

"Educational Expeditions International 1972-1973" 46 pp. Available from: EEI, 68 Leonard Street; Belmont, Massachusetts 02178. Includes information on several field expeditions to research sites in Africa. Educational Expeditions International, a non-profit organization, was established two years ago "for the purpose of involving small, carefully-selected groups of responsible non-specialists in actual physical participation in field research... Each EEI expedition is designed to fulfill the specific needs and requirements of the scientist-leader."

"Political Studies," East African Publishing House, P.O. Box 30571, Nairobi.

"Publications of the International African Institute, 1972," International African Institute, 210 High Holborn, London WC1V 7BW. 19 pp.

Spring/Summer 1972, Black Academy Press, Inc., 135 University Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y. 14214. 23 pp.

## DIRECTORY

Directory of Professional Interests in Foreign Areas: 1970-1971, Committee on International and Comparative Studies, University of California, Los Angeles. Fall 1971. 120 pp. "...of use to the faculty and others interested in the range of international and comparative work being done at UCLA."

## NEWS NOTES

This section of the Newsletter features articles culled from various periodicals which make their way into our office. We welcome suggestions or contributions from members.

Washington, May 27 — Fifteen former State Department officials have denounced the Nixon Administration for its relations with the minority white Government of South Africa.

A joint statement by two Under Secretaries of State and 12 Ambassadors of the Kennedy and Johnson Administration, charged that Washington's expansion of contacts and communications with the Governments of South Africa and Rhodesia and the decision to increase the use of United States funds to spur trade with the Portuguese territories of Mozambique and Angola, "conveys a sense of collaboration and retards the eventual independence of black Africans."

The former officials' statement said that the Administration's policy "with its inevitably negative impact on the black majority of Africa is both morally wrong and practically self-defeating in terms of long-run United States interest."

The former officials who signed the statement included Under Secretaries W. Averill Harriman and Chester Bowles, Ambassadors Charles W. Yost, William Atwood, Mercer Cook, Glenn Ferguson, Robert Good, Philip Kaiser, James I. Loeb, William P. Mahoney, Robert L. Payton, Francis Russell, Elliott Skinner and William H. Weatherby and Franklin Williams.

[New York Times

5/28/72]

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The last two sessions of the United Nations Committee of 24 on Decolonisation — held in the Guinean capital of Conakry and in Lusaka, Zambia — have opened up a new chapter in the Committee's history and that of the liberation of Africa.

This was said yesterday by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim at the Dar es Salaam airport a few minutes before the Committee flew off to Addis Ababa. Mr. Salim, Tanzania's permanent representative at the United Nations, said the information they had gathered in liberated areas and from talks with representatives of African revolutionary freedom fighters meant the Committee was now in a better position to reveal to the international community the atrocities perpetrated by the Portuguese fascists and the realities of the African liberation movement.

The Committee's tour is a quick follow-up on the last session of the United Nations Security Council held in Addis Ababa in late January and early February this year. At the session, the Council debated Rhodesia, Namibia and the Portuguese colonies — the same subjects that have been given priority in the Committee's programme this year.

Commenting on the Committee's one day stop-over in Dar es Salaam, Mr. Salim said the stay was successful and that the members were able to meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs and various Government leaders and representatives of the Dar-based liberation movements. . . .

The Committee has arrived in Addis Ababa for consultations with the Organisation of African Unity.

Mr. Salim told an airport press conference that the discussions would centre on implementation by specialised agencies of assistance to liberation movements in Namibia and Rhodesia.

He said the committee had completed its work on the Portuguese colonies and South Africa.

[Standard (Tanz.) 4/25/72]

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The Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese Armed Forces in Mozambique claimed today that his troops had thwarted an attempt by members of the United Nations Committee on Decolonisation to enter the embattled colony. A communiqué issued by the Commander-in-Chief said that a mission from the committee, which met last week in Lusaka, had spent several days on the border between Zambia and Mozambique's Tete Province, trying to enter the Province to visit liberated areas controlled by the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO).

The communiqué claimed that "the surveillance of the Portuguese troops along the border" had "forced the United Nations party to give up their intentions." It also denied that there were any liberated areas. Earlier, in April, Portugal protested at a visit by a mission from the committee to its West-African colony, Guinea-Bissau, but later denied that the visit had taken place.

[Agence France Presse 5/2/72]

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Cambridge, Mass. (AP) — Black youths calling themselves the Afro Strategy Committee (of the Pan African Liberation Committee) invaded Massachusetts Hall, a Harvard University administration building, yesterday to protest Harvard's refusal to divest itself of Gulf Oil Corporation stock.

Persons inside the building, who entered through a window, said their strength was 100. But supporters on the ground outside said there were between 20 and 40 persons inside.

\* The (Tanzania) Standard and Nationalist have recently merged. The Daily News is the new paper.

Harvard officials said the school owned 699,546 shares of Gulf stock as of last June, worth at that time about \$18.9 million. They said that amounted to about three-tenths of 1 percent of Gulf's outstanding shares.

In the past, Gulf has been asked by African students in the United States to divest itself of approximately \$130 million in oil-drilling equipment and oil reserves in the Portuguese colony of Angola. The protesters have alleged that the firm indirectly kills Angolans by supporting a regime they claim is the last vestige of European colonialism in Africa.

[The Sun

4/21/72]

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Washington, May 26 - A two-day conference of black organizations on Africa ended today with condemnation of United States policy toward black nations of the African continent and with increased support of armed revolt there.

The 200 participants in the meeting, held at Howard University here, included African and black American scholars, political leaders and members of liberation organizations.

The tone of today's session of the African-American Conference on Africa was strongly anti-West. France and Britain were also accused of supporting anti-black governments in Africa for economic reasons.

Among the concerns of the conference was the establishment of a new lobbying organization that would seek greater ties between American blacks and Africans to combat racism and to press Western nations not to support white African Governments.

Speakers at the conference bitterly attacked Western nations and recommended that blacks in America set up a "shadow government" with a capital to qualify for membership in world organizations.

They also urged that volunteers be organized to join African revolts, that corporations doing business in white-controlled African countries be boycotted and that increasing economic aid be extended to black African countries.

[New York Times

5/27/72]

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Some 12,000 African and American blacks took part in the largest all-black demonstration in recent Washington history yesterday to show black support here for African guerrilla groups and to denounce United States policy in Africa.

The demonstration, which included a 2 1/2 hour march through Embassy Row where the governments of the United States, Portugal, Rhodesia and South Africa were denounced, was peaceful.

The march ended at the Washington Monument, renamed for the day "Lumumba Square" after slain Congolese premier Patrice Lumumba. Park police estimated a crowd of 12,000 there.

The African Liberation Day demonstrators, who came from the Midwest, South and Northeast, said the day represented a "new awareness" among American blacks about the problems of their African brethren and the start of a new involvement here with African problems.

Wearing a purple dashiki and standing in front of a black nationalist flag with the image of black nationalist Marcus Garvey shaped to form the African continent, Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D.-Mich.) told the throng gathered at the Washington Monument that it is "time for people in America and the Caribbean to see that our African past is con-

nected to the African future."

"We are sounding a warning that no longer will the movement for justice stop at the water's edge," Diggs said.

The march, the culmination of a two-day conference at Howard University on African problems, was held in conjunction with similar demonstrations in San Francisco, where UPI estimated 200 persons attended; in Toronto, Dominica, Antigua and Grenada in the West Indies.

As the route wound through Rock Creek Park toward the State Department and the Monument grounds, sections of the march broke off to hear speakers denounce colonialist governments in front of the Rhodesian information center, the South African and Portuguese Embassies and the State Department. There were no incidents or any appearances from those inside the buildings.

Following the lead of the Howard conference, the speakers denounced the United States for allowing trade and business investments to continue in white-controlled African countries.

[Washington Post 5/28/72]

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Washington, June 1 - The Congressional Black Caucus issued today what it called a "black bill of rights" and threatened to withhold black support from the Democratic nominee for President if the party refuses to endorse the document.

At a news conference at the Rayburn House Office Building, caucus members termed their proposal "non-negotiable demands." However, the members said they were confident the document would be acceptable, thus averting a possible revolt among blacks, who have historically voted Democratic overwhelmingly.

... The caucus is in the process of setting up a meeting of convention delegates, blacks as well as white liberals and other minorities, to develop a plan of action. Some 500 black delegates are expected to attend the convention.

Mr. Stokes said that the "black bill of rights" would be presented to the party's Platform Committee, and failing there, would be brought up on the floor of the convention.

... The document released today was an abbreviated form of a set of demands presented to President Nixon a year ago. The proposals were mild compared with the National Black Agenda that came out of the Black Political Convention, held in Gary, Indiana, last March.

For example, the black agenda condemned Israel as expansionist and included an anti-busing amendment, two resolutions that left the leadership seriously divided.

The caucus' proposal does not mention Israel, and... among the caucus demands [dealing with Africa] were the following.

American aid to black African countries should be increased [from 8.5 percent of America's foreign aid budget to 20 percent for a five-year period] and aid to Portugal should be withdrawn. American business investments in South Africa should be discouraged.

[New York Times 6/2/72]

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South Africa's policy of "dialogue" with Black African countries has received a major blow with the collapse of President Philibert Tsiranana's Government in the Malagasy Republic, according to Government sources in Cape Town.

President Tsiranana was in the vanguard of the group, led by President Banda of Malawi, which favoured closer relationships with South Africa. Associates of Gen. Gabriel Romanatsoa, 65 to whom President Tsiranana has handed over full executive powers, have indicated in Tananarive that relations with South Africa would now decline.

There were renewed demonstrations in the island's capital yesterday. Thousands marched on the presidential palace calling for Mr. Tsiranana's "complete resignation." He has said he will stay on.

[Daily Tel. (U.K.) 5/22/72]

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The following message signed by church leaders and groups supporting the struggle for freedom in Southern Africa was sent June 7 to the South African Students' Organization and the National Union of South African Students:

"We support students in their courageous stand against racist discriminatory education and their demand for an end to all inequalities in South Africa. We condemn the repressive actions of the South African government in banning meetings, arresting protesting students and clergy, and closing universities. We express our support for the struggle of the students for a democratic society in South Africa."

William H. Booth (American Committee on Africa); L. Maynard Catchings (National Council of Churches of Christ); Wilbur K. Cox, Jr. (United Presbyterian Church Division of Church and Race); Everett W. Francis (Public Affairs, Episcopal Church); Paul Irish (Council on International Relations & U.N. Affairs); William T. McKee (American Baptist Churches); Donald Morton (Ecumenical Commission on Southern Africa); Howard Schomer (United Church Board for World Ministries); Timothy Smith (United Church of Christ Council for Christian Social Action); Karen Whitmore (Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization); Donald J. Wilson (United Presbyterian Church Commission on Ecumenical Mission & Relations); Joel Carlson (Southern Africa Committee).  
[American Committee on Africa Press Release 6/8/72]

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Lisbon, May 12 - Dr. Caetano, the Prime Minister, has told the country on television and radio his reasons for maintaining press censorship in Portugal. In his broadcast he also killed any hope of self-determination for Portuguese Africa.

He was explaining recent legislation which introduced a basic organic law for the territories in Africa and Asia and which gave Portugal its first press law.

Talking of the overseas territories, the Prime Minister said that Portugal was "without any doubt a multi-continental and multi-racial country with one sole spirit, government and flag." Nevertheless, its diversity was such that its different parts should be able "to make their own laws and apply them to the different territories according to local convenience."

The new organic law would regulate and reinforce local autonomy, he said, "but the autonomy of a region does not divorce this region from the organs of the nation's government. There is a line drawn between when can be treated of locally and that which must be decided upon on a national scale by the organs of sovereignty."

He added: "The nation's organs of sovereignty must maintain their authority without a break." The intervention of the central government in certain administrative fields and the appointment of local governors to deal with matters under their jurisdiction overseas was a guarantee that no social or economic groups were able to oppress others.

On the new press law, Dr. Caetano said that his wish had been to remove censorship as soon as he came to power. However, "for nearly half a century Portugal's

daily press has been subject to pre-censorship, and it must emerge from this gradually."

[Times (U.K. 5/13/72]

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The British Government has accepted the conclusion of the Pearce Commission that the people of Rhodesia as a whole reject the Anglo-Rhodesia settlement terms. Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, told Parliament yesterday that as a result, Britain will "maintain the situation as it is today, including sanctions."

The Pearce Report, published as Sir Alec was speaking in the House of Commons, is signed by Lord Pearce himself, and by Lord Harlech, Sir Maurice Dorman and Sir Glyn Jones, the Commission's deputy chairmen. It states unequivocally: "We are satisfied that the proposals are acceptable to the great majority of Europeans. We are equally satisfied, after considering all the evidence including that on intimidation, that the majority of Africans reject the proposals. In our opinion, the people of Rhodesia as a whole do not regard the proposals as acceptable as a basis for independence."

Sir Alec said that the problems of Rhodesia could essentially only be solved by Rhodesians themselves, by a process of consultation between the different racial groups inside Rhodesia. "The choice lies starkly between a compromise settlement which will not wholly satisfy anyone," he said, "and a rapid and complete polarisation of the races and the prospect of conflict."

Sir Alec is not particularly optimistic that moderate Rhodesians will find a solution to the Rhodesian problem, however, and he does not feel that there is any chance that Mr. Smith will decide to implement the proposals unilaterally.

The Government is understood to feel that, while sanctions must be maintained, there is little that Britain can do to strengthen them. Sir Alec pointed out that Britain was the only country maintaining sanctions. "Every month we draw the attention of the United Nations to breaches of sanctions but nobody takes the slightest notice of it all."

While not ruling out the possibility of further negotiations, Sir Alec said that the initiative had to come from the different races in Rhodesia. Any future agreement "must be within the five principles," he said.

However, on the fifth principle — which requires that the people of Rhodesia as a whole should accept any settlement and was the basis for the Pearce Commission — Sir Alec said: "I would not like to commit myself exactly as to the method which should be used in future when looking at this matter anew."

[The Financial Times (U.K.) 5/24/72]

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Washington, May 31 — The Senate reaffirmed its support today for the continued importation into the United States of chrome ore from Rhodesia in defiance of a United Nations trade embargo against the former British colony.

The Senate took this stand in voting, 40 to 36, to strike from a State Department budget bill a provision aimed at repealing the law passed last fall to permit the importing of chrome and other strategic materials from Rhodesia. The law removed the President's authority to forbid such imports.

An amendment to repeal the measure was tacked onto the budget bill at the request of the State Department. Last fall supporters of the measure, which had been initiated by Senator Harry F. Byrd Jr., Democrat of Virginia, argued that chrome was a vital metal and the only other source of it was the Soviet Union.

While officially opposed to the importation of Rhodesian chrome, the White

House, according to Republican and Democratic sources, made no concerted effort to influence the vote. Only 10 Republicans voted for repeal of the law.

After the vote, Senator Gale W. McGee, Democrat of Wyoming, who had been encouraged by the State Department to take the lead in seeking repeal of the law, criticized the White House on the Senate floor for "lying down on the job" and "paying only lip service" to the Rhodesian issue.

Senator McGee said he had called a high-ranking official yesterday to suggest that the White House "pick up the phone and go to work on a half dozen senators." The suggestion was greeted with silence," he added.

In an interview off the Senate floor, Senator McGee, usually a Democratic advocate for the Administration in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, accused the Administration of being "basically dishonest" on the Rhodesian chrome issue. He suggested that the White House wanted "a crumb to toss to the right-wingers."

The only apparent Administration intervention in the debate was a letter 10 days ago to Mr. McGee from John N. Irwin 2d, Acting Secretary of State, while Secretary William P. Rogers accompanied President Nixon on his visit to the Soviet Union.

In the letter, Mr. Irwin said that the importation of Rhodesian chrome "put the United States in violation of its international legal obligations" and had resulted in "an adverse international reaction," particularly among black African nations.

The Acting Secretary noted that the United States had a surplus of 2.2 million tons of chrome ore in its strategic stockpile and argued further that on strategic grounds there was no need to import the material from Rhodesia.

The law passed last year represented the first serious dent in the economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council in 1968 after the former self-governing colony declared its independence in 1965. In view of the Senate action today, it appeared unlikely that the House of Representatives would take the initiative in attempting to repeal the law.

[New York Times 6/1/72]

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Bukavu, Zaire - Thousands of refugees are arriving here from neighboring Burundi in what diplomats call one of the worst ethnic wars in modern African history.

Some 120,000 people have been killed, according to authoritative sources here in the former Belgian Congo. The Burundian Government version of the fighting as given at the United Nations is that no ethnic war was involved but that the conflict had begun with an invasion by 5,000 (Burundians living abroad and followers of a Congolese tribal chief). The Burundian delegate put the number of dead at "some 50,000."

. . . The struggle . . . appears to be mainly between the ruling aristocracy of Tutsi tribesmen and the Hutu peasant majority. For centuries, the Tutsi overlords have dominated the Hutu laborers, who make up 86 percent of the country's population of 3.5 million.

But now the Tutsis themselves are divided. The ruling faction, made up mostly of southerners led by Col. Michel Micombero, who overthrew the Burundi monarchy in 1966 and set himself up as President, is deeply opposed by Tutsi monarchists from the north.

The conflict began . . . on April 29 (when) an attempt to overthrow the Micombero Government was reportedly made by Tutsi royalists, backed by Hutus and possibly some Simbas, or opponents of the Zaire Government who had taken refuge in Burundi and Tanzania. During the uprising the former King was assassinated. (President Micombero has disclosed that King Ntare V was immediately tried and executed on the night of April 29. N.Y. Times, June 11)

The Hutu masses, taking advantage of the confusion over the death of Ntare, began an insurrection. The Burundi authorities say 50,000 people were killed. Independent sources put the toll at 20,000 — mostly Tutsis — . . . The rebellion, according to witnesses, was put down by the army May 6.

Reprisals by the Tutsis began on May 10 and have not let up, according to independent reports from Burundi. The army, the police, the party and youth movement — all Tutsi-controlled — are said to be taking the law into their own hands.

. . . The Hutus have been powerless up to now to put up any kind of resistance but the latest reports from the north indicate that they may be gathering their forces.

Already church people who have escaped the devastation are saying that it is worse than that in Biafra.

More than 15,000 refugees are thought to have fled to Zaire in recent weeks from Burundi.

. . . Belgium, which gave Burundi its independence in 1962, is said to be prepared to cut off financial assistance if the repression continues. Belgian aid represents about 25 percent of Burundi's budget. The French, West German and United States government are believed to support the Belgian action.

. . . This week the Burundi government has begun to take effective action to curb the repression, according to reports from foreign sources in the capital. Army and police chiefs have reportedly been counseled to show moderation and punish those taking the law into their own hand.

[New York Times

6/3/72]

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## EMPLOYMENT

The African Studies Newsletter regularly publishes a listing of positions open and positions wanted in African studies. Persons seeking positions will be listed anonymously, identified by a key number, with a brief description of qualifications. Letters in response to any of these numerical listings should be sent c/o the key number to the office of the Newsletter, which will forward them to the person concerned. Programs with positions open will be listed by name. Should a prospective employer prefer to remain anonymous, however, we shall be glad to put simply a key number and a description in the Newsletter, and use the correspondence procedure described above.

Rates are as follows: Members of the Association: one free listing per year (additional listings at the non-member rate)

Non-members of the Association: \$5.00 per listing

Institutions: \$10.00 per listing.

### POSITIONS WANTED

72-10 Female Ph.D., Columbia University 1972. Three years teaching experience in major American university. Fields: African politics, social change, development. Also, Western European politics. Available Fall 1972 (or later).

### AVAILABLE FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OR AS GUEST LECTURER:

Dr. Boco E. Eyo, Lecturer in International Relations and Public International Law at the University of Lagos, writes that he will be in the United States during the Fall semester and may extend his visit through June 1973. Dr. Eyo was educated at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LL.B.) and the Middle Temple, London (Bar-