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# CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



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## CONGO

Joint efforts by Premier Adoula and the UN to unite the Congo under the new central government showed some progress in Orientale Province, where Gizenga was finally induced to leave his Stanleyville stronghold for Belgrade. In Katanga, however, the UN's effort to force the province's reintegration with the Congo appears stalled, while the security situation in Elisabethville has deteriorated. Despite the UN pressure, Tshombé persists in his refusal to negotiate with Adoula "under duress."

After a long period of vacillation, Gizenga on 3 September yielded to the urgings of associates and of foreign diplomats in Stanleyville that he accompany Adoula to the conference of nonaligned nations. Gizenga's acceptance of a subordinate role to Adoula at Belgrade, following the USSR's recognition of Adoula on 30 August, appears to preclude his re-establishing himself as an independent force in Orientale. Certain of his followers, however, have proclaimed a new "Lumumbist" party and may hope to succeed to some of the financial support which has been accorded Gizenga by the radical African states.

In Elisabethville, relations between UN representative O'Brien and Katanga President Tshombé reached a low point following the UN roundup of Tshombé's Belgian officers on 28-30 August. On 1 September O'Brien "broke relations" with the Katanga government, following Tshombé's refusal to suspend from office Interior Minister Munongo. O'Brien had accused Munongo of masterminding an assassination plot directed against key UN officials. O'Brien "resumed relations" the following day, however.

UN pressure against Tshombé was accompanied by a worsening of the situation with respect to Baluba refugees in Katanga. Depredations in northern Katanga by anti-Tshombé Baluba tribesmen had prompted Tshombé to jail

large numbers of Elisabethville Balubas, as well as to launch punitive operations in the north which were generally opposed by the UN. O'Brien, noting the presence of up to 15,000 Baluba refugees in southern Katanga, denounced Tshombé's treatment of the Balubas. Tshombé, however, gave assurances on 2 September that refugees desiring to return to work would not be molested and promised to investigate reports of their mistreatment.

The verbal warfare between O'Brien and Tshombé has increased tension in Elisabethville. On 2 September, Belgian, British, French, and Portuguese diplomats in Elisabethville made a joint approach to O'Brien, asking what plans the UN had made for the protection of the European community. O'Brien characterized the diplomats as strongly opposed to recent UN actions and anxious to dissociate themselves. The US Consulate believes the joint approach was motivated less by a concern over security than by a desire to demonstrate support for Tshombé's resistance to O'Brien.

The danger of clashes between UN and Katangan forces increased on 5 and 6 September with the mounting of demonstrations--seemingly government inspired--against UN installations and the US Consulate. UN headquarters in Elisabethville, a target of stone-throwing demonstrations, was moved from the center of the city to the outskirts on 6 September. In the provincial parliament, Tshombé's foreign minister implied that Katanga was studying the possibility of using its armed forces against the UN.

The UN reportedly will continue its campaign against Belgian advisers in the Congo proper, and plans the ouster of about 30 Belgians who served as advisors to the defunct Ileo government. It is uncertain whether UN plans call for drastic action against Gizenga's cohorts in Stanleyville. On 30 August the UN began to airlift Malayan troops, complete with armed

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vehicles, to Stanleyville, ostensibly to "quiet unrest." In view of Gizenga's emergence from his isolation, however, the UN may defer action with a view to examining Gizenga's behavior following his return from Belgrade.

A high official of the Union Miniere in Brussels has said that the Katanga government, enraged at Belgium for acquiescing in the UN action against Tshombé, has decided to nationalize Union Miniere and other Belgian companies in Katanga. Ambassador

MacArthur in Brussels comments that such a development could threaten the Lefevre-Spaak coalition government, since it would be held responsible for the loss of Belgian investments. Brussels is also angry over the abrupt manner in which the UN and the Adoula government are handling the dismissal of Belgian advisers to the former central government. Foreign Minister Spaak has protested to Secretary General Hammarskjold, and if the dismissals continue, the Belgian Government may terminate its technical assistance program.

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