

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, it is basic to American beliefs and values that certain human and political rights should be respected and promoted by government, and that such rights include:

- 1) The right to be free from governmental violation of the integrity of the person. Violations of such right include torture; cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment; arbitrary arrest or imprisonment; denial of fair public trial; and invasion of the home.
- 2) The right to the fulfillment of such vital needs as food, shelter, health care, and education. The ability of a government to fulfill such right is dependent on the economic development of the country, but a government can violate such right through government action, inaction, and corruption.
- 3) The right to enjoy civil and political liberties including freedom of thought, of religion, of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of movement both within and outside one's own country, and freedom to take part in government.

WHEREAS, the State of Massachusetts will be visited October 5, 1989 by the President of Zaire (Congo), Mobutu Sese Seko, and,

WHEREAS, after 24 years of rule by the regime of Mobutu Sese Seko, there is virtually no improvement in the quality of life of the ordinary people of Zaire. This is true despite the infusion of foreign assistance and Zaire's substantial natural resources. The average Zairian earns one-tenth of what she or he earned in 1965 before the present regime took power, while President Mobutu has amassed a personal fortune estimated at several billion dollars. Half of the children die before the age of three and one-third of those who survive past the age of three will die of malnutrition.

WHEREAS, Zaire's socio-economic infrastructure has broken down because of neglect by the nation's leaders. The once extensive road network is now covered with bush.

WHEREAS, when Zaire became an independent nation it was considered the potential breadbasket of Africa.

WHEREAS, the Government of Zaire has not built one hospital in Zaire since 1965. (In 1965 Zaire had at least two hospitals in every city. Today less than 50% of these hospitals are functioning at 80% capacity. Of the five hospitals in Kinshasa, Zaire's capital, a city of 3,000,000, only two are accessible to the general public. Furthermore bribery is required to gain access to this limited medical care. One-third of Zaire's children suffer from kwashiorkur, a disease caused by acute protein deficiency, and 80% of the people in Zaire's villages suffer from treatable maladies such as worms, measles, and malnutrition. But since there are so few hospitals, most people either die or are permanently debilitated.

WHEREAS, Zaire's population lives in a state of permanent insecurity as a result of extortion and brutality by government officials. Members of the armed forces of Zaire regularly supplement their incomes by extorting citizens at unannounced roadside checks. Parents are often forced to bribe officials and teachers if they want their children to attend schools or to be promoted.

WHEREAS, corruption is rampant among government officials. Two officials of the International Monetary Fund quit over what they called "uncontrollable corruption" and "illegal outflow of wealth from the country". Money for improving farms, roads, and agricultural projects has been diverted to personal use by government officials.

WHEREAS, political rights are not respected, opposition parties are not allowed, and those who have spoken out against the government have been imprisoned, banished, tortured, and/or murdered.

WHEREAS, the Government of Zaire does not respect the human rights of the people of Zaire. Amnesty International, for example, has found significant human rights abuses. Its list of abuses include detention without charge or trial for long periods of time, imprisonment of individuals believed to oppose the present regime, trials which fail to meet international standards, and the torture and other ill treatment of prisoners, including the deaths in custody of people detained as political prisoners. Other human rights groups include as violations disappearances, executions without

trial, and starvation of prisoners.

WHEREAS, the Government of Zaire does not respect the fundamental rights of its workers. There is no freedom of association with respect to independent trade unions; collective bargaining agreements are not guaranteed; working conditions are abominable; because wages are so low, purchasing power of workers is 10% of that for 1960; unemployment for urban males is at 50%; and 50% of those with a university education are unemployed. Two-thirds of Zaire's population exists in a barter economy, outside the economic system of the country. The Government of Zaire has systematically jailed and/or murdered labor leaders. As a result, the Government of Zaire is in violation of the Generalized System of Preferences Renewal Act of 1984 and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Amendments Act of 1985.

WHEREAS, Zaire's armed forces have been used to intervene in the affairs of other countries and have acted in conjunction with South Africa. Zaire should not be encouraged to divert precious resources to military purposes or to participate in regional conflicts.

WHEREAS, President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has presided over the progressive immiseration of his people for the past 24 years, and who has been internationally censured for corruption and human rights abuses, is coming to the John F. Kennedy School of Government on October 5, 1989 to speak at a forum entitled: "Peace and Progress: the Future of Southern Africa", and

WHEREAS President Mobutu's appearance as a proponent of peace and progress in Southern Africa is hypocritical, a gross injustice to the Zairian people and an insult to all Americans who care about democracy and human rights:

BE IT RESOLVED:

That the Massachusetts State Legislature indicate its political distance from the repression, legendarily corrupt and unstable regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko by declaring October 5, 1989 to be a day in solidarity with the struggle for democracy and human rights by the Zairian people, and in commemoration of their fallen leader, the only popularly elected Prime Minister in Zairian history, the beloved Patrice Lumumba.

Apartheid's Best Friend in Africa Is Coming to Harvard

On October 5th, **MOBUTU SESE SEKO**, Zaire's brutal President-For-Life, is scheduled to speak at a forum sponsored by the Kennedy School of Government entitled: "Peace and Progress: The Future of Southern Africa."

MOBUTU is an ally of apartheid South Africa. Zaire's armed forces have been used to intervene in the affairs of other countries and have acted in conjunction with South Africa. Zaire has assisted U.S. covert operations in Angola, helping to prolong the tragic 14-year civil war in that country.

MOBUTU seized power following the CIA-orchestrated assassination of the beloved Congolese leader Patrice Lumumba. Lumumba led the Belgian Congo (renamed Zaire by Mobutu) to independence and was its first and only popularly elected leader.

MOBUTU is one of the richest men in the world with a personal fortune worth several billion dollars while Zaire has become the world's 8th poorest country. The Congolese people's standard of living has deteriorated to one-tenth of the 1965 level.

MOBUTU has not built a single public hospital since he seized power in 1965 and recently closed the main hospital in the capital. Half of the children in Zaire die before the age of three, and one-third of those who survive past the age of three will die of malnutrition.

MOBUTU has banned all political parties in Zaire, except his ruling party, in which every Zairian citizen is forcibly enrolled at birth. Political rights are not respected, and those who have spoken out against the government have been imprisoned, banished, tortured and/or murdered.

MOBUTU has used his security forces to arrest, torture and murder students who have protested against his policies. Several students were killed at student demonstrations in October, 1988 and February, 1989.

President Mobutu's appearance as a proponent of peace and progress in Southern Africa is hypocritical, a gross injustice to the Zairian people and an insult to the Harvard community and all those who care about democracy and human rights.

Support the Congolese and South African Struggle for Human Rights and Democracy!

PRESS CONFERENCE Tuesday, Oct. 3, 11 a.m., Holyoke Center, 1350 Massachusetts, Cambridge.
CITYWIDE MEETING Saturday, Sept. 30, 11 a.m., 101 Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard

DEMONSTRATION

at the Kennedy School, 79 John F. Kennedy St. (between Memorial Drive and Eliot St.)
7:00 p.m., Thursday, October 5th.

Sponsors and Endorsers (partial listing): Julian Bond, Visiting Lecturer, Harvard University; Southern Africa Solidarity Committee, Harvard University; Northeast Lesbian and Gay Student Union; New Alliance Party; State Senator Bill Owens; Mobilization for Survival; Sadiki Kambon, Project FATE; Union for Democracy and Social Progress (Zaire); Tufts African American Society; Franklin Walker, Greater Roxbury Community Development Corporation; Mary Smith, Massachusetts Senior Action*; Paulette Scully, ACORN*; Rainbow Lobby; Workers and Peasants Party (Zaire); Center for Research on Zaire; U.S.-Congo Friendship Committee; International People's Law Institution; Lobby of American Witnesses (Zaire); American-Arab Relations Committee; Camille Bolonga Bamba, Zairian exile; Elombe Brath, Patrice Lumumba Coalition*; Alvaader Frazier, Esq.; Dr. Lenora B. Fulani, Lassina Traore, Anti-Apartheid Solidarity Committee, SUNY*; Los Angeles Free South Africa Movement, Boston University Umoja, Association of Progressive Helping Professionals. *For identification purposes only.

For more information call: Rainbow Lobby (617) 259-1949

Labor Donated

September 27, 1989

Sign-on letter from Massachusetts state legislators to:

Ms. Jennifer Jordan
JFK School of Government
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138

President Derek Bok
Harvard University
Massachusetts Hall
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Ms. Jordan: Dear President Bok:

As members of our Massachusetts State Senate and House of Representatives, we are writing to urge you to protest the October 5 scheduled appearance of Zaire's President-for-life Mobutu Sese Seko entitled "Peace and Progress in Africa: The Case of Southern Africa."

We do not believe that the Kennedy School of Government should be hosting a forum for this dictator whose government has been internationally condemned for human rights abuses, and whom the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee called "legendarily corrupt." Such a forum would be a travesty

It is our firm belief that all governments must adhere to principles of democracy and an internationally recognized standard for human rights. Mobutu adheres to neither. He is strong-man in the tradition of Marcos, Duvalier and the Shah of Iran.

During his 24 year reign, Mobutu has amassed a personal fortune of \$5 billion, while the country has been labeled the eighth poorest by the World Bank. Half the children of Zaire die before the age of three, and one-third of those who survive will die of malnutrition. The average Zairian earns one-tenth of what she or he earned in 1965, before Mobutu took power.

According to H.R.1899, legislation introduced into the 101st Congress by Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-CA), Zaire's population lives in a state of permanent insecurity as a result of extortion and brutality by government officials. Members of the armed forces regularly supplement their income by extorting citizens at unannounced roadside checks. Parents must bribe teachers if they want their children to attend school, and the sick have to bribe doctor and hospital staff to gain access to medical care or get medicine. According to the Zaire Central Bank's own figures, the government spends more money on Mobutu's presidency than on the entire budget for schools, hospitals, road building and all other social services combined.

Mobutu's party, the MPR, is the only party allowed in Zaire, to which every Zairian citizen is automatically enrolled at birth. Anyone who speaks out against the government, or advocates a second party meets severe repression. Amnesty International has documented numerous instances where officials of the government of Zaire have violated the rights of citizens through arbitrary arrests, long-term detentions without trial or through incommunicado detention, torture, extra-judicial executions and other violations. The New York-based Lawyers Committee on Human Rights recently returned from a three-week fact-finding tour of Zaire, has written to the Zairian ambassador to protest the arrest for "political" offenses of at least five people, three of whom they met with while in Zaire.

Mobutu has been a long time ally of the apartheid government of South Africa, and was the first Black leader to bring Presidents Botha and De Klerk to his country. Students protesting Botha's visit last year were met by police fire, and last February police fired on students demonstrating for increased stipends, leaving several students dead and scores wounded.

These abuses led the U.S. Congress to place significant and new restrictions on aid to Zaire for FY90. The Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill limits military aid to \$3 million (a third of the amount requested by President Bush), requires that development assistance be provided through private voluntary organizations, and subjects all U.S. assistance to reprogramming notification requirements. Noting a missing \$400 million in export earnings, Congress voted to require that Mobutu first get congressional approval before spending any U.S. aid.

Mobutu is spending over \$2 million a year, hiring lobbyists and public relations firms, to clean up his image with the American people and with Congress so as to assure a continued stream of U.S. aid to Zaire. This speaking engagement at your prestigious institution of learning is but his latest attempt to cover his horrendous record of corruption and human rights abuses with a veneer of respectability. To invite a leader who has brought only war and poverty to his country and to the southern Africa region, who has explicitly allied himself with apartheid South Africa, to speak on the topic of "Peace and Progress in Southern Africa" is a gross injustice to the suffering people of that region and an insult to all Americans who care about democracy and human rights.

Sincerely,

THE FEDERAL PAGE

PR Salvos Fill Skies With Flak Over Mobutu

Lobbyists' Battle Precedes Zairian's Visit

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Staff Writer

A fierce battle has broken out between groups lobbying for and against Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who will visit the White House Thursday as either the "peacemaker of Africa" or the "brutal dictator" of Zaire—depending upon which side one listens to.

The Zairian leader, after shopping around for a Washington image-enhancer, last December settled on Van Kloberg and Associates Ltd., a lobbying firm that has taken on other difficult clients, such as Iraq, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

Mobutu's record at home has become highly controversial in Congress. Last year, 48 lawmakers wrote Mobutu, charging human rights abuses under his rule. Rep. Howard Wolpe (D-Mich.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa, has led a campaign to cut back sharply on U.S. aid to Zaire, and Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.) wants all assistance halted.

Both the House and Senate foreign aid bills this year are proposing a \$3 million "cap" on U.S. military aid to Zaire. The administration is asking for \$9 million in military and \$49 million in economic aid for the 1990 fiscal year.

The controversy swirling around Mobutu has made him exceptionally attractive to Washington's lobbying industry, which is aware that he badly needs a public relations boost here—and that Mobutu, reputedly one of the world's richest billionaires, has the money to pay.

His critics say he has skimmed off for himself a good share of Zaire's copper wealth. An Agency for International Development official confirmed before a House panel March 8 that the World Bank and International Monetary Fund were still seeking to account for "something in the range" of \$400 million in 1988 export earnings.

The well-connected, pro-Republican firm Black, Manafort, Stone & Kelly tried to edge Van Kloberg out of a lucrative, two-year, \$300,000 contract but failed.

Van Kloberg in turn has hired as a special "consultant on Zaire" Douglas M. Bloomfield, the former chief congressional strategist for the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) who knows how to win friends on Capitol Hill.

The "selling of Mobutu" has been made considerably easier for Van Kloberg and Associates thanks to Mobutu's recent diplomatic coup in Angola. Last Friday, he succeeded in bringing together, for the first time, Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos and the U.S.-backed rebel leader Jonas Savimbi, initiating a process that could end 14 years of civil war in Angola.

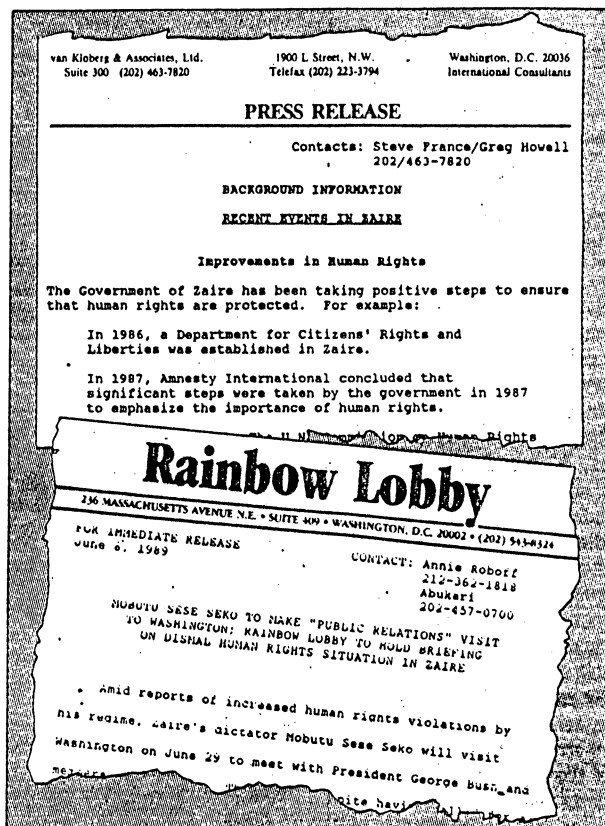
The Van Kloberg press kit prepared for Mobutu's visit says that the Zairian leader is "a key friend" of the United States in Africa. Mobutu deserved U.S. support, it argues, because he has: condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; boycotted the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow; supported the Camp David accords; actively opposed Libyan aggression in the region; strongly supported U.S. policy toward Angola and granted access to Kamina air base in southern Zaire to U.S. forces.

The Rainbow Lobby is challenging this glowing image of Mobutu and has turned out to be a bigger headache for Van Kloberg and Associates than the firm expected.

"They are trying to cut off all contacts everywhere," complained Edward Van Kloberg III, who said Rainbow Lobby people were "literally everywhere" his associates go, attempting to block appointments for Mobutu.

"Nobody can figure out who they are and where the money is coming from. Nobody can figure out why they picked Zaire," he added with a note of frustration in his voice.

The Rainbow Lobby describes itself as "an independent citizens' lobby whose major focus is democracy and fair elections worldwide." According to Nancy Ross, who heads its Washington office, the lobby is a grass-roots New York-based organization with 127,000 nationwide members, sponsors and



supporters and a 1988 operating budget of \$548,000.

Ross said in an interview that the lobby was established in 1985 with an initial focus on the U.S. election process—in particular promoting more third-party candidates and fighting legislation that makes it more difficult for such candidates to run. Most of its money comes from \$25 contributions needed to become a member collected through door-knocking and tele-marketing campaigns, she said.

"There is no sugar daddy. Unfortunately," said Ross.

The Rainbow Lobby became interested in the Zairian opposition's cause in 1986 and Zaire has become its "main focus externally." It has hired the New York-based Vision Communications to do its public relations work for Mobutu's visit.

Ross cites a bill submitted in the house by Dellums in April as one of the Rainbow Lobby's main successes on the Hill.

The bill begins with a stinging indictment of Mobutu's 24-year rule of Zaire. It says that Zaire's population is living "in a state of permanent insecurity as a result of

extortion and brutality" by government officials and army officers; corruption is rampant; human rights abuses are "significant," and that "it does not benefit the United States to be identified with such a corrupt and repressive regime."

The State Department's 1988 country-by-country human rights report is also highly critical of Zaire's record. It said "torture or physical mistreatment of detainees is common in most Zairian places of detention" and that police and army personnel "frequently abused their authority in 1988 to harass, arrest and extort money from civilians."

Zaire's one-party system does not tolerate freedom of speech or other political parties and the broad powers given the security authorities have resulted in "the arbitrary harassment, physical mistreatment and detention of ordinary citizens as well as political opponents," the report said.

Van Kloberg cited the release of 308 political prisoners in March as evidence that Mobutu has begun to improve Zaire's human rights record. "There has been movement. Let's encourage him," he remarked.

Rainbow Lobby, INC.

1660 L STREET, NW • SUITE 204 • WASHINGTON, DC 20036 • PHONE: 202-457-0700 / FAX: 202-457-0123

REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN ZAIRE

March 9, 1989

The Rainbow Lobby is an independent citizens lobby concerned with fostering increased fairness and democracy nationally and internationally. To that end we have been most concerned with increased violations of democratic and human rights of the citizens of Zaire. This is not a complete report of human rights violations, but a vehicle to point out some of the most flagrant incidents of 1988 in particular.

In Zaire corruption is endemic, and must be considered a human rights abuse. Often citizens are robbed by the military. Roadblocks are set up by soldiers to extract unofficial tolls, forcing travelers to give over their money, jewelry, food or whatever valuables they may possess at the time. In order to get due process of law citizens often have to bribe members of the judicial system. To get access to the already less than adequate medical care citizens are forced to bribe guards to enter hospitals. Once admitted it is common that citizens must bribe nurses and doctors to be attended to.

In Zaire there is no tolerance of peaceful dissent from the policies of President Mobutu Sese Seko. The most celebrated example of that lack of tolerance in 1988 was the case of Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba Secretary General of the UDPS (Union for Democracy and Social Progress), the leading democratic opposition group in Zaire. On January 17, 1988 Tshisekedi was arrested in Kinshasa at a peaceful rally he called on the anniversary of the assassination of Patrice Lumumba to call for democratic reforms. Ostensibly the reason for Tshisekedi's arrest was that this rally was not "authorized" by the country's only political party, the MPR. Given there is no opposition allowed only pro-MPR rallies are legal. At that rally troops from Service D'action et de Reassignments Militaires (SARM) opened fire. It was reported that at least three people were killed, and several others were wounded. At least 40 UDPS supporters were detained without charge for varying periods of time.

Tshisekedi was incarcerated in the maximum security prison in Makala. He was given no medical attention during his detention. The government tried to commit Tshisekedi to a mental institution claiming that his opposition to the government was insane. At least one of the psychiatrists who was being pressured to sign the necessary documents refused. He was arrested for a short time.

In a written statement Tshisekedi stated:

"..I was the victim of tragic-comic tactics used by the authorities to convince the world, and to convince me, that I was crazy (and indeed, one must be crazy if one believes one has the right to an opinion and to express it in Zaire), which allowed the Zairian authorities to dispense with bringing me to court and to deprive me of all my civil, civic and political rights."

After such inhumane treatment, which prompted international pressure, Tshisekedi was released in late March, then rearrested on April 8 after he called for a boycott of local elections in Kinshasa. During this period of detention Tshisekedi was placed in internal banishment in the northern cities of Isiro and Dungen near the Sudanese border, and then was moved to Monga, a remote town near the Central African Republic. The conditions under which he was kept were not humane. In a letter received by the Rainbow Lobby Tshisekedi stated:

"It was absolute hell! The total isolation, the threat of execution which could be ordered at any moment from Kinshasa, sanitary conditions which were worse than can be imagined, fear of being bitten by poisonous snakes, fear of being poisoned at every meal..."

Tshisekedi's release came after significant international pressure. Part of that pressure was two letters from members of Congress. The first letter dated February 2, 1988 cited

48 members' of Congress concern about "persistent reports of widespread governmental corruption and human rights abuses, including continued instances of robbery and brutal violence against citizens by Zairian armed forces, in spite of the formation of the Department For Citizens Rights and Freedoms." The second letter, signed by 58 members of Congress, protested Tshisekedi's rearrest stating, "the reason for Tshisekedi's banishment is his circulation of a letter entitled 'Passive Resistance to the Dictator.' We can not accept this as a crime, much less deserving of such a severe punishment." In addition letters of protest came from international human rights groups, the European Parliament, Church and anti-apartheid organizations urging President Mobutu to release Tshisekedi.

In August Tshisekedi began a hunger strike to press for his release. Fearing the results of the hunger strike Mobutu met with him. At that meeting Tshisekedi agreed not to actively participate in politics. In mid-September after months of imprisonment and banishment he was finally released.

During the period of Tshisekedi's arrest and rearrest many other members and supporters of the UDPS were detained. Birindwa Birhashirwa, Bijanu Mutunda, Kanana Tshiongo, Kyungu MuKange, all prominent leaders of the UDPS were

arrested and detained for varying periods. It was reported that Mr. MuKange was severely beaten by security forces during his arrest. Mr. Birindwa was banished to Kampene where he remained for several months.

In July 1988 Kalengayi (Leon) Kadima, a member of the UDPS, was arrested for the possession and distribution of the February 3, 1988 letter to President Mobutu from members of Congress. Kadima has been incarcerated for the past several months without trial.

It was also during that period that reports of atrocities in Northern Kivu continued to come to international attention. Throughout 1987 and 1988 Zairian refugees in Uganda told of summary executions of persons alleged to be part of the opposition. One form of terror used by the military has been the dismembering of supposed opposition members in front of the local village people. These acts of terror continue amidst reports of extortion and bribery by the military.

On April 19, 1988 during a march by women in front of the Belgium and United States embassies against hunger and poverty approximately 60 women were arrested by SARM troops, 10 to 20 women were detained. It was reported that many of

the women were repeatedly raped. Reports from inside the prison stated that the rapists intended to infect the women with AIDS.

On April 26 at meeting of the JMPR (a department of President Mobutu's MPR party for young people) Mobutu in response to the women's demonstration delivered a shocking speech:

"You see a demonstration. What do you do, you as a member of JMPR?? What do you do, you as a member of CADER?! (Corps of Activists for the Defence of the Revolution) You do not wait for police, military or JMPR. You have feet: kick them! You have hands: give them a blow with the fist! You have a head: Kamo! (Kamo is a word for a murderous blow to the head) What do you do, member of JMPR or CADER, when you see mothers, even your own mother, making noise: Kamo! Kamo!"

Four women involved in the April, 1988 demonstrations remain incarcerated to this date. In January 1989 nine women who participated in those demonstrations were reportedly kidnapped. Their families have not heard from them and their whereabouts remain unknown.

On January 17, 1989 after Tshisekedi left a reception in his honor SARM troops arrested approximately 15 people who remained at the house. Two of those arrested, Mutambay and Makengo reported that all of them including women were taken in a truck to the Tshatshi military camp where they were

robbed of all of their possessions. The troops beat and whipped them with sticks and batons. They tortured the men by strangling their necks and genitals with cords.

Mutambay and Makengo who were left for dead were able to escape to Tshisekedi's home to report on these acts of terror. There has been no further word on the status of the detainees.

During the month of February 1989 university student demonstrations took place in Kinshasa over increased bus fares and decreased student stipends. There are about 100 buses for Kinshasa's population of 3 million. It was reported that well over 100 students were arrested are still detained. As well, Le Libre Belgique reported that 200 students were "kidnapped and put on a plane with only the clothes on their backs...on board the last cargo C-130 of the Zaire Armed Air Forces (FAZA) for a destination in Lisala." It is well known that there is a military camp in Lisala where students were forced to cultivate manioc under the eye of the military during unrest in the 1970's.

Following the Kinshasa unrest demonstrations broke out in Lubumbashi where security forces opened fire on the students. Agence France Presse reports four students dead,

while UDPS sources say as many as 38 were killed. Le Soir and AFP quote reliable sources that several students were murdered in the Kinshasa demonstrations. These reports range from 8 to 12 students.

Le Soir reported that 200 to 300 students were arrested in the demonstrations held in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi. This week it is reported that demonstrations have spread to the campus in Kananga in the Western Kasai province.

On February 28, 1989 Tshisekedi wa Mulumba was rearrested for alleged connection with the student demonstrations. He is presently being held under house arrest and can only be visited by his immediate family. At the same time, two UDPS leaders, Kanana Tshiongo and Lusanga Ngiele, members of the Group of 13, have been arrested. Their whereabouts are unknown.

Tshisekedi is being blamed for inciting the student demonstrations. Students in Lubumbashi held placards saying "Democracy and Liberty! Long Live ,Lumumba! Long Live Tshisekedi and UDPS!"

ADDENDUM

May 30, 1989

Student demonstrations continued in Kinshasa, Lumbumbashi and Kasai throughout March where students protested the high cost of their education. The student leadership "Voice of the Voiceless" presented to the United States Embassy and the Zairian Department of Citizens Rights and Liberties a list of 37 of their classmates from the National Teachers Institute (Institut Pedagogique National) in Kinshasa who were killed by Mobutu's security forces during the student demonstrations. The list included 25 professors who had been beaten. To date, there has been no response to the students.

On March 12, 1989 Madame Tshisekedi, the wife of detained opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, was arrested in her home in Kinshasa. After three days of being harassed, she was finally returned to her home.

However, there is no word yet on 12 of the people who were arrested at the reception for Tshisekedi on January 17th. There is also no word about the nine women who had been rearrested in January for having demonstrated last April. It is feared that all have been killed.

On May 1 of this year Kanana Tshiongo, an attorney and founder of the UDPS, was arrested by the National Agency of Documentation as a result of his inquiries into the whereabouts of the 12 people previously mentioned. During his detention Tshiongo was interrogated and severely beaten. Het Belang van Limburg, a Belgian newspaper, reported that he was beaten on the back with "whips to which were attached little pieces of sharp iron." After being beaten unconscious the authorities dumped Tshiongo on the street. The next morning he was found and taken to the headquarters of the International Red Cross which transferred him to the American Hospital in Kinshasa.

On May 12, 1989, Etienne Tshisekedi was rearrested and imprisoned in Kinshasa after protesting his prolonged house arrest and the recent arrests of many members of the UDPS. It is reported that only after the intervention of President Mitterand of France and Prime Minister Mulraney of Canada did Mobutu release Tshisekedi and 308 other political prisoners from the Makala Central Prison in Kinshasa. After being released for only one week, Tshisekedi has once again been placed under house arrest. After he was visited by a delegation of family members of students who were killed or had disappeared during the February university demonstrations, on May 30, 1989 Tshisekedi was placed under house arrest.

In January another UDPS activist, Omer Nkamba, was arrested for hosting a meeting (a gathering of friends) of UDPS supporters. He was released from prison only after the intervention of Amnesty International. As a result of having been beaten and tortured while in prison, Nkamba had to have a serious lung operation in Brussels on May 30.

In light of these continuing abuses, the Rainbow Lobby continues to appeal to the media, the international human rights community, and elected officials to do all within their power to investigate the student killings and to petition the Zairian government to release those prisoners detained because of their opposition to the Mobutu regime.

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City of Cambridge

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IN CITY COUNCIL

October 2, 1989

MAYOR ALFRED E. VELLUCCI:

- WHEREAS: Harvard University will be visited October 5, 1989 by the President for life of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko; and
- WHEREAS: Mr. Seko and his government have not built one hospital in Zaire since 1965. Today less than 50% of these hospitals are functioning at 80% capacity, and,
- WHEREAS: Amnesty International has documented numerous instances where officials of the government of Zaire have violated the rights of citizens through: arbitrary arrests, long term detention, without charge or trial, incommunicado detention, torture, and other human rights violations, and,
- WHEREAS: Political rights are not respected, opposition parties are not allowed, and those who have spoken out against the government have been imprisoned, banished, tortured and/or murdered, and,
- WHEREAS: Zaire's armed forces have been used to intervene in the affairs of other countries and acted in conjunction with South Africa, and,
- WHEREAS: Mr. Seko is one of the richest men in the world and after 24 years of his rule, Zaire has become one of the poorest nations in the world, where half of the children die before the age of 3 and one third of those who survive past the age of 3 will die of malnutrition; now therefore be it
- RESOLVED: That this City Council go on record as opposed to the welcoming of Mr. Mobutu Sese Seko and further that this City Council consider Mr. Seko as a Persona Non Grata in the City of Cambridge.

In City Council October 2, 1989.
 Adopted by the affirmative vote of eight members.
 Attest:- Joseph E. Connarton, City Clerk.

A true copy: *Joseph E. Connarton*

ATTEST:-

Joseph E. Connarton
 City Clerk.

Order # 10 5-645

Mayor Vellucci re: resolutions on Mr.
Mobutu Sese Seko as a Persona Non Grata
in Cambridge.

In City Council,

October 2, 1989

Order adopted
8 members