



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

F : African Matters

APR 2 1968

D 1555 191F22
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March 28, 1969

Honorable Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Diggs:

I have received your letter of March 17 requesting the Department's rationale in continuing to maintain Consular representation in Salisbury.

At the time of the illegal declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia by the Smith regime, the United States recalled its Consul General and terminated the activities of the United States Information Service. A small Consular staff was, however, left in Salisbury, primarily to perform essential citizenship, passport and welfare services for the approximately 1,100 American residents in Southern Rhodesia, three-fourths of whom are missionaries and their dependents. There are no United States trade representatives in Salisbury nor does the small Consular staff perform any commercial or trade promotional functions.

The Consular officers operate under authority of exequaturs issued by the Queen of England and are accredited to the Government of the United Kingdom. They have no official contact or dealings with the illegal Smith regime and their presence in Southern Rhodesia in no way denotes recognition of that regime.

The United States has fully supported and implemented the mandatory provisions of the United Nations Security Council's resolutions imposing economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Security Council's action in pointing out the need for closing foreign consulates in Southern Rhodesia was contained in a nonmandatory paragraph of Security Council Resolution 253 of May 29, 1968. While, for the reasons outlined above, the United States does not plan to close its Consulate General in Salisbury at the present time, the matter is being kept under continuing review in the light of developments and changing circumstances in Southern Rhodesia.

As requested, I am providing you with the names and duties of American personnel assigned to the Consulate General: W. Paul O'Neill, Jr., Principal Officer; J. Fred Doyle, Administrative Officer; Miss Beulah A. Buck, Secretary; Richard H. Butler, Communications Officer; William Clair, Economic Officer; Earl W. Smith, Political Officer; Miss Kay Kleckner, Clerk; and Donald J. Ivanich, Communications and Records Assistant.

If there is any further information on this subject which you desire, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bill Macomber".

William B. Macomber, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations

F: AFRICAN MATTERS

STATE DEPT - AFRICAN AFFAIRS
AFRICAN BUREAU

Diggs 191 F22-
0201

March 17, 1969

Congressional Liaison Office
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

What is the Department's rationale in continuing to maintain Consular representation in Salisbury?

Please provide me with the names and duties of our government's personnel.

Sincerely,

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
Member of Congress
13th District of Michigan

GCE/t

F:

Stob-Hoyt

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Diggs 191 F22
03-01

5
May 2, 1969

Mr. William B. Macomb, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Sir:

This is in reference to my March 17th letter and your reply of March 28th concerning the Department's rationale in continuing to maintain Consular Representation in Salisbury.

In my view, you have not made a good case. It would appear to me that a complement of eight people plus whatever indigenous personnel I am sure are assigned to the Consulate to "perform essential citizenship, passport and welfare services for approximately 1,100 American residents in Southern Rhodesia, three-fourths of whom are missionaries and their dependents," is not worth the impression that this constitutes some tacit recognition of the Smith regime. I am sure if we left the country as we have in other instances, said services would be performed otherwise. However if this consulate is maintained as a medium for providing certain intelligence information to our government, then perhaps its continuance can be justified.

May I hear from you further.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
Member of Congress
13th District of Michigan

CCD/TH/1z

(YELLOW TO DETROIT)

F: SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

Fed. Trade Commission

Dis 55 191 F22
04-01

May 1, 1969

Honorable Paul Rand Dixon
Chairman
Federal Trade Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dixon:

South African Airways, owned and operated by the South African Government, has recently started direct service between New York and Johannesburg. The company has also started an extensive advertising campaign to encourage Americans to travel to South Africa.

I enclose copies of several recent advertisements of South African Airways. You will notice that nowhere is there a reference to the completely segregated facilities which exist in South Africa nor to the fact that racial segregation there is not a matter of custom alone but of law.

The official policy of the South African government is apartheid (racial separation). This has been true since 1948. This means that non-whites have no right of effective vote and that only whites may be elected to office in Parliament. It means that Africans have a right to be only in certain designated areas of the country. They can leave these areas only by special permit. Between half a million and one-million Africans are arrested annually under the pass laws.

Two laws particularly affect foreign visitors. The Group Areas Act designates each part of the country as an area for a particular racial group. The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act authorizes the designation of any public place or transport carrier for use by a certain racial group. A visitor from abroad whether black or white cannot avoid the effects of these South African laws.

The disparity between the enclosed advertisements and the reality in South Africa is so great and, for potential American travelers to that country, so serious, particularly to blacks including me, a Congressman, that I urge the Federal Trade Commission to show cause why South African Airways should not be prevented from continuing such deceptive advertising.

I would be happy to supply further information, on request, to facilitate your investigation of these advertising practices.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., Chairman
Subcommittee on Africa
House Foreign Affairs Committee

CCD/t/pcl

Disgs 191 F 22
05-01

Identical Letters to Secretary of State Rogers and
Secretary of Defense Laird

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Slightly more than two years ago, after the visit of the carrier Roosevelt to Cape Town, South Africa, the Defense and State Departments announced:

"We are currently reviewing the use of port facilities in South Africa. The review is not yet complete. However, at this time, barring unforeseen emergencies, we do not, in the foreseeable future, see any requirement for the United States Navy warships to use such facilities."

This policy, which was enunciated by Deputy Secretary of Defense Vance and Under Secretary of State Katzenbach, responded to the concern expressed by many members of Congress, numerous newspapers and prominent civil rights and other leaders that American sailors would be subject to the apartheid laws of that country and that such visits could be construed to condone such racist policies.

In response to our subsequent inquiries in 1967 and 1968, the Navy Department assured us regularly that the Vance-Katzenbach policy was still in effect and that the review of U.S. naval policy on South African ship visits was still under way.

The assumption of foreign policy responsibility by the new Administration raises these questions:

1. Will the new Administration follow the policy of having all U.S. Navy ships avoid visits to South African ports, except in emergencies?

2. Will the review of that policy presumably under way for more than two years, be continued, or further delayed?

3. Pending any other decision by the new Administration, does the statement of American policy on South Africa as enunciated in 1966 before the House Foreign Affairs Committee by Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, G. Mennen Williams, still apply? Specifically, is our basic policy on ship visits, as Secretary Williams stated, that "we have canceled operational port calls in South Africa of U.S. naval vessels and aircraft rather than accept the application of racial conditions to our personnel"?

With kind regards.

Sincerely,



EMBASSY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Diggs 191F22-
07-01

Pretoria, South Africa

August 16, 1969

The Honorable
Charles C. Diggs
c/o American Embassy
MBABANE, Swaziland

Dear Mr. Chairman:

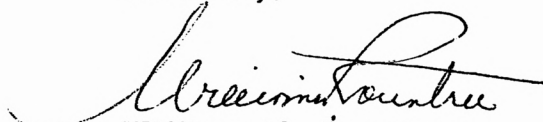
It was with the greatest regret that I learned, after the extensive discussions which you are aware I had with South African authorities, that you and Mr. Benson will not be visiting us here. It would have given my colleagues and me much pleasure to extend to you and your delegation all assistance and courtesies during the stay in this country which you had proposed.

This letter, which I am asking Colonel Markel to deliver to you, is indeed a poor substitute for the cordial welcome which we had hoped we would be in a position to extend to you. With it, however, go my very best wishes for a good journey to and successful visits in other countries in the area.

I now understand that Congressman Wolff will be coming briefly to South Africa, and we are now exchanging messages to ascertain his desire regarding a schedule. I am extremely sorry that my wife and I are both in bed with hepatitis, but my Deputy and others will do everything possible to meet his wishes while he is here.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,


William M. Rountree
Ambassador

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

14 April 1969

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1969 APR 15 10 00 AM

Dear Colleague:

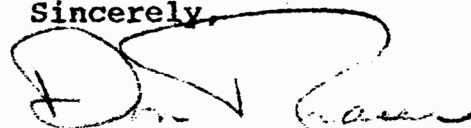
Two years ago we both signed a letter to the President opposing the visit of the U.S. Navy carrier F.D. Roosevelt to South Africa. As a result of our protest, the State and Defense Departments agreed to avoid such visits in the future, except in emergencies.

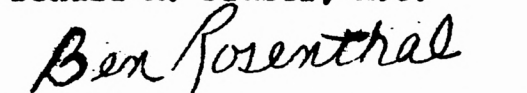
The passage of time and the change of Administration require a clarification of our policy on ship visits to South Africa (as part of the broader review of our general policy toward that government).

The attached letter will carry this review forward by asking the State and Defense Departments where we stand today on our policy of official navy ship visits to South Africa.

We hope you will agree to sign these letters. Please have someone call Mrs. Seiger (x 2601) by the close of business Thursday 17 April 1969, if you want to sign.

Sincerely,


Donald M. Fraser, M.C.


Benjamin S. Rosenthal, M.C.

FROM: CONGRESSMAN CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., (D-MICHIGAN)
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Diggs 191F22
09-03

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY -- AUGUST 7, 1969, AND THEREAFTER

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL MISSION REBUFFED BY SOUTH AFRICA
CHAIRMAN DIGGS DENIED VISA

IN A SPEECH ON THE FLOOR OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY,
CONGRESSMAN CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR. (D-MICHIGAN) SAID:

"MR. SPEAKER: ON AUGUST 5, 1969, AT A CABINET MEETING PRESIDED OVER BY THE
PRIME MINISTER, THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA FINALLY AND UNALTERABLY AFFIRMED
ITS INTENTION TO BAR FROM SOUTH AFRICA AN OFFICIAL DELEGATION OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN
AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA UNLESS ITS MEMBERS WOULD AGREE TO SUBMIT TO SEVERE
RESTRICTIONS UPON THEIR BASIC FREEDOMS.

"AFTER THE MEETING, THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT RESTATED TO THE STATE
DEPARTMENT ITS EARLIER POSITION THAT I AND ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE
WOULD BE ADMITTED TO SOUTH AFRICA ONLY ON THE CONDITION THAT WE DO NOTHING, BY
WORD OR DEED, WHICH MIGHT CONSTITUTE 'INTERFERENCE' IN SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS, AND
THAT WE ABSTAIN ABSOLUTELY FROM ADDRESSING ANY PUBLIC MEETING.

"AT THE SAME TIME, THE CABINET DECIDED TO GRANT UNCONDITIONAL VISAS TO
CONGRESSMEN BURKE OF FLORIDA AND WOLFF OF NEW YORK, ALSO MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION.
THIS DIFFERENCE IN TREATMENT HAS BEEN EXPLAINED TO OUR EMBASSY AS RESULTING FROM
THE FACT THAT NEITHER MR. BURKE NOR MR. WOLFF IS A MEMBER OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
AFRICA, AND THUS THERE IS NO PRESUMPTION THAT THEIR INDIVIDUAL VISITS WOULD
CONSTITUTE INTERFERENCE IN THE REPUBLIC'S DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

"OF COURSE BOTH MESSRS. BURKE AND WOLFF ARE MEMBERS OF THE FULL FOREIGN
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIFFERENTIATION ON THESE GROUNDS WOULD
SEEM TO BE TRIVIAL AT BEST, AND CLEARLY MADE WITH A FULL AWARENESS THAT IT WOULD
IN NO WAY AFFECT THE REPUBLIC'S ABILITY TO DETER THE ENTIRE DELEGATION FROM
VISITING SOUTH AFRICA.

"IN ADDITION, THE SINGLING OUT OF MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR SPECIAL
TREATMENT IS AN ENTIRELY UNPRECEDENTED TACTIC, FOR ONLY LAST YEAR MR. O'HARA, MY
PREDECESSOR IN THE SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIR, INCLUDED SOUTH AFRICA IN A STUDY MISSION.
HE WAS RECEIVED BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT, AND NO RESTRICTIONS WERE PLACED
UPON HIS VISIT: HE TRAVELLED FREELY, SPOKE AT A NUMBER OF PRESS CONFERENCES, AND
EVEN ADDRESSED THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOUNDATION ON SUCH MATTERS AS SOUTH AFRICA'S
APARTHEID POLICIES.

"SOUTH AFRICA'S DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF MY VISA REQUEST NATURALLY RAISES
THE QUESTION OF ETHNIC CONSIDERATIONS, AND INDEED IT MAY BE THAT SOUTH AFRICA'S
LEADERS FEEL THAT THE VISIT OF A RACIALLY MIXED GROUP OF AMERICAN LEGISLATORS
WOULD DE FACTO PROVE SO EMBARRASSING TO THEM THAT THEY ARE WILLING TO RISK THE
GOODWILL OF THE UNITED STATES TO AVOID IT.

"THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT HAS DENIED ANY SUCH RACIAL BIAS IN THIS MATTER,
AND RADIO SOUTH AFRICA, IN AN EFFORT TO JUSTIFY ITS GOVERNMENT'S ACTION, RECENTLY

LAUNCHED A SCURRILOUS ATTACK AGAINST THE CHARACTER AND INTENTIONS OF BOTH MYSELF AND CONGRESSMAN REID OF NEW YORK, WHO HAD SOUGHT A VISA TO ACCEPT A SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT TO THE NATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS. THE GOVERNMENT OF COURSE HAS NOT OFFICIALLY EXPRESSED SUCH THOUGHTLESS ACCUSATIONS, FOR THE INTENTIONS AND IMPORTANCE OF THIS STUDY MISSION HAVE REPEATEDLY BEEN MADE CLEAR TO IT THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

"BUT REGARDLESS OF THE REASON BEHIND IT, SOUTH AFRICA'S ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE PROHIBITIVE RESTRICTIONS ON THE HEAD OF AN OFFICIAL CONGRESSIONAL MISSION HAS DISTURBING IMPLICATIONS: FOR THIS ACTION IS WHOLLY UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN/SOUTH AFRICAN RELATIONS. THE UNITED STATES HAS ALWAYS ENCOURAGED PARLIAMENTARIANS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES TO VISIT THE U.S. WITHOUT SUCH RESTRICTION. INDEED, A GROUP OF SOUTH AFRICAN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT CONDUCTED A TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES JUST LAST DECEMBER IN WHICH THEY APPEARED BEFORE PUBLIC GATHERINGS, THE PRESS, AND ON TELEVISION.

"SINCE THE CREATION IN 1959 OF THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA, FOUR EXTENSIVE STUDY MISSIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY MEMBERS OF THAT GROUP UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF BOTH MYSELF AND CHAIRMAN O'HARA. THESE MISSIONS HAVE VISITED SOME TWENTY AFRICAN NATIONS AT LEAST ONCE AND HAVE ISSUED REPORTS OF THEIR FINDINGS WHICH HAVE BEEN INFORMATIVE TO THE CONGRESS, TO THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, AND TO THE PUBLIC, AND USEFUL IN OUR CONSIDERATION OF FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS AFRICA.

"IN ALL CASES THESE VISITS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED MAINLY FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CONGRESS, PURSUANT TO THE REAL AND LEGITIMATE CONCERNS OF THAT BODY, THROUGH FIRSTHAND EXPERIENCE AND THROUGH MEANINGFUL DISCUSSIONS WITH THE HOST COUNTRY GOVERNMENTS ON THE PROBLEMS WHICH WE ALL SHARE, AS WORLD CITIZENS AND NEIGHBORS.

"IN LIGHT OF THE CONTINUING CONCERN WHICH HAS BEEN EXPRESSED BOTH IN AFRICA, IN THE U.S., AND AROUND THE WORLD OVER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF AFRICA; IN LIGHT OF OUR OWN CONSIDERABLE INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE FREE WORLD; IN LIGHT OF OUR DESIRE TO HELP UNDERSTAND AND RESOLVE, INSOFAR AS WE ARE ABLE, THE COLONIAL AND RACIAL PROBLEMS WHICH PLAGUE SOUTHERN AFRICA; AND IN LIGHT OF THE CURRENT REVIEW OF U.S. POLICY TOWARDS THE REGION WHICH HAS BEEN ORDERED BY THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE NEW ADMINISTRATION, WE HAVE PLANNED THIS STUDY MISSION DURING THE UPCOMING CONGRESSIONAL RECESS.

"THE TRIP IS SCHEDULED TO INCLUDE THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES OF ANGOLA AND MOZAMBIQUE AS WELL AS THE INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES OF ZAMBIA, TANZANIA, MALAWI, BOTSWANA, LESOTHO, AND SWAZILAND. IT HAD BEEN HOPED THAT SOUTH AFRICA MIGHT ALSO BE INCLUDED FOR A VISIT DURING WHICH THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSION MIGHT BROADEN THEIR UNDERSTANDING TO ENCOMPASS THE FULL RANGE OF OPINIONS AND POLICIES RELATING TO THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN AREA.

"THE MISSION WILL BE CONDUCTED IN THE RESPONSIBLE AND OPENMINDED MANNER BEFITTING MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. THESE FACTS WERE MADE KNOWN TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT, AND I THINK IT DEPLORABLE THAT OFFICIALS AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF THAT GOVERNMENT SHOULD LIMIT OUR FREEDOM ON THE UNFOUNDED BELIEF THAT THE MISSION'S INTENT IS TO INTERFERE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THEIR COUNTRY.

"SUCH CONDITIONS AS THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT HAS STIPULATED ARE UNREASONABLE AND CONTRARY TO THE NORMAL PRACTICES OF ENLIGHTENED GOVERNMENTS. THEY ARE COMPREHENSIBLE TO ME ONLY IN THE CONTEXT OF A SOCIETY ACCUSTOMED TO SEVERE AND WIDESPREAD RESTRICTIONS ON THE FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS OF ITS OWN PEOPLE -- AN IMPRESSION WHICH I HAVE UNFORTUNATELY BEEN DENIED THE OPPORTUNITY OF POSSIBLY MODIFYING.

"AN UNFORTUNATE RESULT OF THE LIMITATIONS IMPOSED UPON MY VISA COULD BE THE IMPOSITION OF RECIPROCAL RESTRICTIONS UPON THE FUTURE VISITS OF SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARIANS OR MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALIST PARTY. FOR MY PART, I CANNOT ACCEPT THESE RESTRICTIONS, AND I REGRET THAT THE MISSION WILL THUS BE UNABLE TO VISIT THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA."

Diggs 191F22
12-01

FROM: CONGRESSMAN CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., (D-MICHIGAN) AND
CONGRESSMAN JONATHAN B. BINGHAM (D-NEW YORK)
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATELY - MARCH 9, 1970, AND THEREAFTER

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR. (D-MICHIGAN) AND
CONGRESSMAN JONATHAN B. BINGHAM (D-NEW YORK) TODAY ISSUED THE FOLLOWING:

FOLLOWING 10 DAYS OF REVIEW, THE UNITED STATES HAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THE
CLOSING OF OUR SALISBURY CONSULATE. THIS DECISION MUST BE CONSTRUED AS A
POSITIVE STEP IN THE STRENGTHENING OF UNITED STATES RELATIONS VIS-A-VIS BLACK
AFRICA.

WE HOPE THAT THIS INITIATIVE WILL BE FOLLOWED BY THE UNITED STATES CONTINUING TO
FIGHT TO IMPLEMENT PRINCIPLES OF RACIAL EQUALITY AND SELF DETERMINATION. THE
CLOSING OF THE CONSULATE MUST BE THE CATALYST TO ENSURE THE NECESSARY CHANGES NOT
ONLY IN RHODESIA BUT THROUGHOUT SOUTHERN AFRICA. THE UNITED STATES MUST
STRENGTHEN SANCTIONS AGAINST IAN SMITH'S ILLEGAL WHITE REGIME. THE UNITED STATES
MUST DISCOURAGE INVESTMENT AND TRADE WITH THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT. THE
UNITED STATES MUST STRENGTHEN HER ASSOCIATION WITH THE MAJORITY RULED NATIONS IN
SOUTHERN AFRICA. THE UNITED STATES MUST URGE PORTUGAL TO DECOLONIZE MOZAMBIQUE
AND ANGOLA. THE UNITED STATES MUST URGE SOUTH AFRICA TO SURRENDER THE MANDATED
TERRITORY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

UNLESS THE UNITED STATES MOVES IN THIS DIRECTION, THE CLOSING OF THE SALISBURY
CONSULATE WILL HAVE LITTLE MEANING.