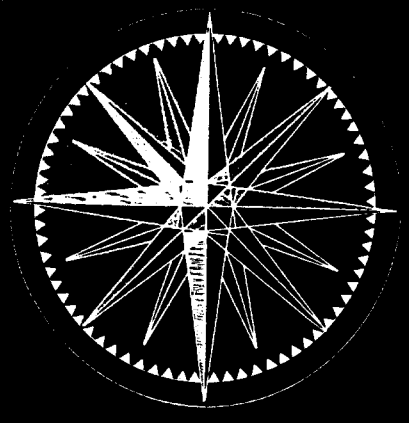


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11 March 1966

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WEEKLY SUMMARY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: APR 2001

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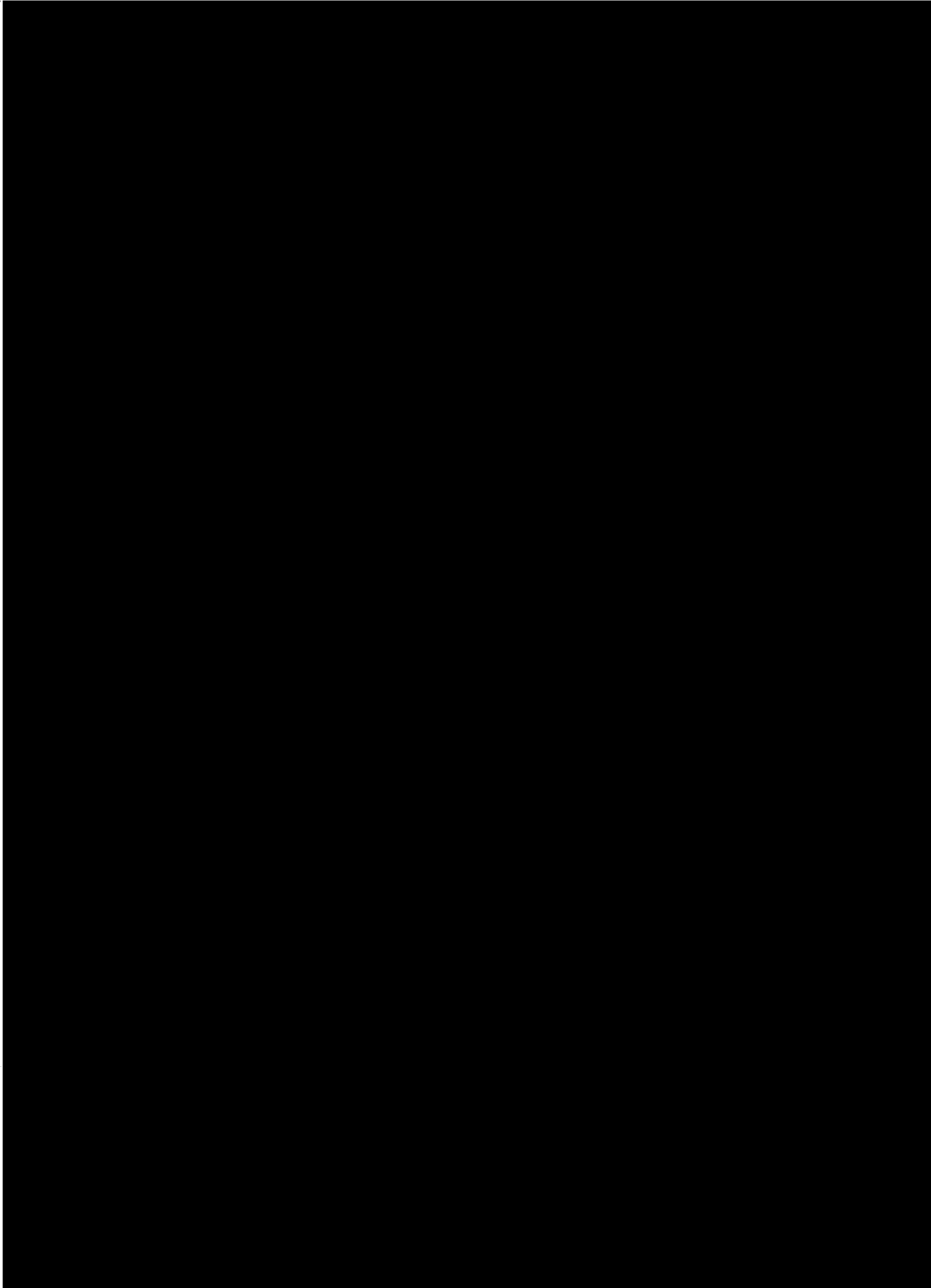
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

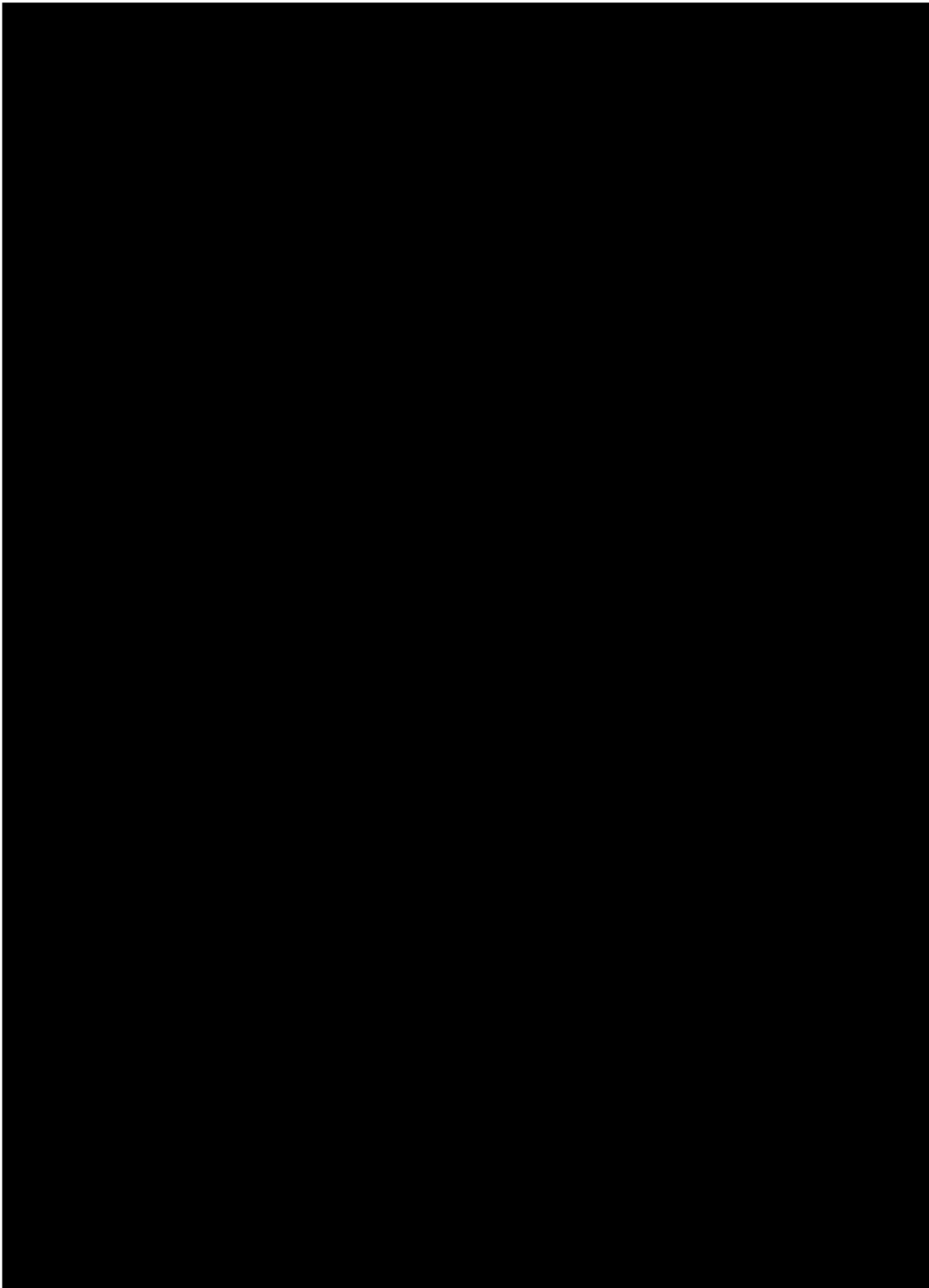
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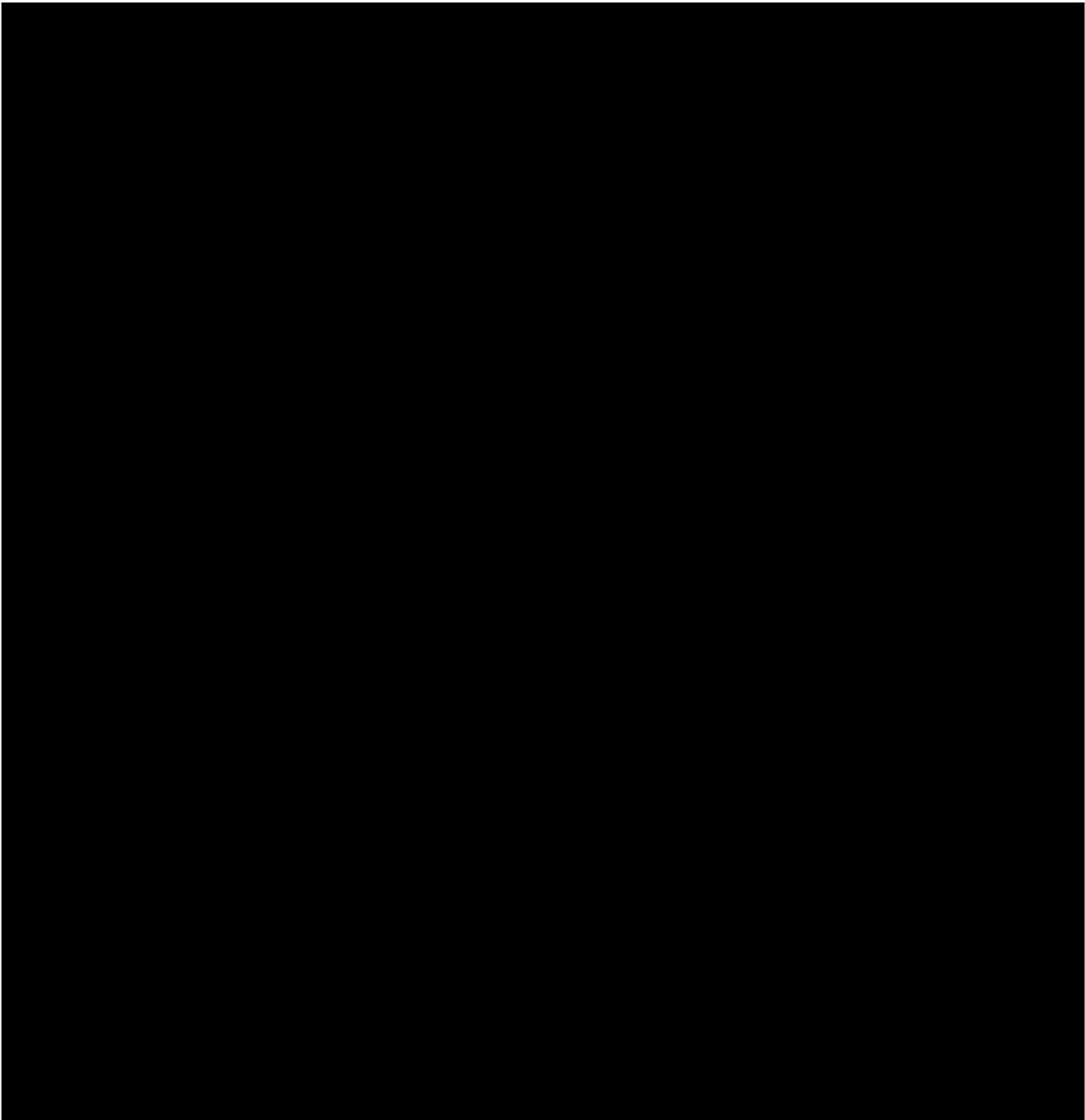
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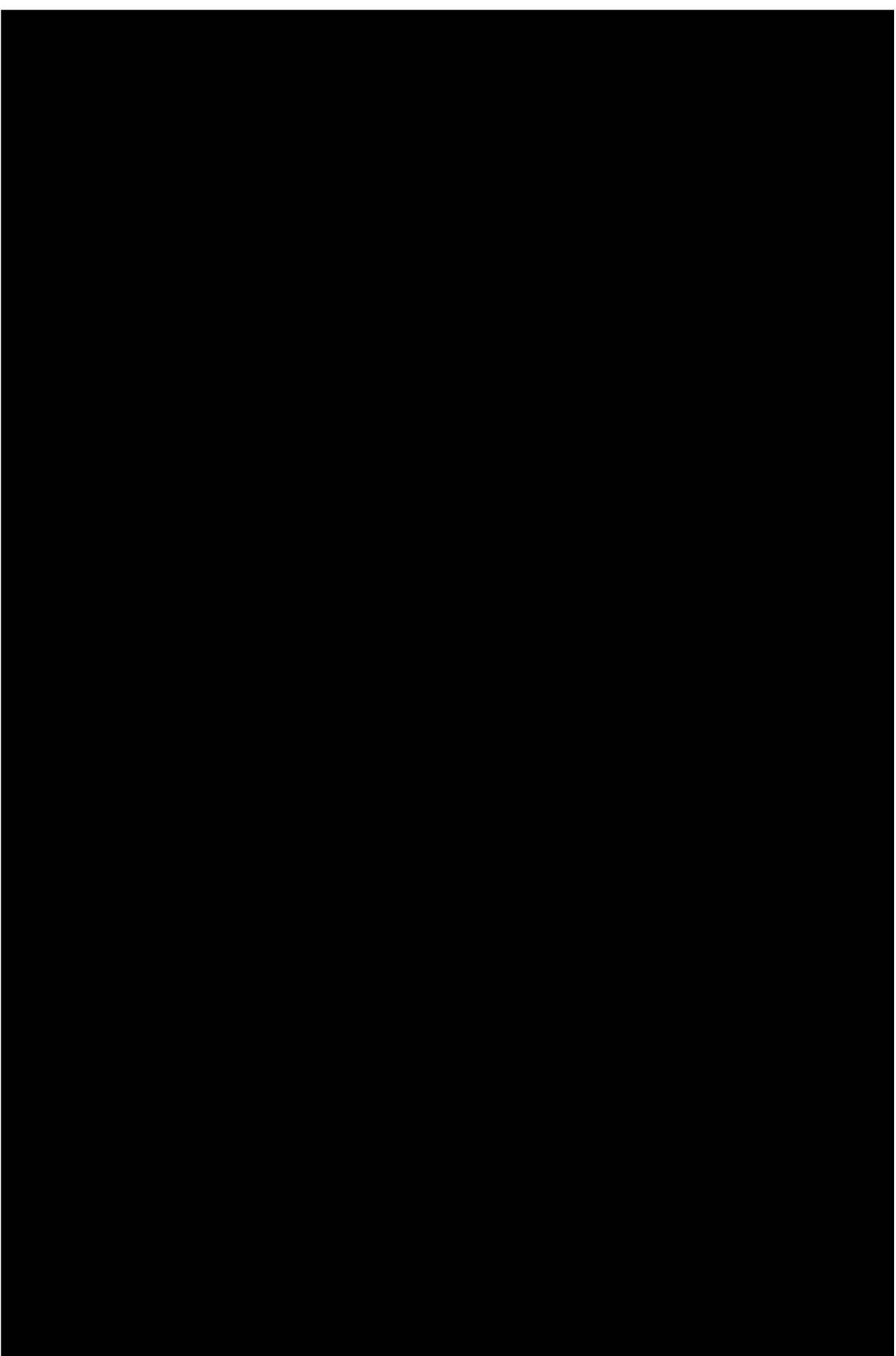
GHANA TRANSFORMATION CONTINUES

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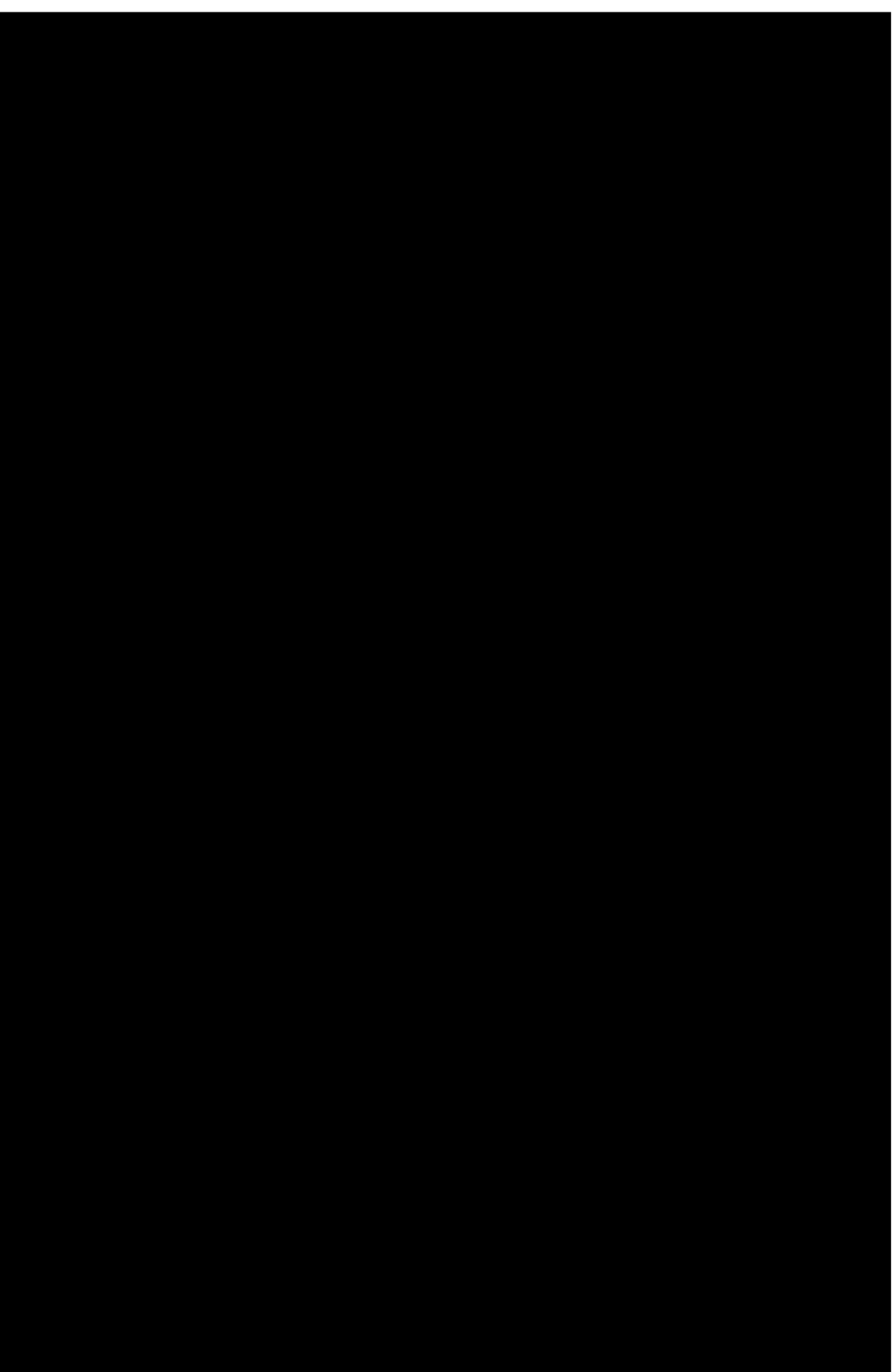
The new anti-Communist rulers are dismantling key features of Nkrumah's power structure. Relations with radical African regimes will be complicated by their emotional opposition to the coup.

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GHANA TRANSFORMATION CONTINUES

Ghana's new anti-Communist army and police rulers are rapidly dismantling key features of Nkrumah's power structure and pressing ahead with reconstruction measures amid further signs of popular approval of the recent coup. Their intra-African relations will be complicated, however, by the more radical African regimes' emotional opposition to Nkrumah's ouster.

On 7 March the ruling National Liberation Council (NLC) abolished the Ghana Young Pioneers, a Communist-supported organization established in 1960 to indoctrinate youth in a variant of Marxism. The coup leaders had earlier closed down the Ideological Institute at Winneba, near Accra, where successive groups of adult cadres of Nkrumah's now dissolved party had been exposed to foreign Communist instructors. Nkrumah favorites who headed universities have been replaced by respected nonpolitical figures.

The new regime is evidently encouraging the early re-emergence of a free, Western-style labor movement within the framework of the Ghana Trades Union Congress (GTUC). Nkrumah had long ago converted this important mass organization into a docile appendage of his party and also opened it wide to Communist penetration. Now, under a newly installed anti-Communist leader, who seems to have rank and file support, a basic reorganization is about to be launched through a series of union elections. The GTUC's extensive ties with the Communist world are apparently

being severed. According to the new GTUC chief, this will include withdrawal from the Communist-backed All-African Trade Union Federation, a primary instrument of Nkrumah's African subversion program.

The evacuation of the expelled Chinese advisers--evidently some 175 were in Ghana--was substantially completed by 3 March. The Soviet exodus, involving approximately 500 technicians and their families, will probably continue for about another week. Both Communist powers are being restricted to 18-man embassies.

The new regime has already resumed diplomatic relations with Britain, which Nkrumah had severed last December over Rhodesia. It appears determined to press ahead with economic reforms keyed to earlier recommendations of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

Although the NLC continues to fear that Nkrumah may soon try to return to Ghana, the ousted leader now appears to have accepted his present inability to reverse the coup. He is still in Guinea but may move on soon to Cairo. Despite the large number of African states which have recognized the new Ghana regime, Nasir now appears inclined to play a leading role in organizing further African expressions of disapproval of the coup. Zambia has moved formally to terminate active relations with Accra, while the NLC has itself initiated a rupture with Guinea. ██████████

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