

DRAFT - AFRICA SECTION OF THE CBC POSITION PAPER FOR 1975

United States policy towards Africa is in need of serious re-evaluation and overhaul as a result of the tendency to support and to protect U.S. private investors, even in situations where these investors have made unwise and short-sighted choices. The Administration's posture in Southern Africa is a case in point:

- There has been harassment of and the exertion of pressure on the new Government of Portugal as it seeks to remove itself from its former colonies in Southern Africa;
- Nathaniel P. Davis, Ambassador to Chile at the time of the CIA assisted coup against the lawfully elected Government of the late Salvador Allende, has been nominated as the new Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in a move that forebodes, in the eyes of many, further U.S. support for apartheid and injustice in Southern Africa;
- The Department of the Treasury has failed vigorously to enforce UN sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, even in such a simple measure as communicating to travel agencies that tours with Southern Rhodesia as a destination would be in violation of the UN Embargo and U.S. Executive Orders to implement the Embargo ;
- The Department of Commerce has failed to elaborate guidelines, in co-operation with the Department of State, for U.S. firms doing business in South Africa and in Namibia;
- The Atomic Energy Commission continues to co-operate with South African nuclear scientists as other nations in the world seek to restrict collaboration with South African officials, to underscore disapproval of apartheid;
- The Administration failed to give the vigorous support needed to secure Floor consideration and passage in the 93rd Congress of a Bill to end ~~XXXXXX~~ open United States violation of the UN embargo against Southern Rhodesia with respect to chrome, ferrochrome and certain other "strategic" minerals.

Africa is in the throes of substantial change. The approaching independence of Mozambique and Angola casts serious doubt on the continued "stability" of white minority regimes elsewhere in Africa, and in particular in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, and Namibia (also known as South West Africa). As African governments re-claim control over the resources of their nations,

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foreign investors will need to be prepared to undertake new kinds of relationships for the profitable exploitation of those resources.

For this reason, we urge:

1. Early passage by the Congress of the measure to end U.S. importation of chrome and other "strategic" minerals, in violation of the UN embargo against Southern Rhodesia, the only "country" in the world that is not recognized as a state by any other nation;
2. Nomination of an African expert as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs;
3. An end to U.S. collaboration with the nuclear scientists of South Africa;
4. A review by the Department of the Treasury of steps it might take to tighten up U.S. enforcement of the UN embargo against Southern Rhodesia;
5. The elaboration by the President's Council on International Economic Policy of appropriate guidelines for U.S. firms doing business in Africa, and in particular in South Africa and in Namibia.

These steps would bring the United States into greater harmony with its major allies in respect to African policies.