

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.

HELEN KITCHEN TO MAKE STUDY ON AFRICA

Area studies on Africa for the Commission on Critical Choices for Americans will be headed by **Mrs. Helen A. Kitchen**, a leading author and editor in the field, **Commission Chairman Nelson A. Rockefeller** announced July 23.

Mrs. Kitchen's appointment completes the Commission's preparations, as planned from the outset, to organize world-wide area studies under the direction of **Nancy Maginnes** (Mrs. Henry A. Kissinger), Director of Foreign Policy Studies for the Commission.

Other area studies underway by the Commission cover Western Europe, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.

For the African studies, Mrs. Kitchen will be mobilizing the expertise of leading authorities on Africa from the United States and Africa, representing a broad spectrum of views and of widely-variegated backgrounds, Rockefeller said.

Mrs. Kitchen has published numerous books and articles on Africa and prepared the background book on Africa for the 8th National Conference of the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

Mrs. Kitchen was a participant and co-rapporteur of the bilingual Dialogue of Africans and Americans held in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1967, jointly sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the African-American Institute.

She has traveled widely in Africa, both before and after the achievement of independence by most African States. [*N.Y. Amsterdam News*, 7/27/74]

EXPLORERS NAVIGATE ZAIRE RIVER

London (Reuter)—One hundred forty explorers from nine countries set off in September to cross Africa via the treacherous Zaire (Congo) River 100 years after Henry Morton Stanley, an American journalist, made the coast-to-coast voyage.

The explorers—soldiers, sailors, airmen, doctors, and scientists, including nine women—plan to emulate Stanley's epic 999-day voyage by navigating the whole length of the 2,718-mile river for the first time.

Whereas Stanley's expedition took to the river 600 miles below its source, the new Zaire expedition will tackle the river from its source near Lubumbashi. The first 150 miles are believed never to have been navigated.

The expedition—led by **Major Blashford-Snell** of the British Army's Royal Engineers—will navigate the Zaire through rapids, swamps, and jungle in a specially constructed rubber dinghy.

Major Blashford-Snell, chairman of the Scientific Exploration Society, which is organizing the \$240,000 expedition, already has taken part in eleven expeditions, including the first descent of the Blue Nile and the first crossing of the treacherous Darien Gap in Panama and Columbia.

He believes that the navigation of the world's seventh

largest river, with its 40-foot waves, could be the most hazardous expedition in recent years.

The flow of Zaire varies from 7.5 million to 16 million gallons a second, twice as much as the Mississippi's average flow.

Of the 350 African bearers that set out with Stanley, only 185 reached the mouth of the river at Boma. According to records, 69 of the casualties died from disease, 58 from "battle and murder," eight from starvation, 14 from drowning, one from "smoking wild hemp," one caught by a crocodile, and 14 were listed as missing.

In 1963, two kayak experts attempted the voyage, but one was taken by a crocodile. The other's fate is not known.

The latest expedition has been planned for three years. A two-man reconnaissance party reported in 1972: "Soon after leaving Kongolo, our bodies a mass of mosquito bites, we saw the placid river suddenly become a raging torrent as the water plunged down into a black-rocked gorge, locally called 'Les Portes d'enfer'—The Gates of Hell.

"Through the drifting mist cloud that rose above the cataract, we saw the splintered wreckage of an ill-fated cargo steamer that had dragged its anchor. Our boatman laughed, said, 'The river, she is unconquerable' . . ."

The new Zaire team is made up of explorers and scientists from the United States, Canada, Britain, Belgium, France, Fiji, New Zealand, Holland, and Zaire itself. Permission was given by **President Mobutu** of Zaire. The Zaire Army is cooperating in the project.

The expedition will be carried out in two phases. First, the party will journey from Zanzibar to the African mainland and cross Africa to Lubumbashi (formerly Elizabethville) by boat and vehicle, arriving at the head of the Lualaba River some time in October.

From there, a boat-party of about 40 will set out, supported by a shore group of about 100. They hope to reach the mouth of the Zaire within three to four months.

The expedition's supply headquarters will be in the Zaire capital, Kinshasa. Resupply teams will be allocated sections of the river, then move on once the river party has passed through.

Aircraft, helicopters, parachutes, vehicles, and motorcycles will be used in the supply operation. The enthusiastic Major Blashford-Snell, 37, was believed to have originally planned to receive dropped supplies from a helium-filled airship. Rumor has it that when this plan fell through he had the idea of employing specially trained elephants, but this too proved impractical.

One of the expedition's major preoccupations will be its scientific program, concentrating on natural, human, and medical studies, and veterinary medicine. [*The Sun*, 9/1/74]

CHROME VOTE DELAYED

Washington— The final House vote on the bill to repeal the Byrd Amendment was postponed last week when **President Gerald Ford** announced that he now supports sanctions against the importation of chrome from the African nation of Rhodesia.

At the request of the White House, the vote on the legislation was put off until the House reconvenes September 11 to allow additional time for the President's staff to increase Republican support.

Supporters of the bill were heartened by the sharp switch in Ford's position.

"We were a little short on votes," said **Congressman Charles Diggs**, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa. "We will have a better chance after the recess."

Ford's announcement that he approves the legislation to abolish the Byrd Amendment (which allows the U.S. to violate United Nation's sanctions against the importation of chrome from the racist, minority-ruled nation of Rhodesia) is a powerful puller of votes on the Republican side.

If Ford puts "muscle" behind his support, said **Congressman Donald Fraser**, D-Minn., the bill would have an excellent chance of passage. Fraser is chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, the committee which originated the legislation.

"I hope that the President really wants to win," said Fraser, "and I hope he is willing to take the appropriate steps." Fraser said that there are an equal number of supporters and opponents of the bill, with about 30 to 40 uncommitted votes.

Fraser, the floor manager for the bill, said the legislation faced opposition from **Congressman John Rhodes**, R-Ariz., the House Minority Leader, and strong lobbying efforts from the steel industry, which uses Rhodesian ferro-chrome in the processing of steel.

"There has been a mass campaign from the steel interests," said Fraser.

Dan Matthews, a director of the Washington Task Force on African Affairs, said that the Ford announcement would be "very useful," but felt supporters would "lose some momentum" during the recess. "Ford's support is significant because he is a conservative."

A wide range of groups support repeal, including labor, liberal church denominations, and black civil rights organizations.

As the result of Ford's announcement, said a statement from the Washington Office on Africa, "The wind is now blowing towards support of the sanctions bill. Industry lobbyists feel that the Ford statement really damaged their chances for defeating the bill. On the other hand, it seems to have sparked a large negative reaction from the right wing aimed at both the President and the Republican House leadership . . ."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has supported the legislation for some time, arguing that the Byrd Amendment puts America in disfavor with African nations. Arguments that sanctions against Rhodesia would lead to America's dependence on Russia for its chrome needs have been refuted by military and economic experts. [By John W. Lewis, Jr., AFRO Washington Bureau, *The Afro-American*, 8/27-31/74]

MINERS PICKET SOUTH AFRICAN COAL

Mobile, Alabama— Coal miners prevented the unloading of a shipload of South African coal here Monday, alleging it was mined by "slave labor." Soon after work started Sunday on the unloading of the cargo of 25,000 to 30,000 tons of low-sulfur coal, members of the United Mine Workers Union threw up a picket line which longshoremen honored, and all work ceased Monday.

The coal miners said purchase of the coal threatened their jobs throughout the state. The buyer of the coal, Southern Company, says Alabama coal is too high in sulfur to meet environmental standards—a contention the miners' union disagrees with. [*Christian Science Monitor*, 8/27/74]

CAUCUS POSITION PAPERS

Washington— The Congressional Black Caucus made available to the AFRO the position papers contained in the document left with **President Ford** after the group's meeting with him last week.

The detailed document contained policy statements and detailed recommendations which the Black Caucus would like the new Administration to implement.

The following is an excerpt from that Aug. 21 document, which is composed of individual papers by the 16-member Black Caucus:

AFRICA (Congressman Charles Diggs, D-Mich.): "It is vital that the United States develop a more rational policy towards Africa—one that takes into consideration both the changing realities in southern Africa as well as the increasing economic importance of Africa to the United States.

"Independence and majority rule . . . are coming to southern Africa. A foreign policy which denies the existence of these changing realities and does not take into consideration the aspirations of the future majority-ruled governments of southern Africa is not rational and [is] very short-sighted.

"Nigeria has, just this month, become the largest source of oil imports to the United States. Many independent, majority-ruled African countries are also major producers of minerals needed by the United States." [*The Washington Afro-American*, 8/27/74]

HAILE SELASSIE DEPOSED

Until he was deposed last week, the aged, diminutive, but ramrod-straight **Emperor Haile Selassie** had been the symbol of Ethiopia, first half a century ago as it emerged from the worst extremes of its feudal past, then in defiance of the imperialist aims of Benito Mussolini, and more recently, as a leading and reasonable exponent of African nationalism. Without him, Ethiopia seemed a leaderless and stricken state.

Nominally, his place on the ancient throne—supposedly it dates to Menelik I, a son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba—will be taken by his 57-year-old son, **Crown Prince Asfa Wossen**. But the prince is partly paralyzed as a result of a stroke two years ago.

Real power will rest with a group of army officers led by **Lieut. Gen. Aman Michael Andom**, the chief of staff. However, even the extent of General Aman's power is uncertain. Some observers compared his role with that of **Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib** in the removal of Egypt's King Farouk in 1952. General Naguib was later overshadowed by **Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser**.

Haile Selassie's downfall began last year when discontent in the countryside and in the peasant-based armed forces arose when the Government seemed to be trying to hush up reports of a drought that caused thousands of deaths from starvation in the northern provinces of Wallo and Tigre. A secessionist guerrilla war in Eritrea complicated the situation.

Last February a rebellion by disgruntled soldiers in Eritrea spread to the capital, Addis Ababa. In the months that followed, the Emperor's absolute powers were gradually circumscribed.

By the time he was taken off in the back seat of a blue Volkswagen into army custody, even his support from the Ethiopian Orthodox Church had vanished. Last week, the church's leaders swung sharply to an alliance with the military . . . [*New York Times*, 9/15/74]

TRANSCRIPT OF DECREE

Nairobi, Kenya, Sept. 12 (UPI)— Following is a transcript of the military decree announcing Haile Selassie's deposition as Emperor of Ethiopia, as broadcast by the Addis Ababa radio and monitored in Nairobi:

This decree can be quoted as Provisional Military Administration in Ethiopia Decree No. 1 of 1967 [Ethiopian calendar].

As from today, Sept. 12, **His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie** has been deposed from office.

The Crown Prince, **Asfa Wossen**, will assume the duty of King of Ethiopia.

The crowning ceremony will be performed when the Crown Prince returns to his country.

The King will be a figurehead and will have no authority in the country's administration and politics.

The Ethiopian Senate and House of Representatives—the parliament—have been dissolved until such time as the people, in a true democratic manner, elect true representatives who will serve the interests of the people.

The Constitution has been suspended.

Until such time as the people elect legal representatives and until such time as the draft constitution is proclaimed and a government is formed, the Armed Forces Committee will assume power of government and lead the country.

This decree comes into effect today.

Signed by the armed forces, police, and territorial army. [*New York Times*, 9/13/74]

FAMINE RELIEF IN ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa, Sept. 8— Six years after a devastating drought first set in and a year after famine killed at least 100,000 peasants, Ethiopia officially declared its northern Wollo Province a "disaster area."

"The Ethiopian government is finally taking action that should have been taken 18 months or two years ago," an American relief official said with discouragement in his voice.

Ironically, the measure adopted Saturday is coming just as the crisis in the province is temporarily easing, thanks largely to a massive international relief effort. But new devastation by "army worms" now threatens the current grain harvest despite generally good rains across Ethiopia this summer.

Nobody really knows how many Ethiopian peasants died in the north last year, but estimates range from 100,000 to more than 200,000.

Death apparently still haunts the province. Earlier this week the Ethiopian radio disclosed that another 50 persons had recently died of famine, but gave no other details.

Whatever the exact death toll, it is probable that more people have died of starvation in Ethiopia than in all of the six West African drought-stricken countries put together.

The bill passed by overwhelming majorities in both houses of Parliament Saturday and Friday gives sweeping powers to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, the special government agency set up late last year to deal with the drought, now affecting half the country or more.

The bill puts the entire province directly under the administration of the commission, which has been empowered to determine the use of land and "to enforce any kind of reform to foster rehabilitation and the development process in the disaster area," according to the government newspaper *Ethiopian Herald*.

It appears that the province will now become a pilot land-reform project, the issue widely regarded as the most basic and difficult one faced by the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee that is leading the military reform movement here.

Recently **Col. Tessema Aba Derash**, a committee member and deputy chairman of the relief commission, said the military intended to "root out feudalism" in Wollo Province, where the land situation is one of the worst in the country. The paralyzed **Crown Prince Wossen** owns an entire valley and some of the most fertile land in the province.

International agencies and relief workers are hoping that sweeping land reform is precisely what will take place, and most have geared their rehabilitation programs toward such reform.

"We have tried to build in a pilot agrarian reform project," said **John Malone, Jr.**, the World Bank representative here. The bank is putting \$10 million into resettlement projects, reforestation, new health facilities, and the building of mountain feeder roads, mostly in Wollo Province.

Ethiopia has so far gotten \$18 million for drought and rehabilitation assistance from the United States and stands to receive another \$10 million this fiscal year.

The slowness with which the Ethiopian government itself has acted over the past six to eight months is explained largely by the political turmoil engulfing the country ever since February.

Since then, however, the government has sharply stepped up its relief efforts in the drought area, although many foreign aid officials feel that it should and could have done still more before now.

The situation in the six or seven provinces affected by the drought has generally improved because of good rains. "The crisis element is largely over," said one U.S. AID official, "but there are still very many people living on the razor edge of subsistence."

The consequences of hordes of army worms or small caterpillars now eating crops in parts of Wollo, Shoa, and Hararge provinces and slowly spreading their devastation remains to be seen, however.

The AID official said there were still "pockets of suffering" in both northern and southern Ethiopia. But a recent U.S. government-sponsored survey of eastern Hararge Province indicates that the heaviest losses have been among animals rather than the largely nomadic people living there. [David B. Ottaway, *The Washington Post*, 9/9/74]

LISBON'S MILESTONE

Lisbon, August 27— Portugal and Guinea-Bissau have signed the first milestone in Portugal's decolonization of its African colonies, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Soares, said today on his return from the signing in Algiers of a formal ceasefire agreement.

Dr. Soares was also reported to have said on his return that Portuguese airliners would soon be able to fly direct across Africa (instead of round the western bulge) after signing an agreement with Algeria on overflying rights.

According to the Lisbon newspaper *O Seculo*, Dr. Soares said airliners of the Portuguese civil airline, TAP, had been granted permission by Algerian authorities to land in Algeria and fly over the territory with immediate effect.

Dr. Soares forecast that Nigeria and Mali would soon follow suit, thus opening the way for Portuguese aircraft for the first time to fly to Mozambique and Angola by the shorter, direct route. [*Guardian* (U.K.), 8/28/74]

BRIEF CEREMONY FREES GUINEA-BISSAU

Lisbon, Sept. 10— A Portuguese presence in West Africa lasting almost 500 years came to an end here today at a ceremony lasting less than 10 minutes when Portugal formally recognized the independent Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Just after midday an unsmiling President Spinoza, who less than two years ago was in command of the Portuguese forces in Guinea-Bissau, signed the red-bound independence document which transfers power to the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC).

He then gave the document to the chief PAIGC representative at the ceremony, Major Pedro Pires, shook the hand of his former adversary and, after a few fatherly words, departed. There were no speeches and none of the pomp and circumstance which usually marks the granting of independence to former British colonies.

Only the location of the ceremony, the Blue Room of the President's opulent Belem Palace, overlooking the River Tagus, provided a hint that the event taking place was a landmark in Portuguese history.

The faces of government ministers present appeared somewhat strained, perhaps reflecting the previous night's Cabinet meeting to discuss the situation in Mozambique, which had dragged on until early today.

Only the two men who had negotiated the agreement, Major Pires and Dr. Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, were in a jovial mood, although there were bear hugs for the three-man PAIGC delegation from some of the young Portuguese officers present.

Plans to hold an independence ceremony in Guinea-Bissau itself were called off last week because, it was explained, the PAIGC had already declared itself the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on September 24 of last year. But there will be some celebration there in two weeks to mark the first anniversary of the unilateral declaration of independence.

All that remains for Portugal to do now is to recommend the new state's membership of the United Nations when the General Assembly convenes this month, and to complete the withdrawal of Portuguese troops from the territory by the end of October.

There is also the future of the strategically important Cape Verde Islands. The PAIGC has always maintained that the islands, which are separated from the mainland by about 400 miles of Atlantic Ocean, are an integral part of the state of Guinea-Bissau. They expect the islanders to opt for union with the mainland when elections are eventually held there.

Immediately before today's independence ceremony, President Spinoza swore in Admiral Vitor Crespo as High Commissioner of Mozambique. He will hold the office until the territory becomes independent next June. [Nicholas Ashford, *The Times* (London), 9/11/74]

PAIGC WILL NOT ALLOW FOREIGN BASES ON VERDE ISLANDS

Dakar— The African Party for the liberation of Guinea and the Cape Verde islands (PAIGC) today said it would never allow any military bases to be installed in the Cape Verde islands.

A PAIGC leader, Ndugu Abilio Duarte, said in an interview with the Dakar newspaper *Le Soleil* his party had not fought for 10 years so that the national territory could be turned into a powder keg.

He denied as a "deliberate lie" a statement by the Union of Cape Verde Populations that the PAIGC might favor the installation of Soviet bases in the strategically important archipelago.

"Our position is clear: no military bases of any kind," said Ndugu Duartes, who comes from the Cape Verde Islands. [*Daily News* (Tanzania), 8/15/74]

NEW BISHOP OF LOURENÇO MARQUES

The former Bishop of Nampula, Manuel Vieira Pinto, who made news when he was expelled from his diocese about two weeks before the military coup in Portugal, has now been designated Bishop of Lourenço Marques, according to reliable sources. Bishop Pinto had been accused of being pro-FRELIMO. [*Star Weekly* (S.A.), 7/13/74]

PRO-CAETANO BISHOP RESIGNS

The Pope today accepted the resignation of the Archbishop of Lourenço Marques, **Monsignor Custodio Alvim Pereira**, one of the Church's most outspoken supporters of the former Portuguese regime of **Dr. Caetano**.

In a move apparently aimed at bringing the Church's image in Africa into line with new Portuguese policies, the Vatican said Monsignor Pereira would leave Mozambique soon for Rome to take up a new job as delegate to an organizing committee for Holy Year, which begins in September.

Monsignor Pereira, who was promoted archbishop in 1962, frequently denied allegations of atrocities by Portuguese troops against civilians in Mozambique, particularly in the province of Tete.

He described allegations made public by Spanish missionaries in Mozambique as "propaganda inventions" by people who were acting as instruments for Marxism.

He also joined in Portuguese condemnation of a group of 100 missionaries, led by **Monsignor Manuel Viera Pinto**, Bishop of Nampula, who called on the Church to act independently of the State of Mozambique and to defend the rights of black Africans.

In another move linked to Portuguese decolonization in Africa, which the Vatican has consistently supported, the Pope appointed an African priest, **Zacarias Kamuenho**, aged 41, as auxiliary Bishop of Luanda, Angola. The Vatican did not announce a replacement for Monsignor Pereira. [*Guardian*, 8/27/74]

VORSTER TO REMOVE TROOPS FROM RHODESIA?

London—The *Sunday Telegraph* suggested yesterday that South Africa was giving more than a hint of disengagement from supporting Rhodesia against freedom fighter attack.

Hitherto the South African government had seconded soldiers to defend themselves against freedom fighters and help the colonialists, the paper said in an editorial. Now a special volunteer unit was to be raised for this purpose instead.

"There is more than a hint of disengagement there," the paper said. "South African soldiers discreetly cooperating with the Rhodesian forces were of greater comfort to the Smith regime than a corps of volunteers who in certain foreseeable political circumstances can be publicly withdrawn."

The result of last week's Rhodesian general election, in which rebel leader **Ian Smith's** Rhodesian Front captured all the white seats and supporters of the African National Council won all but one of the black seats, "merely confirmed the existence of a confrontation which Smith is totally incapable of resolving," the *Sunday Telegraph* said. [*Zambia Daily Mail*, 8/5/74]

MOZAMBIQUE REBELS SIGN PEACE PACT WITH PORTUGAL

Lusaka, Zambia, Sept. 7 (Reuters)—Portugal's African territory of Mozambique is to become an independent state next June and a government formed by the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique will take power immediately, under an agreement signed here today.

A cease-fire ending the 10-year guerrilla war between the Liberation Front, commonly known as FRELIMO, and Portuguese forces was to take effect at midnight (6 P.M. New York time).

The agreement was signed here by **Samora Machel**, the bearded, 40-year-old leader of the Liberation Front, and a Portuguese delegation led by **Foreign Minister Mario Soares**. It was then read publicly by **Joaquin Chissano**, FRELIMO's secretary of defense and security.

Mr. Machel said that the agreement ended 500 years of Portuguese domination of the East African territory.

The new nation's independence day—June 25, 1975—will mark the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Liberation Front.

While blacks in Mozambique were rejoicing, groups of whites in Lourenço Marques, the capital, kept up their protests against the arrangements being worked out here.

Kenneth D. Kaunda, the President of Zambia, who had invited representatives of the two sides to hold their negotiations here, presided at the signing ceremony. He broke down and wept when addressing the two delegations afterward.

Under the agreement, which came after three months of hard negotiations, a high commissioner for Mozambique will be appointed by the Portuguese president, **Gen. Antonio de Spínola**, and a transitional government and joint military committee will be established by agreement between the Liberation Front and the Portuguese Government.

The transitional administration will have nine cabinet ministries. These do not include either foreign affairs or defense portfolios, and it was believed that responsibility for these two posts would remain in Portuguese hands during the transition period.

Portugal will appoint three of the ministers and FRELIMO will name the other six.

The joint military commission will be made up equally of representatives from the Portuguese armed forces and the Liberation Front. Its main task will be to carry out the cease-fire.

The Liberation Front's armed forces will come under the direction of the Premier, according to the agreement.

The transitional government is to set up a police corps, but until such a corps becomes operational the present police forces will continue to function.

Defense of Mozambique's territorial integrity will be a joint responsibility of Portugal and the Liberation Front, the agreement said.

In what appeared to be a reference to the huge **Cabora Bassa Dam**, being built in Mozambique largely with South African funds, the agreement stated that FRELIMO was prepared to accept responsibility for financial obligations undertaken by Portugal in the name of Mozambique if they were in the territory's interest.

The agreement reaffirmed FRELIMO's declared policy of non-discrimination.

It also said that Portugal had undertaken to transfer all assets and liabilities of the Mozambique department of the National Overseas Bank so that a central bank could be established that could issue Mozambican currency and allow the transitional government to pursue an independent financial policy.

The document said that the agreement opened "a new page in the history of relations between the two countries and peoples."

The signing ceremony, at which the two delegations toasted each other in champagne, lasted two hours. [*New York Times*, 9/8/74]

MOZAMBIQUE GETS BLACK ACTING GOVERNOR

Lourenço Marques, Aug. 19— A Black acting Governor-General of Mozambique was sworn in here today amid demonstrations calling for immediate independence for the Portuguese territory.

The new Governor-General, **Dr. Ferro Ribeiro**, will act as an interim administrator until the arrival here of **Major Ernesto Melo Antunes**, named as head of a new ruling seven-man junta.

The previous Governor-General, **Dr. Soares de Melo**, was originally due to govern Mozambique until a referendum on independence was held. But he submitted his resignation on July 25 and formally left office on Saturday.

Although the junta is expected to set up a provisional Government which will guide Mozambique to self-rule, the process is apparently not fast enough for some people worried by the territory's shaky economy.

Watched by police on horseback, a crowd of about 2,000 African and White civil servants gathered outside the revenue department today demanding salary increases and immediate independence.

But there was an apparent hitch in the independence process today when a ceremony in Lisbon to swear in **Major Melo Antunes** was indefinitely postponed. **Major Melo Antunes** attended secret talks in Dar es Salaam between Portuguese Foreign Minister **Mario Soares** and leaders of the guerrilla independence movement, **FRELIMO**. [*Financial Times* (U.K.), 8/20/74]

WHITE REVOLT COLLAPSES IN LOURENÇO MARQUES

Lisbon, Sept. 10— The visit of two special envoys sent by **President Spínola** of Portugal to **Lourenço Marques** on Monday appeared today to have defused the tense situation in the Mozambique capital.

Right-wing extremists opposing the transfer of power to **FRELIMO** (the Mozambique Liberation Front) had been occupying the main radio station and the airport control tower since Saturday, but a Portuguese Government communiqué in Lisbon today said that the police had peacefully entered the radio station at mid-day and "the situation had been resolved."

The crowd which had been surrounding the radio station in support of the rebels, members of the Movement for Free Mozambique (MFM) had dispersed without violence.

The communiqué said the situation as a whole was developing "favorably." According to reports from Mozambique, the airport was also in the hands of the Portuguese army.

However, the communiqué said another small group of "reactionaries" had tried to take over a second radio station in the Mozambique capital. The armed forces had been ordered to act "with the greatest firmness."

Earlier in the day the dissidents had announced their intention to hand over the radio station because of the deterioration of law and order in the capital. Last night there was stone-throwing, looting and arson in the black shanty town near the airport as Africans demonstrated against the mainly white rebels. Two whites and two Africans were reported killed.

Indications that the insurgents were planning to end their occupation came shortly after the two Portuguese emissaries, **Colonel Dias de Lima** and **Major Duarte Costa** flew back to Lisbon last night. In a surprising *volte-face* the rebel radio announced that the MFM was prepared to hold talks with **FRELIMO**.

Initially the rebel group had appealed to all citizens of Mozambique to resist handing over power to **FRELIMO** as laid down under the terms of last Saturday's Lusaka agreement. A broadcast statement said: "The Movement for Free Mozambique salutes **FRELIMO** and is ready to discuss the future of Mozambique with them—with equal rights." [*Nicholas Ashford, The Times* (London), 9/11/74]

MOZAMBIQUE NEEDY ARE GIVEN SUPPLIES

Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, Sept. 15 (Reuters)— Guerrillas and Portuguese soldiers began handing out food today in the troubled shanty towns of **Lourenço Marques**, stricken last week by racial violence and looting that took more than 80 lives.

Troops of the Mozambique Liberation Front began arriving here Friday to help maintain order in the black quarter of the capital of Mozambique.

For 50 escudos, or about \$2.50, the shantytown dwellers received large packs of cornmeal, cooking oil, condensed milk, and salt. A more relaxed atmosphere was evident in the black quarter, where slogans for **FRELIMO**, as the nationalist movement is known, were daubed on roads still lined with logs, ripped-up lamp-posts, and gutted skeletons of cars.

Extremists among the white settlers, and some blacks, touched off the violence last week in an abortive attempt to seize control of Mozambique. [*New York Times*, 9/16/74]

ADMIRAL TO GOVERN ANGOLA

Vice-Admiral Rosa Coutinho, international yachtsman and a member of Lisbon's seven-man Junta of National Salvation, was yesterday named to head the subordinate military junta set up to control the fast-deteriorating situation in Angola.

It is not yet known whether **Adml. Coutinho**, a tough officer with closely cropped hair, will remain a member of the Lisbon junta. Six other senior officers who will form the Angolan junta with the Admiral are likely to be appointed soon.

Adml. Coutinho's new appointment was made amid deepening concern in Lisbon about the strife in Angola. It is feared that the militant Whites may not accept the new junta or the removal of the conservative Governor-General, **Gen. Silvino Silverio Marques**.

Black nationalists responsible for causing unrest in Luanda may also hinder the military junta's takeover.

Meanwhile, estimates are that because of unrest in Luanda's African *musseques* (townships), tribesmen are leaving the city for their traditional lands at the rate of more than 1,500 a day. [*Daily Telegraph* (U.K.), 7/15/74]

FACTIONALISM DELAYS ANGOLA INDEPENDENCE

Lusaka, Zambia— The factionalism which has wrecked other African freedom movements has ruined the recent efforts at unity of the Angolan organization MPLA (People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola), until now the most important of the Angolan freedom groups.

A congress of MPLA held in August at an undisclosed spot near Lusaka, Zambia, broke up in confusion. On August 27, the MPLA's executive under the president, **Dr. Agostinho Neto**, withdrew from the meeting. A statement clarified **Dr. Neto's** position.

Among other explanations, it says clearly that it was impossible "to create a political understanding with factions whose objective is the total and systematic negation of the spirit of true unity which brought us to this meeting."

The **Zambian press** reported the breakup of the meeting as well as a statement that all three contending leaders, including **Dr. Neto**, would travel to **Brazzaville** for a head of state meeting.

At this regional meeting of East African and Central African leaders it may yet be decided what now constitutes the MPLA and who is its leader. Such clarification is necessary, because on the day the heads of state met, **Daniel Chipenda** was announced in Lusaka as having been elected at the MPLA congress as its president. In other words, the Lusaka meeting continued without the **Neto** representative and **Chipenda** is now proclaimed MPLA head. The **Neto** group may have anticipated such an event.

Its statement declared "the illegality of holding any pseudo-congress or conference in the name of MPLA by any faction or grouping of factions as well as the abusive use of MPLA's name of any faction."

Thus the infighting continues. The **Neto** and **Chipenda** factions are now clearly beyond any point of reconciliation.

There were three groups at the Lusaka meeting. The third was led by the honorary MPLA president, **Joachim Pinto de Andrade**, who represented "The Brazzaville group." **Andrade** appears to have dropped out, and the group spokesman was **Afriquo Viana**, who seems to have backed **Chipenda's** cause.

This could account for the withdrawal of the **Neto** supporters. They had maintained all along that they were represented in unfair numbers—165 against **Chipenda's** 165, with 70 members from **Brazzaville**, who stood for no one apart from themselves and some of whom "have doubtful or non-existent membership of the movement."

The executive claims that it should have had nearly 70 per cent of the delegates, given its real strength in the movement, whereas its proportion at the congress was actually 40 per cent. Given this arithmetic, **Dr. Neto** could not have won through. Hence his withdrawal, and his leadership's contention that "his" is the actual MPLA.

Names are irrelevant. What matters is that there is now a fourth freedom movement to add to the existing ones—**FNLA** (National Liberation Front) led by **Holden Roberto**, and **UNITA** (National Union for Total Independence of Angola).

MPLA held its first national conference in **Kinshasa** in 1962, where it elected **Dr. Neto** as president and the Reverend **Joachim de Andrade** (then in jail) as honorary president.

The group — ideologically Marxist — operated in the north of Angola, later opened an eastern front, partly because **FNLA** frustrated its efforts in the north. The **FNLA** operated out of **Zaire** and **Holden Roberto** enjoys the protection and friendship of **President Mobutu**. **FNLA** is largely tribally oriented, draws its membership from the **Bakongo** of the North.

The third group, **UNITA**, is led by **Jonas Savimbi**, who broke away from **FNLA** and operated in eastern Angola, losing his base in **Zambia** in 1966 after an attack on **Benguela Railways** (which **Zambia** and **Zaire** need to carry their imports and exports).

Chipenda, a member of MPLA's executive, clashed with **Dr. Neto** in 1973. **Chipenda** was accused of plotting against the leadership, sought refuge with the **Zambians**, and was suspended by the MPLA.

The quarrel affected MPLA as a fighting unit and angered the **Zambians**, who had past experience of disunity among the **Zimbabwean** (Rhodesian) groups to the detriment of their cause. However, when the Portuguese coup happened in April, **Dr. Neto** was the undisputed and elected head of MPLA.

At this time, **Chipenda** was living in **Zambia** and it was with **Chipenda** that **Zambian** leaders discussed the situation. **Dr. Neto** was not then in **Zambia**. **Chipenda** was at a meeting of **UNITA**, **FLNA**, and **MPLA** in **Lusaka** in May and subsequently the MPLA executive denied he had any right to speak for it.

This was the start of reports that **Zambia** espoused the cause of **Chipenda** against **Neto**. The **Zambian press**, in particular *The Times of Zambia*, appeared to see **Chipenda** as the better national leader, but **Zambian Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga** has repeated recently that his government supports no individual. It supports MPLA and it is up to the members to elect their man.

A new element entered the scene through the **Brazzaville** group, which denounced **Dr. Neto** as an autocratic leader with aspirations of "presidentialism." This group of 70, later represented at **Lusaka**, were mainly intellectuals, doctors, and others who worked in exile in **Brazzaville**. Some had been or were members of MPLA. Others were simply refugees.

Certain of their members also appear to be close to yet another group, **FLEC** (the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda). **FLEC**, led by **Luis Ranque Franque**, is campaigning for the oil-rich enclave's separation from **Angola** proper.

All three MPLA factions agreed on a full-scale congress at **Bukavu** in July. Four heads of state, **Presidents Kaunda**, **Mobutu**, **Nyerere** (Tanzania), and **Ngouabi** (Congo) tried to reconcile them with other and the MPLA with the **FNLA**.

Dr. Neto's group agreed to a tripartite committee and eventually to the composition of the 165/165/70 congress membership. They had also agreed to let **Chipenda** speak for the movement at the Organization of African Unity meeting at **Mogadishu**.

It is possible **Chipenda** can reconcile **Savimbi** and his own followers with **Holden Roberto**. One grievance aired in **Dr. Neto's** statement was that several **FLNA** members had attended the congress under the guise of the group of the Eastern Revolt (**Chipenda's** group). A **Chipenda/ Holden/ Savimbi** alliance could be strong indeed—**Holden** has **Zaire** backing, **Savimbi** the white settlers, **Chipenda** possibly **Zambia** as well as the **Congo**.

What of Dr. Neto? His group looks to the people of Angola itself. It claims that only a small number of cadres followed Chipenda during the 1973 quarrels. The main body of the party membership and militants remained with Neto.

Dr. Neto is a Marxist—so are most of his followers. It can thus be no coincidence that Chinese trainers came into Zaire for FNLA after the Portuguese coup: to balance any Moscow influence within the MPLA. In the past, too, Peking has been strongly in favor of Savimbi.

The Lusaka congress therefore achieved only one thing: a firmer drawing of the battle lines for the future. [Ruth Weiss, *The Gazette* (Montreal), 9/14/74]

INDEPENDENCE SLOW FOR MOZAMBIQUE

Dar es Salaam, Aug. 17— Independence for Mozambique will certainly not come before next year and could be as much as 12 months away, FRELIMO sources here said today after talks between the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr. Mario Soares, and guerrilla leaders.

Guerrilla sources say the FRELIMO leadership is anxious to postpone the independence date for at least six months to enable it to build a stronger power base and decide its policies, particularly towards South Africa.

A further meeting between Dr. Soares and FRELIMO leaders is due to be held tomorrow and, according to the guerrilla sources, will probably agree on a date for independence.

According to the sources, the talks here are concentrating on FRELIMO's need for help in consolidating power before the actual handover.

FRELIMO particularly wants to establish a following in the main towns and in the countryside in the south.

In return for Portuguese help, FRELIMO is being asked to agree to some form of election just before the transfer of power.

A postponed handover would also give FRELIMO time to decide what to do about South Africa and its economic ties with Mozambique.

FRELIMO sources say that a FRELIMO Government in Mozambique would certainly impose the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia, but FRELIMO's leaders are having difficulty in deciding whether to adopt a hard line or pragmatic approach to Southern Africa, particularly in the first stages of independence.

Dr. Marcelino dos Santos, the FRELIMO vice president, thinks an independent Mozambique could get enough aid from outside South Africa to enable it to sever all ties with Pretoria.

He has been talking to Chinese and Russian diplomats here and in Lusaka, and also to the UN assistant Secretary-General for political affairs, Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah, about possible UN aid.

But both the president, Samora Machel, and the number three, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, are said to favor a more pragmatic approach. [*Observer* (U.K.), 8/18/74]

SPINOLA IN CLASH WITH OFFICERS

Lisbon, Aug. 24— Conflict is developing rapidly between General Antonio de Spínola, Portugal's president, and the 'political' young officers among those who brought him to power. It seems only a matter of time before one or the other must be forced aside.

The General is said to have threatened resignation twice in the last eight days. These threats are no doubt largely intended to rally support behind him and to test the determination of his opponents within the Movement of the Armed Forces. But they do nothing to ease the mounting tension.

Both sides are counting the men, tanks, and guns they could rely on if it came to a showdown. On Friday officers were reported to be leaving Lisbon to rejoin their units in the countryside, and some diplomats spoke of increased military movements to the north of the capital.

The General, autocratic and conservative by nature, has clearly disappointed many of his young officers, who want to see Portugal speeding towards democracy after 48 years of fascist dictatorship.

It is said that the General wants to expand Press censorship, take a tougher line with strikers, greatly enhance his own powers and dissolve the co-ordinating commission of the Movement. The young officers condemn these steps as authoritarian and outmoded, flatly contradicting the lofty and liberating aims of the April 25 coup.

What the General is now thought to be contemplating is a palace revolution, aimed at removing the 'left-wing extremists and Communists' allegedly seeking to run the Movement. But while it is true that the Movement contains a few officers who are markedly political, most of the others are naive, idealistic young men. They simply wish to ensure that the promised elections are held, allowing them to return to barracks, leaving the civilian jobs they cannot handle and do not enjoy.

Ironically, most Portuguese seem to regard General Spínola, and not the Movement, as the 25 April Liberator. They blame the Communist-Socialist-soldier alliance in the provisional Government for the 50 per cent increase in the price of bread, the rises in the cost of petrol—making it the second most expensive in Europe—mounting unemployment and the economic gloom.

The General has also scored undeserved points over the young soldiers in the matter of the African colonies. The plan drawn up before the coup called for the immediate recognition of the colonies' right to independence. But the General—who, after all, became President by historical accident—struck this phrase out.

Since then he has steadily retreated from his own original position—a referendum, then a Lusitanian Federation—until on 27 July he publicly recognized the right to independence. And for this, both at home and abroad, he has been given the credit.

Meanwhile, the soldiers exhaust themselves at night-long meetings, struggling to cope with vast civilian problems for which they have no training, while Press pictures show the General quietly taking a holiday.

The General's aides say that Movement officers who are meddling in politics must be returned to barracks. The officers insist that they must stay to ensure that a new dictatorship is not created by default and that the elections they promised are not put off. It seems obvious that before long something must give. [David Martin, *Observer* (U.K.), 8/25/74]

MOZAMBIQUE MILLIONAIRE VISITS SOUTH AFRICA

The mystery millionaire from Beira, Mr. Jorge Jardim, who has been staying at a Pretoria five-star hotel for the past fortnight, denied that he was in South Africa to raise an armed force to liberate Mozambique.

Mr. Jardim, who has been threatened with arrest if he re-enters Mozambique, refused to meet Pressmen to discuss why he was in this country.

"Let us just say I am in transit," he said.

Asked by *The Star* in transit from where to where, Mr. Jardim replied: "That would be in your interests to know but not in mine to say." He said he had arrived in South Africa from Malawi, where he had been staying since the "liberation." He refused to say where he was going, or why.

This week it was reported the controversial millionaire was seen by a secret emissary from Lourenço Marques, who said he had flown to Pretoria to persuade Mr. Jardim not to go ahead "with certain apparent schemes." The emissary said he represented "business interests in Mozambique," but would not give his name.

All he would say was: "We learnt of Mr. Jardim's plans in Mozambique and as a matter of vital importance I flew here yesterday."

This week a scuffle was reported to have taken place at the hotel when a Press photographer took pictures of Mr. Jardim and the Lourenço Marques emissary. A leather-jacketed man with Mr. Jardim is said to have threatened to kill the photographer, and police were called. [*Star Weekly* (S.A.), 7/20/74]

PORT CONGESTION POSES PROBLEMS FOR RHODESIA

Port congestion is building up to critical levels for all African countries south of the Equator. Berthing delays are growing from Lobito in Angola to Mombassa in Kenya on the opposite sides of the continent.

Some of the major ports are the most badly hit. Shipping surcharges to the ports of Lobito, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Dar es Salaam, and Mombassa are being charged by the members of the conference lines.

Congestion has been a long-standing problem. But now the position has been exacerbated by port strikes following the Lisbon coup.

Thus South Africa's busiest port at Durban, which has been congested for years, is being further pushed because of the 25-day expected waiting period at Lourenço Marques. Rhodesia and Swaziland are bearing the brunt of this with South Africa.

Under the terms of the Mozambique Convention, Lourenço Marques handles about 50 per cent of the traffic to the Witwatersrand, South Africa's major industrial area. Until the new harbor at Richards Bay is finished in 1976, none of the South African ports are in a position to take this traffic. Thus, unless Lourenço Marques comes back into operation with a modicum of efficiency, the future spells escalating costs of imports and diminished exports.

The port congestion is hitting the landlocked Rhodesia and Zambia hard. The frantic rail building to serve these two will be negated unless port capacities improve.

Rhodesia's position is the most dangerous, as it is likely to be faced with the severance of two of its three rail outlets. Delays have already cost a considerable slice of its expected earnings from this year's bumper agricultural crop.

Rhodesian traffic to Lourenço Marques has been curtailed. It has been reported that there are 3,000 trucks stuck along the line. The head of Rhodesian Railways flew to Lourenço Marques last month and was promised cooperation from the port authorities. Even this rather empty promise is more than Rhodesia is likely to get from an independent Mozambique.

Waiting at the port of Beira is a more respectable four days, mainly because Zambia and Malawi have shifted their traffic to flow through Nacala. Continual guerrilla action has, however, put this line out of commission. If this is reopened the Rhodesians will face the problem of disguising thousands of tons of maize, cotton, and tobacco suddenly being sent into Beira.

The Rhodesians hope they can hold out until the line from Rutenga to South Africa is completed in mid-1975. This is by no means the end of the problem, however, as South Africa is not likely to welcome Rhodesian traffic when its own transport system is heavily congested.

The only country to benefit has been Malawi. The port of Nacala has not been much affected by the post coup events in Mozambique. The congestion in Zambia's East and West African outlets indicates that Zambia will continue to ship the 15 per cent of its trade through Mozambique that it has done since Ian Smith closed the Rhodesian border to Zambian traffic.

There are two possible solutions to the problem. Either the port capacities have to be expanded, or a political solution has to be reached whereby all the ports will be available for whoever needs them. The first will take some time, and political changes—particularly for Rhodesia—are more likely to be the effect of port congestion than the cause of their cure. [Julian Burgess, *The Guardian*, 8/15/74]

RHODESIAN RAIL LINK COMPLETED TO SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury, Sept. 10— The first direct rail link between Rhodesia and South Africa was completed today, 21 months ahead of schedule. The 90-mile long railway was finished 93 days after work began on laying the actual line.

It connects Rutenga in southeast Rhodesia to Beitbridge on the frontier, and thence to Johannesburg. The first train carrying exports along the line to South African ports will use this route on October 1. [*Times* (London), 9/11/74]

A SOUTH AFRICAN CABORA BASSA

The developments in Mozambique make the supply of electricity from there seem doubtful, but South Africa is building its own Cabora Bassa. The "Drakensberg" project, meant to be the biggest power station in the world, has to be realized before 1980 near the Lesotho border. [*Facts & Reports* (Amsterdam), 8/3/74. From *Die Zeit* (West Germany), 7/12/74]

MOZAMBIQUE'S ECONOMIC LINKS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

All political considerations to the contrary, Mozambique's economic links with South Africa under the coming FRELIMO-dominated regime are likely to remain untouched, for the time being anyway.

Tourists will be welcome. Trade, use of the rail/harbor infrastructure, mine labor, and even the sale of Cabora Bassa power, all will be retained, although perhaps on slightly different patterns.

It is even possible that if South Africa, with its vast mining expertise, made a truly disinterested offer to help exploit the territory's rich but almost untouched mineral resources, the offer might be accepted.

In short, South Africa's relations with the new transitional government, scheduled to take over before or at the end of this month, are likely to be very much on a par with those in Botswana: political cleavage, but with economics taking over-riding precedence over politics.

This is the admittedly optimistic but overwhelming impression I gain from meeting this week with influential FRELIMO spokesmen in Lourenço Marques.

I am in fact staggered at the sense of pragmatism I have found in these men. They accept that the territory's economy is dangerously vulnerable; that, unlike other African nations gaining independence, they are not backed by wealthy mother nations; that they will inherit little, or nothing, from Lisbon.

They also accept that as things stand now, Mozambique is intimately tied to South Africa; that any interruption in normal economic relations between the two countries, at this stage, would result in still further serious economic crises.

I can disclose that the FRELIMO hierarchy is thoroughly disturbed by the wildcat Lourenço Marques dock strikes, largely the result of no authority at the top and too-rapid wage hikes from 80 to 190 escudos a day. FRELIMO leaders are already telling the striking dockers to get back to work, to toe the line—or else.

On the dicey question of mine labor, general feeling appears to be that, like it or lump it, this supply will have to be maintained at least till the local economy can absorb 100,000 or more workers.

The Chamber of Mines must, however, be ready to meet harsh new demands. Spokesmen say South Africa has had a very bad international press on mine labor, that if the flow is to continue, the transitional government will demand radical reforms in contracts and service conditions, notably health services, education, recreation, workmen's compensation, and dependants' compensation.

FRELIMO will demand completely revised contracts with the South African Government and the Chamber, particularly in respect of the controversial deferred payments scheme.

I learn, incidentally, that all the documents relating to the current bilateral agreement on mine labor disappeared on April 25, with FRELIMO totally unable to establish the precise terms of an agreement known to be excessively favorable to Lisbon at the expense of Mozambique.

Tourism? Spokesmen deplore the fact that South African tourists are boycotting this premier holiday playground, are angry that the present Mozambique regime has done nothing to reassure them. This, they say, will be corrected immediately the transitional government takes over.

Cabora Bassa? "A very big problem. The last government boasted this would provide the cheapest power in the world—for South Africa. Our duty will be to sell it at the best price. Initially at least, we will have to sell to South Africa."

Will the new regime accept international development capital?

"With proper safeguards, yes."

Would it accept South African capital and knowhow?

"That is for the new Cabinet to decide. But certainly in mining and agriculture you could teach us a lot."

From whom would FRELIMO accept development capital?

"Brazil has already shown interest. So has the French communist **Rene Durand**. So has Sweden. If it is offered, we would accept it from Russia, China, America—from anyone with trustworthy motivation."

Peking has proved a good friend to FRELIMO. Do the Mozambique nationalists not fear Chinese-neo-colonial aspirations in Africa?

"Russia will balance China."

And the million-dollar question: Can FRELIMO avoid a Congo or Algeria conflict situation here? From what I have seen, from the conversations I have had with FRELIMO and the Whites who are staying, I believe it can—with two provisos:

(1) That the transitional government takes over as fast as possible. Any further extended delay in recognized rule must inevitably end in anarchy.

(2) That **Mr. Jorge Jardim** be restrained at all costs from any adventures with a brigade of mercenaries. [*Aida Parker, Financial Gazette (S.A.), 8/9/74*]

BRITISH WARSHIPS VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Town, Aug. 28— A British Royal Navy warship arrived today to take part in joint exercises with the South African navy and air force.

A joint undertaking by South Africa and Britain insures the safety and defense of the sea route around the Cape of Good Hope.

The agreement had been questioned in recent months after British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government announced its determination to enforce a total arms embargo on South Africa and stopped delivery of the last seven Wasp helicopters which the previous government had released for the South African navy. [*Washington Post, 8/29/74*]

CABORA BASSA WHITES LEAVING

Lourenco Marques, Aug. 12— Those responsible for the 1,500-odd whites at Cabora Bassa—engineers, foremen, specialized workers and their families—are quietly making plans for the evacuation of at least the women and children. More than 200 wives and children of the 300 Frenchmen employed by the Zamco consortium are off in Europe on their August vacations, and are not expected to be seen at Cabora Bassa again. Much of the same is true for the colonies of Germans and Italians, each about 150 strong, the five score South Africans, and the Portuguese themselves. In the meantime, each of the foreigners has been issued a special pass by their consulates. The document establishes the employee's nationality and requests that he, his family, and his property be afforded protection in the event of an encounter with FRELIMO elements. [*Facts & Reports* (Amsterdam), 8/31/74. From *AFP Interafrican News Survey*, 8/12/74.]

BANDA DENIES HARBORING MERCENARIES

Zomba— Malawi President Dr. Kamuzu Banda has asked the Organization of African Unity to send a delegation to determine if anti-FRELIMO white mercenaries were training in Malawi to attack Mozambique.

In a telegram to the OAU, President Banda asked for "a team of honest men as quickly as possible."

The telegram recalled that President Banda already had announced that "Malawi could not harbor anyone who opposed independence in Mozambique."

At a press conference here today, President Banda described the reports of mercenaries organizing in Malawi as "naked and unvarnished lies."

Recently Portugal broke diplomatic relations with Malawi, accusing Dr. Banda's Government of preventing the decolonization of Mozambique. [*Daily News* (Tanzania), 8/9/74]

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