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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



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CONGO

The agreement on 19 June between representatives of the Leopoldville and Stanleyville regimes on the reopening of parliament raises the prospect that the long impasse between Kasavubu and Gizenga may be nearing an end. The agreement calls for parliament to meet at Lovanium University near Leopoldville on 25 June, but the senior UN representative in the Congo considers 15 July a more likely date. The UN is to provide protection for all deputies and institute rigid security measures to minimize the threat of outside influence.

The agreement apparently was reached over the protests of Premier Ileo, who has long been reluctant to call parliament. Ileo, who has little legislative backing, probably will be dropped as head of the government; his most likely replacement is Cyrille Adoula, the moderate and able interior minister in the Ileo cabinet. Adoula would probably be able to obtain support from elements in both the Kasavubu and the Gizenga groups; Gizenga's spokesman in New York has expressed the opinion that the Stanleyville leader would accept a vice premiership under Adoula.

Estimates of the relative parliamentary strengths of the Kasavubu and Gizenga blocs continue to indicate that the Leopoldville faction is in the lead. Gizenga has a strong minority position, however, with about 40 of the 137 votes, and many of the other legislators are unknown quantities. Moreover, his supporters are the best organized group and probably will be able to wield an influence out of proportion to their number. There are indications that the Leopoldville

faction is becoming increasingly concerned at its inability to exert close control over its supporters.

The position of the Katanga regime on the question of parliament is unclear. Negotiations in Milan earlier this month between Katanga and Leopoldville officials produced the beginnings of a rapprochement; however, Congolese in Elisabethville, in conversations with UN representatives, have been ignoring the talks and their implications. On 20 June the parliamentarians from Katanga announced they would not come to Leopoldville unless Tshombé was released and the confederal structure proposed at the Tananarive conference last March adopted as the basis for a constitutional revision.

Tshombé has now been released and has announced his plans to return to Elisabethville, and a Katanga spokesman has apparently withdrawn the condition concerning the Tananarive resolutions. The deputies controlled by Elisabethville would furnish valuable support to the Kasavubu bloc in its disputes with Gizenga.

Congolese Foreign Minister Bomboko recently told an American official that Leopoldville authorities had proof that Indian Chargé Rahman had been involved in subversive activities against the Leopoldville government.

[redacted] a member of the Indian UN contingent and other UN officials were implicated as well.

[redacted] Rahman was implicated in a plot involving a youth group and Congolese army elements. The leader of the youth group was arrested last week and may

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have furnished a basis for Bomboko's charges. Bomboko allegedly hoped to ask Nehru to remove Rahman quietly in the interest of Congolese-Indian relations. Should the charges be widely publicized, the recent improvement in New Delhi's attitude toward the Congolese Government probably would be nullified.

Neutralist nations continue to encounter difficulties in their efforts to send aid to Gizenga. A flight to Stanleyville, of a Ghanaian IL-18 allegedly to transport "medical supplies" and "embassy personnel," was canceled at the request of the UN chief in the Congo.

In Brussels, Foreign Minister Spaak recently took issue with Hammarskjold's view that UN forces in the Congo probably could be reduced from 20,000 to 5,000 by the end of the year. Spaak believes the situation will remain so un-

stable for at least a year that any substantial UN withdrawal would be dangerous. Hammarskjold, in stating his views to British officials in early June, had also said he hoped to reduce the annual cost of UN operations in the Congo from \$120,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Spaak appears to be increasingly realistic regarding the withdrawal of Belgian elements from the Congo. He has told the American ambassador in Brussels that if Munongo does not release all of the 23 advisers whose return has been requested by Spaak, they will be ordered to return to Belgium immediately. On the other hand, Spaak is reluctant to force the return of Belgian officers serving in the Katanga gendarmerie until replacements are available. He has also decided to send a high Foreign Ministry official to Katanga to represent him, although for "political" reasons he could not immediately withdraw Belgian Consul General Crener, who does not have the confidence of UN officials. [redacted]

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