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Africa News

November 1, 1996

**HEADLINE:** Malawi; Disillusioned Chiume Takes Swipe At Malawi's Leaders

**BYLINE:** Malawi News Online

**BODY:**

Blantyre - Former exile Kanyama Chiume has taken a swipe at the country's political leadership saying it needed changing because it is composed of "reminiscences of dark days" of the past regime. Chiume was one of the leaders of small parties which embraced with zeal and put their trust in the formation of the Common Electoral Group in the run-up to the general elections as the only way to dislodge the dictatorship of Kamuzu Banda.

**He said that the real direction of the present leadership depended on the "fatness of the financial carrot dangled before individuals".** He has offered to mediate in talks over the political impasse between Aford, MCP and UDF by convening a meeting at the end of this month involving concerned Malawians, diplomats, political and religious leaders and trade unionist to discuss the appointment of ministers from the opposition without consultation with their parties which he said diluted multi-party democracy and could plunge the country back into the vicious cycle of one party dictatorship.

Chiume said the situation is being aggravated by weaknesses in the constitution which gave room to the executive arm of government to deliberately flout constitutional conventions and ethics.

Agence France Presse -- English

October 21, 1996 21:13 GMT

**HEADLINE:** Malawi opposition parties merge

**DATELINE:** BLANTYRE, Oct 21

**BODY:**

Eleven small opposition parties in Malawi have agreed to merge, a spokesman for the new United Council for Dialogue (UCD) said Monday.

Kanyama Chiume said the parties, which include the formerly exiled United Front for Multiparty Democracy, formed the UCD because "Malawi is in danger of drifting into anarchy."

He said there were "obvious tendencies of intolerance, misuse of public funds, the resurgence of political violence and corruption" under the administration of President Bakili Muluzi.

Chiume, a former minister who spent 30 years in exile after falling out with former dictator Kamuzu Banda, said the country needed a strong opposition.

An outspoken parliamentarian, Rolf Patel, who recently resigned from Muluzi's United Democratic Front, was elected interim chairman of the new party.

No parties in the new grouping are represented in parliament.

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

July 22, 1994, Friday

**HEADLINE:** [27];

Party leader criticizes MCP-Aford opposition alliance, promises support for government

**SOURCE:** MBC radio, Blantyre, in English 1600 gmt 19 Jul 94

**BODY:**

Text of report

The chairman of the Congress for the Second Republic, Mr Kanyama Chiume, has said that the recently signed alliance between the Malawi Congress Party, MCP, and the Alliance for Democracy, Aford, will not serve the interests of Malawians, as claimed by the two parties.

Speaking at a press conference in Blantyre, today, Mr Chiume said there was no insecurity in the country warranting the formation of the alliance. He said he is of the opinion that there is a hidden agenda behind the alliance and pledged that his party intends to actively support the UDF [United Democratic Front] government in promoting the freedom which Malawians fought for and won in the elections. On reconciliation, Mr Chiume said, while he agreed with the call for reconciliation in principle, he would like to see those who committed atrocities against their fellow Malawians to be exposed. He also welcomed policy initiatives announced by President Muluzi aimed at promoting the wellbeing of the people of this country.

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February 19, 1994 12:49 Eastern Time

**HEADLINE:** Banda's fiercest critic registers party for May polls

**DATELINE:** BLANTYRE, Feb 19

**BODY:**

Kanyama Chiume, for three decades President Kamuzu Banda's fiercest critic, Saturday registered his political party ahead of May's first post-independence multi-party elections, an official told AFP.

Chiume, probably Malawi's most popular former exile, registered his Congress for Second Republic (CSR) movement in person, an official at the government register office said.

The move brought to eight the number of political parties set to contest simultaneous May 17 legislative and presidential elections.

Chiume, 64, who spent most of his life in exile in neighbouring Tanzania, returned home on January 18 following a general amnesty declared by Banda last year.

Chiume, one of the six ministers who rebelled against Banda's dictatorial policies barely three months after independence from Britain in 1964, has been pressing for the splintered opposition to unite under one leader to defeat Banda at the polls.

"It is important to unite without merging," is a frequent cry heard at Chiume rallies.

**"There is only one seat in Sanjika (Banda's palace in Blantyre) and we can't all have it, but let's get our best man there," Chiume has said.**

Political analysts say Chiume, who comes from the north, take votes away from the Alliance for Democracy Party led by trade unionist Chakufwa Chihana, and prevent it sweeping all parliamentary seats in the north where it has its powerbase.

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

January 20, 1994, Thursday

**HEADLINE:** [19];

Kanyama Chiume returns from exile to join opposition election campaign

**SOURCE:** MBC radio, Blantyre, in English 1800 gmt 18 Jan 94

**BODY:**

Text of report

The president of the Second Republic of Malawi [opposition party based in Tanzania], Mr Kanyama Chiume, returned home today from 30 years of political exile in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, following a cabinet crisis in 1964.

Speaking to people who welcomed him and [word indistinct] later in Lilongwe, Mr Chiume said he had come back home to join forces with leaders of the opposition parties in the task of defeating the Malawi Congress Party in the forthcoming parliamentary and presidential elections.

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January 19, 1994 03:04 Eastern Time

**HEADLINE:** Chiume returns to Malawi from exile

**DATELINE:** BLANTYRE, Jan 19

**BODY:**

Kanyama Chiume, renowned Malawian political exile and outspoken critic of President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, was home in Malawi Wednesday after 30 years in neighbouring Tanzania.

Sources in Malawi's capital city, Lilongwe, told AFP that Chiume was welcomed at the airport there by about 150 relatives and supporters on Tuesday.

"It was an emotional affair. His relatives broke down," said one witness to the arrival.

Chiume addressed supporters outside the airport, calling for a united stand of opposition parties to defeat Banda's ruling Malawi Congress Party in elections on May 17.

Chiume is one of the last of Malawi's political exiles to return home after Banda declared an amnesty last year.

Banda often publicly denounced Chiume, who was one of six ministers who resigned after opposing Banda's dictatorial rule shortly after independence in 1964.

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January 19, 1994, Wednesday

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI-POLITICS: FORMER MALAWIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS HOME

**DATELINE:** DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 19

**BODY:**

Former Malawian Foreign Minister Kanyama Chiume returned home today, ending nearly three decades of exile in Tanzania.

In a telephone interview soon after his arrival in Lilongwe, the Malawian capital, the 64-year-old chairman of the opposition Congress for the Second Republic (CSR) said he was happy to be home again after 30 years in exile.

"I am really happy to be home. We will launch alliance with other opposition groups to beat (the ruling) Malawi Congress Party in the May elections," said Chiume, one of a seven-men CSR advance team to return home.

The team included Sheikh Abdul Bughdad el-Ally Bannah, a prominent Muslim leader who spent nearly 10 years in Malawian President Kamuzu Banda's prisons with his Tanzania-born wife Hasina.

Chiume held other cabinet posts, including information and education, before he was forced to flee the country following serious policy disagreements with Banda in 1966 -- two years after Malawi's independence from Britain in 1964.

An educator, author and journalist, **Chiume once described Banda as "the leper of Africa"** after he established diplomatic relations with the South African government in violation of international sanctions against apartheid.

He said the CSR delegation would also prepare groundwork for the May 18 first multi-party elections in Malawi after almost 30 years of one-party rule.

Chiume paid tribute to the government and the people of Tanzania "for treating us well for the past 30 years".

"I have learned a lot and I am most grateful to the warm hospitality I have received during the past 30 years. I am looking forward to continue to cement the (good) relations between Tanzania and Malawi," he added.

Malawi and Tanzania established diplomatic relations in 1989, ending years of hostile relationships between the two neighbors. Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi visited Malawi soon afterward -- becoming the first Tanzanian leader to do so.

Banda visited Tanzania in 1991.

Relations between Malawi and Tanzania were at their lowest in 1969 when Banda claimed some parts of Tanzania territory.

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Agence France Presse -- English

January 18, 1994 15:11 Eastern Time

**DATELINE:** BLANTYRE, Jan 18

**BODY:**

Kanyama Chiume, one of Malawi's most famous political exiles and an outspoken critic of President Kamuzu Banda, returned home Tuesday after 30 years in neighbouring Tanzania.

Kanyama was welcomed at the airport by about 150 relatives, members of opposition parties and supporters.

Addressing his supporters outside the airport, Kanyama called for a united stand to defeat Banda's ruling Malawi Congress Party in the country's first multi-party general elections on May 17.

Most political exiles have now returned home in the wake of an amnesty declared by Banda last year.

Kanyama, one of six ministers who resigned after opposing Banda's rule barely three months after independence, spent most of his exiled life in Tanzania.

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JANUARY 6, 1994, THURSDAY

**LENGTH:** 188 words

**HEADLINE:** former malawian foreign minister to return home

**DATELINE:** dar es salaam, january 6; ITEM NO: 0106162

**BODY:**

former malawian foreign minister, **kanyama** chiume, will return home on january 18, ending his nearly three decades in exile in tanzania. chiume, 64, who held various posts in the information, education and social development departments before taking refuge in tanzania in 1964, said he was "happy" to return home. chiume, the national chairman of the congress for the second republic of malawi (csr), one of the opposition parties in malawi, told reporters here on wednesday that he was leading a seven-member advance team to return home. according to him, his team would prepare groundwork for the may 18 multi-party elections. he expressed his appreciation to the tanzanian government and people for treating them well for the past 30 years. "i have learnt a lot and i am most grateful to the warm hospitality i have received during the past 30 years," chiume said. "i am looking forward to continuing to cement relations between

tanzania and malawi," he added. before malawi established diplomatic relations with tanzania in 1989, malawian president kamuzu banda accused tanzania of harboring malawian opponents.

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August 10, 1993, Tuesday

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI: VETERAN OPPOSITION LEADER TO RETURN HOME

**DATELINE:** BLANTYRE, Aug. 10

**BODY:**

Veteran Malawian politician and former foreign affairs minister Kanyama Chiume returned home yesterday after 26 years in exile.

The Dar es Salaam, Tanzania-based leader of the Socialist League of Malawi [THIS IS AN ERROR; HE LED CONGRESS FOR THE SECOND REPUBLIC – CSR- PARTY] has already stirred up a hornet's nest by demanding the resignation of President Hastings Kamuzu Banda and other Malawi Congress Party (MCP) functionaries.

Oliver Chiume told the local press here today he had confirmed with his elder brother plans to return home.

Kanyama's decision follows the Malawi government's granting of unconditional general amnesty to all political exiles after Malawians voted June 14 overwhelmingly for a return to multi-party politics.

The local press quoted Chiume as saying: "the Malawi top brass must resign for tarnishing the original image of the MCP, turning it into a tool for killing people, detention and other evil acts."

Banda's regime was accused of gross human rights violations, including detention without trial. The international donor community last year suspended balance of payments assistance to force the government to improve its human rights record and adopt democratic policies.

The ruling party spokesperson, Dr. Heatherwick Ntaba, deplored what he described as "filthy rhetoric" from some opposition parties.

"The Malawi government was decent and was practicing democratic tenets, while the opposition were involved in a language of hate," he said.

The new language by genuine Malawians should be that of development not retribution or vengeance, said the government chief spokesperson.

Ntaba also warned the opposition they would be humiliated at the next polls planned for mid-1994 "because Malawians had known their true colors."

At independence on July 4, 1964, President Banda appointed Chiume the country's external affairs minister. But the 64-year-old politician fell out of favor and fled in September to neighboring Tanzania where he has lived since.

Another surviving veteran politician of the post-independence era is Willie Chokani, who returned home at the weekend.

"I am happy to be back home," he said.

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June 16, 1993, Wednesday

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI: EXILES IN TANZANIA CELEBRATE VICTORY

**DATELINE:** DAR ES SALAAM, June 16

**BODY:**

Malawians resident in Tanzania today rejoiced over the overwhelming vote for multipartyism in their country.

Sixty-five percent of Malawians voted in favor of the multi-party system in June 14's referendum.

"We are in the solidarity with the determined people of Malawi led by the opposition parties," chair of the Congress for the Second Republic of Malawi (CSR), Kanyama Chiume said.

The "gallant and unfaltering" leadership of Chakufwa Chihana, a trade unionist and leader of the Alliance for Democracy (AFORD), have showed how Malawians could cooperate to oust Malawian President Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, he said.

"We call on Banda to resign immediately and hand over power to an all-party caretaker government without conditions," said Chiume, Banda's former foreign minister.

"I am very happy. The outcome of the referendum shows how unpopular Banda is," said political activist and journalist John Ngai, who has lived in Tanzania for the past 27 years.

The United Front for Multi-party Democracy (UFMD) said Banda's defeat should serve as a lesson to other power-hungry leaders in Africa.

"We expected to win," said Archibald Mwakasungura, UFMD Secretary-general.

Banda, who is in his 90s and has ruled the Southern African country since independence from Britain in 1964, has been accused of human rights violations during his 30-year autocratic rule.

Soon after independence, Banda banned all political parties and proclaimed himself "life president."

Banda was forced into the referendum by unprecedented internal unrest and the withdrawal of all but humanitarian assistance by Western donors.

The donors demanded a return to multi-party politics, democratic elections and an improvement in the country's human rights record.

"The referendum is only the beginning of the democratization process of our country," said Jane Mkandawire, whose father fled to Tanzania in the 1960s.

Opposition groups based in Tanzania called for protests, strikes and demonstrations if

President Banda's government does not meet their demand for a caretaker government.

Chiume, who fled to Tanzania in 1964 after falling out of favor with Banda, also pointed out that there were thousands of Malawians in exile who should now be allowed to return.

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August 12, 1992, Wednesday

**LENGTH:** 539 words

**HEADLINE:** SOUTHERN AFRICA: IMPROVED MALAWI-TANZANIA RELATIONS WORRY EXILES

**DATELINE:** DAR ES SALAAM, Aug. 12

**BODY:**

As a result of thawing relations between Malawi and Tanzania, some Malawian emigres groups are preferring to move to Zambia to continue their opposition to the authoritarian regime of President Kamuzu Banda.

Former Malawian foreign minister and leader of Congress for the Second Republic (CSR) of Malawi, Kanyama Chiume, said here yesterday that his group has moved its base from the Tanzanian capital to Kitwe in Zambia's central Copper Belt.

**"We really don't want to create problems in Tanzania," said Chiume, who has lived here for the past 28 years since his fallout with Banda who has ruled Malawi since 1964.**

**"Zambia is an ideal place for us because we have the full backing of (President Frederick Chiluba's) government and there is a big population of Malawian nationals," he told IPS.**

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi's administration has pursued a policy of "good neighborliness" since coming into office in 1985.

In a move that appeared intended to mend Tanzania's fences with Malawi, Mwinyi made a state visit to the central southern African state in 1989. It was the first by a Tanzanian head of state since the two countries' independence from Britain in the early 1960s.

Last year Banda paid a reciprocal visit to his northern neighbor. During the visit he met the country's former president, Julius Nyerere, whom he had often accused of supporting subversive activities against his regime.

The two countries are members of the 10-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference which also groups Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Tanzania's Minister for Home Affairs Augustine Mrema told the current session of parliament here that government would not allow the country to be used by political exiles and refugees as a springboard for launching attacks against their home countries.

It is understood that the minister was referring to Burundi exiles who were reportedly planning an insurgency to overthrow the government in the capital Bujumbura.

Two dissident Malawian political groups -- Socialist League of Malawi (LESOMA) and Malawi

Freedom Movement (MAFREMO) -- are still based in Tanzania.

"Our party will obey laws and rules of Tanzania," an official of LESOMA told IPS yesterday.

Land-locked Malawi depends on Dar es Salaam as an alternative seaport for its exports and imports. The port handles about 600,000 tonnes of Malawi's cargo a year.

Meanwhile, the CSR leader and an "envoy" of detained Malawian opposition leader Chakufwa Chihana left Dar es Salaam yesterday for Kampala where they expect to confer with President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda on the political situation in Malawi.

According to Chiume, they are seeking support of the Ugandan government in their struggle for political reform in Malawi.

The CSR has asked the Organization of African Unity to intervene on behalf of Malawian exiles in order to facilitate their return to Malawi to take part in the country's political and economic development.

The group is also demanding institution of an "all-party caretaker government" in Malawi under the aegis of the OAU and the United Nations to see the country through its transition to a multi-party system.

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

June 8, 1992, Monday

**HEADLINE:** Exiled Malawian parties to meet and form united opposition to Banda

**SOURCE:** Text

Zambian National Broadcasting Corporation, Lusaka, in English 1800 gmt 5 Jun 92

**BODY:**

Exiled Malawian opposition political parties will meet soon to form a united front to spearhead the fight for the restoration of democracy in their country. National chairman of the Congress for the Second Republic in Malawi, CSR, Mr Kanyama Chiume disclosed this in Kitwe when he addressed members of the Kitwe's Press Club at Hotel Edinburgh. Mr Chiume stressed that there was need for the exiled politicians to unite in order to accelerate the democratic process in Malawi. He told journalists that these political parties have had successful discussions on the issue and people would soon be hearing from them.

Meanwhile, the Congress for the Second Republic of Malawi has called for a national conference for all political parties, church organisations, students and pressure groups in Malawi to form a genuine united front to fight against life President Kamuzu Banda's dictatorship. This is one of the resolutions passed at a two-day seminar held in Kitwe last week and released to the press today. The seminar chaired by the party Chairman, Mr Kanyama Chiume, and attended by Malawians from Zambia, Tanzania and Malawi also fully supported and endorsed the move taken by trade unionist and democracy activist Chakufwa Chihana to return and campaign for multi-party democracy inside Malawi. The CSR called for the scrapping of the present Malawian constitution and an all-party commission to be appointed to draft a new one based on multi-party democratic principles.

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

June 8, 1992, Monday

**HEADLINE:** Malawi opposition leader criticises OAU for "ignoring atrocities"

PANA/KNA in English 1410 gmt 6 Jun 92

**BODY:**

Lusaka, 6th June Former Malawi cabinet minister **Kanyama** Chiume has sharply criticised the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for ignoring atrocities committed by President Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda's government. The OAU had been silent and inert while Malawians suffered the worst human degradation meted out by their own black government, Chiume charged.

**"The Malawian government has violated human rights and grossly oppressed Malawians but the OAU has kept silent - Why?" he asked.**

Chiume vehemently chided the OAU for being very vocal against the apartheid system in South Africa but wondered why the same people abetted atrocities committed by a black despot in Malawi. Addressing a Kitwe press club meeting [on] Friday [5th June] , Chiume accused the OAU of ignoring the suffering of Malawians at the hands of the despotic tyranny of Dr Kamuzu Banda. Chiume lamented "The OAU concentrated on condemning and castigating apartheid in South Africa while Malawians were subjected to the worst human humiliation meted out by Dr Banda's regime".

Malawians had been subjected to the worst oppression and lived in untold fright during the last 28 years of Dr Banda's one-party rule but with no single protest from the OAU, he [said] , adding that John Tembo and the official hostess were cited as the main perpetrators of human rights violations in Malawi and blamed President Banda for the committed atrocities.

Efforts to get comment from the Malawi High Commission's office failed because the High Commissioner was reported not in the office.

Chiume has been living in exile in Tanzania since he fled his motherland in 1964, following a cabinet revolt against Kamuzu Banda. Several ministers and members of parliament were arrested following the abortive revolt to unseat Dr Banda.

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May 13, 1992, Wednesday

**LENGTH:** 638 words

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI: OAU CALLED TO INTERVENE IN CURRENT CRISIS

**BYLINE:** by Paul Chintowa

**DATELINE:** DAR ES SALAAM, May 13

**BODY:**

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has been called to pressurize the Malawi leadership to change and disband its "oppressive machinery."

"We want the OAU to intervene and pressurize the leadership to change its political stand," the chair of Congress for the Second Republic (CSR), **Kanyama** Chiume, told IPS here today.

CSR is one of the exiled groups opposed to the government of Malawi's "life president" Hastings Kamuzu Banda.

Speaking on his return from a two-week visit to Nigeria, Chiume, a former Malawi foreign minister, said the OAU should do its utmost to end the human rights violations and unrest in the former British colony.

Chiume resigned from the Malawi government and went into exile in neighboring Tanzania in 1966 after disagreements with Banda.

During his visit to Nigeria, Chiume said he sought the West African nation's political and financial backing to end three decades of Banda's autocratic rule.

Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida is the current chair of the OAU.

"CSR had already established links with Nigeria and looks forward to strengthening these links," Chiume said.

Chiume was speaking as political and labor unrest continues in Malawi.

Riot police clashed with thousands of striking tea plantation workers in southern Malawi on May 11 demanding higher wages after urban employees won pay increases.

Reports say the stoppages turned violent yesterday at Satemwa tea estates in Thyoko, 24 miles south of the commercial capital, Blantyre.

The strikes, which came a week after the bloodiest post-independence violence swept the country's two main cities -- Blantyre and Lilongwe -- killing more than 30 people, are a double blow to Banda's authoritarian rule.

Tea is landlocked Malawi's main export earner after tobacco.

Farm workers traditionally formed the backbone of the Malawi Congress Party (MCP), the only legitimate political movement since Banda imposed one-party rule after independence in 1964.

Chiume, who in his autobiography "**Kanyama** Chiume" describes Malawi as the "leper of Africa," said the OAU should discuss the plight of Malawians at the summit in Senegal next month.

"We would like the OAU to place on agenda the plight of Malawians under Banda's dictatorship during its meetings in Senegal," he said.

Heads of state and government of the 51-nation continental political body will hold their annual summit in the Senegalese capital, Dakar, at the end of June. On their agenda is the current political unrest in Africa.

Chiume said the CSR also wanted the OAU to press Banda's government to release detained trade unionist Chakufwa Chihana, arrested in Lilongwe Apr. 6 for alleged sedition after calling

for a national pro-democracy conference.

In an appeal to the current OAU chair, the CSR leader spelled out three conditions before Malawi agreed on political pluralism.

-- All instruments of oppression be disbanded immediately,

-- All political parties take part in political democratization and the law making the MCP the sole political party be abolished, and;

-- the government unconditionally hand over power to an all-party caretaker committee under the supervision of the OAU, the United Nations and the Commonwealth.

"Malawians demand an effective voice in the structure and the conduct of government under which they expect to be governed. It would be unwise to stifle such popular demands," he said.

Meanwhile, another exiled Malawian political group, yesterday said Banda should resign immediately and pave the way for pluralism.

"Banda is unwanted. He should go," said the Malawi Freedom Movement (MAFREMO) in a statement after last week's emergency meeting which discussed the current political situation in Malawi.

The CSR, MAFREMO and the Socialist League of Malawi (LESOMA) have their external offices in Tanzania.

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May 13, 1992, Wednesday

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in Malawi.

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April 6, 1992, Monday

**SECTION:** Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; B. AFRICA ; ME/1348/B/ 1;

**LENGTH:** 735 words

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI CONGRESS PARTY DESCRIBES BBC PROFILE OF PRESIDENT BANDA AS BIASED

**SOURCE:** PANA/KNA in English 1726 gmt 2 Apr 92

Text of dispatch datelined Blantyre, 2nd April

**BODY:**

The Malawi Congress Party national headquarters in Lilongwe has described Dr A.M. Babu's recent presentation of a profile of Malawi's life President, Ngwazi Dr H. Kamuzu Banda, on BBC World News Service [as received] as grossly full of factual errors and biased. Reacting to the presentation in a press release on Wednesday [1st April] , a spokesman of the party said the truth about the life President is that he was recalled from Ghana by the people of Malawi to come and provide effective leadership to the then Nyasaland African congress, saying the congress by that time was not called Malawi National Congress as Dr Babu asserts.

"**Kanyama** Chiume, Henry Chipembere and Yatuta Chisiza were in the country before the life President arrived. Neither of these proved to be effective leaders of a nationalist organisation. This is why the people of this country, including these people, decided to recall the life President to come and lead them", the spokesman said. He said these three people and a number of their colleagues were in the cabinet for barely a month before they rebelled against the Ngwazi in 1964. How then could they tell during such a brief period that the life President had dictatorial tendencies? The spokesman asked, saying the truth is that the rebels through they enjoyed popular support but this was not the case [as received] .

During the rebellion the whole Malawi nation rallied behind the President and the rebels were left alone in the cold, he said. Without intervention by the life President the rebels would have been lynched by the people for what people saw was a betrayal of trust. In fact, the life President told his people to let the rebels escape to the neighbouring countries, he said.

The spokesman said Chipembere was never arrested or detained, nor was he tortured by the government after the rebellion. Actually, Chipembere went into hiding and tried to launch an armed insurgency in the country. After his dismal failure to achieve his objective he fled the country.

Yatuta Chisiza led an armed gang to Malawi with the aim of taking over the government by force. He was killed in a cross-fire between his gang and the defence forces. Orton Chirwa and his wife were arrested on Malawi soil. They were given a much publicised public hearing in a traditional court. In accordance with the laws of Malawi they were sentenced to death. However, life President Kamuzu Banda magnanimously commuted their death sentences to life imprisonment. Therefore, Orton Chirwa and his wife are not in a death cell.

Banda is not isolated and feared by the population, when he is in attendance during a public function thousands upon thousands of people gather to see and cheer him. The people will have travelled long distances just to be at the function without anyone coercing them, the spokesman said.

[The] statesmanship of Kamuzu Banda has impressed many people within and outside Africa. Zambia bestowed upon him an honorary degree of Destroyer of the Federation (DoF), he pointed out. Current President of Zambia Fredrick Chiluba paid a two-day official visit to Malawi in December 1991. During that visit, President Chiluba said without any mineral resources and with only the land and the people to depend on, life President Kamuzu Banda had turned Malawi into a success story, including effective economic management of the country which was the least developed of the three partners of the federation.

The spokesman noted there had been numerous visits by heads of state and governments into Malawi for consultations. He also quoted President Chiluba as having said during his Malawi visit that President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe had told the Zambian President with regard to advice to "go to your elder brother in Malawi, you will not find him wanting". Former President of Zambia Dr Kenneth Kaunda had also been to Malawi on several occasions, the spokesman added. The spokesman elaborated that life President Kamuzu Banda's village is in Kasungu district where he has built decent houses for his relatives at a village called Chiwengo. The Malawi leader speaks Chichewa, but like many African countries English happens to be a common language among different ethnic groups, he explained. Dr Babu therefore did not only have wrong facts but was also biased against this country's leadership, the spokesman concluded.

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February 7, 1992, Friday

**LENGTH:** 679 words

**HEADLINE:** ZAMBIA: MALAWIAN DIPLOMAT DENIES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS CHARGES

**DATELINE:** LUSAKA, Feb. 7

**BODY:**

The Malawi high commissioner here, Dr. Lemson Chitsamba, says allegations by the opposition in exile that Malawi has violated human rights are false.

In a statement today, Chitsamba claimed that the opposition leader **Kanyama** Chiume "hated" President-for-life Hastings Ngwazi Kamuzu Banda and his people.

"Is it not outrageous for someone who claims to be a leader to call upon other countries to

hate his country?" wrote Chitsamba.

Malawi would not have achieved political and economic progress if there were human rights violations he said.

"The people of Malawi remain undaunted. They know that Chiume has nothing to offer to them," he said.

Chiume last month appealed to the international community to isolate Malawi in view of the rampant human rights violations taking place there.

Meanwhile the United Front for Multiparty Democracy for Malawi (UFMD) will hold a seminar in Lusaka to discuss prospects for transition to democratic pluralism in that southern African country.

UFMD sources say the meeting will be held Feb. 26-29 and party functionaries will map out strategies to oust Banda's regime through the ballot box.

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

February 6, 1992, Thursday

**SECTION:** Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; B. AFRICA ; ME/1297/B/ 1;

**LENGTH:** 201 words

**HEADLINE:** SOUTHERN AFRICA IN BRIEF;  
Malawi opposition leader calls for condemnation of Banda

**SOURCE:** Text

PANA/KNA in English 1450 gmt 4 Feb 92

**BODY:**

Lusaka, 4th February Exiled Malawi opposition leader **Kanyama** Chiume has called on frontline states to condemn Malawian Life President Kamuzu Banda's violation of human rights.

In a letter to the 'Times of Zambia' from Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, Chiume, Chairman of the Congress for the Second Republic, CSR, of Malawi said frontline states should not ignore what was happening in Malawi.

It is morally indefensible for African leaders, individually and collectively, to continue condemning apartheid South Africa for the denial of these rights to her people, while they turn a blind eye and cast a deaf ear to even more brutal treatment and the wanton and obvious denial of human rights in Malawi", he said [quotation mark as received] .

Chiume who was Foreign Minister until his dismissal after a cabinet crisis 26 years ago, has lived in Tanzania leading a small but vocal group of exiled Malawians.

Last December he visited Zambia and Botswana to meet other exiles who have formed the United Front for Multi-party Democracy (UFMD), an umbrella organisation that is fighting for the overthrow of Kamuzu Banda.

He called on African states not to apply double standards.

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Agence France Presse -- English

January 5, 1992

**SECTION:** News

**LENGTH:** 326 words

**HEADLINE:** Government lashes out at exiled opposition leader

**DATELINE:** LILONGWE

**BODY:**

The Malawi government described as "absurd and childish" a demand by one of the country's leading exiled opposition figures that president-for-life Kamuzu Banda should resign, the official Malawi news agency, MANA, reported Sunday.

**Kanyama** Chiume, a founding member of the ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP) and an ex-Minister of External Affairs was reported in the *Zambian Press* Friday as also calling for the president to hand over power to an all-party caretaker government, and for the disbanding of what he termed the Malawi government's "Gestapo" instruments of oppression.

Chiume has lived in exile since the mid-1960s.

"All **Kanyama** Chiume is trying to do is to sow seeds of disunity among the peace - loving Malawians. Unfortunately his tactics will not succeed because the people know what sort of person he is," said the state-controlled news agency.

Chiume and other Malawi dissidents have recently intensified demands for multi-party democracy, the scrapping of the life presidency and for a lifting of restrictions on freedom of press, speech and association.

MANA said one-party rule in Malawi "was not imposed by anyone on the people, but that during the pre-independence elections, the MCP, overwhelmingly defeated the other parties at the ballot box.

"Since then other parties had died a natural death mainly because the MCP has lived up to its promises...."

It also said Malawians enjoyed internationally accepted basic freedoms and liberties and a free press.

"Many foreign journalists are allowed to come to Malawi and, once in the country, they travel throughout the breadth and length of the country freely," said MANA.

Banda, ruler of this small southern African country since independence from Britain in 1964,

has placed his country as staunch Western ally. It however remains one of the poorest nation on the continent with a gross national product per capita in 1989 of 180 dollars.

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IPS-Inter Press Service

November 4, 1991, Monday

**LENGTH:** 512 words

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI: OPPOSITION MOVEMENT CALLS FOR PLURALISM

**DATELINE:** DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 4

**BODY:**

An exiled Malawi opposition party today said the victory of Zambia's Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) would pave the way for more democracy in the rest of Africa.

National chair of the Congress for the Second Republic of Malawi (CSR), **Kanyama** Chiume, said the landslide victory of Frederick Chiluba's MMD party in the Oct. 31 elections was a clear testimony democracy works.

Chiluba, 48, and his MMD swept Zambia's first multi-party presidential and parliamentary elections in 17 years, which ended former President Kenneth Kaunda's 27-year rule.

Chiume, a former Malawi foreign minister, urged "Malawi to emulate Zambia's example and call for multi-party elections immediately."

Malawi has been a one-party state, under life President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, since independence in July 1964.

Banda's dictatorial and repressive regime has created internal dissent and forced thousands of Malawians to flee their country into exile in neighbouring Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

"We call upon all freedom-loving people the world over to bring pressure to bear on the anachronistic forces in Malawi," Chiume said.

He called for the suspension of Malawi's constitution and allow all political parties to take part in a democratic process in the country which, since independence in 1964, has been a one-party state under life President Kamuzu Banda.

The government should also allow all exiles to return to Malawi without conditions, free all political detainees and disband instruments of oppression and suppression.

Chiume said the Malawi government should hand over power to a caretaker all-party government ready for democratic elections.

"We would like to take this opportunity to reiterate our commitment as a party to the building of a new Malawi in which there shall be freedom for all," he said.

CSR is among three exiled parties opposed to Banda's government. Others are the Malawi Freedom Movement (MAFREMO) and the Socialist League of Malawi (LESOMA).

Meanwhile, a Tanzanian opposition group, the Union for Multi-Party Democracy (UMD), today congratulated the new Zambian president on his victory.

"We would like to congratulate you and members of MMD for the landslide victory," chair of

the recently-launched UMD chief Abdalla Fumdikira, 70, said here today.

"While wishing you the best in your service to the Zambians, we look forward to our own victory in Tanzania," Fundikira said in a message to Chiluba.

UMD was formed Oct. 12 to press the Tanzanian authorities to introduce multi-party democracy in the East African nation. The country's constitution states Tanzania shall be a one-party state.

But the major international changes that have rocked eastern Europe, the government of President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has allowed discussion on multi-party democracy to take place amongst the country's 27 million people.

A presidential commission was formed earlier this year to hear people's views on whether or not Tanzania should introduce multi-party democracy. The commission is expected to submit its report next year.

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IPS-Inter Press Service

June 15, 1991, Saturday

**LENGTH:** 305 words

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI: EXILES CALL FOR DEMOCRATIC REFORMS

**DATELINE:** DAR ES SALAAM, June 15

**BODY:**

Malawian exiles here have called for immediate political reforms in their country in order to pave the way for multi-party democracy.

"We want President Kamuzu Banda to repeal the law which allows the ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP) to operate as the sole political party in the country," said leader of congress for the second Republic of Malawi (CSR), **Kanyama** Chiume.

Meanwhile, the Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma) said the southern-central African country in which no political opposition is tolerated, needed a broad-based national reconciliation drive.

"Lesoma calls for free and fair elections in Malawi in the shortest possible time after the installation of a national unity government," Lesoma's secretary for foreign relations and propaganda, Mavunika Mhango, told IPS today.

Both the CSR and Lesoma officials said Banda's regime should unconditionally release all political prisoners and detainees and guarantee security and freedom of all Malawian dissidents on their return home.

"Exiles must be allowed to return home to take part in economic and political reforms of the country," Chiume said.

In his opinion, Malawi's security organization should be disbanded before general elections could be held under the supervision of the Organization of African Unity.

According to Mhango, Britain, the United States, Canada, Germany and South Africa, could use their influence to make Banda realize the need for political reform in Malawi.

"Let him resolve to leave Malawi a happy and united country as his last gift to his people," Mhango said in a statement.

Malawi's neighbors -- Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania -- had a special role to ensure that the country transformed into "a useful neighbour," he said.

After a constitutional amendment, Banda became president for life in 1971.

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November 24, 1990, Saturday

**LENGTH:** 383 words

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI: THATCHER'S RESIGNATION BRINGS HOPE, SAYS CSR LEADER

**DATELINE:** DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 24

**BODY:**

The leader of Malawia Opposition Party today welcomed the resignation of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, saying it would bring "hope" to Malawi.

"We look forward to a new era of respect and brotherhood among those who oppose colonialism, racism and oppression," the national chair of the Congress for the Second Republic (CSR), **Kanyama** Chiume told IPS here.

Chiume, a foreign minister in independent Malawi's first government cabinet, teacher, author and journalist, called on the British government to cut aid to Malawi.

"We call upon the government to curtail aid to dictators. Only then will Malawians march to multi-party democracy," said Chiume who lives in exile in Tanzania.

Thatcher, who ruled Britain for the last 11 years, resigned on Nov. 22, as leader of the Conservative Party and as British prime minister following pressure from the party and the cabinet.

**Chiume said Thatcher's support to Malawi's life president, Hasting Kamuzu Banda, and other dictators shows how she fully supported governments with autocratic rule.**

**For this reason, Chiume said, Thatcher's resignation is a great achievement to the people of Malawi who have been denied their freedom and democratic rights for over 30 years.**

Chiume accused Banda of torturing and maiming hundreds of Malawians. But the British government not only kept quiet but continued increasing aid to the Southern African nation.

The CSR chair blamed Thatcher for her policies on Africa, particularly her collaboration with the South African government to support Banda's autocratic government.

**"Thatcher's demise opens a new era of hope that the British people through their government will now play their rightful part in restoring rights and freedom among the oppressed people of Africa and the world in general," he added.**

Malawi is the only African nation which maintains full diplomatic ties with the white minority-ruled South Africa.

**In his book, "Kwacha," Chiume describes Malawi as the "leper of Africa" because of Banda's "wholesale embrace of apartheid," the South African government policy of racial discrimination.**

CSR is one of the three opposition parties opposing the Banda Administration. The others are the Socialist League of Malawi (LESOMA) and the Malawi Freedom Movement (MAFREMO).

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September 10, 1990, Monday

**LENGTH:** 396 words

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI: OPPOSITION CALLS FOR MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY

**DATELINE:** DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 10

**BODY:**

Malawi's Congress of the Second Republic (CRS), the country's main opposition group, has called for a return to a multi-party democracy.

"We want more freedom of expression and a united and democratic country," CRS chairman **Kanyama** Chiume said in an interview here.

Chiume, former foreign minister under Life President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, crossed to neighboring Tanzania in 1964, where he lives in exile.

"I am glad to say there is demand among the people of Malawi on pluralism," he said.

Chiume said his movement is operating inside Malawi and not Tanzania, emphasizing that CRS will continue to fight for democratic rule in the former British colony.

Malawi, the only African nation maintaining diplomatic ties with apartheid South Africa, attained independence in 1964 and Banda was installed as life president.

Chiume accused Banda of "murder," saying he is using tactics similar to those used by the South African government in murdering blacks.

On the current "good relations" between Tanzania and Malawi, Chiume said this will not affect his movement since "we are operating inside Malawi."

Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi visited Malawi in July 1989, the first visit by a Tanzanian head of state since independence from Britain in 1961.

The visit improved relations between the two countries. Malawi has long accused Tanzania of harboring political movements opposed to Banda's government.

Tanzania is the home of two opposition Malawian parties -- the Socialist League of Malawi (LESOMA) and Malawi Freedom Movement (MAFREMO).

With a population of seven million, Malawi uses Tanzanian routes for its imports and exports, with about 100,000 tons of goods passing through Tanzania.

But Malawi's exiled movements are not recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and some of the movement's leaders feared that Mwinyi's visit to that country will jeopardize their existence.

Political analysts here believe that Malawi, which maintains full diplomatic ties with Pretoria, needs Tanzania's assistance in using its routes.

Tanzania and Malawi established diplomatic relations at Ambassadorial level in 1985, ushering in the start of improved relations between the two neighbors.

Chiume said for the last 15 years, his movement has done "a good job" in mobilizing the people of Malawi to fight against Banda's autocratic rule.

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

February 16, 1989, Thursday

**SECTION:** Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; B. AFRICA ; ME/0386/B/ 1;

**LENGTH:** 276 words

**HEADLINE:** IN BRIEF GENERAL;  
Malawi Banda criticises teachers' bias, "secession" attempt

**SOURCE:** Excerpts

Blantyre home service in English 1800 gmt 13 Feb 89

**BODY:**

HE the Life President, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has directed that with immediate effect teachers from the Northern region, the Southern region and the Central region must teach in the regions of their origin. The Life President (?issued) the directive in Ntcewu today [13th February], after inspecting crops to continue his countrywide crop inspection tour. Addressing a huge crowd at Manjawaira village, the Life President also revealed that a group of people from Northern region wanted the region to secede after being influenced by rebel **Kanyama** Chiume, but that this idea was rejected by both the majority of the people in the north and their chiefs. Elaborating on teachers, His Excellency said it had been brought to his notice that teachers from the Northern region taught to the best of their abilities when they were posted to do their job in the Northern region. . . He explained that the aim of these teachers was that students from the north should pass well to attain secondary school and university education, in order to occupy all top positions at the expense of other students from the south and Central regions. . .

Speaking on the attempt at secession by a group of teachers from the Northern region, influenced and misguided by rebel **Kanyama** Chiume, who was nursing the idea of governing this country, he said the whole plan was a failure. His Excellency revealed that the plan, which is [word indistinct] by a few misguided individuals from the north, failed because the idea was rejected by both the majority of the people in the north and their chiefs. . .  
(Blantyre home service in English 1800 gmt 13 Feb 89)

July 7, 1988, Thursday

**LENGTH:** 794 words

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI: OPPOSITION ORGANIZES AS PRESIDENT BANDA AGES

**BYLINE:** by Godfrey Karoro

**DATELINE:** HARARE, July 7

**BODY:**

Malawi celebrated 24 years of independence yesterday amid growing unofficial preparations for the post-President Banda era.

Clad in long, colorful dresses printed with images of their head of state, some 20 Malawian women danced to their traditional music in celebration of their country's independence day here yesterday.

Malawi's opposition, meanwhile, is waiting for the 92-year old president-for-life to pass away in the hope that democracy at home and improved relations with their Southern African neighbors will follow his demise.

Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, through the ministry's Secretary Alleck Mashingaidze, told those gathered here that he hoped the friendship and co-operation between Zimbabwe and Malawi would continue to grow.

However, Shamuyarira diplomatically avoided any mention of political connections between the two former members of the Central African Federation, which also included Zambia before it was dissolved in 1963.

Relations between Malawi and other Southern African countries, particularly the frontline states -- Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe -- have been sour because of Malawi's economic and political connections to white-ruled South Africa.

Malawi has also been accused of giving sanctuary to the South African-sponsored Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and of being used as a springboard by the infamous group to invade neighboring Mozambique.

Describing this Central African country as a bantustan -- a nominally independent state -- and a "leper" of Africa, the president of the opposition Congress of the Second Republic (CSR) noted that the Mozambican refugees fleeing from MNR activities into Malawi are seriously straining the country's economy.

Yet this "is a welcome development for us," **Kanyama** Chiume, who was a minister in President Hastings Kamuzu Banda's first Cabinet and is now exiled in Tanzania, said in a recent interview with IPS here.

"The situation will help us to convince the people that Malawi must not be a bantustan by fraternizing with South Africa," Chiume said.

The Malawian high commissioner to Zimbabwe said at today's celebration here that his country is working to improve political cooperation with neighboring countries.

But the CSR leader noted that it is his party which is working hard to make the eight million

people in Malawi realize that "their brothers and sisters are Zimbabweans, Tanzanians, and Mozambicans."

"Unless they realize that, they will continue to suffer," he warned.

Chiume told IPS that he hopes to convene a meeting in the near future of all interested opposition parties to map out a united strategy to take over power.

Among the major parties invited are the Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafremo), led by another former Minister Orton Chirwa, and the League of Socialist Malawi (Lesoma).

"There are too many groups, and I am quite certain that some of them have been used as fronts by Banda," Chiume explained.

"But, having said that, one must accept that is a normal phase in the development of a country like Malawi. One must try and unify these organizations so that they can represent a common front," he noted, adding, "that job we are trying to do."

Chiume believes some "dubious" parties are also sponsored by the British and United States intelligence organizations -- MI5 and CIA respectively.

However, he added there will be no witch-hunting, because "you might be accused of trying to frustrate expression of individuals."

"But certainly we are going to be careful. We are not going to take chances and let doubtful characters infiltrate the proposed meeting," he pointed out.

There is fear in Chiume's organization that infighting for power between Banda's lieutenants in the event of his death might create confusion.

"Any peaceful change in Malawi depends on whether we have succeeded in politicizing the people to the extent that we can have a popular uprising as was the case in the Philippines," he argued.

"I fear that he (Banda) may disappear in the way of flesh before we succeed (in) that. We are trying to work as hard as we can so that such a popular uprising takes place before he kicks the bucket," the former minister said.

CSR hopes that such an uprising would prevent "Banda's sycophants" from assuming power after the reign of the ailing president.

"We feel Malawians have suffered for so long since independence that they will not stomach another life-president," Chiume said.

Chiume claimed that the Malawian population, including some leaders of the ruling Malawi Congress Party, were fed up with the ageing president.

"Even some women who dance for Banda are our members, but they would get into serious trouble if identified," he asserted.

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March 22, 1988, Tuesday

**LENGTH:** 651 words

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI: UNITED FRONT IN THE OFFING TO AVERT BANDA LEGACY

**DATELINE:** DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, March 22

**BODY:**

Political unity in Zimbabwe has inspired dissidents of neighboring Malawi to form a united front against the dictatorial rule of President Kamuzu Banda, Malawian sources indicated here today.

The national chairman of Malawi's outlawed Congress for the Second Republic (CSR), **Kanyama** Chiume, said that "genuine revolutionaries fighting for democratic change" in Malawi had demonstrated a positive response to the call for unity.

Both Chiume and his supporters here link this latest development in Malawian politics to the 1987 merger of Zimbabwe's major political parties -- the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU).

But the formation of a Malawian united front would in no way suggest disbanding the present rival parties or discarding their ideological stand, the Malawian exiles say.

"Experience in Nicaragua and in the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization), has clearly shown that strong and meaningful unity can be derived from diversity without the parties involved discarding their cherished economic and political goals," Chiume told IPS.

"We could do the same and create conditions in Malawi under which the people shall freely exercise their right, without fear or hindrance, to choose the government under which they shall live and die," he said.

Chiume, until the time he fell out with Banda in 1964, was Malawi's minister of foreign affairs.

He has since lived in exile here as journalist-cum-publisher while heading the CSR which, along with two other dissident movements also based in Tanzania -- the Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafremo) and the Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma) -- aims to topple Banda's regime.

With Banda's health failing, as the self-proclaimed life-president approaches 90, Chiume said, history would condemn Malawians if they let the present opportunity "to slip into the tunnel of time go unutilized."

"It is in that spirit that we renew our call for an urgent meeting -- so that we can help to lay the foundations for a future resurgent and dynamic Malawi," he said.

The CSR leader cautioned fellow countrymen not to underrate their "formidable and complex enemy" of which "Banda and his henchmen at home (in Malawi) are only tools."

Generally, Malawian dissidents and their external supporters regard Banda as a pawn of the white-minority regime of South Africa and thus accuse him of alienating his country from the mainstream of the African frontline states.

Malawi is the only African country maintaining diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

Its neighbors in the frontline states -- Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola - actively support the nationalist struggle for majority rule in South Africa and for the independence of Namibia.

Chiume said that he had received "numerous requests" from within and outside Malawi as well as across party lines, urging him to take steps to call for a conference to form a Malawi united front.

"We draw inspiration from the fact that not only in history, but also in the current world situation, be it in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and indeed Zimbabwe, unity is a vital ingredient for liberation and stability for development of a nation."

Chiume suggested, in the meantime, mounting a diplomatic offensive to isolate the Banda regime and to expose "the slave system" prevailing in Malawi which, he said, "Banda wants perpetuated even after his death."

He also pointed to the need for a well-planned and coordinated press campaign to inform and counteract disinformation about Malawi in Africa and the world.

Implying that the image of Malawi was presently distorted, Chiume said that the world should know the truth about the "dictatorial" conditions under which Malawians now live.

The treacherous role Malawi plays against the African revolution as an "external bantustan of South Africa" should be exposed, he added.

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September 18, 1987, Friday

**LENGTH:** 459 words

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI: NO MORE DICTATORS AFTER BANDA, EXILES SAY

**DATELINE:** DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Sept. 18

**BODY:**

Former Malawi Foreign Minister **Kanyama** Chiume, who lives in exile here, today scoffed at President Kamuzu Banda's announcement Sept. 13 that he would not nominate a successor to the presidency.

"Banda's declaration cannot be accepted by the people of Malawi, who are determined to have no more dictators dancing to the tune of the apartheid regime of South Africa," Chiume told IPS.

The Malawian president, now in his 90's, has ruled the landlocked republic in southeastern Africa since its independence from British rule in 1964.

Banda, who declared himself "Life-President" in 1971, told his ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP) annual convention last weekend that "the question of who succeeds me when God takes me away is not for me to decide."

The president was reacting to rumors which have been circulating in Malawi that he might name a successor soon to rule the country after he is dead.

Malawian exiles here say open letters and delegations of elders had in recent months been sent to Banda to express the people's disapproval of his "scheme" to impose another dictator on the country.

"Malawians can no longer tolerate their country being used as an external bantustan (tribal homeland) of South Africa to create instability in Africa," Chiume said.

Shortly before he died in a mysterious plane crash last October, Mozambican President Samora Machel accused Banda of supporting the South African-backed rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) by giving them bases in his country.

Machel threatened to place missiles along the border if rebel activity from Malawi did not stop.

But following a series of meeting between the two countries, relations were patched up after an agreement to form a joint commission to monitor the rebel situation on the common border.

Meanwhile, the external wing of the opposition Congress for the Second Republic (CSR) of Malawi, led by Chiume, has issued a statement here saying the question of Malawi's future leadership could no longer be left in the hands of Banda's "hand-picked sycophants" in the National Convention.

The official Malawi News Agency (MANA) reported that Banda told his party's convention that the Malawi constitution called for up to five nominees to be picked by the presidential council and submitted to the MCP convention for the presidential election.

The entire populace of Malawi must be involved in the election of their national leader "to enable the country to re-establish its frontline status," the statement said.

Malawi borders Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania, which form, together with Angola and Botswana, the Southern African frontline states, directly supporting the struggle for majority rule in both South Africa and Namibia.

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November 18, 1986, Tuesday

**LENGTH:** 499 words

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI: OPPOSITION GROUP READY FOR UNITED ANTI-BANDA FRONT

**DATELINE:** DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 18

**BODY:**

One of Malawi's major exiled opposition groups based here, the Congress for the Second Republic (CSR), today declared its readiness to participate in unity talks with all groups opposed to President Hastings Kamuzu Banda.

"We are all out for a united front," CSR leader William **Kanyama** Chiume told IPS, adding that developments in the frontline states made it imperative that "whatever our ideological differences, we must find a formula to wage a united struggle."

Chiumes remarks came in response to last week's call by the Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma) for a united front to overthrow the 22-year old dictatorship of Malawi's self-proclaimed President-for-Life Banda.

Chiume pointed out that the CSR was the first opposition group to appeal for unity in 1981, adding that the response from other opposition groups at the time was negative.

All of Malawi's opposition parties are in exile as criticism of Banda's ruling Congress Party is illegal.

Referring to the divisions among Malawi's opposition groups, Chiume accused them of indulging "in petty squabbles and trivialities instead of joining forces to rid Malawi of dictatorship."

In addition to the CSR and Lesoma, the other important opposition group is the Malawi Freedom

Movement, known as Mafremo. All three regard Banda as the common enemy who has oppressed the Malawian people and alienated land-locked Malawi from the neighboring frontline states.

The southern African frontline states -- Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe -- are in the forefront of the struggle against South Africa's white minority government.

Malawi, on the other hand, is the only African country which has diplomatic ties with Pretoria. The Banda government has recently been accused by frontline leaders of assisting South African-backed rebels fighting to overthrow the Mozambican government.

But Malawi's opposition may have a difficult time pulling together. The "petty squabbles" are based on years of mutual distrust and the fear that Banda's agents have infiltrated the opposition.

And while Chiume says he is interested in unity, he acknowledges that he distrusts Lesoma's intentions. He showed IPS a copy of what he termed a "malicious" statement Lesoma put out in 1981, following the CSR initiative.

The 1981 Lesoma statement rejected unity and questioned the motives of the CSR and Mafremo.

On last week's call by Lesoma for a united front, Chiume insisted that it must be "**a genuine unity of Malawian patriots and pan-Africanists.**"

It would be a waste of time having unity "while we are aware that these organizations have been infiltrated by Banda's agents," he said.

**Charging Malawi's opposition groups have also been infiltrated by "agents of an external power," Chiume said the CSR leadership believes "they will turn the country into an appendage of that power."**

**Although Chiume declined to name the external power, Lesoma is known to maintain close relations with the Soviet Union.**

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BBC Summary of World Broadcasts

November 12, 1986, Wednesday

**SECTION:** Part 4 The Middle East, Africa and Latin America; B. AFRICA ; ME/8414/B/1;

**LENGTH:** 253 words

**HEADLINE:** Southern Africa: In Brief;  
Former Malawian Foreign Minister calls for pan-African defence force

**SOURCE:** Excerpt

Shihata/PANA in English 1605 gmt 10 Nov 86

**BODY:**

Dar es Salaam, 10th November: Exiled former Malawian Foreign Minister, **Kanyama** Chiume, today called on the OAU and Africa to take concrete measures to face apartheid South Africa. In his weekly column "The way I see it" in Tanzanian's ruling Chama cha Mapinduzi party newspaper, "Uhuru", Chiume

said the OAU and Africa must stop paying lip service in its support to the struggle against the racist regime, and set up a pan-African defence force to fight Pretoria, neocolonialism and its stooges. "We do not need words. We want actions because the time for words is over," Chiume said. Chiume said Africa needed the defence force, otherwise African countries would one after another fall victims of neocolonialism. He said former Mozambique leader Samora Machel's death and South Africa's invasion of Angola took place but Africa had done nothing apart from sending condolence messages and condemnations. [Words indistinct] OAU have kept silent on the issue of setting up a pan-African defence force despite the pressure from African youth to carry on the struggle in the language of the oppressors: through the barrel of the gun. "Chissano needs such a bid to wipe out the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR)", the former Foreign Minister said in the article. He said while the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) countries have been strengthening their defence capability, there have been contradictions and misunderstandings between Africans themselves. . .

The Xinhua General Overseas News Service

NOVEMBER 10, 1986, MONDAY

**LENGTH:** 334 words

**HEADLINE:** former malawian foreign minister calls for radical measures against pretoria

**DATELINE:** dar es salaam, november 10; ITEM NO: 1110122

**BODY:**

the exiled former malawian foreign minister, **kanyama** chiume, today called for radical measures against the racist south africa. in his weekly column entitled "the way i see it" in the newspaper "uhuru", organ of tanzania's ruling revolutionary party, chiume said that the organization of african unity (oau) and africa as a whole should offer concrete support for the struggle against the racist south african regime. a pan-african defence force should be set up to fight pretoria, neo-colonialism and its stooges, he said. "we do not need words. we want actions because the time for words is over," the columnist added. he stressed that africa needs such a pan-african defence force, otherwise african countries would fall victims to neo-colonialism one after another. "(mozambican president) chissano needs such a force to wipe out the south african-backed mozambique national resistance (mnr)," he noted. the idea of setting up a pan-african defence force in support for the frontline states and the liberation movements in southern africa emerged from some countries during oau summit conference in addis ababa last july. it was repeated by zimbabwean prime minister robert mugabe afterwards. but some african leaders expressed their opposition to the proposal during the summit conference of the 101-member non-aligned movement held in harare, zimbabwe, last september. the former malawian minister argued that the mozambican president samora machel's death should be a catalyst for increased armed struggle and the african countries should now forget their differences and work together to face south africa's continued aggression and arrogance. chiume left his country in exile due to differences with malawian president hastings kamuzu banda on major international issues. malawi, which is the sole african country having diplomatic relations with south africa, has become target of criticism from frontline states recently for allegedly harbouring the mozambican rebels (mnr).

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October 27, 1986, Monday

**LENGTH:** 1166 words

**HEADLINE:** MALAWI: OPPOSITION LEADER HAILS NEW ANTI-BANDA WAVE

**BYLINE:** by Colleen Lowe Morna

**DATELINE:** HARARE, Zimbabwe, Oct. 27

**BODY:**

Throughout last week's tumultuous events here in the Zimbabwean capital, during which Malawian-related offices have been a prime target of angry demonstrators, a slim, middle-aged man has been watching from his hotel window with mixed emotions.

Like the many nationalist leaders in this region who regarded the late Mozambican President Samora Machel as more than just a colleague, exiled Malawian opposition leader **Kanyama** Chiume was deeply pained by Machel's death.

But as one who has opposed the dictatorial, pro-South African government of Malawi's "Life President," Kamuzu Banda, for 22 years, Machel's untimely death in a plane crash in northeast South Africa Oct. 19 has unleashed an encouraging new dynamic.

"I've been here several times, I've been in Zambia several times, and I live in Tanzania," the Congress for the Second Republic of Malawi (CSR) leader, who is on a visit here, told IPS.

"Three to four months ago," he continued, "it was taboo to criticize Malawi" -- a member of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

"Suddenly," he said, "things are happening."

Exactly a month to the day before Machel's death, three frontline state leaders visited Banda to question for the first time his alleged support for the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), which is wrecking vital transport routes to Mozambican ports, increasing the region's dependence on South Africa.

Banda denied supporting the South African-sponsored MNR, but grudgingly admitted that they might be operating from southern Malawi without his knowledge. A joint commission was set up between Mozambique and Malawi to look into the matter.

But only weeks after the visit, huge contingents of MNR bandits, apparently emanating from Malawi, stepped up activities in northeast Mozambique, just as Machel claimed that a South African commando force had infiltrated Maputo.

And only days after that, Machel and 28 senior officials died in an air crash just half a mile inside South Africa, in a disaster that most southern African leaders are convinced is part of a grand plan to finally topple the Mozambican ruling Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) government.

Virtually every day last week, thousands of students have marched through the streets of Harare, blaming South Africa for the "murder" of Machel, and naming Banda as an accomplice.

The Malawian Embassy and Air Malawi offices were among property destroyed on the first day of these emotion-packed demonstrations.

"What happened today," Chiume told IPS shortly after the event, "should have happened a long time ago, when we were telling the frontline states and the OAU that Malawi, while carrying a continental brief case in one hand, was carrying the imperialist dagger in the other.

"Finally, this is being demonstrated, and I hope that students in Malawi itself will now keep up the momentum, because in the final analysis it is the Malawian people who will free Malawi, so that it can take its rightful place in the African revolution."

For this politician-cum-journalist and publisher, African countries have chosen to ignore the historical

evidence of Banda's anti-Mozambican and pro-South African policies for too long.

A founder member of the ruling Malawi Congress Party, Chiume was among those Malawian politicians who in 1958 invited Kamuzu Banda back to Malawi from Britain, where he had been living for 40 years, to lead the independence movement.

In 1963, just before independence, Banda proposed to Chiume, whom he was grooming for the post of external affairs minister, that they claim part of northern Mozambique for Malawi from the Portuguese colonial authorities there.

Against Chiume's advice, Banda made a pact with the Portuguese that he would prevent Frelimo from operating in the neighborhood in exchange for the land he desired, Chiume told IPS.

"Thrilled, Banda told us, 'Kamuzu is no longer going to be a big fish in a small pond,'" Chiume said.

"He specifically wanted me, despite the fact that I had refused to go to Mozambique, to promote the idea among African states, and particularly among (Malawians living in neighboring countries.)"

Chiume's refusal to do so was one of several factors which sparked a Cabinet crisis shortly after Malawi's independence in 1964, leading to the expulsion of Chiume and several others, and fanning dissident movements outside Malawi.

There are two other Malawian opposition groups in exile: the Radical Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma) and the Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafremo), whose leadership, like that of the CSR, dates back to the anti-British struggle.

Over the years, Banda extended and consolidated his dictatorial powers, became the only African state to open full diplomatic relations with South Africa, and -- when he visited Mozambique before its independence in 1975 -- became the only African leader to visit a Portuguese colony.

It is a matter of public record that Malawi handed over Frelimo guerrillas who strayed into Malawi to Portuguese authorities, and supported anti-Frelimo movements, Chiume notes.

The last of these, the Mozambique Revolutionary Party, (MRP) merged with the MNR in 1982.

Malawi has close economic ties with Pretoria, which put up most of the capital necessary for the building of a new capital city, Lilongwe.

**Mozambican analysts point out that following the Nkomati Peace Pact between South Africa and Mozambique in 1984, MNR activity shifted to the northern part of the country, where South Africa is believed to have continued infiltrating supplies to the MNR via Malawi.**

**"With this historical background," said Chiume, "I don't have to be told that today, with the conflict in Mozambique, Banda has a big hand in what is going on."**

Indebted to South Africa, and still harboring an old man's dream of a big empire, 88-year-old president Banda is not likely to change either, Chiume charges.

In the last frontline statement on Malawi, shortly before Machel's tragic death, regional leaders said they did not plan to retaliate against Malawi, and left the continued dispute between Malawi and Mozambique in the hands of the joint commission established Sept. 19.

Analysts saw this as partly an attempt to present the impression of a united front, so as not to play into South Africa's hands.

But, calling for Malawi's expulsion from the SADCC, Chiume was critical of this view.

All along, he told IPS, Malawi has been allowed to belong to African organizations because of an unfortunate cultural trait: "too much trust."

**"But, when a state by its pronouncements and by its activities -- overt as well as covert -- collaborates with the enemy, and provides facilities for the enemy, it must be regarded as part of the enemy axis," Chiume argued.**

A joint commission between Mozambique and Malawi, he says, "is like the angel Gabriel sitting with Lucifer to try and iron out a strategy for the welfare of God."