

Country: Equatorial Guinea

Years: 1963-1967

Leader: Bonifacio Ondo Edu

Ideology: Left

Description: Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Edu's party as MUNGE, writing "Bonifacio ONDO Edu of the Movement for the National Unity of Equatorial Guinea (Movimiento de Union Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial - MUNGE)". Lentz (1994: 260) corroborates Edu's party as MUNGE, writing, "[Edu] was a founder of the Movement for National Unity of Equatorial Guinea (MUNGE) in 1963." World Statesmen (2020) corroborates party affiliation as MUNGE. Baynham (1980: 67) writes, "Several political groups emerged, the main ones being the Marxist-influenced *Idea Popular de la Guinea Ecuatorial* (IPGE), and the *Movimiento Nacional de Liberación de la Guinea Ecuatorial* (MNLGE, subsequently MONALIGE) led by Atanasio Ndong. The leaders of these more radical parties took refuge in neighboring states, leaving the path clear for a group of moderate nationalists under the control of Bonifacio Ondo Enu's *Movimiento de Unión Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial* (MUNGE)." Sundiata (1990) writes, "Of the nationalist groups, MUNGE appeared the most willing to compromise and received the support of the Spanish authorities... MUNGE's founders aimed to unite all existing political groups into a single unified movement similar to Franco's Falange... It also called for the political union of Bioko and Rio Muni and a regime based on 'African Christian socialism.'... Most of the nationalists who were not in exile responded with enthusiasm. The group included almost all political tendencies within the colony: Salomé Jones; Bonifacio Ondo Edu; Francisco Dougan (a Fernandino with a large following); and Enrique Gori Molubela." Mitchell et al. (1989) write, "Another new and moderate party centered around Bonifacio Ondo Edu was formed and named the *Movimiento de Union Nacional de la Guinea Ecuatorial* (MUNGE)." Pélissier (1965: 527) writes, "The nationalists were allowed to return and to campaign for or against autonomy. But their lack of unity favored Spain, and the moderate elements led by Bonifacio Ondo Edu carried the day against the supporters of union with the Cameroun." Campos (2003: 104-105) writes, "At the beginning of 1964, the new regime came into effect throughout indirect elections. The former exile Bonifacio Ondó Edú became the president of the Governing Council and headed a new semi-official political group, the *Movimiento de Unidad Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial* (MUNGE) that attempted to draw together the most moderate of the nationalists and the old colonial collaborators. This new movement was encouraged by the Spanish colonial government as a way of finding new collaborators among the

moderate opposition, whilst taming African nationalism.” However, “perhaps the most important development in the politics of Equatorial Guinea throughout the Regime of Autonomy was the radicalization of the members of the official group, MUNGE. Following this, there was an attempt to unite with the leaders of IPGE who had returned from exile.” World Statesmen (2020) describes IPGE as “leftist nationalist.” Allan (2019: 82) corroborates MUNGE’s radicalization, writing, “In 1965 the UN, in response to the demands of the Guinean nationalists, asked Spain to give a date for the concession of independence. The MUNGE began its path to radicalization... It is important to note that many of the MUNGE’s leaders had previously been in trouble with Spanish authorities owing to their pro-independence activism. As such, upon seeing that autonomy was not a gradual ‘training period’ to prepare Equatoguineans for taking over all institutions and assuming independence, as they had expected, but rather a strategic transition to neocolonial rule, it is not surprising that MUNGE affiliates became increasingly proindependence.” Pélissier (1964) writes, “To these three parties MNLGE-IPGE-MNU must be added a fourth group founded in Gabon by Bonifacio Ondo, ex-mayor of Evinayong: *Movimiento de Unión Popular de Liberación de la Guinea Ecuatorial* (MUPGE). Moderate in its demands, this MUPGE was to play a decisive role in the subsequent referendum... Early in 1964, a new regrouping of moderate nationalists took place around the key figure of Bonifacio Ondo, who benefited by the tacit or overt help of the Spanish authorities which cast a benevolent eye upon his African Christian ‘socialism’. This was the *Movimiento de Unión Nacional de la Guinea Ecuatorial* (MUNGE) bent on gaining independence for Equatorial Guinea through peaceful negotiations with the *Caudillo* and his régime.”

Years: 1968-1978

Leader: Francisco Macias Nguema

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Nguema’s affiliation as PUNT. Yates (2017) identifies Nguema’s ideology as left, writing “This is why, following the 1979 coup, major Western powers celebrated the end of Macias’ communist dictatorship.” Aworawo (2010) states that “at independence, Equatorial Guinea’s president Macias Nguema declared his opposition to “imperialists” and “neo-colonialists,” including “Marxists”... in spite of his condemnation of Marxism, Equatorial Guinea maintained very special relations with socialist countries.” Perspective Monde codes Nguema’s “Parti national uni des travailleurs” as “moderate left.” Van Rensburg (1975) identifies Nguema as “Nguema, with his more militant leftist views”. World Statesmen (2019) codes Nguema’s party as IPGE until 1970, at which point his party affiliation becomes

PUNT. World Statesmen describes the IPGE as “Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea, pro-independence, leftist nationalist, 1958-1970”. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PUNT’s ideology as “Left” (-2.042) in 1973.

Years: 1979-2020

Leader: Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Mbasogo’s party as none until 1987, after which his party is PDGE. According to Liniger-Goumaz (2000), “in his [Obiang’s] speeches, the dictator rejected ‘scientific materialism’ and argued in favor of ‘capitalism’ and the ‘Bantu civilization;’ but proposed neither a real political nor economic program, apart from a few promises.” World Statesmen (2021) codes Mbasogo’s party as PDGE after 1987. Perspective monde (2021) corroborates Mbasogo’s party as PDGE. However, in the Global Party Survey 2019, 7 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea (PDGE) as 6.3. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PDGE’s ideology as “Right” (2.29) in 1988, 1993, 1999, 2004, 2008, 2013, and 2017.

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