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Editor's Note

The contents of this *Issue* emphasize discussion of Angola and the various public and private interests that Americans north and south of the equator now have in this and other African territories controlled by Portugal. The extent to which private interests will determine official policy in this part of the world is unclear, particularly since the most striking example of United States interest in a Portuguese territory is found in America's "strategic" interest in the Azores, an interest interpreted by many as dictated by the Administration's desire to maintain good relations with Portugal.

More recent public interest in Angola has been generated by controversies over the investments of private academic institutions in multinational corporations whose foreign activities may have serious political consequences in areas where the struggle for liberation progresses. As Mr. Farber points out in the introduction to "Gulf and Angola," many members of the Harvard community could not come within three thousand miles of accurately locating Angola on a world map — and yet these same people are reproached for contributing to the oppression of a people about whom they know nothing.

In recent months members of the Harvard community and several other university communities have certainly gained fresh knowledge of events in Angola and throughout southern Africa, and detailed reports commissioned by university administrators have passed on to the community at large. The fact that such reports have taken into account the moral considerations which have been forced upon the academic community by its black members has given rise to a series of interesting attempts to grope with very basic issues — issues which, in the following pages, are underlined by James Duffy and treated in substantial detail by John Marcum. In the article by Yassin El-Ayouty they are placed in another forum — that of the UN — where they are viewed as Africa's "burning issues."

While Harvard's attempt to deal honorably and profitably with questions surrounding its 702,961 shares of Gulf stock led to the decision to retain the stock, at Cornell University similar questions provoked a very different response. Last month the Cornell Trustees Investment Committee met with a group of students and faculty known as the Southern African Liberation Committee to announce that Cornell would relinquish its 93,500 shares of stock in the Gulf Oil Corporation.

The controversy continues. In December, the Black Students Union at Holy Cross College announced that the refusal of the Board to sell its stock in the General Tire and Rubber Corporation (which operates a plant in Port Elizabeth, South Africa and has affiliates in Rhodesia, Angola, and Mozambique) might prompt the students to carry the struggle to "higher levels," placing Holy Cross in an "uncomfortable light." Increasingly, students are acting on the realization that discomfort or embarrassment over moral issues can influence university policy.

In Angola, however, where two rival nationalist groups have recently reached an accord, there is general acknowledgement that only physical discomfort can bring about the desired change. On December 13 the Angolan National Liberation Front (FLNA) led by Holden Roberto and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) led by Agostinho Neto agreed to form a joint Supreme Council for the Liberation of Angola. The accord was signed in Kinshasa, and the Council will be based in Zaire with Roberto as president and Neto as vice president. The FLNA will name the head of the political council, and the MPLA will name the head of the military command. As Mr. Shapiro indicates in his "Report from Angola," this is a long-awaited step essential to coordinated action against the Portuguese. In an article in *The Washington Post* (December 25, 1972), correspondent David Ottaway states that "one of the first results of the merger is expected to be a broad front of guerrilla activities all along the border between Zaire and Angola."

Expression of the nationalist spirit which underlies the struggle in Angola and which has at last given rise to promise of greater unity of action is found in the three poems by Kalungano, Agostinho Neto and Jose DeCarvalho. The first two poems were located in Mario de Andrade's anthology of Portuguese African literature.

The article on Black Studies by William Davis and Frank Satterwhite deserves special mention for it provides insight into a struggle common to all black peoples — the struggle for education — and speaks directly to the right of blacks to articulate and realize their own destiny.

P.S.B.