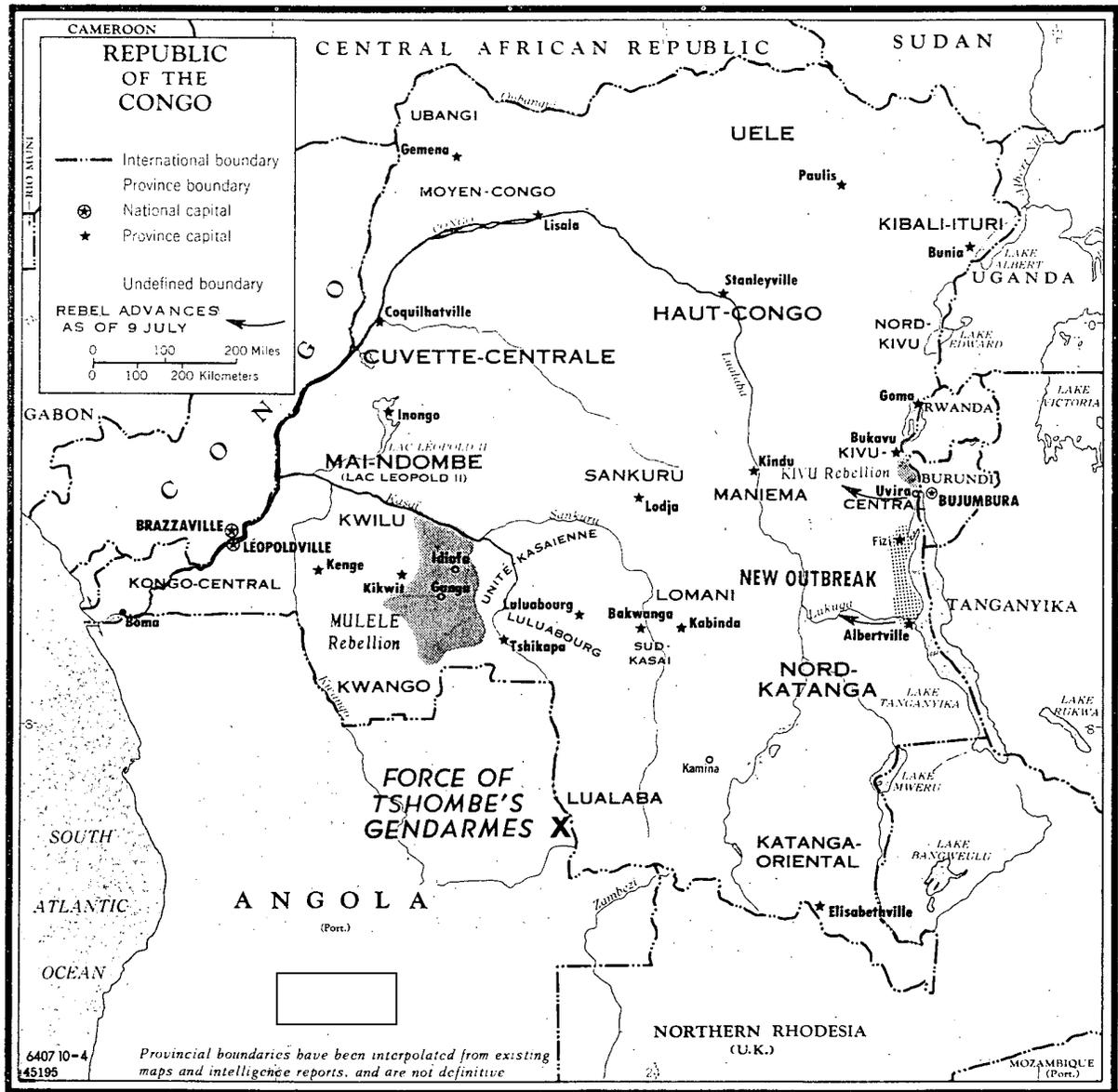
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11 July 64 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN Map

*Congo: Premier Moise Tshombé already is beset by the same security problems that confronted his predecessor.

Rebellion is spreading westward both from Kivu-Central and from the North Katangan capital of Albertville. In both areas, the Congo National Army (ANC) has only small and frightened detachments to oppose advancing insurgents.

Tshombé, who before his accession to power on Thursday was talking of negotiating with the dissidents, now says that he is bringing his force of 3-4,000 gendarmes from Angola to bolster the ANC against the North Katangan rebels. The force probably is sufficient to handle the Katangan insurgents. It is uncertain whether Tshombé would choose to use his gendarmes in other parts of the Congo.

Tshombé told [] [] on 8 July that with Belgian and US aid he hopes in time to reshape the ANC, which he regards as a "band of mutineers." Belgium appears more willing to offer additional military advisors to Tshombé than it did to the Adoula regime, which it regarded as hopelessly inept.

Popular reaction to Tshombé's ascendancy so far is generally favorable. Nevertheless, opposition may increase, particularly from politicians who are unhappy at being left out of his small cabinet. The leftist exile Committee of National Liberation (CNL) has already labeled the one CNL member who joined Tshombé's government a "traitor."

Tshombé apparently has chosen political nonentities for his cabinet to insure his total dominance of the government. Holding three key posts besides premier-- Foreign Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Information-- Tshombé probably hopes to build an image as the single leader coping with all the Congo's problems.

(continued)

As for relations with the US, Tshombé told [redacted] [redacted] that he hoped "bygones would be bygones," but implied that cordial relations might depend on the continuation of US aid, now running at a rate of about \$50 million a year. [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted] (Map)

