

university graduates. Mobutu also ejected the Soviet and bloc diplomats and technicians who had flocked to the Congo at Lumumba's invitation.

Kasavubu was able to obtain sufficient support in the U.N. to be recognized as the legitimate Congo Chief of State by the U.N. General Assembly. In early December Lumumba was imprisoned by Mobutu.

Lumumba's escape and later his death under mysterious circumstances in February 1961 plunged the Congo once more into internal strife. The former Vice Premier in the Lumumba government, Antoine Gizenga, proclaimed himself Lumumba's heir and claimed to head the legitimate Congo government, setting up his rival administration in Stanleyville, the capital of Orientale Province.

With the designation of Joseph Ileo as Prime Minister by President Kasavubu in mid-February 1961 there were four separate authorities contending in the Congo, each with substantial armed forces available: Kasavubu-Ileo-Mobutu (Léopoldville); Gizenga (Stanleyville); Tshombe (Elisabethville); and Kalonji (Bakwanga). Three of the rival factions—Kasavubu, Tshombe, and Kalonji—announced a common front against Gizenga in the spring of 1961.

The common front, however, turned out to be a weak alliance. A series of conferences of Congolese leaders failed to persuade Mr. Tshombe to end his secession. While the Léopoldville group bickered, Sino-Soviet bloc embassies opened in Stanleyville and Mr. Gizenga extended his authority into Kivu. His soldiers also made incursions into North Katanga and Kasai.

Against this background President Kasavubu decided to reconvene the Congolese Parliament. The Gizenga group agreed to participate, but Mr. Tshombe's position was equivocal. By the eve of the session the Léopoldville group was encouraged to believe that Mr. Tshombe would send his deputies to Parliament.

However, when the session opened in July, Mr. Tshombe's delegates failed to appear. Gizenga also deferred his appearance, although the Stanleyville parliamentarians appeared in full strength.

After lengthy consultations with individual leaders, President Kasavubu determined that no one faction had sufficient strength to command a majority and named Cyrille Adoula to form a coalition government. Antoine Gizenga became Vice Prime Minister and Justin Bomboko, Foreign Minister. With the exception of south Katanga all provinces were represented in Adoula's government.

Adoula government

In September 1961 Gizenga came to Léopoldville to assume his post as Vice Premier. However, he soon returned to Stanleyville, where he was later arrested. Gizenga was placed in custody from January 1962 until July 1964. Many of his former supporters, such as Christophe Gbenye and Marcel Bisukiro, were dropped from the government. The Gizenga faction remained active, claimed Adoula to be too pro-American, and accused him of sabotaging the policy of national reconciliation.

Shortly after Adoula's selection, hostilities broke out in Elisabethville. U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld was killed in an airplane accident while trying to arrange a cease-fire. Hostilities broke out again in December 1961 after U.N. officials had been abducted and several U.N. soldiers killed. The fighting ended when Mr. Tshombe flew to a meeting with Premier Adoula. Mr. Tshombe signed an agreement which declared the secession at an end.

When Mr. Tshombe returned to Elisabethville, he claimed the agreement was not valid until approved by the Katanga Assembly. After extensive U.N. mediatory efforts Tshombe was again brought to the bargaining table with Prime Minister Adoula. During these sessions he continued to insist on *de facto* independence, thereby preventing any agreement. Mr. Tshombe broke off the talks in late June 1962.

Civil war again appeared imminent. U.N. Secretary-General U Thant elaborated a plan providing for an equitable resolution of the differences between Katanga and the rest of the Congo. The plan, which was supported by most of the countries of the free world with an interest in the Congo, was accepted by both Adoula and Tshombe.

Little progress took place in implementing the plan. Mr. Tshombe continued to maintain roadblocks in Elisabethville and to restrict the U.N.'s movement despite his statement on several occasions that the U.N. would be granted full freedom of movement. Harassment of U.N. troops in Elisabethville steadily increased. After a 6-day period during which Katangan troops fired on U.N. positions, the U.N. moved to restore order and to exercise its freedom of movement. This action was quickly successful, and by January 21, 1963, the U.N. had established a presence in all the major centers of Katanga.