

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

COPY NO. 77

OCI NO. 0281/61

25 May 1961

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

DOCUMENT NO. 5
NO CHANGE IN CLASS.
 DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S(C)
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 1990
AUTH: HR 70-2
DATE: 20/5/80 REVIEWER: 019360

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOT RELEASABLE TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

CONTINUED CONTROL

IMMEDIATELY AFTER USE
JOB 77-927 BOX 32

228520/

SECRET

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

At this stage, rebel terrorism may present a less serious problem for the French Government than the continuing activity of right-wing extremists in France. There is reason to believe that the networks of plotters conspiring against De Gaulle and his policies have not yet been fully exposed. Bombings have continued in France and have even been stepped up in Algeria; distribution of threatening letters and pamphlets put out by rightist extremists goes on. Such activity may be further stimulated by the trial of the insurgent generals which opens on 29 May. Discontent within the army is still widespread. As the Evian negotiations proceed, the frustration of the rightist extremists may prompt some of them to make an assassination attempt on De Gaulle as a last desperate effort to prevent Algerian independence.

Soviet Attitudes

Soviet news media, while welcoming the start of negotiations, have cautioned that the French stand will determine

whether the Algerian problem will be solved by "peaceful means or otherwise." Bloc commentators predict that the talks will be "difficult and tense."

Moscow has long maintained that only direct talks between the rebels and the French on a basis of equality can restore peace to Algeria. In March, following the announcement that talks would be held, the Soviet ambassador in Paris sought out De Gaulle to express Khrushchev's hope for a peaceful settlement. At the same time, Soviet First Deputy Premier Kosygin tried to stiffen the rebels' resistance to any compromise with France, advising them to demand recognition as the sole representatives of Algeria.

While there are advantages for the USSR in a continuation of the rebellion, Soviet leaders at the present time are probably inclined to support a settlement, provided the rebels can emerge from the negotiations in full control of an independent Algeria, with limited, if any, ties with France. (SECRET)

CONGO

The government in Leopoldville has remained firm in its decision to reconvene parliament there, although the Stanleyville regime continues to demand that it meet at Kamina. Kasavubu appears to regard Gizenga's claim to represent the

legal government as ruling out any compromise. The Leopoldville radio has said the Congo crisis is "in its final stages" and has warned that "no delaying tactics will prevent. . .the convocation of parliament" by Kasavubu.

SECRET

SECRET

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

In contrast, there are indications that Leopoldville may be negotiating with Tshombé's successors to assure Katanga's participation in parliament. The Munongo triumvirate in Katanga reportedly has indicated that it is prepared to accept a Congo federation as proposed by Kasavubu. A Congolese politician has informed Ambassador Timberlake that the Kasavubu government has received a proposal from Munongo and is drafting a counterproposal.

Leopoldville probably feels that its success in blocking the return of UN representative Dayal to the Congo has strengthened its hand. Hammarskjold informed US officials on 22 May that Dayal would not be returned to Leopoldville because of the latest expressions of Congolese hostility toward him. Hammarskjold stated that Nehru had been informed and had agreed to recall Dayal.

The Stanleyville regime--confronted with the political threat of a rapprochement between Leopoldville and Elisabethville and with deteriorating economic conditions in Orientale Province--has moved to bolster its military position. According to press reports, troops from Stanleyville have appeared in force in Kasai Province. There is no firm information that Gizenga plans any major offensive action.

Reports of military activity in Kasai appear to have led Kasavubu to place Albert Kalonji under surveillance in Coquilhatville. A UN report has alleged that aggressive movements by Kalonji's Kasai army against tribal opponents followed a build-up financed by a Belgian mining company. Ghanaian UN troops, which recently were withdrawn from southern Kasai, have been ordered back into the area.

Indian Chargé Rahman in Leopoldville, who on his own initiative has labored actively on Gizenga's behalf, stated recently that he did not believe Gizenga had enough votes in parliament to become premier. Rahman speculated that if Gizenga persisted in seeking the premiership he would merely weaken the "nationalist" position and pave the way for a dictatorship by some member of the present Leopoldville government.

Relations between the UN and Katanga authorities have continued strained as a result of UN moves to retain control, by force if necessary, of key areas in northern Katanga. Although Munongo threatened armed resistance if the UN moved to take over airfields at Albertville and Nyunzu, he confined himself to a formal protest of the UN action and appeared anxious to avoid a serious rupture with the UN Command. (SECRET NOFORN)

SECRET