

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.

Dakar, Senegal, Jan. 29 (AP) — Leopold Sedhar Senghor, who has been president since Senegal was granted independence in 1960, was re-elected Sunday to another five-year term. He had no opponent and collected 100 percent of the votes. Officials said 97.05 percent of the registered voters cast their ballots.

In legislative elections, candidates of the ruling Senegalese progressist party were unopposed.

The Washington Post 1/30/73

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New York (AP) — Ambassador John A. Scali will present his credentials to the United Nations secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, as new head of the United States mission February 18, a member of the mission announced yesterday.

Mr. Waldheim will be back in his office that day after a 2½ week trip to Britain, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand and Japan.

Presentation of credentials will make Mr. Scali officially the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations. President Nixon named him to the post December 16 to succeed George Bush, now Republican national chairman.

Mr. Scali has been a special consultant in the White House since April, 1971, after 29 years as a reporter with United Press, the Associated Press and the American Broadcasting Company. He was born in Canton, Ohio and attended Boston University.

The Sun 2/11/73

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Washington, Jan. 31 (AP) — Andrew Bell, who served previously with the Peace Corps in Ethiopia and Nigeria, has been appointed director of ACTION, it was announced today. Action controls the Peace Corps, Vista and other services.

The New York Times 2/1/73

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Washington (AP) — The congressional black caucus and others asked the Supreme Court yesterday to hear their plea that United States purchases of chrome from white supremacist-ruled Southern Rhodesia are illegal.

They asked the high court to overturn a ruling by the federal Circuit Court here that congressional action in 1971 effectively removed the United States from a United Nations declared boycott.

The Sun 1/30/73

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United Nations, N.Y., Jan. 31 — The United States said in the Security Council today that United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia "should be maintained and tightened." The United States itself has violated the prohibition by importing chrome and nickel from that country.

The controversial embargo was ordered by the Council in 1966 in an attempt to force the white minority regime in Salisbury to give more political power to the country's black majority.

Today's statement was made by Christopher H. Phillips of the United States delegation in a speech criticizing Rhodesia for closing its 400-mile border with neighboring Zambia on Jan. 9.

An American spokesman explained tonight that the Nixon Administration's policy continued to favor the prohibition in spite of the 1971 Congressional legislation that permitted a "minuscule" amount of American trade with Rhodesia. He added that the United States would like to see the more significant violations of the embargo stopped.

The New York Times 2/1/73

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Nairobi, Kenya — Uganda appears to be slipping toward internal chaos.

Despite hopes that a military reign of terror might be drawing to a close, evidence now suggests that it has become more virulent. The "disappearances" of prominent persons — a government euphemism for their shooting by military execution squads — are continuing.

Reports identify the squads as composed of Gen. Idi Amin's Muslim fellow tribesmen from the West Nile district, as well as Nubian and Zairian mercenaries integrated into the Army by General Amin. Their license and General Amin's efforts to build a solid power base of Muslims, who make up less than 10 percent of the population, have triggered power rivalries within the Army.

In addition to this instability in the country's main institution, guerrillas and dissidents continue to seek General Amin's overthrow. Informed sources say that the Ugandan leader is the object of regular, but hushed-up, assassination attempts.

Following the discovery of a guerrilla camp in Eastern Uganda, an organization calling itself the Front for National Salvation or Fronasa has surfaced. Its manifesto claims that the Amin government has liquidated 80,000 persons. Fronasa promises attempts "to stop the senseless murder, rape, and looting," by "mass armed struggle."

At this writing, Fronasa's potential cannot be judged. Nor can accurate statements be made about its connections with former President Milton Obote, who encourages anti-Amin activities from a Tanzanian sanctuary.

Economically, the country is suffering from shortages of basic commodities, including salt and sugar. (Uganda used to export sugar.) Living standards have declined markedly in the cities. Favoritism in the allocation of businesses formerly owned by Asians has inflamed religious differences.

The general lack of security in the country, plus harassment and lowered living standards, has caused the flight of non-Ugandan, especially Kenyan, personnel from two East African Community corporations headquartered in Kampala. These are the Posts and Telecommunications, and the Railways Corporation.

Railway operations in Uganda have already been curtailed. Postal and telephone service in the three East African states — Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda — also could be affected.

The flight of community personnel followed the reported disappearance and presumed murder of four Kenyans serving with the Railways Corporation. Two of these persons now have arrived in Nairobi. But insecurity and general dissatisfaction mean that Kenyan community employees will return to Uganda only with great reluctance.

Their flight adds yet another strain to community relations.

On the aid front, Canada has just announced its decision to withdraw all its aid personnel from Uganda. According to Canadian sources here, security considerations did not force the decision, but Uganda's recent upheavals, coupled with growing shortages of skilled local manpower, caused the Canadians to conclude that effective aid programs are no longer possible in Uganda.

At Kampala's Makerere University some 25 Americans have expressed a desire to leave Uganda. While most have been in Uganda less than two years, some have lived there as many as eight or 10 years. The government is thwarting their departure hopes by allowing them to take out with them only \$140.

General Amin has had a significant impact on the thinking of many Africans. They admire his economic war and his pushing the "imperialists" around.

But it is beginning to appear that General Amin, after winning some initial victories, may ultimately lose the war. What kind of impact that will have on Africans remains to be seen.

*By Frederic Hunter
The Christian Science Monitor*

2/10/73

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Portugal awarded an exclusive prospecting and production contract to Esso Exploration Guinea, a unit of Exxon Corp., for oil development in Portuguese Guinea.

Exxon called the contract a "conventional concession." It covers some 3,700 square miles along the coast, including offshore areas of the continental shelf.

In Lisbon, the Portuguese government observed that the Exxon unit already has spent nearly \$30 million under a 1966 prospecting license in a search that disclosed encouraging results in areas along the coast.

Exxon said in New York that it has been exploring for oil in Portuguese Guinea since 1958 and was granted a second concession covering some additional areas in 1966. Several wells have been drilled, an Exxon spokesman said. He added, however, that the company doesn't know of any significant production in Portuguese Guinea as yet.

Wall Street Journal 1/17/73

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In a series of inspired commentaries Tanzania today adopted its most conciliatory tone towards the Uganda Government in the 23 months since General Idi Amin seized power.

The fact that the commentaries come immediately in the wake of this week's nationalisation of British firms and plantations is no coincidence for apart from expressing approval for the measures the commentaries lent support to the General at a time when he is being verbally belaboured by Whitehall.

There can be no doubt that the conciliatory tone has come directly from President Julius Nyerere. . . .

The official Government newspaper, The Daily News, in its editorial today said that when General Amin came to power he was pro-South Africa, pro-British, pro-Zionist and pro-Imperialist.

The paper adds: "But in recent months General Amin's policy has experienced a significant shift. He no longer talks of visiting South Africa. What is more, he has taken over Anglo-American capitalist firms and plantations. He has not become a Socialist. Nevertheless Tanzania cannot be indifferent to these actions of General Amin." . . .

President Nyerere has refused to recognise the General and today official sources here insisted that the comments did not imply recognition. But clearly the door has been opened, even if consequential differences remain.

*By David Martin
The Financial Times 12/22/72*

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Nairobi, Kenya, Jan. 10 (Reuters) — The Kenyan Government told more than 400 Asian traders today to wind up their businesses here and leave the country by June 1.

It is estimated that 2,000 men, women and children will have to leave as a result of the notices served by the Minister of Commerce, James Osogo. The traders affected are all noncitizens, and most are hodlers of British passports.

There is unlikely to be any problem over their entering Britain, which, under a quota system, gives residency permits to some 1,500 Asian heads of families from Kenya each year.

The Kenyan Government, in a phased removal of Asian aliens that began long before President Idi Amin of neighboring Uganda announced his mass expulsion program last year, has regularly issued expulsion notices each January since 1967.

But this year's list of 418 noncitizen traders is significantly longer than the 302 ordered out last year.

Mr. Osogo commented today that "the number is in the spirit of what any true Kenyan would wish to see happen 10 years after Kenya attained her independence."

Britain relinquished colonial rule in Kenya in December, 1963. Since then President Jomo Kenyatta and his Government have been under popular pressure to "Africanize" economic life as well as political activity as quickly as possible.

The New York Times 1/11/73

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Two movements for the "liberation" of Angola signed an agreement of unity in Zaire last night, ending 10 years of bitter rivalry.

They are the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola. However, a third guerrilla group has not been included in the agreement which established a Supreme Council for the two groups.

Daily Telegraph (U.K.) 12/15/72

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Mr. Fernando Augusto Santos e Castro, 50, has been appointed Governor General of Angola. He will succeed Colonel Rebocho Vaz.

Though his appointment came as no surprise, it had been also expected that he would become from the beginning the first Resident Minister in Angola, with much enlarged powers. This has not happened.

An agronomist by training, he was Mayor of Lisbon since March 1970. Member of the Popular National Union, the only political party allowed in Portugal, and deputy to the National Assembly, Mr. Santos e Castro made most of his professional career in the Wheat Producers Federation and connected organisations. He was also for a time editor-in-chief of the *Diario da Manha*, the right-wing Lisbon daily newspaper.

African Development (U.K.) 12/72

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Akron, Ohio — General Tire & Rubber Co. said construction has started on a \$10 million tire factory in Mozambique in Portuguese East Africa.

The factory, which is slated to start production within 18 months, involves local investors in Mozambique, General Tire and Mabor General, a subsidiary in which General Tire holds a minority interest, General Tire said.

The facility, which can be expanded to supply the full tire needs of Mozambique, will be located in the capital city of Lourenco Marques.

Most of the machinery and equipment will be supplied from this country, according to General Tire, which also will supply engineering and other technology.

Within the last two months, General Tire has announced two other major international tire projects. The company has a \$75 million program to construct three tire plants in India. It also has started a \$15 million plant in Mexico.

Wall Street Journal 12/1/71

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The prospect of further British arms sales to South Africa was raised today by Britain's new ambassador, Sir James Bottomley, on arriving to take up his new post.

Describing relations between Britain and South Africa as "extremely close," he replied in answer to questions that the South African Government had shown "signs of interest" in buying additional British armaments.

He declined to provide any details, noting that arms requests other than those covered by the Simonstown naval defence agreement between the two countries would have to be carefully considered. Asked if the South African Government had submitted new arms requests to Britain in the past few months, he replied: "Not at the moment that I am aware of."

Ironically, it was Sir James who three years ago as assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office had the task of telling Pretoria of the Wilson Cabinet's refusal to grant export licences for arms sales to South Africa. Mr. Heath's victory in the 1970 election changed that policy and a decision to supply seven Wasp anti-submarine helicopters under the Simonstown agreement was announced the following year.

Since then relations between the two Governments appear to have grown increasingly cordial. South Africa's Minister of Defence, Mr. Botha, noted approvingly at the time of the helicopter sales the evidence of a new approach to the joint British-South African task of securing the vital Cape sea routes.

By Adam Raphael
The Guardian 1/4/73

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Portuguese combat units advancing in Mozambique claimed yesterday to have killed a key leader of the guerrilla forces attacking the controversial Cabora-Bassa dam.

They identified him as Armando Tivane, one of the top field commanders of the Mozambique "Liberation" Front known as FRELIMO. They said they killed him and his top aides when they launched a helicopter-borne assault against guerrilla positions in remote bush country near Mucumbura, 125 miles from the dam site.

The main FRELIMO operational base for attacks against Cabora-Bassa has already fallen in the Portuguese offensive, which began on New Year's Eve.

Daily Telegraph (U.K.) 1/12/73

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The Soviet Agency, Tass, in a dispatch datelined Conakry, 2nd February, said: (Excerpt) Aristides Pereira, Deputy General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), will supervise the Party's activities until the convocation of the Supreme Council of Armed Struggle (the PAIGC supreme body in the interval between Party congresses). This is reported in a PAIGC communique published here. . . . (Tass in English 1653 gmt 2 Feb. 73)

Facts and Reports, Vol. III, No. 3

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The death of the anti-colonialist leader, Amilcar Cabral, is not likely to strengthen the Portuguese position in Guinea-Bissau, but to weaken it still further. Dr. Mondlane's assassination in Tanzania in 1969 spurred his followers in the Mozambique Liberation Front to greater efforts and self-sacrifice.

It will be the same in Guinea-Bissau, all the more so because Cabral's movement the PAIGC has long become a many-sided political and social structure with a mature and highly trained army at its service.

One need only know Cabral's colleagues — men such as Aristides Peireira, Luis Cabral, Nino Vieira, Osvaldo Viera, and many others — to be perfectly convinced that individual loss can no longer maim the effectiveness of their movement. They will redouble their effort.

Yet desperate measures can be expected of desperate men. And General Spínola in Bissau is not the only Portuguese commander to be fairly near to having his back to the wall. His colleagues in Mozambique and Angola are in not much better case.

The Mozambique Liberation Movement, FRELIMO, has consistently strengthened its military position over the past four years, fastened its hold on much of the crucial Tete District, and spread its operations far southwards into Manica and Sofala.

Yet FRELIMO's political growth is perhaps still more impressive. Overcoming Mondlane's murder, it has acquired a firmly united leadership under Machel Samora, and, as though to prive this once again, its numerous central committee has just emerged from a highly successful meeting of nearly four weeks' duration, devoted to long-term planning for the future.

In Angola the Portuguese colonial situation is less immediately threatened. This is partly a consequence of nationalist splits. But far more, since 1968 it is a consequence of the effective if indirect aid which President Mobutu of Zaire (Congo) has been giving to the Portuguese by barring his frontiers to the major Angola movement, the MPLA.

Yet here, too, the trend can be scarcely comforting to Lisbon. Their army has lost control of much of the eastern regions and now it appears at least possible that Mobutu may be induced by fellow African leaders to shift his posture. If he does so, the Portuguese can expect a rapid reinforcement of nationalist efforts in the northern and central regions and even along the Atlantic seaboard.

All three major movements have in any case reached a point of maturity where they stand at the accepted centre of Africa's problems, having gained the support even of many of their more conservative or cautious neighbours. They have driven the Portuguese sorely on to the defensive, and have begun to raise a question mark over the possible efficacy of South Africa's armed might in the conflicts that now lie ahead.

Lisbon may think it a gain for them that Cabral's voice should be silenced at this juncture. But his murder will in no way help the Portuguese off their hook. Only a sane admission of their colonial defeat can do that now.

In terms of a personal assessment I do not think that anyone or anything, for his friends, will ever make good the loss of Amílcar Cabral. He was one of the band of those who can never be replaced, and of whom it may be affirmed, even from the most sceptical standpoint of decency and hope, that they make the human effort worthwhile.

He saw any kind of racism as an admission of defeat, just as he trounced dogmatism as a failure to grapple with reality. He was a revolutionary even in terms of revolution.

His destruction comes at a moment when the reformist nationalism of the black world is giving way, through sheer inability, to revolutionary trends that have only now begun to shape their course.

Cabral had the rare wisdom and generosity that could see these trends and their saving value not only to the black man's world but to the white man's world as well.

*By Basil Davidson
Guardian (U.K.)*

1/23/73

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Dakar — The organiser of the assassination of PAIGC leader Dr. Amílcar Cabral later tried to commit suicide.

The Senegalese newspaper *Le Soleil* today named the man as Ioda Nagbogna, better known by his nickname of Batia. After his arrest he grabbed a sentry's gun and shot himself in the neck, but his life was not in danger, the newspaper said.

According to *Soleil*, Nagbogna told investigators: "Portugal was ready to grant independence to the blacks of Guinea-Bissau but not to Cape Verde.

"This was because Portugal plans to retain control of the islands, off Guinea, which are a major strategic base for Portugal and its allies."

Following this promise, according to a witness of the attack, some elements of the PAIGC organised themselves to murder Cabral and his aides, the *Soleil* said.

The Conakry correspondent also quoted two people under investigation as saying: "The imperialists were preparing a plan to attack Guinea as well as Tanzania and Zambia. The plan provided for traitors infiltrated into the ranks of PAIGC, FRELIMO and MPLA to stir up trouble in the three countries."

The correspondent said that Cabral's wife, Anna, and their children, were inside the villa when the nationalist leader was murdered outside.

Describing the assassination, the correspondent wrote: "After meeting a delegation from the FRELIMO movement, Dr. Cabral went to a reception at the Polish embassy in Conakry. As he was returning home he was grabbed by a group of PAIGC nationalists.

"While struggling to escape, he was shot by Innocencio Kani, former commander of the PAIGC navy who had been dismissed for serious misconduct.

"Cabral's deputy, Aristide Pereira, and other leaders were tied and taken aboard a launch which was later arrested by the Guinean navy," the paper added.

Reuters
Times of Zambia 1/31/73

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Tripoli — The Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, has pledged increased support for the African Independence Party for Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) and said arms and trainers were now on their way to the African guerrillas.

In another cable replying to Guinean President Sekou Toure, Colonel Gaddafi said: "The condolence offered by the Libyan Arab Republic on the death of this militant is additional arms and even men to wrest the freedom of part of the African continent in loyalty to martyred hero Cabral and in pursuit of his struggle."

Daily News (Tanz.) 1/26/73

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Conakry — President Sekou Toure of Guinea has called on Gambia, Liberia, Mali, Senegal and Sierra Leone to unite their efforts to achieve the independence of Portuguese-ruled Guinea-Bissau.

The Guinean President, who was accompanying his Gambian counter-part, Sir Dawda Jawara, made the statement yesterday in the interior of the country.

Daily News (Tanz.) 1/30/73

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Dar-es-Salaam — Major new thrusts are being predicted in the African guerrilla wars in the Portuguese provinces of Angola and Mozambique.

The new ventures are expected to be heavily backed by arms and ammunition from China.

They are also expected to be the main theme of a meeting next week between President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Mobutu of Zaire.

Officially the Tanzanians are not even saying that the meeting is taking place at all, but arrangements are already being made at Arusha for the mini-summit.

President Nyerere and President Kaunda meet regularly to exchange views, but this is the first time that General Mobutu has been included.

It is indicative of the importance being attached to Zaire's strategic position, having a lengthy border with Angola.

President Mobutu has also just returned home from a 10-day visit to China, where it is thought he would have received a considerably increased commitment of support for the Angolan guerrillas.

With a Vietnam peace agreement now effective, China's ability to send arms and ammunition to the African freedom fighters is expected to be greatly increased.

By David Martin
Daily Telegraph (U.K.) 1/29/73

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Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Feb. 5 (Reuters) — The presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zaire today ended a summit meeting in the northern town of Arusha at which they are believed to have discussed the African nationalist liberation struggle.

The government-owned Tanzania radio reported that no communique had been issued at the end of the summit after three hours of talks this morning. The three leaders also held three hours of private discussions last night.

Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia are believed to have discussed the liberation struggle in Angola, Mozambique and Rhodesia, the radio said.

Int. Herald Tribune (U.S.) 2/6/73

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Cairo, Jan. 26 — The Sudanese Government asserted today that it had foiled a plot to assassinate President Gaafar al-Nimeiry.

A retired brigadier general, Rahim Mohammed Kheir Shannan, and 11 noncommissioned officers were arrested, the Interior Ministry said.

Pending an investigation and court martial, Sudanese officials, according to reports from Khartoum, said that the group of plotters had acted alone without any support from abroad or from political groupings inside the Sudan.

The officials, it is believed, were anxious to stop any speculation that the assassination attempt might have been connected with recent inter-Arab difficulties centered on President Nimeiry's decision against joining the Federation of Arab Republics — Egypt, Libya and Syria — although he had been one of the signers of the federation's charter.

President Nimeiry made his decision to stay out last year when he ended a 17-year-old civil war between the Sudan's north, which is Moslem and Arab, and the south, which is black and predominantly Christian and pagan. The southerners are adamantly opposed to union with Arab nations.

Sharp disappointment over President Nimeiry's decision had been expressed here and in Libya. Last September the Sudan's relations with Libya reached a crisis when the Sudanese intercepted Libyan planes flying across Sudanese territory to help President Idi Amin of Uganda in a war against guerrillas. Later the planes were allowed to reach Uganda.

Relations between Egypt and the Sudan have been in the process of improving in recent weeks. Earlier the Sudanese had withdrawn their military contingent from the Suez Canal, closed a number of Egyptian companies and asked Egyptian university teachers to leave.

President Nimeiry came to power in May, 1969. In July, 1971, he was ousted in a Communist-led coup but regained power in a countercoup a few days later.

*By Henry Tanner
The New York Times 1/27/73*

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Cape Town (Reuter) — The South African Government has reaffirmed, in a policy statement to Parliament, that it will go ahead with plans to divide South-West Africa into several independent, self-governing "homelands," despite a dispute with the United Nations over the territory.

Creation of the South African homelands is a key part of the government argument that it is fulfilling UN demands for self-determination and self-government in the territory — though the UN wants South-West Africa, which it calls Namibia, to become wholly independent.

Three homelands — Ovambo, Kavango, and East Caprivi — have already been given a measure of self-government, and there are plans for another semi-independent homeland called Damaraland to be set up. This would be the fourth of six for the territory.

2/15/73

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Eldridge Cleaver, former Black Panther, has left Algeria, reports said yesterday, and sources here said he may take up residence in Libya.

San Francisco Chronicle 1/12/73

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Lusaka, Zambia, Jan. 11 — Zambia, caught in an economic and political conflict with both Rhodesia and South Africa, announced retaliatory moves against them both today although the action is likely to have serious repercussions on her shaky economy.

A Government spokesman said Zambia would no longer send any of her vital copper exports by rail through Rhodesia, which on Tuesday closed the Rhodesian-Zambian border to all but the lucrative copper shipments.

Rhodesia's white minority Government said the border would stay closed until Zambia gave assurances that she would prevent guerrillas from staging anti-Rhodesian raids from her soil.

The Zambian Government also ordered all Zambian commercial banks to suspend foreign exchange dealings with Rhodesia and South Africa. White-ruled South Africa, which is Zambia's second largest trading partner and the sole source of equipment for her copper mines, was included in the retaliatory action because of the decision to support Rhodesia by barring the loading of Zambia-bound goods on South African trains.

In a further retaliatory move, Zambia announced that she would withhold payment for all imports in transit from Rhodesia and South Africa until the goods arrived.

... Zambia's measures mean that she will have to rely primarily on a 1,000-mile truck route to get her copper to the port of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, whence it is shipped around the world. Copper is also shipped westward by rail through Zaire and Angola to the Atlantic. Government and mining company officials held a series of urgent meetings today to work out alternative routes for the 27,500 tons of copper a month — almost half of Zambia's copper exports — that have been carried through Rhodesia.

Currently 16,000 to 20,000 tons are trucked monthly to Dar es Salaam; the fleet of 500 heavy trucks is reportedly not being used to capacity and, with private contractors, might be able to handle much of the new shipments.

An even more complex task for Zambian officials is the rerouting of imports, which total more than a million tons annually. They may have to resort to an emergency airlift.

The New York Times 1/12/73

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An extra 16,000 tons of Zambian copper a month, previously shipped out via Rhodesia, has been switched on to the Benguela Railways route to Lobito in Angola — more than doubling the amount carried — according to well-informed observers in London.

It is understood that Benguela Railways has contracted to carry 28,000 tons of copper a month — compared with only 12,000 tons previously — and it has also been arranged for the railways to bring in 50,000 tons of imports a month.

... Zambian sources have so far maintained that the Benguela Railways could increase its cargo by only 5,000 tons a month at the most. It is estimated that between 25,000 to 27,000 tons of Zambian copper was previously shipped out via Rhodesia, so the switching of 16,000 tons to the Benguela Railways would leave only 10,000 tons or so to be added to the Tanzania route.

By John Edwards
Financial Times (U.K.) 1/16/73

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Portuguese military strategists, assessing the closure of the Rhodesian frontier with Zambia, are deeply concerned at the possibility of increased African guerrilla attacks on the vital railway between Rhodesia and the Mozambique port of Beira.

It is believed that under a secret pact between FRELIMO, the Mozambique insurgent movement, and President Kaunda of Zambia, the line would not have been attacked as long as it was used for moving Zambian copper.

Now, as a result of what is regarded in Mozambique as Salisbury's precipitous action, it is anticipated that FRELIMO will make the line one of its main targets, with serious consequences for Rhodesia's principal outlet to the sea.

Daily Telegraph (U.K.) 1/17/73

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Salisbury, Rhodesia — As its confrontation with both Zambia and guerrillas continues, Rhodesia has established harsh regulations to prevent local Africans from collaborating with the opponents.

Following two fatal land-mine explosions on its territory, the Zambian Government has moved Army units into border positions. Its spokesmen deny Rhodesian charges that Zambian troops on three occasions fired on Rhodesian-South African patrol boats in the Zambezi River. Zambia claims that these forces merely "fired in the air" to scare off the boats.

While Rhodesia and Zambia glare at each other across their Zambezi frontier, South Africa is stressing that it will not provoke the situation. It has refuted Zambian claims that 4 thousand white South African troops have reinforced the Rhodesians. It acknowledges, however, that South African police have manned Rhodesian border patrols over the past four years.

Prime Minister John Vorster has enunciated four principles of South African policy in the present situation. They include no interference in other states' domestic affairs; no initiation of boycotts or counter-boycotts; opposition to terrorism and aid to those combating it; and protection of life and property in South Africa.

Meanwhile, the Rhodesia Government has instituted its promised "tough action" to combat the guerrilla threat in the country's northeast.

Provincial commissioners are now empowered to impose collective fines on communities, tribal groups, or inhabitants of designated areas if they believe that someone within these groups has committed murder, arson, malicious injury to property, or given aid to guerrillas. They can also impose collective fines if a person does not assist in discovering or arresting suspects.

Provincial commissioners may act solely on the basis of suspicion. They need no proof. Although a presidential review system will be established, no form of trial is involved. Where fines cannot be paid, authorized officers can levy their equivalent in livestock or movable property.

These measures have already engendered local white criticism. The recently formed Rhodesia Party, generally regarded as the government's most serious opposition, called the measures "a terrible admission of defeat." ...

By Frederic Hunter
The Christian Science Monitor
1/24/73

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London — Zambia, which has refused to re-open its border with Rhodesia after it was closed last month, has called for an international airlift for its imports.

The proposal was made to the 31-member British Commonwealth's Sanctions-Against-Rhodesia committee here.

White-ruled Rhodesia shut the border Jan. 9 to force Zambia to cut off support to African guerrillas making incursions into Rhodesia. Then, under South African and Portuguese pressure, Rhodesia reopened the border. But Zambia said "no go, we're keeping it shut," and is finding other routes for its lucrative copper exports.

The Christian Science Monitor
2/20/73

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Portugal may demand compensation from Rhodesia for losses caused as a result of the Zambian frontier blockade.

This was learned yesterday as sources in Lisbon expressed fears that Salisbury's lifting of the blockade will not now have much effect in restoring rail traffic to the Mozambique port of Beira.

Losses to the ports as a result of the Rhodesian action have been estimated at £367,000 a month.

There are growing pressures on the Lisbon Government to make it clear to Rhodesia that there should be compensation for what are considered very grave pressures inflicted by the blockade.

There is no doubt in Lisbon that Mr. Smith's lifting of the blockade is a retreat and that intense Portuguese diplomatic pressure contributed to it. Lisbon has used every means possible, short of direct threats, to get Salisbury to see what it considers to be "the absolute folly and short-sightedness" of the blockade.

By Bruce Loudon in Lisbon
Daily Telegraph (U.K.) 2/5/73

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Lusaka, Zambia, Feb. 11 (Reuter) —A four-man United Nations Security Council mission set up to study the Zambia-Rhodesia border crisis arrived here today and was greeted by placards criticizing alleged U.N. inactivity over Rhodesia.

A crowd of about 1,500 chanted anti-Rhodesian slogans and waved placards, including "U.N., why do you only act when the rebels are black" and "U.N. has failed the black people in Rhodesia." The mission consists of the chief U.N. representatives of Indonesia, Austria, Peru and Sudan.

The Washington Post 2/12/73

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London (AP) — Britain has praised Zambia's refusal to use trade routes through white-ruled Rhodesia and said London is ready to help pay the higher costs of alternate shipping.

A Foreign Office spokesman told reporters yesterday, "We believe in political contacts with the Rhodesians. We do not believe in economic contacts . . . We are trying to persuade them by hurting their economy to the point of forcing them into a settlement."

The Evening Star and Daily News
2/7/73

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Salisbury, Rhodesia — Free-lance journalist Peter Niesewand Tuesday became the first Rhodesian white to be detained under the country's emergency laws since former Prime Minister Garfield Todd and his daughter were taken into custody in January last year.

Mr. Niesewand, a part-time correspondent for Reuter, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), and several other news media, was taken to Gwelo jail, about 200 miles southwest of here.

Christian Science Monitor 2/21/73

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For the first time in the history of Malawi's relations with Portugal, President Kamuzu Banda has clashed openly with Lisbon over its operations in Mozambique.

Dr. Banda is understood to have demanded the immediate recall of the Portuguese ambassador to Malawi following incursions by Portuguese troops from Mozambique into Malawi during which a number of Malawian civilians have been killed or seriously injured.

The row with the Portuguese is believed to be more than a passing phase. Dr. Banda is keeping his options open, observers consider, in view of the increasing success of FRELIMO guerrillas.

Daily Nation (Kenya) 12/19/72

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Blantyre — The Portuguese Military High Command in Mozambique has strongly denied alleging that FRELIMO guerrillas are operating from bases in Malawi against targets in northern Mozambique.

The denial has come in the wake of criticism by Malawi of the Portuguese "for making an allegation which is tantamount to an insult to the Malawian Government."

Malawi last week emphatically denied that FRELIMO has bases inside her territory.

A spokesman for the Malawi Ministry of Information said the Portuguese Government in Lisbon had just released a statement on the matter.

The statement said: "No official communique and no declaration has been made by the Government of Portugal with the meaning given in the communique alleged to have been made by the military authorities in Beira."

Sources believe the Portuguese may be referring to the words "FRELIMO bases" and there is some confusion over whether the word "bases" did appear in the communique (No. 15/72) released in Mozambique.

The Malawi News said in an editorial that the denial by the Mozambique military authorities was "most welcome."

Star (S.A.)

12/16/72

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Gaberones, 12/18 — The Botswana Government has not changed its attitude of refusing to allow freedom fighters to use the country as a spring-board to attack neighbouring countries, it was officially stated here.

A spokesman for the office of President Sir Seretse Khama was commenting on a statement by Rhodesian Defence Minister Jack Howman last Friday that there was "undoubted evidence about terrorists in Botswana."

The spokesman stated: "President Khama has made several statements to the effect that people will not be allowed to use Botswana as a base for activities against neighbouring countries. This position has not changed."

Daily News (Tanz.)

12/19/72

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Jerusalem, Jan. 6 — The Israeli government believes that it will weather the storm that has recently shaken Israel's African presence by intensifying its aid program in selected countries and maintaining a "low profile" in others.

The Sahara Desert republic of Mali, which yesterday broke off diplomatic relations with Israel, was the fourth country to do so within the past few weeks and the fifth within a year. Previous Israeli setbacks were in the East African state of Uganda, whose unpredictable president, Idi Amin, expelled 700 Israeli Experts last March, and more recently in Chad, Niger, the Congo (Brazzaville) and Mali.

Israeli sources here insist that each case is different. Since the Uganda rupture in March did not have an immediate "Domino" effect indicates that one cannot talk of a trend or even a major diplomatic defeat, experts here maintain.

While most Israelis realize that the diplomatic setback in Africa will be exploited by their enemies, very few can get excited over events that many of them consider unavoidable. There is even some feeling of "good riddance" towards those countries which benefited from Israeli aid programs, but had consistently voted against Israel in the United Nations and other international organizations.

By Yuval Elizur

The Washington Post

1/7/73

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Capetown, Feb. 5 — An illegal strike by more than 25,000 Africans brought a halt today to public services in Durban, South Africa's main seaport and its third largest city.

A procession of strikers, many of them Zulu workers, marched on city hall waving clubs and clenched fists. They are demanding a \$13 weekly pay raise. It would raise their average weekly take-home pay to \$30 — \$5 above the \$25 poverty line for a family of five.

Strikes by Africans are illegal in South Africa and some arrests have already been made. Africans are also forbidden to form or join trade unions.

The labor unrest which has been simmering in Durban for five weeks has hit other cities. Strikes by African dock workers, bus drivers, brickworkers and building laborers have recently taken place in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Pretoria. In Durban, more than 25 outfits have been seriously affected and some have closed.

The issue dominated the opening session today of Parliament, where opposition members of the ruling Nationalist Party warned that the unrest could lead to another "Sharpeville." The reference was to the site of the tragic riots 13 years ago, when South African police killed 180 Africans.

The opposition leader, Sir de Villiers Graaff, said in Parliament today that labor unrest among blacks was a greater threat to the privileged position of the white man in South Africa than terrorism on its borders.

He denounced the government as a "Cabinet of somnambulists" who were willfully blind to the realities of the black-white schism in South Africa.

*By Peter Younghusband
The Washington Post 2/6/73*

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Geneva — The World Council of Churches announced it has sold about \$1.5 million worth of shares in firms which had direct links with white-ruled African countries.

A list of the 650 corporations involved includes firms in the U.S., Britain, Holland, and Switzerland. The council is opposed to the white-minority regimes in the African countries.

Christian Science Monitor 1/23/73

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Beirut, Lebanon, Feb. 3 — A Western oil group, which has been producing a third of Libya's petroleum, has offered to hand over a 25 percent interest to Libya immediately and 50 percent in 10 years, under threat of nationalization.

The offer — reported in the Middle East Economic Survey here and confirmed by sources in the petroleum industry — was made by Oasis Oil, which consists of the Continental Oil Company, the Marathon Oil Company, the Amerada Hess Corporation and Royal Dutch-Shell.

It came after Libya had demanded immediate 50 percent control, which would have upset recent "participation" agreements with Persian Gulf producers.

Libya's high-grade and low-sulphur oil is highly valued in Western Europe. The offer by the Oasis group came after ENI, the Italian state company, gave 50 percent ownership of its rights to the Libyan Government.

New York Times 2/4/73

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Accra, Ghana — Ghana will play host to the first African regional conference of the World Federation of the United Nations Associations scheduled to take place in Accra in August of this year.

According to the Ghanaian secretary general of the Association, about 60 foreign delegates are expected to attend.

The conference will have as its theme: "Education, Rural Development and National Growth."

*Herald-Dispatch Los Angeles
2/1/73*

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Addis Ababa, Jan. 7 (AP) — A \$55,000 U.S. grant will finance a project of microfilming religious manuscripts here.

The task is expected to take several years, Emperor Haile Selassie was told by a committee of U.S. and Ethiopian scholars.

The Washington Post 1/8/73

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British Aircraft Corporation officials are investigating how they were duped into flying the pennant of an anti-Portuguese liberation movement alongside the Union Jack on a Concorde as it landed in Luanda, capital of Angola.

The crew thought the pennant was the national flag of Angola and flew it from the flight deck as a goodwill gesture to Portuguese officials lined up at the airport.

Corporation executives in Britain heard last night how the Portuguese "reeled back horror-stricken" as they recognized the flag of MPLA, the Communist-backed rebel movement which has been Portugal's main enemy in Angola for 12 years.

The Portuguese authorities reacted angrily as BAC and British Consular officials hurriedly removed the banner. The British Consulate-General in Luanda issued a public apology on the corporation's behalf saying that no disrespect had been intended.

The aircraft company stated that the flag had been bought in good faith through commercial channels in Britain and supplied as the appropriate flag for Angola.

BAC officials in Britain could not explain last night where the flag was bought, but a Foreign Office official suggested: "They must have got it from somebody with a large smile on his face."

Concorde stopped in Luanda on its way to Johannesburg where it is having three weeks of high altitude and high temperature trials.

*By James Wightman
Daily Telegraph (U.K.) 1/26/73*