

The original documents are located in Box 1, folder “African Drought, 1973-1974 (3)” of the Stanley Scott Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Bettye L. Scott donated to the United States of America her copyrights in all of her husband's unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

1973 SEP 21 PM 5 03

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 19, 1973

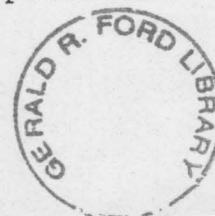
MEMORANDUM FOR: Mrs. Nixon
FROM: Bill Codus
RE: African Visit

Last week I spoke to you regarding a trip to the drought-stricken area of central Africa.

After research on the subject, I can only conclude that it is a mission whose timing and impact are perfect for what you do best. The area consists of six countries: Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad, encompassing over 23 million people, of which well over one million are directly affected. At the same time tens of thousands are in imminent danger of dying of starvation.

It would be a people-to-people trip which would focus world-wide attention to an area otherwise not even thought of. The drought is still continuing and the worst is yet to come. So, as the President's best emissary, it would show the concern and empathy the President has for this desperate area. Also it would persuade the world powers to address themselves to the problems of relief and enlist the help of private organizations otherwise untapped.

Importantly, it is also something the American people need at this time. They are weary of the political traumas stretched out by the Congress and press. They need a cause outside themselves, something to focus on. Your trip gives them this cause, directing press and



public opinion away from a fall of political attacks and onto a very desperate area. As to media or anti-American sentiments, you can only judge for yourself the enthusiasm with which you were received in Africa both by the press and the people themselves a year and a half ago.

Upon your return, a totally news captivating twist would be to personally report your findings to the UN.

My proposal, briefly, is that you fly directly to Dakar, Senegal, staying two nights so as to acclimate the party, then continuing to each of the five other countries, staying a night in each. A general plan would be to fly to the country in the morning, meet briefly at luncheon with the government leaders, and in the afternoon visit some of the affected areas, leaving the evenings free. The trip would extend some eight days, going first to Senegal, then Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad. From Chad you would fly back out to the Canary Islands for a day's rest stop and then home.

I hope that you give this serious consideration. It would surely give a needed lift to the pitiful problem, exposing the world to it and increasing the relief potential. It would also give America a needed lift.



0000

0

WRA DE WEO37/WEP39/9X/WWJ38/X48/WWJ29/WWJ40/27X/WWH96/WWH33/WWF36/38X
HYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRY
*****HEREWITH BEGIN AF SKED NINE 0800GMT

AF-44

AFRICA FILE NUMBER 183 FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1973



0000

- 44 BUDGET 302
45 TEXT, NEWSOM ADDRESS AT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE 2,200
46 WILLIAMS SEES DROUGHT RECOVERY WITH AID FROM U.S., OTHER
NATIONS 382
47 (FS) LEGISLATION PROPOSED ON U.S. FIRMS OPERATING IN
SOUTH AFRICA 174
48 KUBISCH SAYS U.S. HAD NO ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE OF CHILE COUP
(EXCERPTS) 1,200
49. REOHN TO OPEN U.S. EXHIBIT IN SIBERIA (FS) 160
50 WHITE HOUSE (WARREN) BRIEFING SEPT. 20 122
51 STATE DEPT. (KING) BRIEFING SEPT. 20 350
52. NEWS ROUNDUP (FS) 720
53 DISCOURSE DE NEWSOM A LA CONFERENCE SUR LA POLITIQUE
ETRANGERS DES ETATS-UNIS (TEXTE) (AF 45) 2,400
54 WILLIAMS ESTIME QUE L'AIDE DES ETATS-UNIS ET D'AUTRES

0800

PAYS PERMETTRA AU SAHEL DE RELEVER (AF 46) 318
 55. LE MINISTRE AMERICAIN DE L'AGRICULTURE DEMENT QU'IL Y
 AIT UNE PENURIE MONDIALE DE CEREALES (TEXTE) (AF 31) 1,200

TOTAL 9,500

AF 45

TEXT, NEWSON ADDRESS AT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE (2200)

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 28 -- ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE, A TOP U.S. OFFICIAL SAID HERE.

THIS WAS AMONG MAJOR POINTS EMPHASIZED BY DAVID D. NEWSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS, IN AN INFORMAL ADDRESS WEDNESDAY AT A NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY CONFER

08050MT PER TOR

QHA DE WEO37/WEP39/9X/WWJ38/X46/WWJ29/WWJ48/27X/WWH33/WWH33/WWF36/38X
 RYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYRYV

08250MT RESTARTING FILE PER TOR

AF-44

AFRICA FILE NUMBER 183 FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1973

44 BUDGET 320

45 TEXT, NEWSON ADDRESS AT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE 2,200

46 WILLIAMS SEES BROUGHT RECOVERY WITH AID FROM U.S., OTHER NATIONS 330

47 (FS) LEGISLATION PROPOSED ON U.S. FIRMS OPERATING IN SOUTH AFRICA 170

48 KUBISCH SAYS U.S. HAD NO ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE OF CHILE COUP (EXCERPTS) 1,200

49. KEOGH TO OPEN U.S. EXHIBIT IN SIBERIA (FS) 160

50 WHITE HOUSE (WARREN) BRIEFING SEPT. 28 120

51 STATE DEPT. (KING) BRIEFING SEPT. 28 330

52. NEWS ROUNDUP (FS) 720

53 DISCOURSX DE NEWSON A LA CONFERENCE SUR LA POLITIQUE ETRANGERS DES ETATS-UNIS (TEXTE) (AF 45) 2,450

54 WILLIAMS ESTIME QUE L'AIDE DES ETATS-UNIS ET D'AUTRES PAYS PERMETTRA AU SAHEL DE RELEVER (AF 46) 318

55. LE MINISTRE AMERICAIN DE L'AGRICULTURE DEMENT QU'IL Y AIT UNE PENURIE MONDIALE DE CEREALES (TEXTE) (AF 31) 1,200

TOTAL 9,500

AF 45

TEXT, NEWSON ADDRESS AT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE (2200)

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 28 -- ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE, A TOP U.S. OFFICIAL SAID HERE.

THIS WAS AMONG MAJOR POINTS EMPHASIZED BY DAVID D. NEWSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS, IN AN INFORMAL ADDRESS WEDNESDAY AT A NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY

CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY LEADERS OF MANY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.

0000 WE REVIEWED AMERICAN POLICY ON A VARIETY OF PROBLEMS INVOLVING U.S. RELATIONS WITH AFRICA. AMONG THEM WERE HUMAN NEEDS, HUMAN RIGHTS, REMAINING COLONIALISM, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, ARMS EMBARGOS, OPPOSITION TO APARTHEID, THE ROLE OF U.S. MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN AFRICA, AND UNITED NATIONS ACTIONS INVOLVING AFRICA.

FOLLOWING IS AN UNOFFICIAL TRANSCRIBED TEXT OF MR. NEWSON'S ADDRESS (BEGIN TEXT):

AFRICA IS A CONTINENT OF IMPORTANCE TO THE UNITED STATES, AND A CONTINENT WITH WHICH WE FEEL WE HAVE VERY SPECIAL TIES. AFRICA IS IMPORTANT FOR A NUMBER OF REASONS: (1) ITS 43 COUNTRIES WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF 300 MILLION PEOPLE REPRESENT ONE-THIRD OF THE WORLD'S INDEPENDENT NATIONS; (2) IT IS A SUBSTANTIAL ELEMENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP, AND (3) AS A GROUP OF COUNTRIES IT IS INCREASINGLY, THROUGH VARIOUS FORUMS, MAKING ITS WEIGHT FELT UPON THE FOREIGN SCENE.

PAGE 2--NEWSON

0000 ALSO AFRICA IS A CONTINENT OF GREAT RESOURCES, BUT THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT WE LOOK UPON IT AS A CONTINENT FOR EXPLOITATION. IT DOES MEAN THAT WE LOOK UPON IT AS A CONTINENT IN WHICH OUR COOPERATION WITH THE COUNTRIES OF AFRICA, ON A BASIS CONSISTENT WITH THEIR INDEPENDENCE, IS GOING TO BE NECESSARY IF WE, AS WELL AS OTHER INDUSTRIAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD, ARE GOING TO HAVE ACCESS TO RESOURCES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO US.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE UNITED STATES TODAY GETS ONE-FOURTH OF ALL ITS PETROLEUM IMPORTS FROM THE AFRICAN CONTINENT. WE WILL BE LOOKING TO TWO GREAT AFRICAN COUNTRIES -- ALGERIA AND NIGERIA -- IN THE YEARS AHEAD AS THE INCREASING SOURCE FOR GAS.

AFRICA ALSO PRESENTS TO US, AS SENSITIVE AMERICANS, RECURRING PROBLEMS OF HUMAN NEEDS; PROBLEMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, PROBLEMS OF REMAINING COLONIALISM. THE UNITED STATES, NOT ONLY WITH ITS LARGE AFRO-AMERICAN POPULATION BUT WITH A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE SENSITIVE TO HUMAN PROBLEMS, HAS A SPECIAL REASON, THEREFORE, TO BE INTERESTED IN AFRICA.

AS I TRAVEL ABOUT THE AFRICAN CONTINENT -- AND I HAVE MADE 12 TRIPS IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS AND VISITED ALL EXCEPT TWO OF THE INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES -- I HAVE NOTED THAT AFRICA HAS TWO PREOCCUPATIONS. THEY APPEAR WITH DIFFERENT EMPHASES, DEPENDING ON WHETHER IT IS IN AN INTERNATIONAL FORUM OR IN BILATERAL CONVERSATIONS THAT WE MAY BE HAVING WITH AN AFRICAN LEADER.

PAGE 3--NEWSON

0000 IN THE BILATERAL CONTEXT, AS I SIT DOWN WITH THAT IMPRESSIVE GROUP OF PEOPLE -- THE LEADERS OF AFRICA -- THEIR FIRST AND FOREMOST PREOCCUPATION IS THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR COUNTRIES. THIS INCLUDES NOT ONLY QUESTIONS OF OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE, BUT, MORE AND MORE, IT INCLUDES THE VERY BASIC QUESTIONS OF THEIR ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIP WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD -- HOW THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE A GUARANTEED MARKET FOR THEIR COMMODITIES, HOW THEY ARE GOING TO PROTECT THEIR COMMODITIES AND ECONOMIES FROM FLUCTUATING EXCHANGE RATES AND FROM FLUCTUATING PRICES IN THE WORLD MARKETS, HOW THEY ARE GOING TO ESTABLISH A BASIS FOR TRADE WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD.

THIS IS A VERY PERTINENT ISSUE IN AFRICA THIS YEAR BECAUSE THE FORMER FRENCH COLONIES AND THE FORMER BRITISH COLONIES ARE JOINING TOGETHER TO NEGOTIATE A BLANKET AGREEMENT FOR AFRICA WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET. THIS IS, INDEED, A DRAMATIC DEVELOPMENT. THIS MEANS THAT SOME OF THE WALLS THAT WERE ERECTED BETWEEN AFRICAN COUNTRIES IN THE COLONIAL PERIOD ARE

BEGINNING TO COME DOWN.

IT MEANS ALSO THAT A GREAT MAJORITY OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES NOW SEE A COMMON INTEREST -- ALTHOUGH THERE MAY BE DIVERGENCIES IN THEIR VIEWS -- IN TAKING A UNITED STAND IN SUCH AN IMPORTANT MATTER FOR THEIR FUTURE. MORE AND MORE, TOO, THE COUNTRIES OF AFRICA ARE SEEKING A GREATER ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR OWN RESOURCES. AFRICANS ARE ASSUMING, MORE AND MORE, THE MANAGEMENT ROLE, USING PROFESSIONAL SKILLS WHICH ARE NO LONGER RESERVED FOR EXPATRIATES.

PAGE 4--NEWSOM

THE UNITED STATES IS INVOLVED IN ALL ASPECTS OF AFRICA'S SEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT THROUGH OUR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE. RECOGNIZED SHOULD BE THE GREAT SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE UNITED STATES AND FOR ITS POSTURE ABROAD OF OUR CONTINUING TO HAVE THE TOOLS OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE. I KNOW IN MY TALKS WITH CONGRESSMEN HOW INCREASINGLY UNPOPULAR THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN AID IS BECOMING. BUT AS ONE WHO SEEKS DAILY TO PROJECT TO A NEEDY PART OF THE WORLD -- A CONTINENT IN WHICH 16 OF THE POOREST NATIONS OF THE WORLD EXIST, A CONTINENT WHICH LOOKS AT US WITH ENVY AND AT TIMES WITH RESPECT, BUT ALSO SEES THE ECONOMIC DISPARITY -- I, AS AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL, CANNOT STAND BEFORE THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA UNLESS WE CAN, IN SOME MEASURE, HOWEVER MODEST IT MAY BE, SHARE THE RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE DEVELOPING NATIONS OF AFRICA.

OUR PROBLEMS GROW MANIFOLD AS WE SEEK TO DO THIS. NOT ONLY ARE APPROPRIATIONS FOR OVERSEAS AID DECLINING, BUT ONE OF THE TOOLS THAT WE HAVE TRADITIONALLY COUNTED ON TO ASSIST IN OUR RELATIONS WITH THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES -- OUR SURPLUS COMMODITIES UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480 -- ARE NO LONGER SURPLUS. THE GREAT PRESSURES ON COMMODITIES OF ALL KINDS MEANS THAT ALMOST EVERY WEEK I HAVE TO SAY TO AN AFRICAN COUNTRY WHICH HAS COME TO DEPEND ON THE UNITED STATES FOR A CERTAIN COMMODITY THAT THAT COMMODITY MAY BE EITHER IN SHORT SUPPLY OR MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE.

PAGE 5--NEWSOM

AMERICA RESPONDS PROMPTLY AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY TO HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS, AND AFRICA HAS HAD ITS SHARE OF THEM. TODAY WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF ASSISTING THE AFRICAN CONTINENT WITH THE TREMENDOUS ECOLOGICAL AND HUMAN PROBLEM OF A DROUGHT THAT HAS SPREAD ACROSS THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE SAHARA DESERT. THE UNITED STATES HAS RESPONDED WITH FOOD, MONEY AND AIRLIFT, AND IS PARTICIPATING WITH OTHER NATIONS IN A LONGER-RANGE LOOK AT THIS REGION BECAUSE WE RECOGNIZE NOT ONLY THAT THERE IS A GREAT PROBLEM HERE, BUT WE RECOGNIZE ALSO THAT THE PROBLEM HAS OCCURRED IN AN AREA OF PROUD, INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES -- COUNTRIES WITH WHICH HISTORICALLY THE UNITED STATES HAS HAD ETHNIC AND TRAVEL LINKS. SO IN ORDER TO MAKE A MEANINGFUL RESPONSE TO AFRICAN PREOCCUPATIONS, THE UNITED STATES NEEDS TO FRAME POLICIES WHICH CAN SHARE SOMETHING OF OUR RESOURCES WITH THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES, WHICH CAN KEEP OPEN THE CHANNELS OF TRADE WITH AFRICA, WHICH CAN UNDERSTAND THE AFRICAN PROBLEMS ON COMMODITIES, AND WHICH CAN UNDERSTAND ALSO THE CONTINUING AFRICAN PRESSURES TO REVISE THE BASES FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENT SO THAT THE AFRICAN NATIONS CAN HAVE A GREATER SHARE IN THAT INVESTMENT.

THE SECOND PREOCCUPATION OF THE AFRICAN NATIONS IS THIS ONE OF TWO MAJOR POLITICAL PROBLEMS WHICH WEIGHT EITHER END OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT.

THE ARAB NATIONS OF NORTH AFRICA, BEING ARAB, ARE NATURALLY DEEPLY AFFECTED BY THE EVENTS IN THE NEAR EAST. THE OTHER PROBLEM WHICH IS OF DEEP CONCERN NOT ONLY TO BLACK AFRICA BUT TO ARAB AFRICA AS WELL IS THE COMPLEX ISSUES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. THIS

0000

PAGE 6--NEWSON

IN OUR POLICIES WE SEEK TO REFLECT THE STRONG FEELINGS WHICH EXIST IN THE UNITED STATES ABOUT THE CONTINUATION OF LEGAL DISCRIMINATION, CONTINUATION OF APARTHEID, AND THE VIOLENCE WHICH OCCURS ON ALL SIDES WHEN YOU HAVE SERIOUS CONFRONTATIONS OF THIS KIND. BUT WE ARE FACED WITH THE FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES IS DISTANT, THAT ITS INFLUENCE IS NOT AS GREAT AS SOME WOULD MAKE IT OUT TO BE ON DISTANT SOCIETIES. I THINK WE'VE HAD A NUMBER OF EXAMPLES OF THIS IN RECENT YEARS. I THINK THAT OUR INFLUENCING THE BASIC SOCIAL PATTERN OF ANOTHER SOCIETY AS COMPLEX AS THE SOCIETIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA IS, OF NECESSITY, LIMITED.

0000

WE CONSTANTLY IN THE UNITED STATES, IN THE CREATION OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY, FACE THE BALANCE OF INTERESTS SOMETIMES IN CONFLICT WITH EACH OTHER -- STRATEGIC, ECONOMIC, HUMANITARIAN, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, AND IT IS SO IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. WE FACE THE QUESTION OF WHETHER WE PURSUE POLICIES WHICH SHOW OUR DISAPPROVAL OF POLICIES AND WALK AWAY FROM AN AREA, OR WHETHER WE SEEK TO EXERT AS MUCH INFLUENCE AS WE CAN BY KEEPING AN OPEN CHANNEL, AN OPEN DOOR, TO THE AREAS WHICH ARE AFFECTED.

IN ALL OF OUR APPROACHES TO THE AREAS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, WE ALSO, I THINK, CONSTANTLY HAVE IN MIND THAT WE NEED TO UNDERSTAND WHAT IT IS, WHAT THE PEOPLES OF THIS AREA, INCLUDING THE MAJORITIES, MAY WANT -- WHETHER THEY WANT THE UNITED STATES TO WALK AWAY OR WHETHER THEY WANT THE UNITED STATES, IN A CONSTRUCTIVE WAY, TO BE ACTIVE IN THE AREAS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA. I THINK HERE ONE HAS A PROBLEM -- THE VOICES THAT ARE TO BE HEARD TODAY ARE THE VOICES THAT COME FROM WITHIN, AND SOMETIMES THEY MAY SEEM TO BE IN CONFLICT WITH VOICES OF PEOPLES WHO HAVE LEFT THESE TERRITORIES IN PREVIOUS YEARS, BUT ARE VOCAL AND MEANINGFUL SPOKESMEN FOR THESE AREAS.

0000

PAGE 7--NEWSON

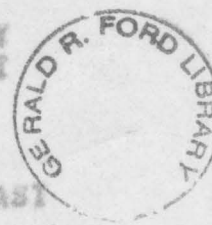
0000

I WOULD LIKE VERY BRIEFLY TO RUN OVER OUR PRECISE POLICIES TOWARD THE AREAS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA. IN SOUTH AFRICA, WE SEEK, TO THE EXTENT THAT OUR LAWS PERMIT, TO ENFORCE AN EMBARGO ON ALL MILITARY EQUIPMENT SO THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT, AS A NATION, BE INVOLVED IN THE ARMING OR INTERNAL SECURITY APPARATUS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

WE SEEK AT THE SAME TIME TO MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH ALL ELEMENTS OF THIS COMPLEX SOCIETY, INCLUDING THOSE IN POWER, AND INCLUDING THOSE WHO INCREASINGLY ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE REPRESENT THE BLACK MAJORITY, THE COLOREDS AND THE INDIANS. WE DO THIS BY OUR VISITORS WHETHER THEY BE OFFICIAL, CONGRESSIONAL OR PRIVATE. WE SEEK TO ASSIST IN MEETING A SPECTRUM OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA. WE DO IT BY BRINGING PEOPLE OF THAT COUNTRY TO THE UNITED STATES. IN 1972, TWO-THIRDS OF ALL OUR OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS WERE TO MEMBERS OF THE NON-WHITE POPULATION. WE HAVE BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES FOUR OF THE LEADERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN HOMELAND -- PEOPLE LIKE CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI, CHIEF LUCAS MANGOPE, AND CHIEF KAIZER MATANZINA--WHO ARE INCREASINGLY PLAYING A SIGNIFICANT ROLE ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN SCENE. RIGHT AT THE MOMENT WE HAVE IN THE UNITED STATES FOUR MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT.

WE SEEK ALSO TO PROJECT SOMETHING OF OUR OWN POLICIES AND CUSTOMS INTO THE SOUTH AFRICAN SCENE. FOR EXAMPLE, WE IN THE PAST FEW YEARS HAVE, FOR THE FIRST TIME, ASSIGNED A BLACK AMERICAN OFFICER TO SERVE IN OUR EMBASSY IN PRETORIA. WE ALSO HAVE LED THE WAY IN SOUTH AFRICA TO MULTI-RACIAL ENTERTAINING. OUR NOVEL MULTI-RACIAL FOURTH OF JULY RECEPTION IN SOUTH AFRICA WAS ATTENDED BY SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

0000



PAGE 8--NEWSON

IN THE TERRITORY OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA, OR NAMIBIA, WHICH IS CONSIDERED A TERRITORY UNDER UNITED NATIONS AEGIS BECAUSE OF THE CANCELLATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MANDATE, WE UPHOLD THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON THIS BY ADVISING U.S. COMPANIES TO AVOID INVESTMENTS IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA BY VIRTUE OF OUR UNWILLINGNESS TO PROVIDE GUARANTEES OR INSURANCE FOR THEM.

IN THE QUESTION OF THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES, WE ALSO PURSUE AN ARMS EMBARGO ALTHOUGH WE HAVE RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL IN THE NATO CONTEXT. WE REQUIRE ASSURANCES FROM THE PORTUGUESE THAT NO MILITARY EQUIPMENT THAT WE TURN OVER TO THEM WILL BE USED IN AFRICA. WHILE THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS OVER THE YEARS THAT THESE ASSURANCES HAVE NOT BEEN FOLLOWED, WE HAVE NEVER HAD ANY PROVEN INDICATION THAT THE PORTUGUESE HAVE VIOLATED THESE ASSURANCES. WE HAVE ALSO SOUGHT TO ENCOURAGE, IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER, THE PORTUGUESE TO TALK WITH THE AFRICANS. LAST NOVEMBER WE SUPPORTED A U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION WHICH CALLED UPON THE PORTUGUESE TO OPEN SOME KIND OF CONTACT WITH THE AFRICANS.

I WOULD LIKE TO MENTION, IN CONCLUSION, THREE PROBLEMS IN OUR APPROACH TO SOUTHERN AFRICA. I THINK THAT IN THESE AREAS PERHAPS WE FIND THE GREATER AMOUNT OF CRITICISM OF CURRENT U.S. POLICIES WHICH MAY BE VALID BUT WHICH SOMETIMES I THINK DOES NOT FULLY UNDERSTAND SOME OF THE REASONS FOR OUR DILEMMA.

PAGE 9--NEWSON

THE ONE THING I FIND IN MANY CONTACTS WITH PEOPLE IN OUR OWN SOCIETY IS AN IMPERFECT UNDERSTANDING OF THE QUESTION UNDER WHICH THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH CAN DO VARIOUS THINGS. ONE MAY CALL FOR WITHDRAWAL OF INVESTMENTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA, FOR EXAMPLE, BUT ALTHOUGH I'M NOT SAYING THAT MANY IN SOUTH AFRICA ITSELF ARE NOT SAYING THAT THIS IS A WISE THING TO DO, THEY DO SO WITHOUT EVER APPROACHING THE QUESTION OF WHETHER ANY AUTHORITY EXISTS FOR SUCH AN ACTION.

SIMILARLY, IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ARMS EMBARGO AND IN THE SALE OF COMMERCIAL ITEMS TO THE COUNTRIES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, THE AUTHORITY OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH TO EMBARGO SALES IS VERY PRECISELY LIMITED.

THE FIRST PROBLEM AREA IS WHAT WE CALL A GRAY AREA IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMS EMBARGO. THIS CONCERNS THE SALE TO THESE COUNTRIES OF ITEMS WHICH ARE BUILT FOR CIVILIAN USE, BUT WHICH COULD BE TURNED INTO MILITARY USAGES--ITEMS SUCH AS COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT AND COMMUNICATIONS VEHICLES. EACH ONE OF THESE IS A CASE WHICH REQUIRES SEPARATE STUDY. IT IS IN THIS AREA WHERE I HAVE MY LONGER AND MORE COMPLICATED EXCHANGES WITH MY FRIENDS IN THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA. BUT AGAIN, IT IS A QUESTION OF INTERPRETATION AND AUTHORITY. IT IS NOT A QUESTION ON THE PART OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DESIROUS OF AVOIDING THE FULL IMPLICATIONS OF AN ARMS EMBARGO.

PAGE 10--NEWSON

SIMILARLY, WITH THE QUESTION OF INVESTMENTS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. TWO QUESTIONS ARISE. CAN INVESTMENTS SERVE A PURPOSE BENEFICIAL TO BRINGING ULTIMATE CHANGE IN A SOCIETY? IN GENERAL, THE ANSWER THAT WE HEAR NOT ONLY FROM WHITE SOUTH AFRICANS BUT FROM THE GROWING VOICES OF NON-WHITE SOUTH AFRICANS IS THAT THEY WANT THE INVESTMENTS TO STAY. FURTHERMORE, THERE IS THE QUESTION: BY WHAT AUTHORITY COULD ANYONE CALL FOR A WITHDRAWAL OF INVESTMENTS FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY?

FINALLY THERE IS THE WHOLE COMPLICATED QUESTION OF THE AFRICAN ISSUES IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE U.S. POSTURE TOWARD THESE ISSUES. IN 1972, OUT OF A TOTAL OF 220 RESOLUTIONS IN THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 28 DEALT WITH AFRICAN ISSUES. MOST OF THEM DEALT WITH ISSUES RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS, COLONIALISM, SUPPORT FOR LIBERATION MOVEMENTS AND OTHER SIMILAR PROBLEMS. OF THE 28 ISSUES, THE UNITED STATES VOTED AFFIRMATIVELY FOR NINE, VOTED NEGATIVELY ON TEN AND ABSTAINED ON NINE.

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS WE HAVE IN THE UNITED NATIONS ON AFRICAN ISSUES IS THAT ALL ONE NORMALLY SEES IS THE VOTE. FREQUENTLY THE UNITED STATES MAY BE ISOLATED WITH PORTUGAL, SOUTH AFRICA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM SO IT IS SAID THE UNITED STATES IS FOR THIS OR AGAINST THAT BECAUSE OF THE VOTE. THE EXPLANATION FOR A VOTE SELDOM GETS WIDE CURRENCY, NOR DO THE PARTICULAR PROBLEMS WHICH WE FACE GET A FULL UNDERSTANDING.

PAGE 11--NEWSON

ESSENTIALLY THERE ARE THREE PROBLEMS -- NONE OF WHICH IS AFRICAN -- WHICH FACE US IN MANY OF THESE U.N. RESOLUTIONS. ONE IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LEGAL PRECEDENT WHICH COULD BEAR ON OTHER MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE TO US IN THE UNITED NATIONS. SECOND IS THE QUESTION OF BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS AT A TIME WHEN OUR CONGRESS IS GIVING GREATER SCRUTINY TO THE U.S. WE ARE UNABLE TO VOTE FOR RESOLUTIONS WHICH CALLS FOR EXPENDITURES OF MONEY WITHOUT ANY CLEAR INDICATION WHERE THAT MONEY IS COMING FROM.

FINALLY THERE IS THE QUESTION OF THE PRACTICALITY OF RESOLUTIONS -- WHETHER THEY COULD BE IMPLEMENTED OR NOT. IT IS A SAD FACT THAT FREQUENTLY RESOLUTIONS ARE VOTED IN ORDER TO BE A MEANS OF PROTEST OR A MEANS OF EXPRESSION WITHOUT ANY CLEAR INDICATION, OR EVEN HOPE, ON THE PART OF THE SPONSORS THAT IT IS EVEN PRACTICAL TO IMPLEMENT THEM AS THEY ARE WRITTEN. AS ONE OF THE FOUNDERS AND PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, THE UNITED STATES HAS NEVER BELIEVED THAT WE COULD GO ALONG WITH A RESOLUTION SOLELY FOR ITS RHETORIC. (END TEXT) ITEM 9/22/73 CP

AF 46

WILLIAMS SEES DROUGHT RECOVERY WITH AID FROM U.S., OTHER NATIONS (359)

NOJAMENA (FORT LANY), SEPT. 20 -- AFTER A WEEK-LONG TOUR OF THE DROUGHT-SUFFERING SAHEL REGION, THE U.S. COORDINATOR FOR AFRICAN DROUGHT RELIEF, MAURICE WILLIAMS, IS RETURNING TO WASHINGTON, CONFIDENT THAT INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY RELIEF EFFORTS WILL HELP THE DISASTER AREA TO RECOVER.

MR. WILLIAMS, WHO WAS NAMED BY PRESIDENT NIXON TO DIRECT U.S. AID TO THE WEST AFRICAN ZONE, TALKED WITH GOVERNMENT LEADERS AND AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (A.I.D.) OFFICIALS IN HIS VISITS TO UPPER VOLTA, MALI, NIGER AND CHAD. THE TOUR FOLLOWED HIS PARTICIPATION IN A SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OF THE SIX SAHEL COUNTRIES AT OUAGADOUGOU.

MR. WILLIAMS SAW FIRST-HAND THE TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE DROUGHT AND OBSERVED HOW AMERICAN-DONATED FOODGRAINS HAVE BEEN HELPING TO SAVE THOUSANDS OF LIVES OF FAMISHED PEOPLE, MOSTLY NOMADIC HERDSMEN AND SUBSISTENT FARMERS.

THE U.S. OFFICIAL PRAISED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SAHEL GOVERNMENTS AND THE DONOR NATIONS IN THE DROUGHT CRISIS. HE SAID THIS MASSIVE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM HAS ENABLED THE SAHEL REGION TO AVERT A MASS FAMINE THAT HAD BEEN EARLIER PREDICTED.



MR. WILLIAMS IS BRINGING BACK WITH HIM A SERIES OF RECOMMENDATIONS DRAFTED AT THE QUAGABOUSOU CONFERENCE FOR THE MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM REHABILITATION OF THE DROUGHT ZONE.

PAGE 2--WILLIAMS

HE IS SCHEDULED TO PREPARE A REPORT INCORPORATING THE FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS, WHICH HE WILL SUBMIT TO PRESIDENT NIXON.

MR. WILLIAMS, DURING AN AERIAL INSPECTION OF NORTHERN MALI, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MALI'S DEFENSE MINISTER, DOUKARA KASSINA, WHO RECEIVED A PLEDGE FROM THE U.S. COORDINATOR THAT THE AMERICAN AIRLIFT IN MALI WILL BE EXTENDED AN ADDITIONAL TWO WEEKS.

IN NIGER, MR. WILLIAMS WAS TOLD THAT NOMADIC HERDSMEN IN THAT COUNTRY HAVE LOST ALL OF THEIR LIVESTOCK. IT WILL REQUIRE YEARS TO RESTORE THE HERDS TO THEIR FORMER SIZE, MR. WILLIAMS SAID.

CURRENTLY IN THE SAHEL IS A SPECIAL U.S. TASK FORCE OF EXPERTS IN DRYLAND AGRICULTURE, WATER RESOURCES, LIVESTOCK AND RANGE MANAGEMENT. THEY ARE CONFERRING WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO DRAFT IMMEDIATE IMPACT PROJECTS WHICH COULD GET UNDERWAY WITHIN 60 DAYS.

IN THE MEANTIME U.S. FOODGRAINS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE IN THE SAHEL TO FEED HUNGRY PEOPLE. THE UNITED STATES IS THE LARGEST SINGLE-COUNTRY DONOR OF FOOD SUPPLIES TO THE DROUGHT REGION.

ITEM
9/28/73 CP

AF 47

(FOLLOWING FS MATERIAL NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

LEGISLATION PROPOSED ON U.S. FIRMS OPERATING IN SOUTH AFRICA (170)

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 26 -- CONGRESSMAN CHARLES DIGGS, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APPEARED BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE THURSDAY ON BEHALF OF A BILL HE HAS INTRODUCED TO MAKE U.S. FIRMS OPERATING IN SOUTH AFRICA SUBJECT TO FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES.

CO-SPONSORED BY CONGRESSMAN DON EDWARDS OF CALIFORNIA AND PETER RODINO JR. OF NEW JERSEY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, THE BILL WOULD DEPRIVE U.S. COMPANIES FOUND ENGAGING IN UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES OF ENTERING INTO ANY U.S. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

CONGRESSMAN DIGGS SUGGESTED THAT THE BILL SHOULD CONTAIN PROVISIONS BARRING U.S. COMPANIES FROM ENGAGING IN RACIALLY DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES IN THE AREAS OF WAGES, FRINGE BENEFITS, HIRING, TRAINING AND ADVANCEMENT TO HIGHER POSITIONS.

AN ADDITIONAL PROVISION SUGGESTED BY THE CONGRESSMAN WOULD HAVE THE PRESIDENT ESTABLISH AN HONOR ROLL OF AMERICAN FIRMS DOING BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA AS EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYERS AND APPOINT AN ADVISORY BOARD TO REVIEW EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES OF AMERICANS WITH MAJOR INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(END FS MATERIAL NOT FOR PUBLICATION) ITEM

9/28/73 CP

AF 48

KUBISCH SAYS U.S. HAD NO ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE OF CHILE COUP
(EXCERPTS) (1,200)

WASHINGTON, SEPT 28--JACK B. KUBISCH, ASSISTANT U.S. SECRETARY

OF STATE FOR INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, TOLD MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 20 "FLATLY AND CATEGORICALLY" THAT THE UNITED STATES "DID NOT HAVE ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE OF THE COUP" THAT TOOK PLACE IN CHILE SEPTEMBER 11.

TESTIFYING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MR. KUBISCH SAID "THERE WAS NO CONTACT WHATSOEVER BY THE ORGANIZERS AND LEADERS OF THE COUP DIRECTLY WITH US" AND "WE WERE NOT INVOLVED IN THE COUP IN ANY WAY."

HE ALSO REJECTED ALLEGATIONS THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD EXERTED ECONOMIC PRESSURES ON THE ALLENDE GOVERNMENT IN CHILE. "THE ECONOMIC POLICIES THEMSELVES THAT WERE PURSUED BY THE ALLENDE GOVERNMENT RESULTED IN THE STEADILY DETERIORATING ECONOMIC SITUATION" IN CHILE, HE DECLARED.

FOLLOWING ARE EXCERPTS OF MR. KUBISCH'S OPENING STATEMENT TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

(BEGIN EXCERPTS)

PERHAPS I SHOULD TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY AT THE OUTSET TO COMMENT ON FALSE CHARGES FROM SOME QUARTERS THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAD ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE OF OR PARTICIPATED IN SOME WAY IN THE OVERTHROW AND DEATH OF PRESIDENT ALLENDE.

I WISH TO STATE AS FLATLY AND AS CATEGORICALLY AS I POSSIBLY CAN THAT WE DID NOT HAVE ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE OF THE COUP THAT TOOK PLACE ON SEPTEMBER 11. IN THE LIGHT OF WHAT I CONSIDER TO BE SOME RATHER IMPRECISE REPORTING ON THE MATTER, I WANT TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN OUR RECEIVING REPORTS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF A COUP IN CHILE AND OUR HAVING ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE THAT A COUP WOULD TAKE PLACE.

PAGE 2--KUBISCH

THE FACTS ARE THAT WE HAD RECEIVED MANY REPORTS OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF A COUP IN CHILE. SUCH REPORTS AND SPECULATIONS WERE RIFE IN CHILE ITSELF. INDEED, PRESIDENT ALLENDE HIMSELF HAD COMMENTED PUBLICLY ABOUT THEM AND THERE WAS EVEN A REPORT IN A SANTIAGO DAILY NEWSPAPER ON SEPTEMBER 11 THAT A COUP BY THE CHILEAN ARMED FORCES WAS SCHEDULED FOR THAT VERY DAY.

ALL OF THE EARLIER REPORTS THAT HAD SPECULATED ABOUT OR PREDICTED COUP ATTEMPTS TURNED OUT TO BE FALSE EXCEPT THE LAST ONE, WHICH WAS RECEIVED IN OUR OFFICES TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11 AFTER THE COUP HAD ALREADY BEGUN.

HOWEVER, THERE WAS NO CONTACT WHATSOEVER BY THE ORGANIZERS AND LEADERS OF THE COUP DIRECTLY WITH US AND WE DID NOT HAVE DEFINITE KNOWLEDGE OF IT IN ADVANCE.

IN A SIMILAR VEIN, EITHER EXPLICITLY OR IMPLICITLY, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH INVOLVEMENT OR COMPLICITY IN THE COUP. THIS IS ABSOLUTELY FALSE. AS OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAVE STATED REPEATEDLY, WE WERE NOT INVOLVED IN THE COUP IN ANY WAY.

I WOULD AT THIS POINT LIKE TO COMMENT ALSO ON THE SUBJECT OF UNITED STATES-CHILE ECONOMIC RELATIONS DURING THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS.

IN MY OPINION, THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS QUITE CORRECT AND FULLY UNDERSTANDABLE. THE UNITED STATES HAD NO DESIRE TO PROVOKE A CONFRONTATION WITH THE ALLENDE GOVERNMENT. ON THE CONTRARY, STRONG EFFORTS WERE REPEATEDLY MADE TO SEEK WAYS TO RESOLVE OUR DIFFERENCES, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE EXPROPRIATIONS WITHOUT COMPENSATION BY THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT OF OVER 700 MILLION DOLLARS OF AMERICAN PRIVATE INVESTMENT DURING THIS PERIOD. IN ADDITION, CHILE DEFAULTED ON OVER 100 MILLION DOLLARS IN DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN THE SAME PERIOD.



PAGE 3--KUBISCH

THE FACTS ARE THAT THERE WERE NO EMBARGOES OR RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON TRADE WITH CHILE. UNITED STATES FIRMS CONTINUED TO BE MAJOR SUPPLIERS OF FOOD, PARTS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE CHILEAN ECONOMY. BILATERALLY, WE CONTINUED A VARIETY OF PROGRAMS, SUCH AS A.I.D. PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE ACTIVITIES, FOOD FOR PEACE ASSISTANCE, THE PEACE CORPS, AND SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES. WE CONTINUED TO DISBURSE NORMALLY ON THE REMAINING A.I.D. LOANS AFTER DR. ALLENDE ASCENDED TO OFFICE.

WHILE THERE WERE NO NEW BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT LOANS, IT WOULD BE NOTED THAT WE HAD CUT BACK SHARPLY ON A.I.D. DEVELOPMENT LENDING IN LATIN AMERICA, INCLUDING CHILE, EVEN BEFORE THE ALLENDE GOVERNMENT TOOK OFFICE. IN ANY CASE, THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT DID NOT REQUEST ANY NEW DEVELOPMENT LOANS.

IN THE INTERNATIONAL FIELD, MULTILATERAL BANKS CONTINUED TO DISBURSE EXISTING LOANS TO CHILE TOTALLING 83 MILLION DOLLARS FROM AUGUST 1971 - AUGUST 1973, THIS SUM REPRESENTING AN INCREASE IN ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS AS COMPARED WITH THE THREE YEARS PRIOR TO DR. ALLENDE'S COMING TO POWER.

HOWEVER, THE ECONOMIC POLICIES THEMSELVES THAT WERE PURSUED BY THE ALLENDE GOVERNMENT RESULTED IN THE STEADILY DETERIORATING ECONOMIC SITUATION. THE UNWILLINGNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT TO MODIFY ITS POLICIES MADE IT INEVITABLE THAT INTERNATIONAL LENDING AGENCIES WOULD CURTAIL THEIR PROGRAMS FOR CHILE AND, IN ANY CASE, THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT HAVE VOTED FAVORABLY FOR SOME OF THIS ASSISTANCE BECAUSE OF LEGAL RESTRICTIONS.

PAGE 4--KUBISCH

THE PARIS CLUB, CONSISTING OF VARIOUS CREDITOR NATIONS, CONCLUDED THERE WAS LITTLE THAT COULD BE DONE FOR CHILE UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT ADOPTED POLICIES THEY COULD SUPPORT. I REPEAT, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS NOT THE UNITED STATES, BUT THE INSTITUTIONS, THEMSELVES, WHICH MADE THEIR DECISIONS.

IN SUM IT IS UNTRUE TO SAY THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS RESPONSIBLE - EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY - FOR THE OVERTHROW OF THE ALLENDE REGIME.

MUCH CONCERN HAS NATURALLY BEEN SHOWN FOR THE HUMAN TRAGEDY THAT HAS RESULTED FROM RECENT EVENTS IN CHILE. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THEIR GOVERNMENT HAVE TRADITIONALLY DEMONSTRATED SUCH CONCERN FOR THE SUFFERING OF OTHERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE UNITED STATES HAS GIVEN ACTIVE SUPPORT IN NUMEROUS WAYS TO ALLEVIATING SUFFERING AND FURTHERING THE RESPECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS. WITH REGARD TO CHILE, WE HAVE ALREADY EXPRESSED REGRET AT THE LOSS OF HUMAN LIVES AND AT THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ALLENDE.

WE HAVE ALSO BEEN CONCERNED WITH REPORTS OF VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHILE. HOWEVER, TO MY KNOWLEDGE, MANY OF THESE REPORTS ARE UNSUBSTANTIATED AND NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF THE POLICIES TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF CHILE ONCE THE SITUATION THERE HAS FULLY STABILIZED.

PAGE 5--KUBISCH

MOREOVER, I UNDERSTAND THAT THE CHILEAN AUTHORITIES HAVE ALREADY GIVEN THE U.N. HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ASSURANCES WITH REGARD TO THE REFUGEES IN THAT COUNTRY.

IN CLOSING I WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE ONCE AGAIN THAT THE SITUATION IN CHILE IS AN EVOLVING ONE. AS THE NEW GOVERNMENT BEGINS TO SET OUT ITS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND OTHER POLICIES, WE WILL ENDEAVOR TO FORMULATE OUR OWN POLICIES

TO RESPOND TO THE HEREDITIES OF THE NEW SITUATION.

0000 WE WERE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DIFFICULTIES IN WHICH CHILE FOUND ITSELF, AND IT IS NOT FOR US TO JUDGE WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN BEST OR WILL NOW BE BEST FOR THE CHILEAN PEOPLE.

THAT IS FOR CHILEANS THEMSELVES TO DECIDE, AND WE RESPECT THEIR RIGHT TO DO THIS. IF IN THE TASKS THAT FACE THEM NOW, WE CAN BE OF HELP, AND IF OUR HELP IS WANTED BY CHILE, I AM SURE WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO PROVIDE IT IN THE SPIRIT OF UNDERSTANDING AND FRIENDSHIP THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE LONG FELT FOR THE PEOPLE OF CHILE. (END EXCERPTS) ITEM
9/28/73 CP

AF 49

(FOLLOWING FS MATERIAL NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

KEOGH TO OPEN U.S. EXHIBIT IN SIBERIA (160)

WASHINGTON--JAMES KEOGH, DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, WILL OPEN THE "OUTDOOR RECREATION USA" EXHIBIT SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, IN THE SOVIET CITY OF IRKUTSK.

IN A STATEMENT BROADCAST BY THE VOICE OF AMERICA PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR THE SOVIET UNION, MR. KEOGH SAID:

0000 "THIS IS A TIME OF GREAT PROMISE IN SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS. THE VISITS OF PRESIDENT NIXON TO THE U.S.S.R. AND OF GENERAL SECRETARY BREZHNEV TO THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN COMPLEMENTED BY NUMEROUS OTHER POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CONTACTS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

"INFORMATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES SHOULD PLAY A VERY IMPORTANT ROLE IN INCREASING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SOVIET AND AMERICAN PEOPLE. I HOPE MY VISIT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THAT PROCESS."

WHILE IN THE SOVIET UNION, MR. KEOGH WILL MEET WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AND ADDITIONAL COOPERATION UNDER THE U.S.-U.S.S.R. CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT.

THE "OUTDOOR RECREATION-USA" EXHIBIT SHOWING HOW AMERICANS PURSUE OUTDOOR LIFE DURING THE FOUR SEASONS ALREADY HAS APPEARED IN MOSCOW AND UFA DURING ITS SCHEDULED YEAR-LONG RUN IN THE SOVIET UNION.

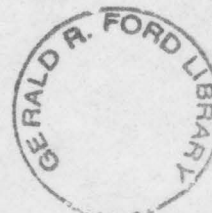
(PRECEDING FS MATERIAL NOT FOR PUBLICATION) ITEM
9/28/73 CP

AF 58

WHITE HOUSE (WARREN) BRIEFING SEPT. 28 COVERED: (120)

0000 AGNEW -- ASKED AGAIN IF THE PRESIDENT WANTS AGNEW TO RESIGN, WARREN SAID HE WOULD HAVE NO COMMENT UNTIL ATTORNEY GENERAL RICHARDSON COMPLETES HIS WORK. NO ONE IN THE WHITE HOUSE "SPRAKING WITH ANY AUTHORITY WHATSOEVER" IS PRESSURING AGNEW TO RESIGN, WARREN SAID. HE SAID HE COULD "ABSOLUTELY DENY" THE WASHINGTON POST STORY SAYING AN AGNEW RESIGNATION WOULD ALLOW THE PRESIDENT TO SET A WHOLE NEW TONE FOR HIS ADMINISTRATION. THAT "ABSOLUTELY DOES NOT REFLECT THE ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT IN THIS MATTER," HE SAID. ASKED IF THE DENIAL ALSO APPLIED TO THE REPORTED REMARKS OF AN UNNAMED OFFICIAL WHO WAS QUOTED AS EXPECTING A RESIGNATION IN WEEKS, HE SAID "THE DENIAL GOES TO THE FACT THAT THIS OFFICIAL IS REFLECTING THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE."

ITEM
9/28/73 CP



STATE DEPARTMENT (KING) BRIEFING SEPT. 20 (330)

CHILE -- THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES INFORMATION THAT PERHAPS AS MANY AS SIX U.S. CITIZENS HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY THE JUNTA GOVERNMENT, KING SAID. THE DETAINED U.S. CITIZENS INCLUDE TWO MARYKNOLL PRIESTS, AND WASHINGTON HAS INSTRUCTED ITS EMBASSY IN SANTIAGO TO FIND OUT "EXACTLY WHAT THEY ARE CHARGED WITH AND WHERE THEY ARE BEING HELD," KING SAID. ASKED IF THE JUNTA WAS OFFERING ANY OBSTACLES TO THE U.S. EMBASSY'S REQUEST TO SEE THE DETAINEES, KING SAID "THAT IS HARD TO SAY." "IT IS A PRETTY CONFUSED SITUATION," HE OBSERVED, BUT EMPHASIZED THAT "WHEN I TELL YOU THAT, I DON'T WANT YOU TO THINK WE ARE HAVING TROUBLE."

KING WAS ALSO QUESTIONED ABOUT A REPORTED ALLEGATION IN A PRESS INTERVIEW BY MRS. SALVADOR ALLENDE, WIFE OF THE DEAD CHILEAN PRESIDENT, THAT OUTSIDE FINANCING MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR TRANSPORTATION WORKERS TO GO ON STRIKE BEFORE THE COUP. ASKED IF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT MIGHT HAVE HELPED FOMENT THE SEPT. 11 COUP BY PAYING OFF THE STRIKING WORKERS, KING REPLIED: "WE WERE NOT INVOLVED IN ANY WAY WITH THE COUP."

PAGE 2 STATE

SEATO -- A COUNCIL MEETING OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION WILL BE HELD IN NEW YORK SEPT. 28, KING SAID. THE U.S. DELEGATION WILL BE HEADED BY DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE KENNETH RUSH BECAUSE OF THE "BUSY FALL SCHEDULE" OF SECRETARY OF STATE-DESIGNATE HENRY KISSINGER. KING SAID "ABSOLUTELY NOT" WHEN HE WAS ASKED IF THE FACT THAT MR. RUSH WOULD REPRESENT THE U.S. SIGNIFIED A DECLINING U.S. INTEREST IN SEATO. OTHER COUNTRIES ATTENDING WILL BE THAILAND, THE PHILIPPINES, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EUROPE -- THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WILL BE STUDYING THE DRAFT DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ON U.S.-EUROPEAN RELATIONS THAT WAS DRAWN UP BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE NINE COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES AND DELIVERED TO DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE RUSH SEPT. 19. KING ANTICIPATED THERE WILL BE "INTENSIVE CONSULTATIONS" ON THE SUBJECT BY DR. KISSINGER WHEN HE GOES TO NEW YORK NEXT WEEK AND MEETS WITH OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS ATTENDING THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. ITEM

9/20/73 CP

AF 52

(FOLLOWING FS MATERIAL, BASED ON PRESS REPORTS, IS FOR CIRCULATION TO MISSION STAFF ONLY)

NEWS ROUNDUP (720)

IN WASHINGTON AND AROUND THE NATION:

THE SENATE, BY A 93-0 VOTE, PASSED A BILL TO ASSURE 36 MILLION WORKING PEOPLE THAT THE PENSIONS THEY ANTICIPATE WILL BE AVAILABLE WHEN THEY RETIRE. THE BILL'S CHIEF PROVISION WOULD REQUIRE THAT ANYONE WHO WORKS MORE THAN FIVE YEARS UNDER A PENSION PLAN WILL RECEIVE, UPON REACHING RETIREMENT AGE, AT LEAST A FRACTION OF A FULL PENSION.

CHAIRMAN CARL D. PERKINS OF THE HOUSE EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE SAID HE IS READY TO START WORK "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE" ON A NEW BILL TO INCREASE THE PRESENT 1.65 DOLLAR MINIMUM WAGE.

FERRIS ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AFTER THE HOUSE REPELLED TO
OVERRIDE PRESIDENT NIXON'S VETO OF A MEASURE TO RAISE THE MINIMUM
TO 2.25 DOLLARS BY JULY 1, 1974.

THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT REPORTED THAT BEFORE-TAX PROFITS OF
U.S. CORPORATIONS ROSE 9.3 BILLION DOLLARS TO A SEASONALLY
ADJUSTED ANNUAL RATE OF 128.9 BILLION DOLLARS IN THE SECOND QUARTER.
AFTER TAX PROFITS WERE REVISED DOWN TO AN ANNUAL RATE OF 71.6
BILLION DOLLARS FROM THE PREVIOUS ESTIMATE OF 72.6 BILLION DOLLARS.
IN THE FIRST QUARTER, AFTER TAX PROFITS WERE 66.9 BILLION DOLLARS.

HERBERT STEIN, PRESIDENT NIXON'S CHIEF ECONOMIC ADVISER,
PREDICTED THAT GALLOPING INFLATION WILL SLOW DOWN NEXT YEAR AS
FOOD SUPPLIES BECOME MORE ABUNDANT. HE TOLD AN AUDIENCE IN
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. THAT MORE FOOD WILL BE AVAILABLE NEXT YEAR
AND THAT THE CURRENT EIGHT TO NINE PERCENT INFLATION RATE
WOULD SLOW TO THREE AND A HALF TO FOUR PERCENT BY NEXT YEAR.

PAGE 2--ROUNDUP

PRESIDENT NIXON'S LAWYERS AND SPECIAL WATERGATE PROSECUTOR
ARCHIBALD COX, IN SIMILAR LETTERS, TOLD A FEDERAL APPEALS COURT
THAT AFTER LENGTHY MEETINGS, THEY COULD NOT AGREE ON THE COURT'S
SUGGESTION THAT BOTH SIDES LISTEN TO NIXON'S WATERGATE TAPES.
FAILURE TO REACH AGREEMENT HANDED THE CONFRONTATION BACK TO
THE U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, WHICH NOW MUST DECIDE IF
COX HAS A RIGHT TO SUBPOENA NINE WHITE HOUSE TAPES.

GASOLINE DEALERS ASSOCIATIONS FROM 40 STATES WILL MEET IN
CHICAGO SUNDAY TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR A SHUTDOWN OF SERVICE
STATIONS IN PROTEST OF PHASE FOUR PRICE CONTROLS.

IN LOS ANGELES, CONVICTED WATERGATE CONSPIRATOR GORDON LIDDY
PLEADED INNOCENT TO CONSPIRACY AND BURGLARY CHARGES IN THE 1971
BREAKIN AT THE OFFICE OF DANIEL ELLSBERG'S PSYCHIATRIST. HE TOLD
THE COURT HE WAS INDIGENT AND COULDN'T AFFORD AN ATTORNEY.

WHITE HOUSE LAWYERS NEGOTIATED AGAIN THURSDAY WITH SPECIAL
WATERGATE PROSECUTOR ARCHIBALD COX IN AN EFFORT TO REACH A
COMPROMISE IN THE COURT-BATTLE OVER ACCESS TO THE PRESIDENTIAL
TAPE RECORDINGS BEARING ON THE WATERGATE SCANDAL. THE NEGOTIATIONS
RAISED THE POSSIBILITY THAT BOTH SIDES WOULD ASK THE U.S. COURT
OF APPEALS FOR MORE TIME TO TRY TO REACH AN OUT-OF-COURT
SETTLEMENT.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CHAIRMAN ROBERT STRAUSS SAID STATE
DELEGATIONS TO THE 1976 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION SHOULD
BE CHOSEN WITHOUT QUOTAS. A NON-QUOTA SYSTEM, HE SAID, SHOULD
BE DEVELOPED TO GUARANTEE SEATS TO WOMEN, MINORITIES AND YOUNG
PEOPLE WHILE ASSURING REPRESENTATION FOR DEMOCRATIC ELECTED
OFFICIALS.

ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD:

THE PERUVIAN FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED RECOGNITION OF THE NEW
MILITARY JUNTA IN CHILE. IN SANTIAGO, SOLDIERS ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC
WEAPONS PATROLLING THE DOWNTOWN STREETS ENCOUNTERED SPORADIC
FIRE FROM SNIPERS. THE JUNTA WARNED ARMED LEFTISTS TO HAND OVER
THEIR WEAPONS OR FACE TOUGH REPRISALS.

PAGE 3--ROUNDUP

THE BIGGEST BOMB IN THE MONTH-OLD TERROR CAMPAIGN AGAINST
BRITAIN ROCKED AN ARMY BARRACKS IN LONDON'S FASHIONABLE KING'S
ROAD AREA IN CHELSEA, INJURING FOUR TEENAGE CIVILIANS AND A SOLDIER.
POLICE WARNED THAT MORE ATTACKS WERE EXPECTED. MEANWHILE,
MORE THAN 100 SUSPECTED LETTER BOMBS WERE REPORTED TO SCOTLAND YARD.

SOVIET PARTY LEADER LEONID BREZHNEV CALLED FOR A "NEW SET OF
PRINCIPLES" IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS BASED ON "AN HONEST
APPROACH BY ALL PARTICIPANTS." HE WARNED, WITHOUT MENTIONING
NAMES, THAT "SOME CIRCLES" WANTED A RETURN TO THE "ICY PERIOD"



OF THE COLD WAR ERA, BUT SAID SUCH A MOVE WOULD BE A "GRAVE MISTAKE." BREZHNEV MADE THE REMARKS IN A SPEECH AT A COMMUNIST PARTY RALLY IN SOFIA.

JORDAN PROMISED TO FREE 453 REMAINING PRISONERS THURSDAY, COMPLETING KING HUSSEIN'S GENERAL AMNESTY FOR PALESTINIAN GUERRILLAS AND ANTI-GOVERNMENT MILITANTS.

THE U.S. DOLLAR AND THE FRENCH FRANC TUMBLED ON EUROPEAN CURRENCY MARKETS IN A NEW WAVE OF SPECULATION. THE DECLINE OF THE FRANC, UNDER HEAVY PRESSURE FOR THE FOURTH STRAIGHT DAY, WAS ATTRIBUTED TO SPECULATION OF A POSSIBLE DEVALUATION. THE DOLLAR OPENED STRONG, THEN PLUMMETED IN LATER TRADING, APPARENTLY BECAUSE OF THE NERVOUSNESS OVER THE FRANC.

(PRECEDING FS MATERIAL, BASED ON PRESS REPORTS, IS FOR CIRCULATION TO MISSION STAFF ONLY) ITEM

(END SKED 9E)

VOA-1

ATTENTION: ALL USIS AFRICAN POSTS (230)

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WERE INCLUDED IN THE VOA SERVICES TRANSMISSION FOR FRIDAY, 9/21/73.

TO EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA AT 0400 AND 0800 GMT.

SWAHILI: UNIVERSALITY AND THE 28TH UNGA

HAUSA: SKYLAB CREW IN FINAL WEEK IN SPACE

FRENCH: UNGA SESSION

ENGLISH: THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION'S 186TH BIRTHDAY; IMF MEETING PREVIEW; HUMAN RIGHTS HEARINGS CONTINUE; HORMONE TREATMENT FOR LEUKEMIA; BIRTHRATE IN US DROPS TO LOWEST LEVEL IN HISTORY.

TO WEST AFRICA AT 0430 AND 0730 GMT.

HAUSA: AS ABOVE

FRENCH: AS ABOVE

ENGLISH: LETTER TO LIBERIA (FOR USIS MONROVIA); INV. WITH GHANAIAN PSYCHOLOGIST (FOR USIS ACCRA); SKYLAB CREW IN FINAL WEEK IN SPACE, FOR USIS ACCRA; THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION'S 186TH BIRTHDAY; IMF MEETING PREVIEW.

THE FOLLOWING ARE AMONG PROGRAM ITEMS WHICH WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE VOA SERVICE TRANSMISSION FOR SATURDAY, 9/22/73. OTHER TIMELY CORRESPONDENT REPORTS, FEATURES NEWS ANALYSES, INTERVIEWS ETC., IN THE SWAHILI, FRENCH, HAUSA AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES WILL ALSO BE INCLUDED IN OUR DAILY SERVICE TRANSMISSIONS. POSTS ARE URGED TO MONITOR AND RECORD THESE DAILY TRANSMISSIONS FOR POSSIBLE LOCAL PLACEMENT:

TO EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA AT 0400 AND 0800 GMT:
NEWS AND COMMENT FROM AMERICA (FOR USIS BLANTYRE); UN WEEK IN REVIEW (SWAHILI AND ENGL.)

TO WEST AFRICA AT 0430 AND 0730 GMT:
UN WEEK IN REVIEW (ENGL. AND FRENCH) ITEM.

9/20/73 438P WB

AF-53

DISCOURS DE NEWSON A LA CONFERENCE SUR LA POLITIQUE ETRANGERE DES ETATS-UNIS (TEXTE) (AF-43) (E, 438)

WASHINGTON, 22 SEPTEMBRE -- LA COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE ENTRE LES PAYS AFRICAINS ET LES PAYS INDUSTRIALISES DOIT ETRE COMPATIBLE AVEC L'INDEPENDANCE AFRICAINE, A DECLARE ICI UN HAUT FONCTIONNAIRE AMERICAIN.

CETTE AFFIRMATION A ETE L'UN DES POINTS SAILLANTS D'UNE ALLOCUTION PRONONCEE MERCREDI PAR M. DAVID NEWSON, SECRETAIRE D'ETAT ADJOINT POUR LES AFFAIRES AFRICAINES, LORS D'UNE CONFERENCE NATIONALE SUR LA POLITIQUE ETRANGERE DES ETATS-UNIS A LAQUELLE ASSISTAIENT LES CADRES DE NOMBREUSES ORGANISATIONS PRIVEES.

M. NEWSON A PASSE EN REVUE LA POLITIQUE DES ETATS-UNIS A L'EGARD DE TOUTE UNE GAMME DE PROBLEMES METTANT EN JEU LES RELATIONS DE ETATS-UNIS AVEC L'AFRIQUE, ET NOTAMMENT LES BESOINS HUMAINS, LES DROITS DE L'HOMME, LES VESTIGES DU COLONIALISME, L'ASSISTANCE ECONOMIQUE, LA DISCRIMINATION RACIALE, LES EMBARGOS SUR LES FOURNITURES D'ARMES, L'OPPOSITION A L'APARTHEID, LE RÔLE DES SOCIETES MULTINATIONALES EN AFRIQUE ET LES MESURES PRISES PAR LES NATIONS UNIES A L'EGARD DE L'AFRIQUE.

VOICI LA TRANSCRIPTION OFFICIEUSE DE L'ALLOCUTION DE M. NEWSON: (DEBUT TEXTE)

L'AFRIQUE EST UN CONTINENT QUI EST IMPORTANT POUR LES ETATS-UNIS, UN CONTINENT AVEC LEQUEL NOUS ESTIMONS AVOIR DES LIENS TRES PARTICULIERS. L'AFRIQUE EST IMPORTANTE POUR PLUSIEURS RAISONS: (1) SES QUARANTE-TROIS PAYS, AVEC UNE POPULATION TOTALE DE TROIS CENT MILLIONS D'HABITANTS, REPRESENTENT LE TIERS DES PAYS INDEPENDANTS DU MONDE; (2) ELLE GROUPE UN NOMBRE IMPORTANT DE MEMBRES DES NATIONS UNIES ET (3) EN TANT QUE GROUPE DE PAYS SON INFLUENCE PAR DES MOYENS DIVERS, EST DE PLUS EN PLUS ESSENTIELLE SUR LA SCENE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE.

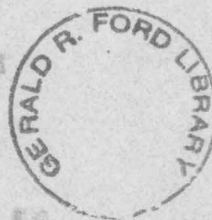
PAGE 2 -- DISCOURS

L'AFRIQUE EST EGALEMENT UN CONTINENT RICHE EN RESSOURCES NATURELLES MAIS CELA NE SIGNIFIE PAS QUE NOUS LA CONSIDERIONS COMME UN CONTINENT A EXPLOITER. CELA SIGNIFIE QUE NOUS CONSIDERONS QUE NOTRE COOPERATION AVEC LES PAYS D'AFRIQUE -- SUR UNE BASE COMPATIBLE AVEC LEUR INDEPENDANCE -- VA DEVENIR NECESSAIRE SI LES AUTRES PAYS INDUSTRIALISES ET NOUS-MEMES VOULONS AVOIR ACCES A DES RESSOURCES QUI REVIENNENT POUR NOUS UNE HAUTE IMPORTANCE.

PAR EXEMPLE, UN QUART DU PETROLE IMPORTE ACTUELLEMENT PAR LES ETATS-UNIS PROVIENT DU CONTINENT AFRICAIN. DANS LES ANNEES A VENIR, NOUS NOUS TOURNERONS DE PLUS EN PLUS VERS DEUX GRANDS PAYS D'AFRIQUE -- L'ALGERIE ET LE NIGERIA -- POUR NOTRE NAVIGATION EN GAZ.

POUR LES AMERICAINS SENSIBLES QUE NOUS SOMMES, L'AFRIQUE PRESENTE EGALEMENT DES PROBLEMES CONSTANTS CONCERNANT LES BESOINS HUMAINES, LES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET LES VESTIGES DU COLONIALISME. LES ETATS-UNIS QUI COMPTENT NON SEULEMENT UNE IMPORTANTE POPULATION AFRICAINE MAIS EGALEMENT UN GRAND NOMBRE DE PERSONNES SENSIBLES AUX PROBLEMES HUMAINS A DONC UNE RAISON SPECIALE DE S'INTERESSER A L'AFRIQUE.

LORS DE MES VOYAGES SUR LE CONTINENT AFRICAIN -- J'Y SUIS ALLE DOUZE FOIS AU COURS DES QUATRE DERNIERES ANNEES ET JE ME SUIS REMISE DANS TOUS LES PAYS INDEPENDANTS SAUF DEUX -- J'AI REMARQUE QUE L'AFRIQUE A DEUX PREOCCUPATIONS MAJEURES -- PREOCCUPATIONS QU'ON SE MANIFESTE AVEC UNE INTENSITE VARIABLE SELON QU'ELLES S'EXPRIMENT DANS UNE ASSEMBLEE INTERNATIONALE OU DANS LES CONVERSATIONS BILATERALES QUE NOUS POUVONS AVOIR AVEC LES DIRIGEANTS AFRICAINS.



DANS LE CONTEXTE BILATERAL, LORSQUE J'AI L'OCCASION DE
M'ENTRETIENIR AVEC DES PERSONNES REMARQUABLES QUE SONT LES
DIRIGEANTS AFRICAINS JE CONSTATE QUE LEUR PREOCCUPATION PRINCIPALE
EST LE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE DE LEUR PAYS. CECI COMPREND NON
SEULEMENT LES QUESTIONS D'AIDE EXTERIEURE MAIS ENCORE, ET
DE PLUS EN PLUS, LES QUESTIONS LES PLUS ELEMENTAIRES DE LEURS
RAPPORTS ECONOMIQUES AVEC LE RESTE DU MONDE. COMMENT
GARANTIR DES DEBOUCHEES A LEURS PRODUITS DE BASE, COMMENT
PROTEGER LEURS PRODUITS DE BASE ET LEUR ECONOMIE DES FLUCTUATIONS
DES PARTITES ET DES FLUCTUATIONS DES PRIX SUR LES MARCHES
MONDIAUX, ET COMMENT VONT-ILS POSER LES BASES DE LEURS
ECHANGES COMMERCIAUX AVEC LE RESTE DU MONDE.

PAGE 3 -- DISCOURS

CETTE QUESTION EST PARTICULIEREMENT PERTINENTE EN AFRIQUE
CETTE ANNEE PARCE QUE LES ANCIENNES COLONIES FRANCAISES ET
ET LES ANCIENNES COLONIES BRITANNIQUES ONT DECIDE DE S'ASSOCIER
DANS DES NEGOCIATIONS EN VUE
D'UN ACCORD GENERAL POUR L'AFRIQUE AVEC LE MARCHÉ COMMUN. CETTE
UNION EST, SANS AUCUN DOUTE UN EVENEMENT SPECTACULAIRE. ELLE
SIGNEFIE QUE CERTAINS DES MURS QUI AVAIENT ETE ENRISES ENTRE
LES PAYS AFRICAINS DURANT L'ERE COLONIALE COMMENCENT A S'ECROULER.

ELLES SIGNIFIE EGLEMENT QUE -- BIEN QU'ILS PUISSENT AVOIR
CERTAINES DIVERGENCES DE VUES -- LA VASTE MAJORITE DES PAYS
AFRICAINS COMPRENNENT MAINTENANT QU'IL EST DANS LEUR INTERET
COMMUN DE PRESENTER UN FRONT UNI SUR UNE QUESTION QUI REVELE
UNE TELLE IMPORTANCE POUR LEUR AVENIR. DE PLUS, LES PAYS AFRICAINS
CHERCHENT DE PLUS EN PLUS A JOUER UN ROLE PLUS IMPORTANT DANS
LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LEURS PROPRES RESSOURCES. LES AFRICAINS
ASSURENT DE PLUS EN PLUS LA GESTION DE LEURS ENTREPRISES
FAISANT APPEL A DES COMPETENCES PROFESSIONNELLES QUI NE
SONT PLUS L'APARAGE D'EXPATRIES.

LES ETATS-UNIS PARTICIPENT A TOUTS LES ASPECTS DES EFFORTS
DE L'AFRIQUE EN FAVEUR DE SON DEVELOPPEMENT, PAR LE BIAIS
DE LEUR AIDE ECONOMIQUE. IL CONVIENT DE RECONNAITRE QU'IL
EST TRES IMPORTANT POUR LES ETATS-UNIS ET POUR LEUR POSITION
A L'ETRANGER DE CONTINUER A DISPOSER DES MOYENS D'OBTENIR
DE L'AIDE ECONOMIQUE A L'ETRANGER. JE SAIS, D'APRES MES ENTRETIENS
AVEC DES PARLEMENTAIRES, QUE L'AIDE AMERICAINE A L'ETRANGER
DEVIENT DE PLUS EN PLUS IMPOPULAIRE. MAIS EN TANT QUE PERSONNE
QUI CHERCHE CHAQUE JOUR A SE TENER VERS UNE PARTIE DEFAVORISEE
DU MONDE -- UN CONTINENT OU SE TROUVENT SEIZE DES PAYS LES PLUS
PAUVRES DU MONDE, UN CONTINENT QUI NOUS REGARDE AVEC ENVIE ET
PAR MOMENTS AVEC RESPECT, MAIS QUI VOIT AUSSI LA DISPARITE
ECONOMIQUE QUI EXISTE -- EN TANT QUE FONCTIONNAIRE AMERICAIN,
JE ME PEUX PAS ME PRESENTER DEVANT, LES PEUPLES D'AFRIQUE SI
NOUS NE POUVONS PAS PARTAGER DANS UNE MESURE AUSSI MODESTE
SOIT ELLE, LES RESSOURCES DES ETATS-UNIS AVEC LES PAYS
D'AFRIQUE EN VOIE DE DEVELOPPEMENT.

NOTS PROBLEMES SE MULTIPLIENT A MESURE QUE NOUS CHERCHONS
A LE FAIRE. NON SEULEMENT LES CREDITS DESTINES A L'AIDE A
L'ETRANGER DIMINUENT MAIS L'UN DES MOYENS SUR LESQUELS NOUS
COMPTONS TRADITIONNELLEMENT POUR FACILITER NOS RELATIONS AVEC
LES PAYS AFRICAINS --

PAGE 4 -- DISCOURS

-- NOS PRODUITS EXCEDENTAIRES FOURNIS AUX TERMES DE LA LOI
482 -- N'EXISTENT PLUS LES GRANDES PRESSIONS QUI S'EXERCENT
SUR LES PRODUITS DE TOUTES SORTS SIGNIFIANT QUE PRESQUE CHAQUE
SEMAINE, JE DOIS DIRE A UN PAYS AFRICAIN QUI EN EST ARRIVE

IL DEPENDRE DES ETATS-UNIS POUR UN CERTAIN PRODUIT QUE CE PRODUIT
EST RARE OU RENE QU'IL N'EST PLUS DISPONIBLE.

L'AMERIQUE REPOUD RAPIDEMENT ET AVEC ENTHOUSIASME AUX PROBLEMES
HUMANITAIRES ET L'AFRIQUE EN A EU SA PART. AUJOURD'HUI,
NOUS SOMMES EN TRAIN D'AIDER LE CONTINENT AFRICAIN A RESCOURRE
LES IMMENSES PROBLEMES ECOLOGIQUES ET HUMAINS POSES PAR LA
SECHERESSE QUI S'EST PROPAGEE A TRAVERS LA BORDURE SAHARIENNE
DU SAHARA. LES ETATS-UNIS ONT REPOUD AVEC DES VIVRES, DE
L'ARGENT ET UN PONT AERIEN ET ILS PARTICIPENT AVEC D'AUTRES
PAYS A UNE ETUDE A LONG TERME SUR CETTE REGION PACE QU'ILS
RECONNAISSENT NON SEULEMENT QU'IL EXISTE UN GRAND PROBLEME
DANS CETTE REGION MAIS AUSSI QUE CE PROBLEME S'EST PRODUIT DANS
UNE REGION DE PAYS FIERS ET INDEPENDANTS -- DES PAYS AVEC
LESQUELS LES ETATS-UNIS ONT DES LIENS ETHNIQUES ET TOURISTIQUES
TRADITIONNELS. POUR DONNER UNE REPODE VALABLE AUX PREOCCUPATIONS
AFRICAINS, LES ETATS-UNIS DOIVENT ELABORER UNE POLITIQUE LEUR PERMETTANT

DE PARTAGER UNE PARTIE DE LEURS RESSOURCES AVEC LES PAYS AFRICAINS,
DE MAINTENIR LE COURANT D'ECHANGES COMMERCIAUX AVEC L'AFRIQUE,
DE COMPRENDRE LES PROBLEMES AFRICAINS RELATIFS AUX PRODUITS
DE BASE ET DE COMPRENDRE AUSSI LES PRESSIONS QUI S'EXERCENT
EN FAVEUR D'UNE REVISION DES BASES DES INVESTISSEMENTS ETRANGERS
POUR QUE LES PAYS AFRICAINS PUISSENT AVOIR UNE PLUS GRANDE PART
DE CES INVESTISSEMENTS.

LA SECONDE PREOCCUPATION DES PAYS AFRICAINS EST L'UN
DE CES DEUX PROBLEMES, OU CES DEUX PROBLEMES POLITIQUES MAJEURS,
QUI PESENT A UNE EXTREMITE OU A L'AUTRE DU CONTINENT AFRICAIN.

LES PAYS D'AFRIQUE DU NORD, LIANT ARABES, SONT NATURELLEMENT
AFFECTES PROFONDEMENT PAR LES EVENEMENTS DU PROCHE-ORIENT.
LE SECOND PROBLEME QUI PREOCCUPE PROFONDEMENT NON SEULEMENT
L'AFRIQUE NOIRE MAIS AUSSI L'AFRIQUE ARABE EST CELLE DES PROBLEMES
COMPLEXES QUI EXISTENT EN AFRIQUE AUSTRALE. CELA PRESENTE UN CERTAIN
NOMBRE DE VERITABLES DILEMMES POUR LES ETATS-UNIS.

DANS NOTRE POLITIQUE, NOUS CHERCHONS A REFLETER LES SENTIMENTS
PROFONDS QUE SUSCITENT, AUX ETATS-UNIS, LA CONTINUATION
DE LA DISCRIMINATION JURIDIQUE, LA CONTINUATION DE L'APARTHEID, ET
LA VIOLENCE QUI SE PRODUIT DE TOUTES LES COTES QUAND EXISTENT
DES AFFRONTIEMENTS GRAVES DE CE GENRE. MAIS NOUS NOUS HEURTONS AU FAIT

PAGE 3 -- DISCOURS

QUE LES ETATS-UNIS SONT ELOIGNES, QUE LEUR INFLUENCE N'EST
PAS ABUSU GRANDE QUE CERTAINS VOUDRAIENT LE CHOIRE SUR DES
SOCIETES ELOIGNEES. JE PENSE QUE NOUS EN AVONS EU UN
CERTAIN NOMBRE D'EXEMPLES DURANT CES DERNIERES ANNEES. JE
PENSE QUE NOTRE INFLUENCE SUR LE SYSTEME SOCIAL FONDAMENTAL
D'UNE SOCIETE AUSSI COMPLEXE QUE LES SOCIETES D'AFRIQUE AUSTRALE
EST NECESSAIREMENT LIMITEE.

AUX ETATS-UNIS, NOUS DEVONS CONSTANNENT DANS L'ELABORATION
DE NOTRE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, FAIRE FACE A L'EQUILIBRE D'INTERETS
PARFOIS EN CONFLIT -- SUR LE PLAN STRATEGIQUE, ECONOMIQUE,
HUMANITAIRE, SOCIAL ET POLITIQUE -- ET TEL EST LE CAS EN
AFRIQUE AUSTRALE. IL S'AGIT POUR NOUS DE SAVOIR SI NOUS
DEVONS POURSUIVRE UNE POLITIQUE MONTRANT NOTRE DESAPPROBATION
DE CERTAINES POLITIQUES ET NOUS RETIRER DE CETTE REGION,
OU BIEN SI NOUS DEVONS CHERCHER A EXERCER AUTANT D'INFLUENCE
QUE POSSIBLE EN MAINTENANT UNE VOIE, UNE PORTE OUVERTE AVEC
LES REGIONS AFFECTEES.

DANS TOUTES NOS DEMARCHES A L'EGARD DE L'AFRIQUE AUSTRALE,
NOUS AVONS, JE PENSE, CONSTANNENT
A L'ESPRIT LA NECESSITE DE COMPRENDRE CE QUE LES POPULATIONS
DE CETTE REGION, Y COMPRIS LES MAJORITES, PEUVENT VOULOIR --
SI ELLES VEULENT QUE LES ETATS-UNIS SE RETIRENT



DE SUR LES ETATS-UNIS, D'UNE BARRIERE CONSTRUCTIVE, PARTICIPENT
AUX ACTIVITES DES PAYS D'AFRIQUE AUSTRALE. J'ESTIME QU'UN
PROBLEME SE POSE ICI -- LES VOIX QU'IL FAUT ECOOIER AUJOURD'HUI
SONT LES VOIX INTERIEURES, ET ELLES PEUVENT ETRE PARFOIS EN
CONFLIT AVEC LES VOIX DES PENSONES QUI ONT ABANDONNE CES
TERRITOIRES AU COURS DE CES DERNIERES ANNEES, MAIS QUI SONT
DES PORTE-PAROLE ELOQUENTS DES POPULATIONS DE CES REGIONS.
JE VOUDRAIS TRES BRIEVEMENT ANALYSER NOTRE POLITIQUE A
L'EGARD DE L'AFRIQUE AUSTRALE.

0000

PAGE 3 -- DISCOURS

EN AFRIQUE DU SUD, NOUS CHERCHONS, DANS LA MESURE OU NOS LOIS
LE PERMETTENT, D'APPLIQUER UN EMBARGO SUR TOUT L'EQUIPEMENT
MILITAIRE, DE SORTE QUE LES ETATS-UNIS, EN TANT QUE NATION,
NE PARTICIPENT PAS A L'ARMEMENT DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD OU A
L'ETABLISSEMENT D'UN SYSTEME DE SECURITE INTERIEURE DANS CE
PAYS.

NOUS CHERCHONS EN MEME TEMPS A GARDER LE CONTACT AVEC TOUS
LES ELEMENTS DE CETTE SOCIETE COMPLEXE, Y COMPRIS CEUX QUI
SONT AU POUVOIR ET CEUX QUI, SUR LA SCENE INTERNATIONALE,
REPRESENTENT DE PLUS EN PLUS LA MAJORITE NOIRE, LES METIS ET
LES INDIENS. NOUS LE FAISONS PAR L'INTERMEDIAIRE DES DIVERS
AMERICAINS, QU'ILS SOIENT DES OFFICIELS, DES PARLEMENTAIRES
OU DES PARTICULIERS. NOUS CHERCHONS A ENCOURAGER LES CONTACTS
AVEC TOUTES LE COURCHES DE LA POPULATION SUD-AFRICAINE. NOUS
LE FAISONS EN INVITANT DES REPRESENTANTS DE CE PAYS AUX ETATS-UNIS.
EN 1972 LES DEUX TIERS DES COURSES OFFICIELLES DU GOUVERNEMENT ONT ETE
ACCORDEES A DES MEMBRES DE LA POPULATION NON BLANCHE. NOUS AVONS
FAIT VENIR AUX ETATS-UNIS QUATRE DES DIRIGEANTS DES "HOMELAND"
D'AFRIQUE DU SUD, YELS QUE LES CHEFS SAISHA BUTHELI, LUCAS
DANCOPE ET KAISER NATANZINA, QUI JOUENT UN ROLE DE PLUS EN
PLUS IMPORTANT SUR LA SCENE SUD-AFRICAINE. EN CE MOMENT PRECIS,
QUATRE MEMBRES DU PARLEMENT SUD-AFRICAIN SE TROUVENT AUX ETATS-UNIS.

NOUS CHERCHONS EGALEMENT A PROJETER SUR LA SCENE SUD-AFRICAINE
UN REFLET DE NOS COUTUMES ET DE NOTRE POLITIQUE. PAR EXEMPLE, AU
COURS DE CES DERNIERES ANNEES, NOUS AVONS, POUR LA PREMIERE
FOIS, NOMME UN FONCTIONNAIRE NOIR AMERICAIN A NOTRE AMBASSADE
A PRETORIA. NOUS AVONS EGALEMENT DONNE L'EXEMPLE DE SPECTACLES
GROUPEMENT DES INTERPRETES DE PLUSIEURS NAICES EN AFRIQUE
DU SUD. A LA RECEPTION MULTIRACIALE QUE NOUS AVONS DONNEE
EN AFRIQUE DU SUD, A L'OCCASION DU QUATRE JUILLET, ASSISTAIENT
DES PERSONNALITES DU GOUVERNEMENT SUD-AFRICAIN.

EN CE QUI CONCERNE LE SUD-OUEST AFRICAIN, OU NAMIBIE,
QUI EST CONSIDERE COMME ETANT SOUS L'EGIDE DES NATIONS UNIES
A CAUSE DE L'ANNULATION PAR L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DE L'ONU DU
MANDAT QUE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD EXERCAIT SUR CE TERRITOIRE,
NOUS APPUYONS LES RESOLUTIONS DE L'ONU A CE SUJET EN CONSEILLANT
AUX ENTREPRISES AMERICAINES D'EVITER D'EFFECTUER DES INVESTISSEMENTS
DANS LE SUD-OUEST AFRICAIN, NE LEUR ACCORDANT NI GARANTIES
NI ASSURANCES.

EN CE QUI CONCERNE LA QUESTION DES TERRITOIRES PORTUGAIS,
NOUS APPLIQUONS EGALEMENT UN EMBARGO SUR LES VENIES D'ARMES,
BIEN QUE NOUS AYONS DES RELATIONS AVEC LE PORTUGAL DANS LE
CONTEXTE DE L'OTAN. NOUS EXIGEONS DU PORTUGAL L'ASSURANCE QU'AUCUN
EQUIPEMENT MILITAIRE QUE NOUS LUI EXPEDIONS NE SERA UTILISE
EN AFRIQUE. BIEN QUE L'ON AIT SIGNE, AU COURS DES ANNEES, QUE
CES ASSURANCES N'AVAIENT PAS ETE SUIVIES, NOUS N'AVONS JAMAIS EU
LA PREUVE QUE LES PORTUGAIS AVAIENT VIOLE CES ASSURANCES.
NOUS AVONS EGALEMENT CHERCHE A ENCOURAGER D'UNE FACON OU
D'UNE AUTRE, LE DIALOGUE ENTRE PORTUGAIS ET AFRICAINS. EN
NOVEMBRE DERNIER, NOUS AVONS APPUYE UNE RESOLUTION DU CONSEIL
DE SECURITE DE L'ONU INVITANT LES PORTUGAIS A ETABLIR CERTAINS
CONTACTS AVEC LES AFRICAINS.

0000

PAGE 7 -- DISCOURS

JE VOUDRAIS, EN CONCLUSION, MENTIONNER TROIS PROBLEMES SE RAPPROCHANT A NOTRE ATTITUDE A L'EGARD DE L'AFRIQUE AUSTRALE. JE PENSE QUE, DANS CES DOMAINES, NOUS TROUVONS PEU-ETRE LE PLUS GRAND NOMBRE DE CRITIQUES DE LA POLITIQUE AMERICAINE ACTUELLE, CRITIQUES QUI PEUVENT ETRE VALABLES MAIS QUI PARFOIS, SELON MOI, REPLETENT UNE CERTAINE INCOMPREHENSION DES RAISONS DE NOTRE DILEMME.

CE QUE JE CONSTATE CHEZ DE NOMBREUSES PERSONNES DE NOTRE SOCIETE, C'EST UNE COMPREHENSION IMPARFAITE DE LA NOTION DES DIVERSES CHOSES QUE PEUT FAIRE LE POUVOIR EXECUTIF. QUELQU'UN PEUT, PAR

0000

EXEMPLE, RECOMMANDER LE RETRAIT DE NOS INVESTISSEMENTS D'AFRIQUE DU SUD, MAIS BIEN QUE JE NE DISE PAS QUE BEAUCOUP DE GENS, EN AFRIQUE DU SUD MÊME S'AFFIRMENT PAS QUE'IL SOIT SAGE DE LE FAIRE, ILS LE PROPOSENT SANS MÊME ENVISAGER LA QUESTION DE SAVOIR S'IL EXISTE UN POUVOIR QUELCONQUE PERMETTANT DE PRENDRE UNE TELLE MESURE.

DE MÊME, A PROPOS DE L'APPLICATION DE L'EMBARGO SUR LA LIVRAISON D'ARMES ET SUR LA VENTE D'ARTICLES DE COMMERCE AUX PAYS D'AFRIQUE AUSTRALE,

LE POUVOIR QU'A L'EXECUTIF D'IMPOSER UN EMBARGO SUR LES VENTES EST TRES LIMITE.

0000

LE PREMIER PROBLEME RESIDE DANS CE QUE NOUS APPELONS LE NORMANSE LEVERINGSBELIARRE, DASS D'ARMES ET D'ARTICLES D'ARTICLES QUI SONT FABRIQUES POUR UN USAGE CIVIL, MAIS QU'ON POURRAIT UTILISER A DES FINS MILITAIRES -- NOTAMMENT LES AVIONS COMMERCIAUX ET LES VEHICULES DE COMMUNICATIONS. CHACUN DE CEUX-CI REPRESENTENT UN CAS QUI EXIGE UNE ETUDE SEPARÉE. C'EST DANS CE DOMAINE QUE J'AI MES DISCUSSIONS LES PLUS LONGES ET LES PLUS COMPLIQUEES AVEC MES AMIS DE LA SOUS-COMMISSION DES AFFAIRES AFRICAINES, A LA CHAMBRE DES REPRESENTANTS. MAIS LA ENCORE, IL S'AGIT D'UNE QUESTION D'INTERPRETATION ET DE POUVOIR. IL NE S'AGIT PAS DU FAIT QUE LE GOUVERNEMENT AMERICAIN DESIRE EVITER TOUTES LES IMPLICATIONS D'UN EMBARGO SUR LES ARMES.

IL EN EST DE MÊME POUR LA QUESTION DES INVESTISSEMENTS EN AFRIQUE AUSTRALE. DEUX QUESTIONS SE POSENT: LES INVESTISSEMENTS PEUVENT ILS S'AVERER PROFITABLES EN AGISSANT EN FIN DE COMPTE, UN

0000

PAGE 8 -- DISCOURS

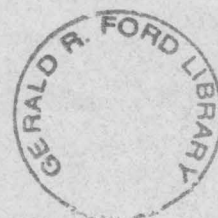
CHANGEMENT DANS LA SOCIETE EN GENERAL, LA REPOUSE QUI NOUS VIENNT NON SEULEMENT DES SUD AFRICAINS BLANCS MAIS DE PLUS EN PLUS DES SUD AFRICAINS NON BLANCS EST QU'ILS VEULENT QUE LES INVESTISSEMENTS DEMEURENT. EN OUIRE, IL Y A LA QUESTION DE SAVOIR EN VERTU DE QUEL POUVOIR QUELQU'UN PEUT ORDONNER UN RETRAIT DES INVESTISSEMENTS D'UN AUTRE PAYS.

0000

ENFIN, IL Y A LA QUESTION TRES COMPLIQUEE DES PROBLEMES AFRICAINS AUX NATIONS UNIES ET DE LA POSITION DES ETATS-UNIS A L'EGARD DE CES QUESTIONS. EN 1972, SUR UN TOTAL DE DEUX CENT VINGT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTES A L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DE L'ONU, VINGT HUIT PORTAIENT SUR DES QUESTIONS AFRICAINES. LA PLUPART D'ENTRE ELLES CONCERNAIENT LES DROITS DE L'HOMME, LE COLONIALISME, L'APPUI DES MOUVEMENTS DE LIBERATION ET AUTRES PROBLEMES SIMILAIRES. SUR LES VINGT HUIT QUESTIONS, LES ETATS-UNIS ONT VOTE AFFIRMATIVEMENT DANS NEUF CAS, NEGATIVEMENT DANS DIX ET SE SONT ABSTENUS DANS NEUF AUTRES CAS.

L'UN DES PROBLEMES QUE NOUS RENCONTREONS AUX NATIONS UNIES EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES QUESTIONS AFRICAINES VIENNT DE CE QUE L'ON SE VOIT NORMALEMENT QUE LE VOTE. IL ARRIVE FREQUENNENT

0000



QUE LES ETATS-UNIS SOIENT TOUTES AVEC LE PORTUGAL, L'AFRIQUE DU SUD ET
LE ROYAUME UNI. ALORS ORDIIT RUE LES ETATS-UNIS SONT POUR CEI
OU CONTRE CELA EN RAISON DE CE VOIE

PAGE 9 -- DISCOURS

L'EXPLICATION D'UN VOIE FAIT HAREMENT L'OBJET D'UNE GRANDE
PUBLICITE, DE MEME QUE LES PROBLEMES AUXQUELS NOUS DEVONS
FAIRE FACE SONT HAREMENT COMPRIS DANS LEUR TOTALITE.

IL Y A A LA BASE TROIS PROBLEMES --DONS AUCUN N'EST
AFRICAIN --AUXQUELS NOUS DEVONS FAIRE FACE DANS UN GRAND
NOMBRE DE CES RESOLUTIONS DE L'ONU. L'UN EST L'ETABLISSEMENT
D'UN PRECEDENT JURIDIQUE QUI POURRAIT S'APPLIQUER A D'AUTRES
QUESTIONS RELEVANT DE L'IMPORTANCE POUR NOUS AUX NATIONS UNIES.
LE DEUXIEME EST LE PROBLEME DES ENGAGEMENTS BUDGETAIRES, A UN
MOMENT OU NOTRE CONGRES EXAMINE DE PLUS PRES L'ONU ET
REDUIT PERIODIQUEMENT CES ENGAGEMENTS, A UN MOMENT OU NOUS
AVONS REUSNI A OBTENIR QUE LA QUOTE-PART DES ETATS-UNIS SOI REQUISE
A VINGT-CING POUR CENT. NOUS NE POUVONS PAS VOTER EN FAVEUR
DE RESOLUTIONS QUI RECOMMANDENT DES DEPENSES SANS INDICER
CLAIREMENT LA SOURCE DES FONDS NECESSAIRES.

FINALEMENT, IL Y A LE PROBLEME DE SAVOIR SI UNE RESOLUTION
EST PRATIQUE --SI ELLE PEUT ETRE MISE EN VIGUEUR OU NON. IL EST
TRISTE DE CONSTATER QUE FREQUEMENT, ON VOTE EN FAVEUR DE RESOLUTIONS
POUR PROTESTER OU EXPRIMER UNE IDEE, SANS QUE LES AUTEURS
DE CES RESOLUTIONS AIENT MONTRE CLAIREMENT QU'ELLES POUVAIENT
ETRE APPLIQUEES TELLES QU'ELLES ETAIENT REDIGES, OU MEME QU'ILS
ESPERAIENT LES VOIR APPLIQUER. EN TANT QUE FONDATEURS ET
MEMBRES PERMANENTS DES NATIONS UNIES, LES ETATS-UNIS N'ONT JAMAIS
PENSE QU'ILS POUVAIENT APPROUVER UNE RESOLUTION POUR
UNE SIMPLE QUESTION DE RHETORIQUE. (FIN TEXTE) ITEM

9/29/73/JN 1248PM

REPEATING OVERTYPED LINE IN PAGE 7 -- DISCOURS

LE PREMIER PROBLEME RESIDE DANS CE QUE NOUS APPELONS LE
DOMAINE INCERTAIN EXISTANT DANS L'APPLICATION DE L'EMBARGO
SUR LES LIVRAISONS D'ARMES. IL S'AGIT DE LA VENTE A CES PAYS
D'ARTICLES QUI SONT FABRIQUES POUR UN USAGE CIVIL, MAIS QU'ON
POURRAIT UTILISER A DES FINS MILITAIRES --NOTAMMENT LES AVIONS
COMMERCIAUX ET LES VEHICULES DE COMMUNICATIONS. CHACUN DE CEUX-CI
REPRESENTENT UN CAS QUI EXIGE UNE ETUDE SEPARER. C'EST DANS CE
DOMAINE QUE J'AI MEN DISCUSSIONS LES PLUS LONGUES ET LES
PLUS COMPLIQUEES AVEC MES AMIS DE LA SOUS-COMMISSION DES AFFAIRES
AFRICAINES, A LA CHAMBRE DES REPRESENTANTS. MAIS LA ENCORE,
IL S'AGIT D'UNE QUESTION D'INTERPRETATION ET DE POUVOIR. IL
NE S'AGIT PAS DU FAIT QUE LE GOUVERNEMENT AMERICAIN DESIRE EVITER
TOUTES LES IMPLICATIONS D'UN EMBARGO SUR LES ARMES.

(END REPEAT OF OVERTYPED LINE)

AF-34

WILLIAMS ESTIME QUE L'AIDE DES ETATS-UNIS ET D'AUTRES PAYS
PERMETTRA AU SAHEL SE RELEVET (AF-46) (312)

NDJAMENA (FORT LAMY) 23 SEPTEMBRE--APRES UNE TOURNEE D'UNE
SEMAINE DANS LA REGION DU SAHEL DEVASTEE PAR LA SECHERESSE,
M. SAURICE WILLIAMS, COORDONATEUR DES SECOURS AMERICAINS AUX
VICTIMES DE LA SECHERESSE, RENTRE A WASHINGTON EN ETANT CON-

FAISCO SUR L'AFRIQUE FOURNIE PAR LE COMMANDEMENT INTERNATIONAL
AIDERA LA REGION SINISTREE A SE RELEVER SUR LE PLAN ECONOMIQUE.
M. WILLIAMS, QUE LE PRESIDENT NIXON AVAIT CHARGE D'ASSURER
LA DIRECTION DES SECOURS DESTINES A LA REGION OUEST-AFRI-
CAINE, S'EST ENTRETENU AVEC DES DIRIGEANTS DES GOUVERNEMENTS
ET AVEC DES REPRESENTANTS DE L'"AID" (AGENCE AMERICAINE POUR
LE DEVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL) EN HAUTE-VOLTA, AU MALI, AU
NIGER ET AU TCHAD. AUPARAVANT, IL AVAIT ASSISTE, A QUAGADOUGOU,
A UNE CONFERENCE AU SOMMET DES CHEFS D'ETAT DES SIX PAYS DU
SAHEL.

A QUAGADOUGOU, M. WILLIAMS A PU OBSERVER PERSONNELLEMENT
LES CONSEQUENCES TRAGIQUES DE LA SECHERESSE ET CONSTATER QUE
LES CEREALES DONNEES PAR LES ETATS-UNIS ONT CONTRIBUE A SAUVER
LA VIE DE MILLIERS DE GENS AFFAMES, PRINCIPALEMENT DES ELEVEURS
NOMADES ET DES PETITS CULTIVATEURS.

LE FONCTIONNAIRE AMERICAIN A FAIT L'ELOGE DE L'EFFICACITE
DE LA COOPERATION ENTRE LES GOUVERNEMENTS DU SAHEL ET LES
PAYS DONATEURS. IL A AJOUTE QUE LE PROGRAMME D'ASSISTANCE
MASSIVE MIS EN OEUVRE GRACE A CETTE COOPERATION A PERMIS AU
SAHEL D'EVITER LA FAMINE QUI AVAIT ETE PREDITE.

M. WILLIAMS RAPPORTE DE SON VOYAGE UNE SERIE DE RECOMMAN-
DATIONS QUI ONT ETE ADOPTES A LA CONFERENCE DE QUAGADOUGOU
POUR LE RELEVEMENT DE LA REGION AFFLIGEE PAR LA SECHERESSE.

M. WILLIAMS DOIT SOUMETTRE A M. NIXON UN RAPPORT DU
FIGURANT LES RECOMMANDATIONS DEFINITIVES.

LE RESPONSABLE AMERICAIN A SURVOLÉ LE NORD DU MALI EN
COMPAGNIE DE M. DOUKARA KASSIMA, MINISTRE MALIEN DE LA DEFENSE,
AQUEL IL A PROMIS QUE LE PORT AERIEU ETABLI PAR LES AMERI-
CAINS AU MALI, RESTERAIT EN ACTIVITE DEUX SEMAINES DE PLUS
QUE PREVU.

AU NIGER, ON A EXPLIQUE A M. WILLIAMS QUE LES LES NOMADES
ONT PERDU TOUTS LEURS TROUPEAUX. IL FAUDRA DES ANNEES, A-T-IL
DIT POUR QUE CES TROUPEAUX SOIENT RECONSTITUES.

UNE EQUIPE DE SPECIALISTES AMERICAINS DE LA CULTURE DES
TERRES ARIDES DES RESSOURCES HYDRAULIQUES, DE L'ELEVAGE ET DE
LA MISE EN VALEUR DES PATURAGES SE TROUVE ACTUELLEMENT AU SAHEL.
IL S'ENTRETENDRONT AVEC LES CADRES DES ADMINISTRATIONS
LOCALES POUR METTRE AU POINT DES PROJETS DE PORTEE IMMEDIATE
QUI POURRAIENT ETRE MIS EN OEUVRE DANS LES SOIXANTE JOURS.

ENTRETEMPS, LES CEREALES AMERICAINES CONTINUENT A ARRIVER
AU SAHEL POUR NOURRIR LES POPULATIONS AFFAMEES. DE TOUTS LES
PAYS DONATEURS, CE SONT LES ETATS-UNIS, QUI ONT FOURNI LA
PLUS GRANDE QUANTITE DE SECOURS ALIMENTAIRES. ITEM

9/26/73 91AP 28

AF-35

LE MINISTRE AMERICAIN DE L'AGRICULTURE DEMENT QU'IL Y AIT
UNE PENURIE MONDIALE DE CEREALES (TEXTE) (AF-31) (1,200)

WASHINGTON, 26 SEPTEMBRE -- LE MINISTRE AMERICAIN DE L'AGRI-
CULTURE, R. EARL BUTZ, A FAIT LA DECLARATION SUIVANTE LE DIX-
NEUF SEPTEMBRE, A PROPOS DE LA REUNION DE L'ORGANISATION DES
NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE (FAO), TENUE
A ROME, LE VINGT SEPTEMBRE:

(DEBUT TEXTE)

"LE DIRECTEUR-GENERAL DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE, M. JOSEPH BOERMA, A
INVITE LES ETATS-UNIS ET LES AUTRES PAYS EXPORTATEURS DE BLE
A UNE CONFERENCE SUR L'EVENTUALITE D'UNE PENURIE MONDIALE
DE CEREALES POUR 1973-1974.

M. BOERMA INDIQUE, DANS SON INVITATION, QUE CETTE CONFERENCE
EXAMINER LES MOYENS D'ACCROITRE LES DISPONIBILITES DE CEREALES



A L'EXPORTATION, D'ECOSOMISER SUR LA CONSOMMATION DE BLE NON
OCCUPÉE A L'HOMME ET DE PARTAGER LES DISPONIBILITES SELON DES
CRITERES INTERNATIONAUX ACCEPTABLES, DE FACON A EN ASSURER UNE
REPARTITION ORDONNEE ET EQUITABLE POUR TOUTS LES PAYS.

LE GOUVERNEMENT DES ETATS-UNIS SERA REPRESENTÉ A CETTE
CONFERENCE PAR DES CADRES DU MINISTERE AMERICAIN
DE L'AGRICULTURE, DE L'AGENCE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT INTERNA-
TIONAL (AID) ET DU DEPARTEMENT D'ETAT ET NOUS FERONS TOUT CE
QUE NOUS POURRONS POUR COOPERER AVEC D'AUTRES PAYS DANS LA
SITUATION ACTUELLE OU L'APPROVISIONNEMENT EN CEREALES EST LIMITE.

LES ETATS-UNIS ONT DEPLOYE PLUS D'EFFORTS QUE TOUTS LES
AUTRES PAYS EXPORTATEURS DE BLE POUR PORTER AU MAXIMUM LES
DISPONIBILITES DE BLE A L'EXPORTATION. NOUS SOMMES LE SEUL
GRAND PAYS EXPORTATEUR DE BLE QUI AIT GARDE SES MARCHES OUVERTS
ET QUI AIT MIS SES DISPONIBILITES A LA DISPOSITION DE TOUTS
LES ACHETEURS SUR UNE BASE TOTALEMENT OUVERTE. CETTE POLITIQUE
A ETE MAINTENUE EN DEBIT D'UNE HAUSSE CONSIDERABLE DES PRIX
POUR LES CONSOMMATEURS DE NOTRE PAYS.

LES ETATS-UNIS N'ONT PAS DE PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTION QUI
ENCOURAGE LES ELEVEURS A DONNER DU BLE AU DETAIL OU A
TRANSFORMER LES CEREALES EN PRODUITS NON DESTINES A L'ALIMEN-
TATION. LES QUANTITES DE BLE UTILISEES POUR L'ALIMENTATION
OU DETAIL AUX ETATS-UNIS ONT BAISSE CONSIDERABLEMENT ETANT DONNE
QUE LA DEMANDE DE BLE POUR L'ALIMENTATION DE L'HOMME S'EST
FORTEMENT ACCRUE SUR LE MARCHÉ.

LE MINISTRE - 2

TOUT EN RECONNAISSANT QUE L'OFFRE EST LIMITEE ACTUELLEMENT
EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES CEREALES, NOS EXPERTS N'ANTICIPENT
PAS LE DEFICIT DE NEUF MILLIONS DE TONNES MENTIONNE PAR M.
BOERMA, SUR LA BASE DES ESTIMATIONS FAITES PAR LE CONSEIL
INTERNATIONAL DU BLE (IWC). LES ESTIMATIONS FAITES PAR L'IWC
PRESENTENT EN FAIT UNE SERIE DE NIVEAUX PROBABLES DE PRODU-
TION ET DE CONSOMMATION. POUR ARRIVER A SA PREVISION DE DEFICIT,
M. BOERMA A PRISE EN CONSIDERATION LE NIVEAU DE PRODUCTION LE
PLUS BAS POSSIBLE ET LE CHIFFRE DE CONSOMMATION LE PLUS ELEVE
POSSIBLE. DE PLUS, LES ESTIMATIONS DE L'IWC SONT BASEES SUR
CERTAINES HYPOTHESES FONDAMENTALES QUI LIMITENT LEUR UTILISATION
EN TANT QU'ELEMENTS DE PREVISION. PAR EXEMPLE, ELLES N'ENVI-
SAGENT PAS DE BAISSE PROBABLE DES STOCKS DE BLE CETTE ANNEE.
EN REALITE, TOUTEFOIS, ET LES ETATS-UNIS ET LE CANADA SONT SUS-
CEPTIBLES DE REDUIRE ENCORE D'AVANTAGE LEURS STOCKS, COMPLE-
TANT DES BESOINS ET DE LA HAUSSE DES PRIX.

LES ESTIMATIONS DE L'IWC CONCERNANT LES BESOINS A L'IMPOR-
TATION SONT BASEES SUR CE QUE LES PAYS AUX MEMES ENVISAGEAIENT
D'IMPORTER AU DEBUT DE L'ANNEE. DANS LE CAS DE L'INDE, NOTAM-
MENT, LE CHIFFRE DES IMPORTATIONS COMPRENAIT EVIDEMMENT UNE
CERTAINE QUANTITE DESTINEE A LA CONSTITUTION DE STOCKS. OR,
L'INDE A PROBABLEMENT RESORCE A L'IDEE DE CONSTITUER DES
RESERVES. MAIS LES DONNEES DE L'IWC REFLETTENT TOUJOURS LE
CHIFFRE INITIAL.

LES EXPERTS DU MINISTERE AMERICAIN DE L'AGRICULTURE ESTI-
MENT QUE CETTE ANNEE, LES QUANTITES DE CEREALES DISPONIBLES
A L'EXPORTATION A TRAVERS LE MONDE SERONT A PEU PRES EGALES
A LA DEMANDE A L'IMPORTATION AUX PRIX EN VIGUEUR. SI LA PRO-
DUCTION MONDIALE CONTINUE DE S'AMELIORER, AU CANADA, EN INDE,
EN UNION SOVIETIQUE ET DANS CERTAINES AUTRES REGIONS IMPOR-
TANTES -- ET SI L'ON PARVIENT A CONTINUER CERTAINES MESURES
INSTITUTIONNELLES -- ON POURRAIT DISPOSER DE QUANTITES SUPPLE-
MENTAIRES DE CEREALES AU DELA DES BESOINS MINIMAUX.

EN OUTRE, LES PERSPECTIVES DE PRODUCTION AUX ETATS-UNIS SE
SONT AMELIOREES DEPUIS QUE M. BOERMA A LANCE SON INVITATION.
AU PREMIER SEPTEMBRE, LES PREVISIONS RELATIVES A LA RECOLTE

LE MINISTRE -

DE BLE INDISCRIMINER QUE NOTRE PRODUCTION DE BLE SERAIT SUPPLEMENTAIRE D'UN POUR CENT A CELLE QUI AVAIT ETE INDIQUEE LE PREMIER AOÛT, ET QUE L'ELLE DEPASSERAIT DE CING MILLIONS DE TONNES CELLE DE 1972. NOTRE PRODUCTION DE CEREALES POUR L'ALIMENTATION DU BÉTAIL DOIT, SELON LES PRÉVISIONS, ATTEINDRE LE CHIFFRE RECORD DE DEUX CENT DIX MILLIONS DE TONNES, SOIT DEUX POUR CENT DE PLUS QU'ON SE LE PRÉVOYAIT LE MOIS DERNIER ET CING POUR CENT DE PLUS QUE L'AN DERNIER. LA PRODUCTION DE SOJA EST SUPPLEMENTAIRE DE QUATRE POUR CENT A CELLE DU MOIS DERNIER ET ON PRÉVOIT QU'ELLE DEPASSERA CELLE DE L'AN DERNIER DE HUIT MILLIONS SIX CENTIS TONNES ENVIRON.

EN 1973, LES ÉTATS-UNIS ONT ACCRUS LEUR PRODUCTION DE BLE, DE MAIS ET DE SOJA, QUI A ATTEINT DES CHIFFRES RECORDS. PLUS DE SEIZE MILLIONS D'HECTARES DE TERRES ARABLES ONT ETE RENGUES DISPONIBLES POUR LA PRODUCTION, ET HUIT MILLIONS D'HECTARES SUPPLEMENTAIRES LE SERONT EN 1974. POUR 1974, AUCUNE TERRE CULTIVABLE NE SERA LAISSEE DE CÔTÉ, ET NOS AGRICULTEURS SERONT ENTIEREMENT LIBRES D'ACCROITRE LEUR PRODUCTION EN FONCTION DE LA DEMANDE, POUR LA CONSOMMATION INTERIEURE ET L'EXPORTATION.

SI L'ON AJOUTE A CELA LES PRIX ÉLEVÉS DES PRODUITS AGRICOLES SUR LE MARCHÉ, CELA DEVRAIT INCITER LES AGRICULTEURS AMÉRICAINS A PRODUIRE ENCORE D'AVANTAGE EN 1974. CETTE ASSURANCE D'ACCROISSEMENT DE LA PRODUCTION DEVRAIT CONTRIBUER A ÉLIMINER TOUT STOCKAGE INUTILE DE LA PART DES PAYS IMPORTATEURS, AU COURS DE L'ANNÉE.

LES BESOINS DES PAYS EN VOIE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

L'INSUFFISANCE DES RÉSERVES ACTUELLES DE CÉRÉALES, ET LA HAUSSE DES PRIX QUI L'ACCOMPAGNE, FONT PENSER SUR LES PAYS EN VOIE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT LE FARDEAU LE PLUS LOURD.

LES ÉTATS-UNIS SONT PLEINEMENT CONSCIENTS DU PROBLÈME AUCUEL ILS DOIVENT FAIRE FACE. APRÈS TOUT, ILS SONT FOURNI, DEPUIS 1954, PLUS DE VINGT MILLIARDS DE DOLLARS D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE DANS LE CADRE DE LEUR PROGRAMME "DES-VIVRES-POUR-LA-PAIX" -- LE BLE REPRÉSENTANT ENVIRON LA MOITIÉ DE CETTE AIDE. ILS ONT ÉGALEMENT VERSÉ PRES DE LA MOITIÉ DU TOTAL DES CONTRIBUTIONS APPORTÉES AU PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIAL (PAM) DEPUIS 1962.

LES ÉTATS-UNIS ONT AUSSI ASSUMÉ LA MAJEURE PARTIE DE LA PRODUCTION CÉRÉALIERE EXCÉDENTAIRE MONDIALE -- A UN PRIX CONSIDÉRABLE -- DEPUIS LA SECONDE GUERRE MONDIALE. NOUS AVONS FOURNI LA MAJEURE PARTIE DES DIX MILLIONS DE TONNES DE CÉRÉALES NÉCESSAIRES À L'INDE DURANT CHACUNE DES ANNÉES DE SÉCHÉRESSE QU'ELLE A CONNUES DANS LA SECONDE MOITIÉ DES ANNÉES NOIXANTE. LA LOI QUATRE CENT QUATRE VINGT PERMET ACTUELLEMENT AUX ÉTATS-UNIS DE FOURNIR AU BANGLADESH ET À L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST UNE GRANDE PARTIE DES CÉRÉALES DONT ILS ONT BESOIN. LES ÉTATS-UNIS SE SONT MAINTENANT ENGAGÉS À FOURNIR DE L'AIDE AU PAKISTAN, À LA SUITE DES INONDATIONS QUI S'Y SONT PRODUITES, TOUT COMME CE FUT LE CAS L'AN DERNIER LORS DES

LE MINISTRE -- 4

INONDATIONS QUI DAVASTÈRENT LES PHILIPPINES.

MALGRÉ LE RENDEMENT DE L'OFFRE, LES ÉTATS-UNIS APPORTERONT UNE CONTRIBUTION DE PRES DE DEUX CENT MILLIONS DE DOLLARS POUR SATISFAIRE LES BESOINS DES PAYS EN VOIE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT AU COURS DU PRÉSENT EXERCICE FISCAL.

GRÂCE À LEUR ASSISTANCE AUX INSTITUTIONS FINANCIÈRES INTERNATIONALES TELLES QUE LA BANQUE MONDIALE ET À LEURS PROPRES PROGRAMMES D'AIDE, LES ÉTATS-UNIS JOUENT UN RÔLE DE PREMIER PLAN DANS L'ÉCARTIL DES RESSOURCES DONT LES PAYS EN VOIE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ONT BESOIN POUR POUVOIR LUTTER AVEC LE SÉCHÉ-



RENDEZ-VOUS LE MARCHÉ COMMERCIAL, DANS LE DOMAINE DE L'ALIMENTATION.

CEPENDANT, LES ÉTATS-UNIS ONT ASSURÉ PRATIQUEMENT L'ENTIERE RESPONSABILITÉ DE LA SATISFACTION DE LA DEMANDE MONDIALE ENCEINTE DE CÉRÉALES AU COURS DE CES QUATRE DERNIÈRES ANNÉES. LE COMMERCE MONDIAL DE BLE ET DE CÉRÉALES POUR L'ALIMENTATION DU DÉTAIL S'EST ACCROU ENVIRONS DE VINGT CINE POUR CENT AU COURS DE CETTE PÉRIODE, ET LE VOLUME DES EXPORTATIONS AMÉRICAINES POUR 1973-1974 DEVRAIT, SELON LES PRÉVISIONS, DÉPASSER DE PRÈS DE SOIXANTE DIX POUR CENT CELUI DE 1972-1973.

PENDANT L'ANNÉE QUI VIENT DE S'ACHEVER, LE COMMERCE MONDIAL DES CÉRÉALES S'EST ACCROU DE VINGT CINE MILLIONS DE TONNES -- ET LES EXPORTATIONS AMÉRICAINES SE SONT ACCROUES DE TREIZE MILLIONS DE TONNES. AINSI DONC LES ÉTATS-UNIS ONT ASSURÉ LA TOTALITÉ DE CET ACCROISSEMENT ET ILS ONT COMBLÉ EN PARTIE L'INSUFFISANCE.

L'ACCROISSEMENT DE LA DEMANDE EST EN PARTIE DU A LA PÉNURIE DES RÉCOLTES DANS CERTAINES RÉGIONS DU MONDE, MAIS AUSSI A L'ACCROISSEMENT DE LA DEMANDE MONDIALE DE PRODUITS DU DÉTAIL ET PAR CONSÉQUENT D'ALIMENTATION POUR LE DÉTAIL.

LES PAYS EN VOIE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ONT, ÉGALEMENT, INTÉRÊT À STIMULER L'ACCROISSEMENT DE LEUR PRODUCTION CÉRÉALIÈRE DONT LE MONDE A BESOIN ET QU'IL RÉCLAME. LES PRIX SONT LE MOYEN LE PLUS EFFICACE D'Y PARVENIR.

L'EXPÉRIENCE FAITE RÉCEMMENT PAR LES ÉTATS-UNIS DANS LE DOMAINE DES CONTRÔLES DES PRIX ET DES SALAIRES, AINSI QUE LE LONG BILAN D'ÉCHECS EN MATIÈRE D'ACCROCHES INTERNATIONALES SUR LES PRODUITS DE BASE, NOUS ONT CONVAINCUS QUE LES MARCHÉS LIBRES ET OUVERTS SONT LE MOYEN LE MEILLEUR ET LE PLUS RÉALISTE D'ASSURER UNE RÉPARTITION ÉQUITABLE DES DISPONIBILITÉS DE CÉRÉALES.

LES ÉTATS-UNIS INVITENT DONC LES AUTRES PAYS PRODUCTEURS DE CÉRÉALES À OUVRIR DE LEURS MARCHÉS À TOUTES LES ACHÈTES, COMME NOUS L'AVONS FAIT, ET À METTRE LEURS CÉRÉALES SUR LE MARCHÉ, COMME NOUS L'AVONS FAIT.

SI CELA SE PRODUISAIT, LES CÉRÉALES SUPPLÉMENTAIRES QUI DEVIENDRAIENT DISPONIBLES POUR LA CONSOMMATION CONTINUE-- RAIENT À ATTENDRE LA TENSION ENTRE L'OFFRE ET LA DEMANDE ET À MODÉRER LES PRIX. (FIN TEXTE) ITEM

5/22/73 1078 EV

KNO SKD 9-F

4-24-73 BC 1150Z

1973

9/24/73

To Mr Scott

from H. E. Haran





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 21, 1973

Memorandum for: NSC Secretariat
The White House

Subject: Reply to Telegram to Mr. Kissinger
from The Reverend Jesse Jackson

Attached is one copy each of the telegram and letter sent by Assistant Secretary of State Newsom in reply to Reverend Jackson's September 6 telegram to Mr. Kissinger requesting USG assistance in transporting drought relief supplies for Africa that were donated by PUSH.

A. Schuman
Secretariat Staff

Attachments:

Copy of telegram (same text).
Copy of letter





Department of State

TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED 985

PAGE 01 STATE 186927

20

ORIGIN AF-18

INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 AID-20 /039 R

DRAFTED BY AF/W:JWVINCENT:LB

9/18/73 EXT. 23395

APPROVED BY AF - MR. NEWSOM

PHA/FDRC:MCCLURE (DRAFT)

PHA/FDRC:KYBACK (DRAFT)

AF/W:ORAGGREY

AFR:DBROWN (DRAFT)

AF-AMB. WITMAN

OPA/PUB:JEROSENTHAL (INFO)

012389

R 192339Z SEP 73

FM-SECSTATE WASHDC

TO THE REVEREND JESSE L. JACKSON PRESIDENT

OPERATION PUSH 930 EAST 50TH STREET CHICAGO ILLINOIS

UNCLAS STATE 186927

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT:

I HAVE BEEN ASKED TO REPLY TO YOUR SEPTEMBER 6 TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY OF STATE-DESIGNATE KISSINGER REGARDING THE DELIVERY TO AFRICA OF DROUGHT RELIEF SUPPLIES COLLECTED BY PUSH.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT DESIRES TO ASSIST PUSH IN MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF YOUR DONATED COMMODITIES FOR THE SAHEL. I AM HAPPY TO REPORT THAT THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN PROVIDING THIS EXTRAORDINARY ASSISTANCE ARE ALMOST SOLVED AND THE RELIEF SUPPLIES, WHICH ARE TANGIBLE EVIDENCE OF THE PERSONAL CONCERN OF PRIVATE AMERICAN CITIZENS FOR AFRICA'S DROUGHT VICTIMS, WILL ARRIVE IN WEST AFRICA FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE



UNCLASSIFIED



Department of State

TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 02 STATE 186927

INTENDED RECIPIENTS.

BASED ON THE INVENTORY LIST YOUR STAFF PROVIDED, AID INFORMED REGISTERED AMERICAN VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, PRIVATE SHIPPING FIRMS, AIRLINES, AND OTHERS OF PUSH'S DESIRE TO OBTAIN FREE TRANSPORT TO THE SAHEL AND TO REFER INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS TO YOUR HEADQUARTERS. THROUGH THESE EXTENSIVE CONTACTS, AID ARRANGED FOR THE ALL TRANSPORT CARGO COMPANY TO PREPARE YOUR DONATED SUPPLIES FOR SHIPMENT BY SEA, AND FOR THEIR DELIVERY TO NEW YORK FOR LOADING ABOARD THE S/S DEMURRA, WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO SAIL FOR DAKAR, SENEGAL ON OCTOBER 12.

SINCERELY,
DAVID D. NEWSOM
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
AFRICAN AFFAIRS RUSH



UNCLASSIFIED



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 19, 1973

Dear Reverend Jackson:

I have been asked to reply to your September 6 telegram to Secretary of State-designate Kissinger regarding the delivery to Africa of drought relief supplies collected by PUSH.

The U.S. Government desires to assist PUSH in making arrangements for the transportation of your donated commodities for the Sahel. I am happy to report that the problems involved in providing this extraordinary assistance are almost solved and the relief supplies, which are tangible evidence of the personal concern of private American citizens for Africa's drought victims, will arrive in West Africa for distribution to the intended recipients.

Based on the inventory list your staff provided, AID informed registered American voluntary agencies, private shipping firms, airlines, and others of PUSH's desire to obtain free transport to the Sahel and to refer interested individuals to your headquarters. Through these extensive contacts, AID arranged for the All Transport Cargo Company to prepare your donated supplies for shipment by sea, and for their delivery to New York for loading aboard the S/S Demurra, which is scheduled to sail for Dakar, Senegal on October 12.

Sincerely,

David D. Newsom
Assistant Secretary for
African Affairs

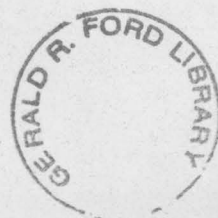
The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson,
President,
Operation PUSH,
930 East 50th Street,
Chicago, Illinois 60615.



PUSH campaign *Chgo. Tribune*
9/24/73

\$92,000 collected for African relief

MORE THAN \$92,000 and 65 tons of food and medical supplies have been raised for the drought-stricken West African nations of Senegal, Mali, Chad, at a press conference during the final day of the PUSH "Expo '73" exposition. The conference was also attended by Stanley F. Scott, a special assistant to



[Oct. 1973?]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON, D.C. ---

~~AMERICANS GET DOWN~~
U.S. OUT FRONT IN ~~RESCUE~~ RELIEF EFFORTS TO AVERT ~~MASS~~ STARVATION
~~IN~~ STARVATION IN DROUGHT STRICKEN AFRICAN NATIONS
~~SIX~~

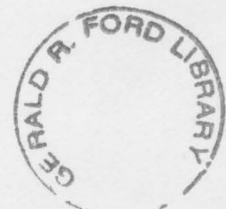
The concern expressed by the American people over the threat of mass starvation in six drought-stricken African nations bordering the Sahara Desert has brought world attention to focus on this critical problem.

Considerable impetus has come from the Black community, which has been aroused by the struggle of a people with an unceasing will to survive in a harsh environment.

United States voluntary agencies and humanitarian groups specially organized to collect relief donations for Africa are playing a leading role in a massive international effort which has sent millions of pounds of food flowing into the region.

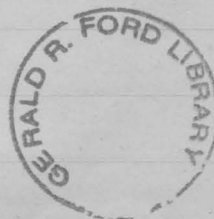
Earlier fears of millions of deaths from starvation in the Sahel (Sub-Sahara) region have been dispelled, but a disaster situation will remain for at least the coming year.

Emergency assistance to the six countries -- Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad -- from all sources has risen to nearly \$154 million. The United States has provided over \$47 million, including 256,000 tons of food. Other U.S. aid has consisted of payment for airlifts, blankets, tarpaulins for use



INSET

THE WIVES OF THE AMBASSADORS OF THE SIX
DROUGHT-STRICKEN COUNTRIES HAVE ASKED MRS. ~~Richard~~^{HONORARY}
NIXON TO SERVE AS ^{TO BE} CHAIRMAN OF A NOVEMBER 30
BENEFIT ^{TO BE} CALLED "THE DESERT BALL." MRS. NIXON,
ONE OF THE FEW "FIRST LADIES" TO VISIT AFRICA,
~~ASSISTED~~ HAS FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF MANY OF
THE PROBLEMS FACED BY DEVELOPING NATIONS OF AFRICA.



as shelters, medical supplies, vitamins, water trucks, and cash grants.

~~Considerable impetus has come from the Black community, which has been aroused by the plight of a people in an unceasing struggle to survive in a harsh environment.~~

PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) waged a campaign for food donations, which with the assistance of AID (Agency for International Development) were shipped from New York in October. AFRICARE, a new organization, is channeling its contributions to needy people of the Sahel. AFRICARE recently received a \$30,000 grant from AID to assist ^{it} in its operations.

Other Black organizations actively engaged in the effort include the National Office of Black Catholics, Congress of African People, National Welfare Rights Organization and African Studies Association.

The emergency is not over for many of the 25 million people in the region known as the Sahel, but massive relief efforts continue.

Much needed rain has brought ample relief to some areas. Other areas have received enough rain to assure a moderate easing of the drought, while some areas have had no rain, or too little, too late.



Airlifts are being continued in order to reach hungry people in remote areas. The United States, through the Agency for International Development, has provided funds for a new airlift in Mauritania and Mali.

Other transportation bottlenecks are being solved. The railroad running from the port of Dakar, to Bamako, the land-locked capital of Mali, has more than tripled its tonnage.

7 An AID-financed team of epidemiologists from the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga., has assessed nutritional needs, especially those of mothers and children. AID sent medicines, vitamins and CSM, the corn, ~~soya~~ ^{soy} milk high-protein blend to combat severe malnutrition found to be widely spread. Dried milk has been shipped into the affected areas by other donors.

The Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations has organized an International Food Needs Assessment Team which is studying what future emergency food will be needed after this year's harvest is in. ^{U.S.} Food for Peace commodities will be allotted when future needs are determined.

U.S. economist and agriculture and scientific technicians are focusing on the complex problems ~~of~~ putting the area back on its feet.



Stanley S. Scott, Special Assistant to the President, has indicated a commitment on behalf of the Administration to continue massive relief efforts and the implementation of programs designed to facilitate long range development of the drought stricken area.

Maurice J. Williams, ^{President Nixon's} ~~the U.S.~~ Special Coordinator for Relief to Sub-Sahara Africa, ^{who recently returned from a two-week personal inspection of relief activities in the Sahel,} summed up the needs following a personal inspection of the six nations as follows:

- continued emergency assistance in expectation of another sub-standard harvest;
- recovery investments to help farmers and livestock herders to get back on their feet, and to increase the capacities of the people and governments of the region to cope with their problems;
- medium term programs to protect the fragile ecology in anticipation of revival of longer term development programs;
- research into longer term development possibilities.

###



ACT TO AVERT MASS
STARVATION IN AFRICAN
Drought

DROUGHT RELIEF EFFORT
TO AVERT³⁵ MASS³⁵ ~~THE~~
STARVATION IN
AFRICAN NATIONS³⁴

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

OCTOBER 28, 1973

Office of the White House Press Secretary

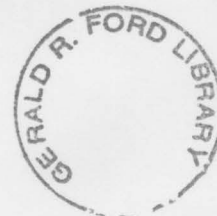
THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

John P. Saylor was a Congressman of exceptional stature. During nearly a quarter of a century of service in the House of Representatives he rose to stand among the top rank of his party in seniority and earned the high esteem of colleagues on both sides of the aisle. Long before the issues of conservation, natural resources and environmental quality came to fashion, he was helping to shape wise national policy for these vital concerns. His Pennsylvania constituents came to trust him implicitly for faithful representation of their interest and needs and we in Washington learned to count on him for unflagging legislative responsibility, independence and integrity.

Mrs. Nixon joins me in mourning the loss of a former House colleague, long-time friend and dedicated public servant whose death bereaves all Americans.

#



ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 1, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER
FROM: DAVID W. PARKER

The President has asked Mrs. Nixon, and she has agreed, to undertake a trip to the drought stricken areas of Africa sometime in the next six weeks. By copy of this memorandum the following individuals are requested to put together a detailed proposal that will be presented to the President that will outline the itinerary, logistics, substance, and media plan for this trip by the close of business Wednesday, October 3rd.

William Codus, Deputy Chief of Protocol, Department of State will be responsible for the itinerary and logistics of Mrs. Nixon's trip.

Maurice Williams, Deputy Director, AID will be responsible for the development of the substantive items that Mrs. Nixon will need for her various meetings with the African officials.

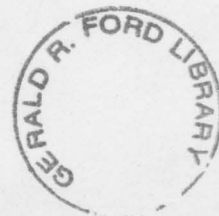
Stan Scott, Special Assistant to the President, will be responsible for coordinating the impact of Mrs. Nixon's trip with the Black community.

Helen Smith, Mrs. Nixon's Press Secretary, will be responsible for coordinating the announcement of Mrs. Nixon's trip with the above mentioned individuals and will be responsible for working with Mr. Codus in development of the press entourage that will accompany Mrs. Nixon on her trip.

This proposal should receive your approval before it is transmitted to the President. Once the proposal is approved, it will be turned over for implementation by Mr. Codus as tour director.

Mr. Codus will continue to keep Major General Scowcroft and me informed of all developments so we in turn can keep the President informed of its progress.

✓ cc: Stan Scott



October 3, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: HELEN SMITH
FROM: STAN SCOTT
RE: African Trip

In laying the groundwork for the proposed trip to the drought-stricken area of central Africa, I would recommend that we initiate the following media initiatives to create the desired positive domestic atmosphere.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

3:30pm tw

Nov. 11th - 18th

- I. Nationwide dissemination of release on Mrs. Nixon's acceptance of Honorary Chairmanship of Nov. 30th benefit.
- II. Two-minute film strip of Mrs. Nixon launching national voluntary effort.
- III. Agency for International Development release to nation's media outlining what U.S. has done/is doing in west Africa... WE'RE OUT IN FRONT. Use black and white photographs of grain entering Dakar. Mrs. Nixon's role in AID release.
- IV. Send radio copy to electronic media just as we do to ~~writers~~ print media.
- V. Recommend that President make announcement of his number one Ambassador's trip during meeting with Africa's representative from the Upper Volta who will be in Washington Oct. 12. This representative has been selected by the six drought-stricken countries to represent them. Hopefully, the President will be able to meet with the Upper Volta rep.
- VI. Request that Peace Corps and Defense crank out releases on their positive roles in this crisis. P/Corps digging wells and Defense sending planes into area, etc.....
- VI. Briefing of media on trip.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1973

TO: DAVID PARKER *H.M.C.S.*

FROM: HELEN MCCAIN SMITH

RE: MEDIA AND PUBLIC RELATIONS SUGGESTIONS FOR MRS. NIXON'S
TRIP TO AFRICA

I. Initial announcement

Option A.) October 10, 1973- The President would appear in the West Press Lobby following Jerry Warren's regular morning press briefing. He would be accompanied by Mrs. Nixon. He would make the announcement with appropriate remarks (i. e. Mrs. Nixon being his best ambassador, etc.). We are suggesting October 10th because Mrs. Nixon is hosting a reception for Mrs. Houphouet-Boigny, wife of the President of the Ivory Coast that afternoon at 3:30 p. m. (Guests will be wives of the African ambassadors, congressional leaders, etc.) We would recommend an unannounced Presidential drop-by, with brief, informal remarks by him to the guests. Option A has the advantage of maximum press coverage, with coverage for both AM and PM editions.



Option B.) October 12 or 13- The President would make an appearance following Jerry's regular press briefing, accompanied by Mrs. Nixon and President Lamizana, President of Upper Volta. The President would explain that he had been meeting with President Lamizana who has presented the Sahal's drought problems to the United Nations General Assembly and that he wanted to take this opportunity to announce that he is asking Mrs. Nixon to be his official representative on a trip to West and Central Africa.

II. Simultaneous detailed release on Mrs. Nixon's trip- would include

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

reason for trip, maps, background of countries to be visited, plans for Mrs. Nixon's fund raising efforts (TV-radio spots, etc.), recap of past humanitarian trips, number of miles logged, etc.

III. Radio-TV spots by Mrs. Nixon to be aired as public service announcements.

Mrs. Nixon would explain the need, and appeal to the American public for its support.

IV. Periodic, informal briefings for press to be involved, to keep them up-to-date on plans for the trip and answer their questions.

V. Public relations suggestions

- 1a. Tea or reception for national leaders of women's civic and service groups (AAUW, General Federation of Womens Club, etc.) to enlist the aid of their chapters across the country. Mrs. Nixon would make brief remarks at the reception, explaining her concern and asking the organizations for their help. (Information packets could be prepared for dissemination at that time or for later distribution to the groups, and a White House staff member might be designated to coordinate requests from the groups for information.)
- 1b. Reception for youth organizations (DECA, FFA, Future Homemakers, etc.). Mrs. Nixon would appear with Julie Eisenhower, and Julie would make brief remarks appealing to their organizations for support.
- 1c. To emphasize the international cooperation on this project we would recommend an event involving Mrs. Nixon with the International Red Cross and some of the wives of ambassadors to countries also involved in the project. Mrs. Nixon could spend a half-hour at a Red Cross Volunteer site with the ambassador's wives, helping pack boxes of material being sent to the stricken areas.



THE WHITE HOUSE

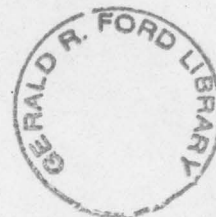
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting on Monday at 10:30 AM with Kenneth E. Jenkins, Chairman of the Match Institute

White House Attendees: Dana Mead
Stan Scott
Mike Duval



Mr. Jenkins covered the following areas:

1. There is a need for technical assistance for local, minority, elected officials. The problem is that the HUD 701 money cannot go directly to the cities under 50,000 and must go to the states. In the south, the states won't pass thru this money to black mayors, hence the problem.
2. The Technical Assistance people in HUD have been cut back. There staff has been reduced from 36 to 6. These people have been helpful to black minority business men.
3. The Howard University School of Business and Public Administration is completely off track. Now EDA claims that it is not an eligible project and therefore they do not have funding to go forward with their building program.
4. They do not feel that DOT's minority program is adequate. Their main problem is that because there is no retraining etc., their minority construction people do not qualify for transportation projects.

Mr. Jenkins stated he would get us additional information concerning the Howard University problem and would take up the DOT matter directly with the Department.

I will be having lunch with Jim Lynn within the next week and I will raise the Howard University matter with him since he was involved in the initial negotiations. Perhaps Tod Hullin can look into HUD Technical Assistance people problem and also the difficulty of getting some 701 money directly to mayors.

cc: Dana Mead
Tod Hullin
Stan Scott ✓

MR-D

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 31, 1973

Dear Editor:

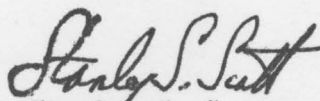
You are aware, I am sure, of the disaster situation in the six drought-stricken countries of the Sahara.

The devastation and dislocations of the drought have been immense. These countries -- already among the poorest in the world -- have experienced staggering losses in crops and livestock. Nevertheless, widespread starvation has been averted. Relief food and medical supplies from the U.S. are reaching those for whom they were destined in the cities, villages, and remote areas of Sahel Africa.

Without our help, millions would have died of starvation. Emergency assistance from all sources has been about \$154 million, of which the U.S. alone contributed over \$47 million.

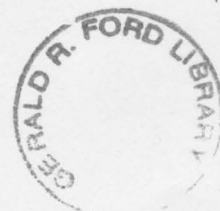
Knowing of your ongoing concern in keeping abreast of this situation, I am attaching a news release and photos which I hope will be of interest to you and your readers.

Sincerely,



Stanley S. Scott
Special Assistant
to the President

Enclosures



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U.S. OUT FRONT IN DROUGHT RELIEF EFFORTS
TO AVERT MASS STARVATION IN AFRICAN NATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C. --- The concern expressed by the American people over the threat of mass starvation in six drought-stricken African nations bordering the Sahara Desert has brought world attention to focus on this critical problem.

Considerable impetus has come from the Black community which has been aroused by the struggle of a people with an unceasing will to survive in a harsh environment.

United States voluntary agencies and humanitarian groups specially organized to collect relief donations for Africa are playing a leading role in a massive international effort which has sent millions of pounds of food flowing into the region.

Earlier fears of millions of deaths from starvation in the Sahel (Sub-Sahara) region have been dispelled, but a disaster situation will remain for at least the coming year.

Emergency assistance to the six countries -- Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad -- from all sources has risen to nearly \$154 million. The United States has provided over \$47 million, including 256,000 tons of food. Other



U.S. aid has consisted of payment for airlifts, blankets, tarpaulins for use as shelters, medical supplies, vitamins, water trucks, and cash grants.

PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) waged a campaign for food donations, which with the assistance of AID (Agency for International Development) were shipped from New York in October. AFRICARE, a new organization, is channeling its contributions to needy people of the Sahel. AFRICARE recently received a \$30,000 grant from AID to assist in its operations.

Other Black organizations actively engaged in the effort include the National Office of Black Catholics, Congress of African People, National Welfare Rights Organization and African Studies Association.

The wives of the Ambassadors of the six drought-stricken countries have asked Mrs. Richard Nixon to serve as Honorary Chairman of a November 30 benefit to be called "The Desert Ball." Mrs. Nixon, one of the few "First Ladies" to visit Africa, has firsthand knowledge of many of the problems faced by developing nations of Africa.

The emergency is not over for many of the 25 million people in the region known as the Sahel, but massive relief efforts continue.



Much needed rain has brought ample relief to some areas. Other areas have received enough rain to assure a moderate easing of the drought, while some areas have had no rain, or too little, too late.

Airlifts are being continued in order to reach hungry people in remote areas. The United States, through the Agency for International Development, has provided funds for a new airlift in Mauritania and Mali.

Other transportation bottlenecks are being solved. The railroad running from the port of Dakar, to Bamako, the land-locked capital of Mali, has more than tripled its tonnage.

An AID-financed team of epidemiologists from the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga., has assessed nutritional needs, especially those of mothers and children. AID sent medicines, vitamins and CSM, the corn-soya-milk, a high-protein blend to combat severe malnutrition found to be widely spread. Dried milk has been shipped into the affected areas by other donors.

The Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations has organized an International Food Needs Assessment Team which is studying what future emergency food will be needed after this year's harvest is in. U.S. Food for Peace commodities will be allotted when future needs are determined.



U.S. economist and agriculture and scientific technicians are focusing on the complex problems of putting the area back on its feet.

Stanley S. Scott, Special Assistant to the President, has indicated a commitment on behalf of the Administration to continue massive relief efforts and the implementation of programs designed to facilitate long range development of the drought-stricken area.

Maurice J. Williams, President Nixon's Special Coordinator for Relief to Sub-Sahara Africa, who recently returned from a two-week personal inspection of relief activities in the Sahel, summed up the needs as follows:

- continued emergency assistance in expectation of another sub-standard harvest;
- recovery investment to help farmers and livestock herders to get back on their feet, and to increase the capacities of the people and governments of the region to cope with their problems;
- medium term programs to protect the fragile ecology in anticipation of revival of longer term development programs;
- research into longer term development possibilities.

#

