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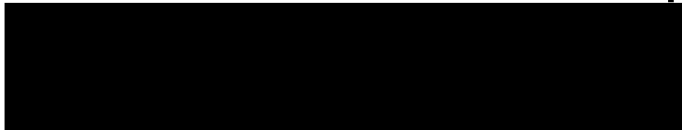
CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

CONGO

The Katanga Assembly, which Tshombé maintains is the only valid authority to accept or reject the Kitona accord between him and Premier Adoula on 21 December, is continuing its deliberations. The three-man Katanga delegation to Leopoldville began its talks just this week.

██████████ says it is generally assumed there that the assembly will approve Tshombé's actions at Kitona and authorize him to continue discussions with Leopoldville and the UN.

Tshombé still disputes two key points of the Kitona agreement: the Congo constitution as it now stands, and full implementation of the UN resolutions ordering him to oust his white mercenaries and foreign advisers. Tshombé says the other six points "cause no real trouble"; the two he balks at, however, will require considerable negotiation, as they are fundamental to his future position with the UN and Leopoldville.

UN Secretary General Thant told the Congo Advisory Committee on 9 January that although preparations were being made with a view to the total elimination of Tshombé's mercenaries, he hoped Tshombé would make it unnecessary for the UN command to employ further force. He told the committee he thought it was "highly inadvisable" now, however, to undertake any action which would prevent the Kitona accord from being implemented.

Officials of Union Miniere and Societé Generale in Brussels now appear to believe they would do well to discourage Katangan secession and persuade Tshombé to go along with the Kitona agreement in order to protect their economic interests. High-ranking officials have been sent

to Elisabethville and Leopoldville to talk to Tshombé and other Congolese authorities, and presumably also to induce local Belgian business representatives to adopt a more cooperative attitude.

Foreign Minister Spaak, still under strong pressure from right and center elements of the Belgian parliament, continues to believe that the Kitona agreement must be made to stick, but he appears unwilling to apply economic pressure unless Tshombé appears to be reneging on the agreement. The Belgian Foreign Ministry claims that it cannot apply strong economic pressure on Katanga--e.g., press the Union Miniere to stop paying export taxes to Katanga--until the Leopoldville government takes certain legal steps to make clear its own right to such receipts.

When Ambassador Gullion saw Adoula on 5 January, the premier was acutely depressed, angered with Tshombé's "maneuvers with the Katanga Assembly," and suspicious that Tshombé was about to repudiate the agreement.

Adoula was also bitter over the UN's refusal to accept a Congolese Army contingent in Katanga without UN military control, or to furnish transportation for an independent Congolese Army force. Adoula originally posed participation by his forces as a condition for his meeting with Tshombé. On General Mobutu's advice, Adoula balked at putting the contingent under total UN control, and no Congolese Army contingent has been brought into Kamina as originally planned.

██████████ on 5 January that larger than normal consignments of rations, clothing, and motor spare parts were arriving in Luluabourg, in Kasai Province, but that the Congolese Army forces there were "in a poor state" and lacked equipment and transportation.

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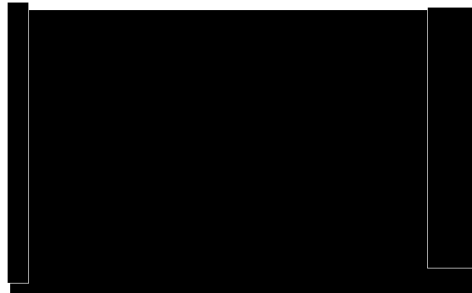
Leopoldville is afraid that the Baluba tribal administration installed in northern Katanga may not be entirely secure. Jason Sendwe, a vice premier in the Adoula government who heads that administration, claimed in early January that the area had been "liberated." He said that the Congolese Army forces from Stanleyville under General Lundula were not causing trouble, but he still hoped they could be replaced quickly with Baluba troops.


General Mobutu and Adoula have voiced concern that the UN command was deliberately aiding the advance of Stanleyville forces into northern Katanga, while refusing aid to forces loyal to Leopoldville. They fear that the Stanleyville forces will oust authorities there loyal to Sendwe and swing into the Gizenga orbit. Mobutu recently admitted he had little control over Lundula's troops and that Leopoldville had been forced to assist them with transportation to avoid charges that it was sabotaging the Katanga campaign.

The Congolese parliament on 8 January voted 56-10, with 7 abstentions, to order Gizenga to return to Leopoldville within 48 hours. This, together with his ouster the same day as president of the African Solidarity party (PAS), probably spells the virtual eclipse of the Stanleyville leader for some time. The PSA is the second largest party in Leopoldville Province, but it now is badly split. Gizenga's attempts

to form a new national Lumumba party have failed and his former political supporters have deserted him. On 10 January, in a telegram to Adoula, Gizenga insisted he would not return "until the secession of Katanga was ended."

Adoula has indicated to US officials that he intends to proceed with Gizenga's removal as vice premier and possibly to arrest him. According to Ambassador Gullion, Sture Linner, top UN civilian in the Congo, has apparently promised Adoula he would assist in Gizenga's arrest. Gizenga's abortive attempt to "arrest" General Lundula in Stanleyville on 10 January may now hasten his own arrest and his return to Leopoldville under detention.



that Lundula, although apprehensive of provoking a violent showdown with Gizenga, appeared to be in control and had twice refused Gizenga permission to leave Stanleyville for northern Katanga. The official added that the Stanleyville population was calm and more interested in obtaining food and clothing than in the fate of Gizenga. 

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