(author, title, institution, year, pages, source(s) where listed), abstracts or summaries for most entries, and detailed index.

A Critical Guide to Anthologies of African Literature, by David L. Ganz, with a preface by Donald E. Herdeck. Published by the African Studies Association, Waltham, Mass. September 1973. 75 pp. $5.00. A detailed review of fifty-nine anthologies of African literature followed by a bibliographic masterlist including 155 titles.

Experiences in Rural Development: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography of Planning, Implementing, and Evaluating Rural Development in Africa, by Tekola Dejene and Scott E. Smith. OLC Paper No. 1. August 1973. 48 pp. Published by the Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Microfilms Related to Eastern Africa, Part II (Kenya, Asia and Miscellaneous). A Guide to Recent Acquisitions of Syracuse University, by David Leigh and R.F. Morton. No. 21 in the Occasional Bibliography series, published by the Program of Eastern African Studies at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. 1973. 142 pp. $4.00.

Visual Aids from National Geographic

"Africa: Continent in Change." Produced by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C. 1972. Includes five filmstrips (average running time 13 minutes) accompanied by narration (record or tape available) and teacher's guide. Contents: the winds of freedom stir a continent (2 parts); Africa's cultural and ethnic heritage; threatened life of two African tribes; and adventures in search of early man. Available for purchase only: $67.50.

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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.*

Sir Edward Evans-Pritchard, FBA, Professor of Social Anthropology in the University of Oxford from 1946 to 1970, died on Tuesday [September 10, 1973].

Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard, second son of the Rev. T.J. Evans-Pritchard, was born in Sussex in 1902. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he read modern history. Under the influence of the late Professor C.G. Seligman he then did postgraduate work in anthropology at the London School of Economics.

From 1926 onwards he made many field expeditions to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and adjoining parts of East and North Africa. His first major academic appointment (1931) was to a chair of sociology at the Egyptian University, Cairo, which he held until 1934.

For the next few years he was research lecturer in African sociology at Oxford, a post that enabled him to spend much time in the field. During the Second World War he served as political officer in Syria and Cyrenaica, and was mentioned in despatches. In 1946 he succeeded A.R. Radcliffe-Brown as Professor of Social Anthropology at Oxford. He was a Fellow of All Souls from 1946 to 1970 and Sub-Warden from 1963 to 1965.

Evans-Pritchard's fieldwork was done mainly among the Azande and Nuer of southern Sudan. Through his writings about them those peoples have come to be among the best known of all primitive societies. Two of his early books, *Witchcraft among the Azande* (1937) and *The Nuer* (1940), were immediately and universally recognized as brilliant contributions to anthropological theory and methods of research, and did much to establish

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his reputation as the foremost British social anthropologist of his generation.

In 1940 he also edited, with Meyer Fortes, who 10 years later became Professor of Social Anthropology at Cambridge, a volume of essays on *African Political Systems,* which revolutionized the study of primitive government.

He was a prolific writer, especially on kinship, religion, and the history of anthropology; but none of his later works was as significant as those mentioned. His purely theoretical essays and lectures, notably on the relationship between anthropology and other social sciences, revealed a depth of scholarship unmatched by any of his contemporaries, but were sometimes too controversial and too neglectful of modern trends to meet with general approval.

He was a stimulating and provocative teacher, with a sardonic though occasionally malicious sense of humour. Under his guidance the Oxford school of social anthropology attracted students from many parts of the world and produced some of the leading modern teachers of the subject.

For several years, as a member of the now defunct Colonial Social Science Research Council, he was also instrumental in sponsoring a good deal of fieldwork in Africa and elsewhere, contributing thereby to the generally admitted preeminence of British scholars in that branch of anthropological investigation.

He was president of the Royal Anthropological Institute from 1949-51 and first chairman of the Association of Social Anthropologists of the British Commonwealth, a professional body of selective membership that he was largely instrumental in forming. He was also made an honorary member of both the Institut Francaise de Sociologie and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, distinctions indicative of the high esteem in which his work was held abroad.

In 1939 he married Ioma Heaton Nicholls, a daughter of a prominent South African politician and at the time one of his own students. Her sudden death in 1959 was a great shock to many friends. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

Evans-Pritchard became a Fellow of the British Academy in 1956. He was knighted in 1971.

Times (U.K.) *9/11/73*

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On June 11, 1973, Congressman Charles Rangel and 16 co-sponsors introduced "The Chemical Warfare Prevention Act of 1973," H.R. 8574, to ban the exportation of all herbicides to Portugal and South Africa. In introducing the bill, Congressman Rangel said, "The excessive amounts of chemical herbicides that the United States government and private business sell to Protugal and South Africa is being used to continue and intensify the colonial warfare in the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique." In documenting the case in support of his bill, Congressman Rangel stated that United Nations documents and the Western press have reported the use of chemical warfare for the purpose of starving the population in liberated zones of Angola. In addition he cited figures compiled by the Department of Commerce that show that United States sales of herbicides to Portugal and South Africa have increased significantly since 1969.

H.R. 8574 is pending before the Subcommittee on International Trade of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. No date for hearings has been set. Those who wish to press for hearings on this bill which focuses directly on United States support for Portugal in its colonial wars should write to Congressman Wright Patman, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and to Congressman Thomas Ashley, chairman of the Subcommittee on International Trade, urging that they hold hearing on H.R. 8574 this session.

Report from the
Washington Office on Africa 8/28/73

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ALGIERS – Warning that the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America will not permit the big powers to divide up the world at the end of the Cold War, "as happened at the time of Yalta," Algeria's President Houari Boumediene closed the fourth nonaligned summit conference on a militant note.

Speaking in the name of the 76 members of the nonaligned movement, Boumediene declared that the poor countries of the world insisted on being heard at the coming negotiations on disarmament, trade and monetary reform.

After five days of speech-making and behind-the-scenes squabbling over the adoption of common political and economic programs, the nonaligned heads of state sped through the conference's resolutions in two hours.

In the rush to leave, the political and economic declarations of the conference and specific resolutions on the Middle East, southern Africa and other subjects were not made available in final form to the press.

But draft versions were widely circulated and it was clear that:

– The United States came under sharp criticism for its policies in Indochina, Africa and the Middle East . . .

— New emphasis was put on controlling foreign investment and restricting operations by multinational corporations. Boumediene said the right of Third World countries to nationalize their natural resources and to demand higher prices for the raw materials they export to the developed world were explicitly recognized.

In his speech, Boumediene indicated that there had been general agreement among the Third World producers to seek common bargaining positions in the "confrontation with the groupings of industrial countries." The Algerian, who was chairman of the conference, announced that the nonaligned group would set up a development and solidarity fund of its own.

— The Arab bloc within the conference got a slightly sharper condemnation of Israeli occupation of Arab lands in the 1967 war and a broader recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people from this summit. But it appeared to be less than they had hoped for.

Cuba's Fidel Castro punctuated the repeated verbal attacks on Israel by announcing that his country is breaking diplomatic relations with Israel . . .

Conference sources reported sharp disagreement over a number of the resolutions, as indicated by numerous reservations recorded. The resolutions have no binding force and have been quietly tucked away after the three previous nonaligned summits: Belgrade, 1961; Cairo, 1964; and Lusaka, Zambia, 1970 . . .

The 97-point general declaration of the conference endorsed extending the territorial rights of developing countries 200 miles into the sea and the taking of common positions in forthcoming conference on rights at sea and the international seabed.

Boumediene was delegated to present the resolutions at the United Nations General Assembly later this month.

Declarations that passed without controversy and which largely repeat the work of previous summits include sharp condemnations of the white minortiy governments in South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese African territories, and the calling for zones of peace in the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post *9/10/73*

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ALGIERS — In a sign of reconciliation toward Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi, Cuba's Prime Minister Fidel Castro announced Sunday that Cuba will break off diplomatic relations with Israel.

With a kiss, a warm embrace, and the applause of other heads of state at the nonaligned conference, Messrs. Castro and Qaddafi ended their philosophical feud over communism. Mr. Castro had said earlier that he was a Marxist-Leninist with communism as the final target for Cuba. The strongly anti-Communist Col. Qaddafi had then answered that Mr. Castro had no business being at the summit of 76 nonaligned nations.

But all was not sweetness and kisses at the conference. A crisis developed behind the scenes Sunday with bitter dissension over many of the resolutions that were intended to be promptly endorsed by the leaders.

One major issue was over a Qaddafi proposal for some kind of a permanent nonaligned structure or secretariat.

The Christian Science Monitor *9/10/73*

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WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 6 — The Nixon Administration joined Senate liberals today in calling for repeal of 1971 legislation exempting Rhodesia's chrome industry from a United States trade embargo.

The Administration sent John A. Scali, United States delegate to the United Nations, and David Newsom, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, to testify for repeal before the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on African Affairs, which is headed by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Minnesota Democrat is the Principal sponsor of a bill to repeal an amendment attached to the Military Procurement Act of 1971 by Senator Harry F. Byrd Jr., Democrat of Virginia.

The amendment was put forward on the argument that denial of United States access to Rhodesian chrome would imperil national security because chrome is a "strategic material." The Soviet Union is the other major source.

Mr. Scali and other witnesses, including Senators Edward M. Kennedy and Gale McGee, and John J. Sheeham, lobbyist for the United Steelworkers, attacked the argument, asserting that it had been proved baseless and that United States foreign policy was suffering.

Supporters of retention of the exemption said Rhodesian chrome was of higher quality and was needed by American industry.

Mr. Scali stressed that the continuing imports of chrome from Rhodesia not only violated mandatory sanctions voted in 1968 by the United Nations Security Council against the white-dominated Government of Prime Minister Ian D. Smith and supported by the United States, but were also causing American policy setbacks in the world body.

He explained that African states violently opposed to the racial policies of the Smith Government, which unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965, had made the chrome exemption a test case in their relations with Washington.

Mr. Scali also said that unless the Senate voted for repeal of the Byrd amendment it would be increasingly difficult to convince other countries to "live up to their legal obligations," among them whether to compensate for expropriated American firms or to suppress terrorism.

Senator Humphrey, who has rounded up support from 31 of his colleagues for repeal of the Byrd amendment, indicated that he was confident the Senate would pass his bill, perhaps later this month. Support in the House of Representatives for an identical bill is weaker.

In Mr. Humphrey's view the hearings brought out new facts damaging to Rhodesia's backers from chrome-oriented United States industries. The lobbyists were here in force.

In his testimony Mr. Sheehan said the figures showed that, far from freeing the United States from reliance on Soviet chrome, the exemption did not lead to larger imports of Rhodesian chrome. Instead, he said, chromite imports from the Soviet Union rose from 49 per cent of the total in 1963 to 51 per cent this year, while Rhodesian supplies fell from 37 per cent to 3 per cent in the same period.

Both Mr. Scali and Mr. Sheehan asserted that the exemption stimulated Rhodesia to increase exports of ferrochrome, the basis of stainless steel products, to such a degree that American ferrochrome enterprises were being put out of business. Rhodesian ferrochrome, which accounted for 27 percent of United States imports last year, rose to 48 per cent this year, Mr. Sheehan said.

Mr. Scali named three United States concerns forced to curtail output in the face of competition from cheap Rhodesian ferrochrome – Foote Mineral and Ohio Ferro Alloys of Ohio and Airco Alloys of South Carolina. Foote Mineral recently decided to close its Steubenville plant and lay off 307 workers, he said.

He was also scornful of Rhodesia's supporters on the strategic-materials argument, noting that the Administration had decided to dispose of four-fifths of its strategic stockpile.

"Adequate quantities to meet all of the United States' defense needs are available from Turkey, Iran and South Africa," Mr. Scali said.

Testifying for retention of the Byrd amendment were Frederick B. O'Mara, executive vice president of the Union Carbide Corporation; Howard O. Beaven, president of Carpenter Technology Corporation; and E.F. Andrews, vice president of Allegheny Ludlum Industries. They asserted that Rhodesian chrome was of higher quality than other types and that rising American ferrochrome needs made Rhodesian ore that much more essential.

By David Binder
The New York Times 9/7/73

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SALISBURY, RHODESIA – A motley selection of middle-aged Rhodesians – from greying company executives to carpenters, plumblers, and farmers – are donning Army uniforms in the fight against African guerrilla insurgents.

The men already have been dubbed "the Dads Brigade." All are members of Rhodesia's reserve holding units, the back-up force for the territorial Army, and for most of the men it is their first time in military uniform for at least five years.

Two of the units recently have been called into action – the first time any have been mobilized in Rhodesia's history – and their members will remain in the Army for a month each.

Details of their postings were not revealed, but it was understood they would not be used in combat zones against the African guerrillas fighting Rhodesia's white government.

The most likely job for them is as guards at key points and in African tribal areas.

Meanwhile, women as well as men are being trained to cope with guerilla attacks, which have claimed nearly 130 lives since flaring up nine months ago.

At least 90 guerrillas, 23 civilians, and 16 members of the security forces have died.

In several parts of the northeast, epicenter of the guerrilla incursions, farmers' wives have been training in the use of guns.

In other country districts, wives have been attending first aid courses run by the Red Cross and learning how to cope with land-mine and gunshot wounds.

By Ian Mills
The Christian Science Monitor 9/6/73

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NAIROBI, KENYA – A Rhodesian African nationalist leader said Sunday that thousands of refugees are fleeing the white rule in Rhodesia to avoid a new wave of massacres, tortures, and persecution.

A backlash against the blacks in the country has followed recent talks between Prime Minister Ian Smith and the leader of the African National Congress (ANC), Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

On Sunday the Rev. Canaan Banana, vice-president of ANC, said many Africans were being killed in cold blood and more than 2,000 refugees have crossed into Zambia. Mr. Banana is in Nairobi on his way to the U.S. to pursue further studies in theology.

The Christian Science Monitor 8/27/73

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CAPE TOWN – Spokesmen of the two white opposition parties in South Africa, the United Party and the Progressive Party, demanded today to know why the police failed to use other riot control measures instead of killing 11 African miners at the Western Deep Levels mine in Western Transvaal Tuesday night.

Prime Minister John Vorster said last night that the police had used "all other possible methods" before shooting, that is, persuasion, tear gas and then a charge with clubs. The opposition spokesmen asked today why rubber bullets, water jets, protective shields or dogs were not used. A police spokesman said South Africa did not have rubber bullets or water cannons.

The claim by police spokesmen that the police were in danger at one stage of being overwhelmed by 8,500 Africans in the No. 2 compound at the mine was challenged today. According to some reports only about 500 Africans were involved in the actual rioting.

Besides the 11 Africans shot dead, 13 are hospitalized with gunshot wounds. Seven of the dead miners were from nearby independent black nations, five from Lesotho and two from Botswana. The remaining four were from Bantustans, semi-autonomous tribal areas in South Africa.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu said the shootings were an indication that "a black life is regarded as being very cheap in South Africa today."

A meeting of 800 students at the University of Cape Town passed a resolution today noting that the university's chancellor, Harry Oppenheimer, was also chairman of the Anglo-American Corp. which controls the Western Deep Level mine, and expressing the belief that "the cause of this disaster is inadequate wages and absence of workers' organizations."

The resolution said the students were "embarrassed by these associated facts" and called on Oppenheimer and the Chamber of Mines to do their utmost to promote genuine trade unions among all their workers and to raise all workers' wages. Failing that, the resolution said, Oppenheimer should reconsider his position as chancellor.

Opposition newspapers and trade unionists have blamed the trouble at the mines on a breakdown in communications and have called for trade union rights for mine workers.

By Stanley Uys
The Washington Post 9/14/73

TANZANIA has banned all forms of hunting and capturing of wild animals following bans imposed by Kenya and the Ivory Coast on the hunting of elephants.

The Washington Post 9/9/73

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SAN FRANCISCO – Eleven American Metal Climax Inc. shareholders, including descendants of a company founder, are expected to file suit charging company directors with malfeasance in connection with a company that operates, they say, "illegally and immorally" in Southern Africa.

Amax owns 29% of Tsumeb Corp., which operates a copper mine in the southern African territory of Namibia. Newmont Mining Corp. owns another 29% of Tsumeb. Namibia is occupied by the Republic of South Africa despite the revocation of South Africa's mandate by the United Nations. The International Court of Justice has said South Africa's occupation of Namibia is illegal, and the UN has called on all nations, among other things, to refrain from economic relations with South Africa "where the relations concern Namibia."

"The suit is trying to set a legal precedent for American corporations to follow the United Nations' resolutions" concerning Namibia, a spokeswoman for the plaintiffs said. "It's essentially a moral suit."

An Amax spokesman declined comment on the impending suit until the company has had a chance to study it. However, the spokesman said, Amax considers its interest in Tsumeb as "purely an investment." The company said Newmont Mining actually manages the company.

The suit, expected to be filed in a San Francisco superior court today, alleges Amax directors have "wasted and dissipated" Amax assets by allowing Tsumeb to pay taxes to South Africa. The suit seeks reimbursement by the directors to Amax of more than $1 million.

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In addition, the suit asks for an injunction restraining Tsumeb from paying taxes to South Africa, and seeks an order for Tsumeb to pay taxes instead to the United Nations Council for Namibia, which is the legal administrative authority of the territory. Tsumeb doesn't pay taxes to the United Nations council.

The plaintiffs allege Amax customers "have threatened" to cease doing business with Amax and investors "have threatened" to sell their Amax shares. This depresses the market for Amax shares and interferes substantially with the ability of Amax to acquire necessary capital for its operations, they said.

The suit says Tsumeb operates illegally and immorally in Namibia through the South African system of apartheid. "South Africa has illegally imposed and ruthlessly enforces in Namibia various tax, pass and vagrancy laws which deprive Namibians of basic personal liberties and freedom," the suit charges. The Tsumeb mine employs about 4,000 black Africans under apartheid.

The suit is the latest skirmish in a long-running controversy over Amax's involvement in southern Africa. At last year's annual meeting, some holders sought adoption of a resolution requiring Amax to disclose the amount of taxes paid to South Africa "either directly or indirectly." The resolution was defeated, as was one presented at this year's meeting that called on Amax to withdraw from Namibia.

The plaintiffs in the suit are Herman F. Schott, Vita K. Schott, Harvey Richards, Alice M. Richards, Catherine Anne Peake, George Dangerfield, Mary Lous Dangerfield, Holiday Pedotti Baer, Michael C. Peake, Christina Peake and Jacquelin Peak. They are the children or grandchildren, or their spouses, of Max Schott, founder and one-time president of Climax Molybdenum Co., which merged with American Metal Co. in 1957 to become American Metal Climax Inc. Together the plaintiffs hold 38,000 shares of Amax stock. Most are California residents. Amax has over 23 million common shares outstanding.

The Wall Street Journal *8/21/73*

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Major oil companies broke a week-long silence and disclosed initial steps they've taken to resist Libya's decreed take-over of 51% of their oil properties there. The companies also disclosed for the first time some of the take-over decree's contents.

Mindful of their larger stake in the Persian Gulf, which could be jeopardized by giving in to Libya, the companies assumed a strongly resistant stance in their joint statement. They said they have "protested the purported nationalization on Sept. 1" and are seeking to arbitrate the matter under international law.

The nationalization move is referred to as "purported" throughout the statement, indicating the companies don't recognize the Libyan action as having actually accomplished a nationalization of their holdings.

The decree contains an unusual provision concerning employees. All employees of the affected concerns are required to continue to work and none "may resign his position" without government permission regardless of the worker's nationality, the companies said the decree ordains. Punishment by fine or imprisonment is provided for anyone acting contrary to the decree.

An oil company spokesman called it "an extraordinary provision" the concern hadn't encountered in the past when other countries have decreed take-overs.

However, employees apparently are continuing to work without any problems, several of the oil companies said.

The concerns whose properties were affected are Exxon Corp., Texaco Inc., Standard Oil Co. of California, Mobil Oil Corp., Gelsenberg AG of West Germany, the Royal Dutch-Shell Group, Atlantic Richfield Co. and W.R. Grace & Co.

Exxon, which has 165 U.S. citizens on its Libyan payroll and 365 other non-Libyans out of a total of 1,440 workers, said there hasn't been any trouble caused its employees since the decree. A Mobil spokesman said, "Employees are continuing to live and work as they did prior to the (take-over) announcement." Mobil has 820 employees in Libya, 96 of whom are U.S. citizens.

However, some of the concerns aren't loading tankers. The Amoseas Group, owned by Texaco and California Standard, was keeping tankers away from Libyan ports after officials at one port last week demanded that shipping papers describe the petroleum as 51% Libyan property before it was loaded. The group refused, and a spokesman in New York said other ships Amoseas had heading for Libya had been diverted.

But Exxon was loading ships with export cargo without problems, a spokesman said, and the government hadn't sought to make shipping papers describe the petroleum as 51% Libyan-owned. Exxon exports about 325,000 barrels a day from Libya, he said, which includes the production from Atlantic Richfield's concession, which Exxon operates.

The companies account for about one-third of Libya's total 2.2 million-barrel-a-day oil out-put. The amount of production involved is dwarfed by the output some of these same companies have in Persian Gulf states. But the final resolution of the take-over attempt by the North African nation likely would affect Persian Gulf properties as those governments sought to equal the position Libya had gained with the oil companies.

The companies already have negotiated terms for the Persian Gulf States to acquire 51% of Western oil operations in their countries, but that won't come until 1982. In their joint statement, the concerns said they had been flexible toward Libya during talks on Libya's eventual take-over. But they insisted that any agreement had to be "financially comparable" with the agreements reached with most of the Persian Gulf states and Iran and Nigeria.

Furthermore, the statement said that though Libya's output was less than 3% of crude moving in world trade, "acquiescence by the companies to the Libyan government's demands would represent a far greater problem than that caused by the Libyan supply situation. Its impact would undoubtedly have adverse repercussions elsewhere."

"Acquiesce" was the word used by Occidental Petroleum Corp., Continental Oil Co., Marathon Oil Co. and Amerada Hess Corp. when they said last month that Libya was getting 51% control of their Libyan operations. Last week, Occidental was allowed to raise Libyan output to 475,000 barrels from 335,000.

Some spillover of the Libyan take-over into the Persian Gulf situation was already beginning to appear. Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani told the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey that the agreement covering posted prices for Persian Gulf oil is "dead or dying and is in need of extensive revision." Mr. Yamani said Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi want a "sizable lump-sum increase" in the posted price, which is used to compute tax payments and royalties to the government.

The Wall Street Journal 8/10/73

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CAIRO, Aug. 19 – Egypt tonight announced terms for a proposed merger with Libya that indicate Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi has finally agreed to a gradual, step-by-step union of the two Arab states.

While awarding the rhetorical points to Qaddafi, who has insisted on the immediate creation of a new Arab nation to confront Israel, the announcement over Cairo radio at the end of two days of talks between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and the Libyan leader outlined the need for further delays and more study of the merger.

Qaddafi was reported by official sources to have left Cairo for Libya late this afternoon. It was not immediately clear if his prime minister, Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud, was also seen off at Cairo airport by Sadat or whether he stayed behind.

The main features of the 13-point communique that began by announcing "the birth of the unified Arab nation" of Libya and Egypt were:

- Referendums will be held in both countries to choose a president and endorse a constitution for the unified state. But no specific date was set for the referendum, which Qaddafi had demanded should be held on Sept. 1.
- A constituent assembly composed of 50 members from each country will oversee the referendum and act as a "founding assembly" for the unified state. But its powers were unclear and, in one of the few areas that Qaddafi apparently prevailed on, the assembly would dissolve immediately after the results of the referendum were accepted. In any event, it would draft the constitution and nominate candidates for president to be voted on in the referendum.
- On Sept. 1, the merger date agreed to by Sadat and Qaddafi on Aug. 2, 1972, the two nations will exchange "resident ministers" who will follow up on unity steps. They will join the two heads of state, the planning ministers of Libya and Egypt and other officials in a Higher Council of Planning.
- The Unified Political Command, composed of Sadat and Qaddafi, will continue to be responsible for achieving unity and making the major decisions. An otherwise undefined "economic free zone" will be set up on both sides of the borders of the two countries, perhaps reflecting plans for free travel and trade across the frontier. An Arab account dinar, which appears to be a bookkeeping device rather than unified currency, will be created on Sept. 1.

While the communique exhibited Qaddafi-like language, asserting that "unity is not a matter of choice but a matter of life and death in an age where small blocs are nonexistent," the version released by Cairo Radio is likely to be viewed as a significant victory for Sadat in his efforts to restrain Qaddafi's zeal on unity.

Sadat, who has looked increasingly toward the traditionally ruled oil-producing countries of the Arabian Peninsula for financial support and potential political leverage to push the United States into extracting concessions from Israel, returned to Egypt Monday after a five-day trip to Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Damascus.

Qaddafi, who arrived unexpectedly in Cairo on Saturday night and promptly disclosed to a Beirut newspaper that he had rejected Egypt's most recent merger proposal, held two full days of talks with Sadat in the Egyptian president's native village, Meit Abul Kom, in the Nile Delta.

Tonight's announcement by the government-owned Cairo Radio makes it appear that the volatile young Libyan leader gained little if any ground in the talks. The Egyptians appear to have offered him less in the way of merging institutions right away than they were prepared to give up three months ago, and to have stood firm on their position.

There was no mention in the announcement of merging the two countries' political bodies, the Arab Socialist Unions, their ministries of information or any other government departments. These had been frequently mentioned by Egyptian officials as probable initial steps in merger.

The Washington Post 8/30/73

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The Pentagon has disclosed that for the past three years some Portuguese Air Force officers, mostly fighter pilots, have received training at United States bases in Germany. Some of them have been sent to fight in Portugal's colonial wars.

In addition to the 79 trained in Germany, 25 others have been trained in the U.S. The courses, apparently, last only a few weeks each. In one, for instance, Portuguese fighter pilots have learned U.S. techniques in flying combat support missions.

In the seven years ending in mid-1970, the U.S. provided some training, all of it in America, for a total of only 27 Portuguese Air Force officers. Officials offer no form of explanation as to who authorized the recent increase.

The Pentagon disclosed its European training program for Portugal under prodding from Representative Charles Diggs, chairman of the House Africa Sub-committee. Defense officials, however, deny that the training is part of a covert effort to step up U.S. support for Portugal in Africa. They say that to disclose how many of the Portuguese pilots have subsequently served in Africa would prove embarrassing to the maintenance of normal relations with Lisbon.

Under questioning, U.S. officials have also disclosed that Washington has begun to subsidize the sale of helicopters and light aircraft for use in Mozambique. Last year the Export-Import Bank furnished loans to assist in the sale of 12 four-seat Bell helicopters and six light planes manufactured by Rockwell International.

The aircraft, valued at about $3,300,000, were among the first sales to Portugal under a new program designed to boost the exports of small business.

This summer the Export-Import Bank announced that it was also providing loans to support the sale of 22 General Electric locomotives to Mozambique to transport equipment to enable General Tyre to establish a tire factory in Lourenço Marques.

Although the Johnson Administration permitted small Export-Import Bank loans for Mozambique and Angola, it made a policy decision not to permit the bank to back U.S. industry in a bid for participation in the Cabora Bassa project.

New guidelines for relations with Protugal were accepted by President Nixon in 1970. Available evidence suggests that, under pressure from the Pentagon, which sought a new lease on the U.S. base in the Azores, and from the domestic aircraft industry, Mr. Nixon approved a warming of U.S. relations with Portugal in areas that could be plausibly described as not being directly involved with the Portuguese military effort in Africa.

The pilot training – provided on a grant basis – and the loans supporting sales of transport equipment underline some fundamental differences in the U.S. Government's embargo rules for southern Africa. The U.S. prohibits Export-Import Bank loans to South Africa, as well as the training of military personnel. The Export-Import Bank, however, does guarantee loans by private American sources to South African importers.

The State Department has revealed that last year America rejected an offer by the South African military and police to purchase a total of $9 million in non-military helicopters manufactured in the U.S. These, presumably, were similar to the helicopters which not only received a U.S. license for export to Mozambique, but also a U.S. Government subsidy as well.

The Johnson Administration halted all calls by U.S. Navy vessels at South African ports. However, the Pentagon disclosed recently to Congressman Diggs that U.S. destroyers have made 30 refueling stops at both Lourenço Marques and Luanda in the past six years.

The 26-month lease on the Azores base, which the U.S. obtained in 1971 just before President Nixon's visit to the islands, expires next February. Renewal discussions are expected this autumn. If African guerrilla statements prove correct, this should be about the same time as the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde) proclaims the independence of Guinea-Bissau under African rule.

Mr. Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Dr. Henry Kissinger's chief aide on European matters, rejected the efforts of intermediaries seeking to arrange a meeting between him and Amilcar Cabral last autumn during the late PAIGC leader's last visit to the U.S.

All signs seem to point to a major review of U.S. policy toward Portugal this autumn. If the outcome is any different from the one at the outset of Mr. Nixon's tenure, many observers here believe it will be in substantial measure due to the efforts of Mr. David Newsom, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Subordinates say that in recent months Mr. Newsom has become an especially determined opponent of renewal of the Azores lease, arguing that Lisbon would – as it did during most of the 1960's – allow the U.S. to use the Azores on an *ad hoc* basis anyway.

By Bruce Oudes
Observer (U.K.) *8/12/73*

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In the second big change to take place recently in the command of Portugal's African wars, Gen. Jose Bettencourt Rodrigues, 55, a one-time military attaché at the Portuguese Embassy in London, was today nominated to take over as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Guinea-Bissau.

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Gen. Bettencourt Rodrigues, a close confident of Dr. Caetano, the Prime Minister, served for a time as Army Minister under Dr. Salazar. He succeeds Gen. Antonio de Spinola, who is back in Lisbon after more than five years in what is regarded as the most physically exhausting command post in Portuguese Africa.

Much attention will now focus on the future of General Spinola, who has returned to Lisbon with his prestige sky-high and with the reputation of being the most accomplished of Portugal's soldiers. Though his health is not good, it seems certain that Dr. Caetano will have to call on the General's goodwill in keeping the armed forces in line and General Spinola's presence in Lisbon will undoubtedly prove a major new factor in the political life of the country. It is thought possible that he may emerge with high ministerial rank.

Another prominent figure in this constant game of "General-watching" in Lisbon is General Arriaga, who retired last month after four years as Commander-in-Chief in Mozambique, where he has been succeeded by the relatively unknown figure of General Basto Machado in what is presently perhaps the most critical of the African war campaigns.

The difference is, however, that there is little love lost between General Arriaga and Dr. Caetano, and the General is seen in this election year as a potential magnet for much Right-wing pressure on the Government.

Another figure to be watched in the current lining up of the generals is General Costa Gomes, the country's top soldier as General Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese armed forces. He is very close to Dr. Caetano and is emerging as a real power in the land. He is said to be no friend of General Arriaga's, since it was General Arriaga who effectively quashed an attempted coup against Dr. Salazar in which General Costa Gomes is claimed to have been a participant.

Financial Times (U.K.) *8/31/73*

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Welcome mats will replace keep-out signs for South Africans and Portuguese at the International Monetary Fund meeting in Kenya this month, a radical switch from the usual attitude of black Africa toward the white-supremacy governments of Lisbon and Cape Town. Determined to make Nairobi an African center for international conferences (the IMF meeting is its first big catch), Jomo Kenyatta's government has decided to accept the Portuguese and South Africans despite the racial policies of their home governments.

Newsweek *8/10/73*

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NAIROBI, Sept. 1 – Executive Director Maurice F. Strong of the U.N. Human Environment Secretariat arrived here today to take up his post. The secretariat, to be opened in the Kenyan capital next month, is the first headquarters of a U.N. body to be set up in a developing country.

The Washington Post *9/2/73*

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PARIS (UPI) – Scholars from half a dozen countries are using a computer to decipher inland Africa's oldest written language, the Meroitic script of southern Egypt. Meroitic was the language of the people of Kush, thought to be Ethiopia, who flourished from the seventh century B.C. to the fourth century and developed the first major civilization far from the continent's coasts.

The New York Times *8/27/73*

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GENEVA, Aug. 27 – The World Council of Churches voted today to raise funds to aid Portuguese draft evaders and deserters who oppose their country's military activities in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea.

The ecumenical body also took two steps to further the growing concern in Western churches about the social implications of their investment policies. It issued a new list of 850 companies doing business in white-ruled African countries and took preliminary steps toward the formation of a church-organized development bank.

The list includes Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Coca-Cola, General Motors, Holiday Inns, International Telephone and Telegraph, Litton Industries, Scripto, Sun Oil and United States Steel.

The decisions were made during the eight-day meeting of the Central Committee of the council, which consists of 263 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches in 90 countries. The 120-member Central Committee is its principal policy-making body.

The resolution on Portuguese Africa, which was adopted unanimously, said that it is estimated that 16,000 to 20,000 people have been immigrating into France and other Western European countries to avoid involvement in what was termed Portugla's "colonial war" in her African territories.

Among them, it stated, are young men who leave before being called into military service and a large group of deserters, some of whom have arrived from Africa with the help of "various liberation movements."

The council voted to raise $100,000 annually for the next five years from churches and other sources to assist organizations giving material and legal aid to the young men. It termed the project a "humanitarian program" in continuity with past efforts to assist political refugees.

Several years ago the council raised a similar amount to assist Canadian churches working among "draft-age immigrants" from the United States during the Vietnam war.

The issue of the social implications of investment policies has been growing in European and North American churches in recent years. In the United States, for instance, the Episcopal and United Presbyterian Churches and other major Protestant bodies have filed a series of stockholder resolutions to put pressure on companies to make changes in such areas as minority hiring and ecology.

By Edward B. Fiske
The New York Times *8/28/73*

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LONDON, Sept. 2 – Rhodesian troops operating in Mozambique have been carrying out a systematic campaign of killing men, women and children for the past month in an attempt to block support for Frelimo, the Mozambique guerrilla movement.

They have burned huts and food stores in the Zambezi Vally area of Tete Province in the Portuguese colony. Villagers are said to have been decapitated. Rhodesian bombers, jet fighters and helicopter gunships have attacked villages, scattering survivors into the bush.

The Portuguese deny that the Rhodesians are fighting inside Mozambique. (In Salisbury, a Rhodesian government spokesman rejected the report as "utterly groundless," wire service reported.)

Last week, however, I obtained evidence from witnesses – all saying they were refugees from Rhodesian atrocities – of Rhodesia's mounting involvement.

The Rhodesians have moved in because they, like the Frelimo guerillas and the South Africans, realize that Mozambique is the key to the survival, or overthrow, of white-ruled southern Africa.

If Frelimo won and took over Mozambique, Rhodesia would be almost completely surrounded by hostile black African states. For the first time there would be an independent border for guerrillas to operate across into South Africa.

For the Rhodesians, Tete is critical. If Frelimo gained total control, the province would become the springboard for operations against them by guerrillas. Salisbury believes guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) have already been moving arms and men through liberated areas of Tete into Rhodesia to spearhead fighting against the government.

Disparagingly, Rhodesians say the Portuguese have lost the stomach to hunt out the Frelimo guerrillas themselves, and with their own security now at stake, Rhodesia is taking over.

I saw 1,500 refugees who have fled to the northwest part of Tete Province in the past month and interviewed many of them.

Simon Chaola, chairman of the Likela area on the northern bank of Zambezi River, is a tall, brooding man wracked with hatred. He lost all his 14 children a month ago. He has hunted for them ever since and now believes they are all dead – their bodies probably thrown into the Zambezi.

He said that black and white Rhodesian troops, who have been just over the border inside Mozambique since last year, crossed the Zambezi in inflatable boats during the night of July 21. Then on July 20, after a small band of Frelimo guerrillas clashed with Rhodesian troops, villages in his area were attacked by Rhodesian bombers and jet fighters and troops were landed by helicopter, he said.

The people scattered into the bush, but next morning many of them moved back to the river to fetch water. There, says Chaola, more than 100 were killed.

Villagers hunted for the missing people and say they found six bodies in the bush. All had been decapitated, but they could not find the heads.

Chaola, like many other people in the area, worked in Rhodesia to avoid forced labor by the Portuguese. And, as nearly everyone in the area, he speaks Lapa-Lapa, or Famagalo – a Bantu pidgin language the white Rhodesians refer to in derogatory terms as "kitchen kaffir" and use to communicate with black Africans.

He is quite certain that the troops who attacked his village were Rhodesians because they spoke Famagalo to the black Africans. The Portuguese do not use the language.

People who had fled from as far south as Mucumbura, only two miles from the Rhodesian frontier, said they saw the bombers, jet fighters and helicopters flying across the border.

The Rhodesian and Portuguese planes were completely different colors, they said, and there were differences in the style of camouflage uniforms and hats worn by the two armies.

The final difference the villagers noted was that the Rhodesian troops showed less interest in Frelimo than in Zanu guerrillas, who began fighting inside Rhodesia in the Zambezi Valley area last December.

Johnson Chingola is a rough, good-humored elder with white hair and a gray stubble beard. His shoulders show the scars of years of enforced labor from the poles used to carry the chair of the Portuguese administrator as he toured the district.

He said the Rhodesians began an attempt to depopulate the area south of the Zambezi last year when defoliants were sprayed on their crops – an attempt to destroy Frelimo by removing people they depend on for support.

Dozens of other refugees told me similar stories. Nobody knows how many villagers have been killed by the Rhodesians, but the most conservative figure of killings by both the Portuguese and Rhodesians in the past month would seem to be 300.

By David Martin
The Washington Post 9/3/73

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Rhodesia has been quietly forging links of trade and friendship with the West African country of Gabon for at least five years. These have included tours of duty in Libreville by members of Mr. Ian Smith's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, scheduled cargo flights between Salisbury and the Gabonese capital by a private Rhodesian airline, and sanctions-busting trade.

The Rhodesian Minister of Information, Mr. P.K. van der Byl – who makes frequent unpublicized overseas trips, usually to European capitals – is understood to have paid an unofficial visit to Gabon during the first half of 1971 in which he met members of President Albert Bongo's Government.

Rhodesia's secret diplomacy has paid considerable dividends in foreign exchange earnings. But Mr. Smith also hopes that it will form the basis of the country's African policy once the way to international recognition has been cleared.

Officials in Salisbury are regularly sent to Libreville, usually travelling as supernumary crew members on flights operated by the Rhodesian company, Air Trans-Africa, or its Gabonese subsidiary, Compagnie Gabonaise d'Affretements Aeriens (Affretair), Libreville has virtually become one of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's few remaining "postings" – along with Lisbon, Pretoria, and Mozambique.

Rhodesian dealings with Gabon have been widely known in political and business quarters in Salisbury for some years, not least those of Captain Jock Malloon's Air Trans-Africa, which last year took delivery of a DC-8 which now flies under Affretair colors.

A detailed investigation into the operations of this aircraft and the men behind it was published yesterday in a Sunday newspaper which reported trade between Salisbury and Libreville has continued uninterrupted since UDI.

In an investigation over seven days the Affretair DC-8 flew regularly from Salisbury, over its hostile neighbor, Zambia, on to Gabon. Zambian air traffic control had allegedly been told the plane was operated by Air Trans-Africa and accepted the regular flights as a fact of life.

After a refueling stop in Libreville, the paper reported, the jet went on to Athens where it unloaded its cargo of Rhodesian beef and flew on to Amsterdam to pick up a "typical load" of car spares, machines tools, footwear, imitation leather and domestic electrical goods, bound for South Africa, Mozambique and Malawi. Affretair took them only as far as Libreville.

British companies were reported indirectly – and unwittingly -- to be helping Rhodesia earn foreign currency through Affretair's freight operation. These included Ford and British Leyland, whose European agents used the Gabonese-registered airline as a carrier.

The British Government has welcomed the report, which it hopes might lead European governments to deal with sanctions-busting activities. British firms are expected to take immediate steps to ensure that Affretair is no longer used by their agents.

By Peter Niesewand
The Guardian 8/27/73

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Businessmen from more than 100 American corporations will meet ambassadors from 20 African and Caribbean nations in Philadelphia next week to discuss the opportunities for expanding American investment and other business activities in the independent black countries.

The conference is being convened by Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC) International, which is an offshoot of the organization founded in 1964 by Rev. Leon Sullivan in an abandoned Philadelphia jailhouse to promote minority business. In less than 10 years OIC has expanded its activities to 102 cities across the U.S.

OIC International has scheduled next week's conference on "Exploring New Economic Opportunities in Developing Countries" as a result of Rev. Sullivan's discussions with African leaders and American businessmen who have expressed the interest and need for increased investment as another approach to contributing to the national economic development of African and Caribbean nations.

Representatives of such African countries as Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Liberia, along with emissaries from Jamaica, Barbados, and Guyana, will discuss their countries' investment needs and attitudes. The conference will be attended by officials of Ford Motor Co., IBM World Trade Corp., Union Carbide Corp., Gulf Oil Corp., B.F. Goodrich Chemical Co., Universal Oil Products Co., and American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

The Journal of Commerce *8/30/73*

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LUSAKA, ZAMBIA – President Kenneth Kaunda said in a surprise news conference here today that his Government was taking immediate steps to gain firmer control of the country's vital copper industry from Western interests.

The Zambian leader said that a key measure would be a renegotiation of the terms under which the Government undertook to redeem bonds issued in 1970 for indemnification of its take-over of 51 per cent ownership of the country's two major mining companies – the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa and American Metal Climax.

Majority Government ownership of the copper mines, Zambia's chief resource, occurred in 1969. Under the agreement, two foreign concerns were given a profitable management contract and were also allowed freely to take their dividends out of the country under liberal tax provisions.

The take-over agreement with the mining companies also provided for a lump-sum payment of $150-million.

The agreement, President Kaunda declared, has not proved to be in the interests of Zambia. It is now the Government's task, he said, to ensure that "the people of Zambia may have more effective control over the affairs of their economy."

Mr. Kaunda said that privileges enjoyed by the foreign minority-owners of the copper mines such as preferential tax treatment were now ended. In addition, new restrictions will subject the remission abroad of the minority owners' dividends to the same foreign exchange restrictions that apply to other concerns.

At the same time, however, the new measures appeared to mean that the foreign mining concerns would be allowed to retain their minority share holding in the Zambian companies.

It was understood also that because of recent substantial borrowings of $200-million, the Government can readily redeem its bond obligations with a lump-sum payment this year. These borrowings came mainly from a consortium headed by the Bank of America and the Morgan Guaranty Bank of the United States.

The New York Times *9/1/73*

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OUAGADOUGOU, UPPER VOLTA – Six African nations just south of the Sahara estimated today that their immediate and long-range aid requirements as a result of five years of drought and famine would cost $827-million.

The estimate came in a report issued by their permanent Committee to Combat the Drought, made up of ministers of agriculture and rural development from Upper Volta, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Niger and Chad.

The report, presented to representatives of more than 20 nations and international and charitable organizations gathered here, said there was a need for emergency food assistance, regional dams and irrigation projects, roads, rail and river transport projects and the creation of research and communications programs aimed at halting the advance of the Sahara.

The report is a distillation of work by technicians, who had urged programs that would have cost more than $3-billion. But the requests were scaled down, according to reliable sources, after some would-be donors had suggested levels that "could be more seriously considered."

The representatives, meeting in the National Assembly here, have already committed more than 470,000 tons of grain to the region to prevent threatened wide-scale starvation in an area as large as the United States and with a population of 25 million.

The presidents of the affected nations, with the exception of Chad, are scheduled to hold a meeting here tomorrow. It is expected that they will meet with representatives of the organizations, including the United Nations, the United States Agency for International Development, the European Economic Community, Caritas International, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank and the Organization of African Unity.

Bradford Morse, an Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, has urged that donors attempt to coordinate their efforts to avoid duplication.

Maurice J. Williams, President Nixon's special coordinator for drought relief, said: "If you bring this region back to where it was before the drought, it will not be good enough."

Mr. Williams said he had asked a team of experts to make a month-long study beginning Sept. 21 to recommend programs that could be started before the first of the year.

The United States has been the major donor of some 256,000 of the 470,000 tons of grain when it was feared that six million people might die for lack of food.

The region expects a harvest of summer millet, sorghum and peanuts in mid-October. But in the desert region to the north deliveries by rail, road, river and airlift are still necessary to keep herdsmen alive.

One proposal of the ministers calls for the stockpiling of food against shortage next summer. Another is vaccination of cattle.

Long-term projects include the building of five dams that along with hydroelectric power would open the rivers to year-round barge traffic and irrigate thousands of acres.

The dams have long been recommended by French, United Nations and American aid studies and are part of the plans of the Senegal River Basin Commission and other authorities in the region.

The requests mark the first major regional approach to problems of the six nations, which receive little rain in the best of times.

By Thomas A. Johnson
The New York Times 9/11/73

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TEL AVIV, ISRAEL – Reports that four European airlines have been paying millions of dollars in protection money to Palestinian Arab Guerrilla organizations won confirmation Wednesday from Israel's state-run radio.

Earlier, two Israeli newspapers had cited vague sources – presumably intelligence-type personnel – as saying that the airlines have deposited the money in dollars and pounds sterling in numbered bank accounts maintained by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

The radio attributed its information to an "authoritative quarter" which had been contacted by its own reporter.

In breaking the story, the English-language daily *Jerusalem Post* and Hebrew tabloid *Maariv* refrained from identifying the airlines by name. They said only that each of the four maintains regular service to Israel.

The PLO received two payments, according to the *Post*, which described the Beirut-based unit as "the terrorist root organization."

Two rival factions of the militant Marxist PFLP were said to have been given the biggest payoffs. The newspapers noted that the PFLP, led by George Habbash, made 19 hijacking attempts in the past four years.

Dr. Habbash was the main target of the Israeli interception of a Lebanese airliner earlier this month. This action incurred a unanimous U.N. Security Council condemnation and is the subject of an International Civil Aviation Organization meeting now under way in Rome.

Wording its account in such a way as to avoid clear-cut attribution, the English-language newspaper said:

"It was explained to the *Jerusalem Post* that several airlines have made the 'purely commercial' calculation that it is cheaper to pay the terrorists for immunity than to employ effective and expensive security measures."

Continuing in a carefully worded style, the Jerusalem daily added:

"It was made clear to the *Post* that in most cases the payment of blackmail money to the terrorist organizations followed direct negotiations between the airlines themselves – not their governments – and the terrorists.

"It is believed that the money is deposited in numbered accounts, making it virtually impossible to produce documentary proof of the transactions. But the sources do not discount the possibility that in some cases European governments were consulted by their national airlines and were aware of the deals."

Maariv, whose military-affairs reporter wrote its story, said that the Israelis who collected the blackmail data do not think it would stand up in court at this stage.

The afternoon tabloid sidesteps the airlines' names but offers what seem to be obvious hints.

The guerrillas have refrained from attacking Air France jets, its reporter wrote, "because of the French Government's attitude towards the Arabs."

Airlines of other governments which have released captured Arab guerrillas were also said to have been spared.

By Jason Morris
The Christian Science Monitor 8/30/73

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LUSAKA, ZAMBIA, Sept. 1 – The leaders of three African nations gathered at the Zambian-Tanzanian border this week to mark the completion of the first half of the railroad that will link landlocked Zambia with the East African port of Dar-es-Salaam.

President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania, President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire took part in a ceremony to mark the beginning of work inside Zambia. Construction of the railroad, which has been financed by a $400-million interest-free loan from China, is being supervised by Chinese engineers.

The completed section of the 1,160-mile line links Dar-es-Salaam with the border town of Tunduma. The railroad now will be pushed southwestward into the Zambian copper belt to link up with the Zambian rail system at Kapiri Mposhi, 100 miles north of here.

The New York Times 9/2/73

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