

Zambia Cases, 1970-2012

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torg	gname	onset	min	max
T10	AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (SOUTH AFRICA)		1976	1996
T1028	BLACK MAMBAS		1996	1996

I. AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (SOUTH AFRICA)

Torg ID: 10

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1996

Onset: NA

Aliases: African National Congress (South Africa), South African Native National Congress

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: MK, Umkhonto we Sizwe

Group Formation: 1912 (formation); violence begins 1961

Group End: 1996 (Disarm)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The ANC formed in 1912 to protest racial inequality and fight for political reform and inclusion in the South African government (MIPT 2008). The group's first violent attack occurred in 1961 after deciding it would not achieve its aims without resorting to violence (MIPT 2008; Associated Press 2012). Its ideology stressed egalitarianism, but it did not seem particularly leftist (Uhlig 1986; Gleditsch et al. 2013, 530).

Geography

The group conducted attacks in Pretoria, Johannesburg, and elsewhere in South Africa (CIA 1982, 1; GTD 2017). It had an external base in Mozambique, Tanzania, and headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia (CIA 1982, 3; Uhlig 1986). By 1986, most military members staged operations out of Angola (CIA 1986). The ANC often launched cross-border raids into Swaziland and Lesotho (CIA 1982, 3). It also had offices in Botswana, Swaziland, and Lesotho for diplomatic and organizational purposes (CIA 1982, 3). By 1986, the group also opened an office in London (CIA 1986). The Angola camps formed in the 1960s (Houston 2013).

Organizational Structure

The ANC had a political wing and an armed wing, known as Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) (MIPT 2008; Smith 2011; Associated Press 2012; CIA 1986). The political wing was very well-organized and had a sophisticated command structure although it primarily conducted business from outside South Africa (CIA 1982; CIA 1986). The group had a

youth wing known as the Congress Youth League, headed by Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, and Oliver Tambo (Smith 2011). Members of the group in 1912 were young black professional and tribal chiefs (CIA 1982, 1). Members primarily came from the Xhosa tribe, but increasingly recruited Zulu members in the 1980s (CIA 1982, 8).

In 1976, the group grew when several thousand young men traveled to South Africa from neighboring countries to join the ANC following the Soweto uprisings (CIA 1982, 1; Uhlig 1986). In 1982, the group had approximately 1000 to 2000 fighters and 2000-3000 additional supporters (CIA 1982, 2). In 1986, the group had 10,000 supporters including 5,000 fighters (CIA 1986). After 1964, the group's president was Oliver Tambo, Secretary General was Alfred Nzo, and military leader Joe Modise (CIA 1982, 5). Modise was later replaced by Thabo Mbeki (CIA 1982, 5).

External Ties

ANC members received military training in Angola, logistical support from Cuba, and logistical support from the USSR (CIA 1982, iii). The group received up to 90% of arms and logistical support from the USSR in 1983 (CIA 1986). The group also received military training from Cuban and East Germans in Angola (CIA 1986). It had some communist connections, but did not espouse a Communist ideology (CIA 1982, 6).

It had an external base in Mozambique, Tanzania, and headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia (CIA 1982, 3; Uhlig 1986; Gleditsch et al. 2013, 530). By 1986, most military members staged operations out of Angola (CIA 1986).

The Pan-Africanist Congress splintered from the ANC in 1959 (Associated Press 2012; CIA 1982, 9).

Group Outcome

In 1960, the South African government banned the ANC (CIA 1982, MIPT 2008; Associated Press 2012; CIA 1986; Uhlig 1986). In 1960, South African police opened fire on a crowd of peaceful protesters in an event that came to be known as the Sharpeville massacre (Smith 2011). Soon after, the ANC established their armed wing; it is unclear if the incident had any effect on this decision (MIPT 2008; Mandela). In 1963, police raided the MK's headquarters and arrested Mandela and other ANC leaders (Smith 2011). In 1964, police sent most of the ANC leadership to prison (CIA 1982, 1; Smith 2011).

In 1986, the MK still operated and conducted attacks in South Africa; it originally tried to avoid harming civilians, but shifted to allow it in 1985 (CIA 1986). In 1990, the group became a legal political organization (MIPT 2008; Smith 2011). In 1993, South Africa adopted a new constitution allowing the ANC to participate in the political process (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 530). In 1994, the ANC won presidential elections and Mandela

became president of South Africa (Smith 2011). The group's last violent attack was around 1996 (GTD 2017).

II. BLACK MAMBAS

Torg ID: 1028

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 1996

Onset: NA

Aliases: Black Mamba, Black Mambas

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1996 (GTD 2018)

Group End: 1996 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear precisely when the group first formed, but it first came to attention as a violent group on May 16, 1996 in Lusaka, Zambia (GTD 2018). The group also threatened to kill journalists from the Times of Zambia on May 23, 1996 (HRW 1996). The group allegedly detonated several small bombs (McNeil 1998). The group's primary goal is to convince people in power to pressure the Movement for Multiparty Democracy into pursuing a consistent democratic agenda (HRW 1996). At the time, the Zambian President Frederick Chiluba was running for re-election (HRW 1996; McNeil 1998). He had been elected in 1991, replacing Kenneth Kaunda after 27 years of his rule (HRW 1996). Chiluba speculated that the group was acting on behalf of the United National Independence Party, led by Kenneth Kaunda. Kaunda countered that Chiluba had fabricated the group in order to mobilize support for his re-election in the 1996 elections (Chilazaiya 1996; McNeil 1998). Kaunda denied the existence of the Black Mambas (McNeil 1998). It is unclear what the group's ideology is.

Geography

Black Mamba was blamed for a series of bombings and threats in Lusaka, the Copperbelt, Ndola, and Kitwe (HRW 1996). There is not much information on operational environment or locations due to the denial and speculation as to whether the group exists or not.

Organizational Structure

Chiluba speculated that the group was acting on behalf of the United National Independence Party, led by Kenneth Kaunda. If the group existed, members were likely ethnic Lozi due to the membership composition of Kaunda's UNIP party (Minorities at Risk 2004).

Following the May attack, eight UNIP officials were arrested and tried in High Court for treason (HRW 1996). The officials arrested were high ranking officers who were officially acquitted on September 27, 1996 (HRW 1996). They were acquitted due to a lack of evidence proving the existence of the Black Mambas (HRW 1996). Not much is known about the source of funding, size, or organizational structure.

External Ties

Besides their supposed connection to the United National Independence Party, it is unknown if the Black Mambas have allies or splinter groups in other countries.

Group Outcome

The group's last known violent attacks were a series of bombings in June and July 1996. Following the June and July attacks, eight UNIP officials were arrested and tried in High Court for treason (HRW 1996; Amnesty International 1997). The officials arrested were high ranking officers who were officially acquitted on September 27, 1996 (HRW 1996). They were acquitted as a result of the lack of evidence proving the existence of the Black Mambas (HRW 1996).

After the trial in September 1996, the High Court declared that they believed multiple groups were responsible for the attacks that the Black Mambas were blamed for (HRW 1996). The court had to drop the bombing charges against the Black Mambas due to a lack of evidence the group existed (McNeil 1998; Amnesty International 1997). The last known violent attacks committed by the group were the bombings in June and July of 1996 (HRW 1996; Amnesty International 1997; GTD 2018). There has not been any further attacks the Black Mambas have been speculated to have conducted (HRW 1996). The UNIP has continued to deny the existence or their collaboration with a Black Mamba group.

Notes for Iris:

-is the group even real? Courts couldn't find any evidence of the group. The group is named after the opposition leader. The only evidence this group exists comes from the government