

Africa Research Bulletin

Political Social and Cultural Series

Malawi—South Africa

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Zambia
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Arab unity
(R. Cairo 21/8)

Preparations for Referendum

About 8.25m. Egyptians were scheduled to vote on September 1st in the referendum approving on the confederation with Syria and Libya. Voting would be compulsory and non-voters faced a £E10 fine. The day was declared a public holiday.

Referenda on the Federation, were held simultaneously in Syria and Libya. The results were due to be announced midday on September 2nd by the three Presidents.

(See pp. 2203C-2204C, 2208C)

Last reference pp. 1877B, 1919, 2068B, 2155B.

Treaties and Agreements

GHANA—UPPER VOLTA

Co-operation Agreement

The Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Busia, paid an official visit to Upper Volta from August 19th to 21st. The visit had been originally scheduled to take place earlier but its postponement was announced on July 28th.

According to the final communiqué, the Ghanaian and Voltaic delegations decided that an agreement should be signed as soon as possible on the demarcation of the frontier between the two countries and that a judiciary commission should be established to formulate a bilateral judicial convention. They agreed in principle that a convention on migrant labour should be drawn up and that missions should be exchanged to study the conditions of nationals of each country working in the other. The delegations agreed that the two countries should co-ordinate their programmes for the development of the Volta River valley, with particular reference to irrigation (for agriculture and for animal and human requirements), the production of electric power, with the construction of a dam at Bui, in Ghana, or Poulbi in Upper Volta, or in some other place found technically suitable.

Other decisions were taken on co-operation in telecommunications, health, transport and trade. A joint permanent commission would be established to supervise the implementation of the decisions taken during the visit. The Prime Minister of

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Political Relations Between African States

CONGO (DR)—CONGO (PR)

Diplomats Expelled

Radio Kinshasa reported on August 21st that the Government had declared the *bourgeois d'affaires* of the Congo People's Republic, Lt. Georges Eyano, *persona non grata* and requested him to close his mission. This was because of his "glaringly subversive interference" in the country's internal affairs as revealed in the current trial of "Peace League" members (p. 2201). The Congo (DR) Embassy in Brazzaville was to be closed but diplomatic relations would continue normally with the two foreign Ministers acting as Ambassadors. Liver traffic between the two countries would continue as usual.

(R. Kinshasa 21/8)

Radio Brazzaville reported that the Council of State had declared that the closure of its Kinshasa Embassy was unjustified. The Embassy had not gone beyond its principal function of strengthening the brotherly relations between the peoples of the two Congos.

The remaining staff of the Congo People's Republic's Embassy in Kinshasa were declared *persona non grata* on August 30th and asked to leave the country the same day.

A communiqué issued by Kinshasa's Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the Embassy staff had been engaged in subversive activities of the kind which had already brought about the expulsion of Brazzaville's *charge d'affaires*.

(Act 31/8)

(See pp. 2201A-2202A)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA—CONGO (PR)

President Macias' Visit

The President of Equatorial Guinea, Mr. Francisco Macias Nguema, paid a five-day official visit to the Congo People's Republic, ending on August 18th.

According to the final communiqué, he had

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Mentioning the "aggression under preparation against the Congo People's Republic", President Macias Nguema "renewed the expression of his militant support for the Congolese revolution and the active solidarity of the people of Equatorial Guinea with the people of the Congo-Brazzaville in their relentless struggle against internal and external reaction".

President Nguabi accepted an invitation to visit Equatorial Guinea. (MTM 28/8)

(See pp. 2201A-2202A)

GUINEA—IVORY COAST

M. Sekou Touré's Goodwill Message

In a message addressed to the President of the Ivory Coast, M. Houphouët-Boigny, on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of that country's independence, the Guinean President, M. Sekou Touré, declared that no obstacle existed as far as he was concerned to "the resumption of fraternal relations".

Agence France Presse recalls that relations between the two West African States have been strained for years and they no longer have diplomatic links with each other. In 1970, however, relations improved so markedly that President Houphouët-Boigny was able to announce at his ruling party's congress in October, that diplomatic ties would be resumed before the end of the year. The thaw halted abruptly, however, when Guinea was invaded on November 22nd (p. 1933). Nothing has been done since to normalise relations, though the inter-State war of words appears to have ceased, except for an occasional vague allusion by Conakry to anti-Guinean elements in Ivory Coast, which in turn has refrained completely from any comment on the Guinean situation.

LIBERIA—IVORY COAST

President Tolbert's Visit

Liberia's new President, Mr. William Tolbert, and the Ivory Coast President M. Houphouët-Boigny discussed "matters of common interest" when they met in Abidjan on August 4th.

On his return to Monrovia the Liberian President said that he made the brief visit to Abidjan (his first foreign official visit since taking office) to mark appreciation

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of State, M. Auguste Demise

Co-operation Conference

Liberia and the Ivory Coast on August 12th began a four-day conference on cooperation in legal, political, economic and social affairs and in power and communications. The Liberian Minister of Planning and Economic Development said the conference was a communiqué, said the conference would formulate proposals to the two countries. Co-operation on a basis had proved difficult to West Africa, so the two countries decided to push ahead with projects.

MADAGASCAR—SOUTH AFRICA

"Functional and Permanent Relations

A Malagasy Government delegation in Johannesburg from Tananarive on August 7th for a five-day visit consolidating relations between the two countries. The leader of the Malagasy delegation, M. Henri Kaharijona, said that relations for the past three years "episodic and exploratory in objective now was to make them permanent". "The feeling and permanent", he said, "is Government", he said, "is Government" can now be properly relations can now be properly and institutionalised, and in a be made permanent by the establishment of a continuous economic current two countries".

A joint communiqué was issued on August 12th. It announced that the two governments had agreed to establish a joint commission which was to hold regular intervals to explore further regular intervals to explore further co-operation between the two countries. The commission would meet in Tananarive and Pretoria.

(R. Johannesburg 12/8)

(See following item and Eco p. 2093C)

MALAWI—SOUTH AFRICA

Dr. Banda's Visit

The President of Malawi, Dr. Banda, arrived in Pretoria on August 12th for a five-day State visit to South Africa. He was greeted by a 21-gun ceremonial welcome from the

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Party paper, the *Nation*, in a manner of Mr. Kapwepwe's that the way he had switched from open to the charges of power hunger. The army praised President Nkomo's policies saying that he had a "right to be respected for his convictions. Few people dare give up the power of a Government Ministerial because they disagree with their views. The tendency is rather to continue in the service of a long after they have ceased to have policies or aspirations." The purely international nature of the situation where by the people became singled out as being in too position in the country. It has been the painful impact of the chaos has faced as a near-chaotic state of the world as well as labour problems in Zambia."

retors are well known to Mr. said the *Daily Nation*. "More than anyone else in the world he has fought for the most complete break with South Africa. Everything he has done has been to help the Bamba-speaking people in the position in Zambia. In fact, he has with Dr. Kaunda himself, though himself tried to help the Bamba-speaking people of Zambia into both the and Party decision-making (DN 24/8)

pp. 1495, 2132C, 2134B,

nal Security

ed Coup d'Etat

any reported that an abortive occurred in Fort Lamy in the of August 27th. The plotters

ided six months later, into two groups and sent back to Chad, one group to the north of the country, the other to the south.

with instructions to give out-laws there training to that which had been given in Tripoli. M. Abakar, who provided information, was then said to have and that he no longer wanted to take part in the intrigue and to have rallied to the authorities.

Radio Fort-Lamy also said that the arms from rebels had been identified as those "supplied by foreign countries to the Libyan army and police" and that the government services had intercepted letters from Tripoli to Fort-Lamy inciting the Libyan forces to treason. It finally started that M. Siddiek had been resident in Tripoli since the end of July and that he had been there by various French "leftists" who wanted to take part in FROLINAT's subversive action.

FROLINAT's Version

FROLINAT, however, issued a communique in Algiers on August 31st stating that FROLINAT's organisation inside Chad had distributed a large quantity of leaflets in Fort-Lamy on the night of August 26th, calling on the people to rise up against M. Tombalbaye's government. When the police failed to determine the source or the authors of these leaflets, the Government "invented a so-called coup d'etat" which it alleged had been carried out by FROLINAT and foreign powers.

reference p. 2164B

ONGO (DR)

ubversion Trials

gence *France Presse* reported on August 27th that sources "close to the President" had revealed that several Congolese former rebels, amnestied by General Joseph Mobutu earlier in the year (p. 2018), were involved in subversive networks bring "dismantled" by security forces. The source said that the networks were uncovered by security men investigating causes of the rioting at Lovanium University (p. 149). Several Eastern European diplomats were expelled following the disorders. The university was ordered to remain closed indefinitely and Congolese students were drafted into the Armed Forces.

searches in the homes of those implicated in the networks had brought to light pamphlets printed in a neighbouring country, the sources said. They added that "terrorist commandos" were being trained in the same neighbouring country.

Investigators had discovered three separate networks, the sources said. The first was

2189). The latter had advised formation of a single organisation, the National Liberation Front, which would then qualify for assistance from Brazzaville, Tshikangu alleged. Another accused, a Cameroonian national, alleged that guerrillas from Congo-Kinshasa were being trained at Kinkala in Congo-Brazzaville.

Tshikangu also told the court that the National Liberation Front would ultimately be led by the former Congo rebel, M. Antoine Gizenga, who was still in exile, and the military side of operations was to be headed by General Olenga. Tshikangu added that all former leaders of Lumumba's party were to be members of the Front.

General Olenga strongly denied taking part in the contacts with the Congo-Brazzaville embassy and with Lumumbist circles. He claimed that as soon as he was aware of the National Liberation Front's plan, he informed the security police. (NA 14/8)

Other Personalities Implicated?

The names of a number of well-known Congolese political personalities were mentioned during cross-examination of the accused on August 17th: M. Justin Bomboko and M. Victor Nendeka, both Ministers in an earlier Mobutu government; M. Auguste Mabika-Kalanda, a member of the political bureau of the Popular Revolutionary Movement (MPR); M. Philippe Eliébé, Director-General of the Congolese Press Agency; M. André William Nkaka, a former governor of the province of Kasai Oriental; M. Marcel Dericoyard, recently appointed to the governorship of Kasai Oriental; and M. Maurice Myoka, the present Minister of Social Affairs. (TP 19/8)

Brazzaville Denies Involvement

Congo-Brazzaville's "Voice of the Revolution" radio summoned the people to "vigilance" following the allegations that Major Nguabi was involved in subversion in Congo-Kinshasa. A statement by the Justice and Information Minister, M. Aloise Moudileno-Massengo, was broadcast several times after the opening of the trial in Kinshasa. M. Moudileno-Massengo said the defendants in the Kinshasa trial had made statements which "seriously implicated the Congo People Republic and its Heads of State in person". He accused the Kinshasa judges of apparently accepting the allegations as "established facts", and added: "We have the right to demand objectives and irrefutable facts". (NA 14/8)

Concurrent Trial in Brazzaville

One of the principal figures accused in absentia in the Kinshasa treason trial, M. Ando Ibara, was later tried and convicted

sources as having "far more serious implications"—involved some of the amnestied rebels. They acted as "a relay for Communist subversion" under cover of an organisation called the Congolese League for Peace and Friendship between Peoples (LICOPA), and "wanted to use the methods formerly employed by rebel chief Pierre Mulele". All leaders of this network were currently in detention, including former "General Olenga" who played a leading role in the Kisangani rebellion in 1964/5. The sources said that the rebels had infiltrated the LICOPA to continue their subversion from within, taking advantage of the amnesty.

The third network to be dismantled was a National Liberation Front grouping several "personalities", whose names had yet to be revealed.

In all three cases the main aim was to "terrorise the people, to produce an impression of an unsettled Congo immediately prior to the Kinshasa International Fair", and to depict Gen. Mobutu as "an executioner", the sources added.

It was also disclosed that President Mobutu had dissolved several associations considered to be contrary to good public order. These included the Freemasons, the Templars, and the Rosicrucians. (NA 4/8)

"General" Olenga Accused

The first in a series of trials opened in Kinshasa on August 14th. Evidence was given that surviving leaders of the Congolese National Movement party of the Congo's assassinated first Prime Minister, M. Patrice Lumumba, formed a "National Liberation Front". The accused tried to organise urban guerrilla actions in the Congolese capital, according to one of the charges. "General" Nicolas Olenga, the leader of the Kisangani rebels in 1964-65, who was amnestied with many other Congolese citizens early in 1971 and returned to the Congo, was one of the accused. He strongly denied participating in the National Liberation Front.

Among the other six accused was M. Jean-Willy Tshimbila, chairman of LICOPA, who formerly lived in exile in Cairo and Khartoum. He and the other accused were arrested early in August after the expulsion of 20 Communist diplomats. Seven separate charges included a plot to assassinate General Mobutu, forming a subversive movement, urban guerrilla activities in Kinshasa and subversive contacts with Soviet, East German, and North Korean agents. The trial proceedings were broadcast live on Kinshasa Radio.

One of the accused, named only as Tshikangu, admitted he was a personal friend of

in Brazzaville. M. Ibara, accused of threatening the security of Congo-Brazzaville and of spreading false rumours was sentenced by the Revolutionary Tribunal to three years jail and 10 years banishment. Representatives of the Congo-Kinshasa, Central African Republic, Cameroon, and Gabon were invited to the trial by President Ngonabi, who said he was acting "in the interest of peace in Central Africa."

(WA 3/9)

In a message published on August 25th, President Ngonabi proposed an independent probe into allegations that Brazzaville was training guerrillas to overthrow General Mobutu's regime. He called for a meeting of the "Two Congos' Commission" which, composed of representatives of Central African countries, was set up in June, 1970, when the last dispute between the two states was settled (p. 1777B). The Commission should meet to check whether or not guerrillas were being trained at Kinkala (Congo-Brazzaville) Major Ngonabi said, "so as to preserve peace, so dear to the peoples of Central Africa." President Ngonabi also denied there was "collusion" between M. Ando Ihara and the Brazzaville charges d'affaires in Kinshasa. Lieut. Georges Eyabo, who had been expelled from Kinshasa (see p. 2189). But he said he was willing to send a "competent personality" to Kinshasa to analyse the allegations. (NA 25/8)

10-Year Sentences

In the Kinshasa trial the former rebel army general, M. Nicolas Olenka, and four others were on August 24th sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on charges of subversion. The court also sentenced two other accused to two years. Two others were acquitted. (NA 24/8)

Life Imprisonment for Students

Ten students from the former Lovanium University were sentenced in Kinshasa on August 26th to life imprisonment for subversion. Three others were sentenced to three years jail and two were acquitted. The charges included an attempt to overthrow the Government, inciting the people to civil war, publicly insulting President Mobutu and publishing subversive propaganda. The trial stemmed from incidents which took place at the University on June 4th (p. 2149). (TS 28/8) (See pp. 2189A, 2210C)

Last reference pp. 2018A, 2149

GUINEA

"Great People's Trial"

By August 26th eleven former Government members and 98 people in all had confessed to conspiring against President Sekou

One ex-member of the Government, M. Karim Bangoura, was Secretary of State for Industry and Mines till his arrest. He negotiated several agreements between Guinea and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Radio Conakry broadcast a statement in which M. Bangoura accused himself of working for France, the United States, and West Germany, and pleaded for clemency from President Sekou Toure. The following day another former Minister claimed that Portugal, South Africa, France, West Germany, and the United States were planning to invade Guinea from neighbouring Portuguese Guinea. The ex-Minister, M. Marcel Bama Mato, said that the alleged invasion had been on the stocks since the last NATO meeting in Lisbon and was planned to take place on or before October 2nd, the Guinean National Holiday. He said thousands of mercenaries had been recruited and trained. Five submarines and about 20 Mirage jet fighters, along with a dozen giant bombers, would be used in the invasion, he claimed. The "imperialists" planned a combined land sea-air operation, he alleged.

Acquittals Announced

Ten accused pro-Western "fifth columnists", including a prelate from a Roman Catholic mission in Upper Guinea, were on August 26th cleared by investigating authorities and told they could resume their functions. The prelate was named as Monsignor Gomez of the apostolic mission for Kankan. Also among the ten were four directors of State-owned businesses. This was the second batch of accused to be cleared: five Army officers were formally reinstated on August 22nd. (NA 26/8)

Invasion Threat

Radio Conakry on August 3rd broadcast a High Command Communiqué which said that the Guinean Security Services had overheard conversations between two foreign naval vessels and two Chiefs of Staff of the Portuguese Army in Portuguese Guinea which had revealed that an attack on Guinea was planned for August 3rd. There were plans for attacks along the whole of the Guinea-Bissau border and on the coast in the Conakry area and the people hoped to free detained fifth column agents. The High Command ordered all military and militia units in the areas concerned to be on the alert. They should "liquidate all fifth column agents whom the enemy want to liberate." (R. Conakry 3/8)

UN Mission Delayed

After an emergency meeting called at Guinea's request, the UN Security Council decided on August 3rd to send a Mission of Enquiry to Conakry to report on the threat of an invasion. On the next day, however,

parations for a new invasion) delayed the UN Mission. (LM 3/8) Guinea renewed its invitation to the Security Council to send a mission on August 9th. However no mission was sent until August 29th.

At a meeting on August 26th, the Council approved without objection a consensus statement providing that the Mission composed of two members, rather than the three envisaged in the resolution adopted August 3rd. The consensus also provided that the Mission should report back to the Council as soon as possible. After approval of the consensus statement, the Council President, Mr. Piero Vinici (Italy), announced that he and the Secretary-General had decided that the Mission would be composed of Argentina and Syria. (HAF 1/8)

Last reference p. 2164C

LIBYA

Conspiracy Trial Opens

Radio Libya on August 23rd reported the resumption of the hearing of the conspiracy case concerning the attempted coup against Sabha (Southern Libya) in 1970 (p. 1813C). A number of defendants were stated to have appeared in Court and heard the charges against them. The majority of them said to have admitted their guilt. A witness, Mr. Ali Abu Shalah, was reported to have learnt from the conspirators that 1,000 US troops had been "ready to protest" against the conspiracy "and that the conspirators intended to burn the oil installations." (R. Libya 23/8)

KENYA

Plotters Lose Appeals

The 13 men who were sentenced to life imprisonment in Nairobi in June to 21 months on charges of conspiring with the overthrown Government by plotting to overthrow the Government by force means had their appeals against the sentences of their sentences summarily rejected by Chief Justice Mr. Justice Wanjau on August 6th. The Chief Justice held that the sentences were fair and not excessive. The men would therefore serve the sentences subject to any reduction.

MADAGASCAR

More Parliamentarians Arrested

A total of four members of parliament were arrested in August. In addition to M. Resampa, the former Vice President, and M. Razanampiana (who is also deputy mayor of Ambohimangakey), a small town near Tananarive) they included M. Ravelo Ralainivo arrested on August 4th and M. N'Driva, head of the parliamentary group of the ruling Social Democratic Party (PSD).

Speaking on his client's behalf to the supreme Court, M. Resampa's lawyer described the conditions under which the former Vice-President was being held on the Island of Sainte-Helene. M. Resampa, said, suffered from diabetes but was allowed any medical attention or to receive visits from a doctor. He could not see anybody nor was he allowed to read anything, "not even the memoirs of General Chaulieu". Yet no charges had been referred against his client, and his arrest had been purely arbitrary. "Tomorrow anyone at all can be arrested under this decree of 1960".

The Court however rejected his appeal and ordered to order the release of M. Resampa. (MAC 12/8)

Resampa Implicated in Southern Rebellion

President Tsiranana alleged on August 9th that the April rebellion of tribesmen in southern Madagascar (p. 2081) was organised by ex-Vice-President Resampa and M. Monja Jaona, leader of the Monina party. President Tsiranana said that those who were guilty would receive exemplary punishment. The President said he had received proof of Mr. Resampa's involvement in the uprising, which till then had been based only on M. Jaona. (NA 9/8)

Plotter's Servants also Blamed

President Tsiranana gave a broadcast on August 26th in which he attacked "treacherous" civil servants who "betrayed" and "held to ransom" the people of the south, where the rebellion broke out in April. He said that he would take safety and a pardon to those who had taken part in the rebellion and had now turned to legality. It had been discovered that servants in the south had been using one or several heads of livestock as a bribe to be paid by peasants released from the militia after the rebellion in

MAURITIUS

Opposition Leader

Three leaders of an opposition group arrested on August 19th in connection with a planned strike-breaking campaign. Meanwhile the five-cable spread to a jute state electricity service.

The arrested leaders were Mauritian Militant Nationalist Party (MNP) They were M. Paul Berberhawy, (an MP) and the three were detained under Order Act.

Police used tear gas to disperse a demonstration against the partial strike was also but boats were still out. Port-Louis Government officials communicate status illegal. The Government MIM's daily newspaper.

MOROCCO

Marrakesh Trial

When the trial (of 100 accused of plotting against the state) resumed in Marrakesh on August 9th, after having been July 29th, only one witness was present. Witnesses whom the defence requested were absent. The police commissioner, M. A. who was "away on request was submitted evidence to be heard later asked for all the accused bail on the grounds absence might be proved refused, and the court witnesses.

Prosecutor Demands

The defendants in the trial instructed their lawyer charges laid against them. The head of the defence, Abderrahim Bouabid, considered the indictment. Prosecutor, M. Larbi M. Meiboud had a penalty for 48 of the accused and life imprisonment