REPORT MISSING U.S. ATTACHE WAS CIA MAN IN SOUTH AFRICA

A report that Lt. Colonel Walter Limbach, recently recalled as U.S. Naval Attache in South Africa, was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency is making the rounds in Washington.

Last May, Limbach disappeared for 20 hours in Cape Town. The U.S. Embassy officially reported the Lt. Colonel to have been kidnapped. The South African police at first denied there had been a kidnapping.

On May 27, however, the Cape Town newspaper, Argus, printed a story that the American naval officer had been held hostage for 22 black political leaders jailed without trial by anti-apartheid students.

But according to a report in the London magazine Private Eye, Limbach was snatched by the South African Security Police after they discovered he was attempting to contact members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) and other clandestine anti-apartheid organizations in that country.

This London magazine story, corresponding with other reports circulating here, states that the U.S. officer had been under surveillance for several months by the South Africans before being "kidnapped," and grilled (South African style) for almost 20 hours. During the interrogation, it is reported
that Limbach "cracked" and admitted his CIA assignment. After this admission, Limbach was sent back to Washington where he has remained under official wraps.

As general stories on the case read, Limbach had succeeded in contacting a Cape Town University student who promised to make the link-up with an ANC cell. As the U.S. Officer prepared to rendezvous with the student (believed by some observers to have been an undercover agent), he was picked up and held by the intelligence police.

State Department watchers state emphatically that Senators and Representatives have been warned against discussion or investigation of the affair because of its "delicate and embarrassing" nature.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador William Rountree, a professional diplomat has been recalled. It is expected that Mr. Rountree will be replaced at Pretoria by Nixon's nominee John G. Hurd, the Laredo, Texas oil and cattleman. Also due for recall to Washington at the end of this year, according to a State Department official, is the number two man at the Embassy, Mr. Peter Hooper, Jr., the deputy chief of missions.

It is reported that Ambassador-designate Hurd has requested that Hooper be kept in his post during the transition of ambassadors.
THE BANNED SPEECH OF MRS. SHIRLEY GRAHAM DUBOIS

The following are excerpts from a speech prepared by Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois for presentation at the Africa Freedom Day commemoration, held on May 15 at Lincoln University in Missouri. Because Mrs. DuBois was denied a non-immigrant visa to visit the U.S. by Attorney General John Mitchell, she was unable to deliver these remarks which were first printed by Simon Anekwe on June 6, 1970 in the New York Amsterdam News:

"Ten years ago, darker people everywhere and their friends, were rejoicing because of the 'liberation of Africa.' I believe it was 1960 that the United Nations declared, 'The Year of Africa' because so many 'independent' African states joined that body.

"And what joyous independence celebrations we held! Then, in May 1963, came the first great African Summit Conference in Addis Ababa. I was there. And what a glorious pageant of color, drama and passionate speeches that was culminating in the signing of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity."

Recalling the spirit and oration of that event, Mrs. DuBois declared:

"Proud words. Naive words. Stupid words! For how sensible was it to proclaim our intentions to the world of imperialists, colonialists, neocolonialists, plunderers and thieves when we did not have the power to protect ourselves as we undertook the tedious and difficult task of rebuilding Africa in the modern world?
"In a short time the wave of coup d'etat swept across the Continent and country after country fell under the Man's hammer. We should put aside such names as 'imperialists' and 'neo-colonialists.' Just say, the Man, whether he comes from West or East, North or South. He is the same greedy enemy.

"Had my generation learned so little of history that we thought we could liberate our Continent by cooperating with this age-old enemy? Or did we think that the leopard had changed his spots?"

She would have continued:

"The Man, who has grown fat and sleek, prosperous and powerful off the fruits of Africa, never has had and never will have any intention of retreating into the predominantly cold, gray fastnesses of Europe and North America. He loves our African sunshine, our beautiful broad rivers, our bright gold, sparkling diamonds, copper, manganese, bauxite and oil. He does not love Africans or the children of Africa--wherever they may be.

"And he hates to see us come together--even in such a peaceful celebration as this. For, if we come together to generate Power, we are surely a threat to him. And, fortunately, in spite of his spies and stooges, he can never be sure of what we will do.

"You young people assembled here today have seen many mistakes of your Elders. I believe your vision is clearer than ours. Some of you have seen behind the Man's mask. Yet, I warn you that there is still much dust in the air."
In her summation, she related a statement made to her husband in China by Mao Tse Tung:

"The only deplorable mistake a man makes is when he lies down and lets his enemy walk over him. As long as he stands on his feet—as long as he continues the struggle—even if knocked down—every mistake is a stepping stone whereby he may climb higher and higher.

"Now, from your elevated place you may look back and call out warnings and advice to those who come behind. For you are able to better see where the enemy is hiding."

VISITORS

Mr. N. S. Mulenga, Zambian Minister of State for Rural Development, was a recent visitor to Washington. The Zambian cabinet minister was in the U.S. to study U.S. federal, and local educational programs on a 45-day grant sponsored by the African American Institute.

Describing the guiding philosophy of Zambia as "Humanism," the Minister told WASHINGTON NOTES:

"In my country, we (the Blacks) are in control. We are the majority and we exercise the power in the government and in our institutions. But we are not going to permit the introduction of that vile degradation of humanity inherent in racism. Our aim is for the fullest development of human beings which we practice without regard for race or sex."

Mr. S. Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) was another prominent visitor to Washington. Accompanied by the
SWAPO representative in the United States, Mr. G. Geingob, Nujoma was in this country to coordinate the work of his organization and supporting movements. He described the situation in Namibia as being in the throes of "a continuing struggle for liberation."

REP. FRIEDEL STALLS SOUTH AFRICA AIRWAYS HEARINGS

Representative Samuel N. Friedel (D-Maryland) has reneged on a promise he made to the ACOA Washington Director six months ago to begin hearings on anti-bias measures against South Africa Airways.

Friedel, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics, promised last January to convene such hearings by "the Spring at the latest."

But since making that time-table commitment, the Baltimore Congressman has taken no action or answered any of a dozen inquiries on the subject made by the Washington office of ACOA.

A proposal to amend the Federal Aviation Act to ban racial or religious discrimination by foreign airlines with U.S. landing rights was made a year ago by Representative Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-Michigan).

While Rep. Diggs was denied a visa to visit South Africa, Congressman Friedel, a Baltimore Democrat whose congressional district is more than 40 per cent Black, accepted an all-expense paid trip to South Africa in April 1969 aboard South Africa Airways inaugural flight from Kennedy International Airport, New York to Johannesburg.
"I went to see conditions in South Africa for myself," Friedel told the ACOA Washington official. "And I'm against any type of discrimination because I'm a Jew."

**GHANA-IVORY COAST COOPERATION**

The Information Service of the Ghana Embassy has unveiled the nature of the new cooperative relationship established by Accra with the Ivory Coast regime of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

The June-July issue of Ghana News, a publication of the Embassy of Ghana heralds the establishment of a joint commission between the two West African states following the visit of Prime Minister Dr. K.A. Busia to Abidjan that began May 9th. The Ghana-Ivory Coast commission will meet this month in Accra to hammer out the details of an entente between the two countries. Mr. Fred Hayford, cultural and information officer for the Ghana Embassy here told WASHINGTON NOTES the commission will have sub-committees "for the areas of cooperation in agriculture, political affairs, economic development, and educational programs." The joint communique announcing the commission and the new cooperative relationship between the Ivory Coast and Ghana stated:

"The two delegations reviewed, in a very friendly atmosphere, the world political situation and the relationship between Ghana and the Ivory Coast. They expressed their satisfaction for the mutual comprehension with which the delicate problems of demarcation of the Ghana-Ivory Coast Joint Commission enthused with the settling of these problems may continue its work in concord and in harmony."
According to the report published in *Ghana News*, the Prime Minister of Ghana described Houphouet-Boigny as a man "whose wisdom, realism and humanism are...a source of inspiration."

WHO'S WHO AT STATE

*Mozambique Revolution,* (Jan. -Mar. 1970) the official journal of FRELIMO, the Mozambique liberation front, has identified the U.S. State Department official who made a secret trip to Mozambique in November 1969 as Mr. Charles Robert Moore, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. The FRELIMO report states that Moore, U.S. Ambassador to Mali from 1965 to 1967, visited Tete province the region where the Portuguese plan to build the largest hydroelectric dam in Africa at Cahora Bassa.

"It is believed that he also flew to some strongholds still controlled by the Portuguese in Niassa province," said the article.

The article, entitled, "U.S.A. - How Far From Intervention?" speculated about Moore's mission to Mozambique:

"Mr. Moore's visit was official. He had a specific mission. What was that mission? It is almost impossible to know exactly...However, there are some facts which allow us to draw conclusions, at least as to the reasons for this visit and the subject of the negotiations (with the Portuguese)."

The FRELIMO journal contends that U.S. policy on southern Africa stipulated in President Nixon's message to the Congress on February 18, 1970 that the United States "cannot accept that progressive change in southern Africa should come about by force" could forecast the launching of U.S. "protection"
of the Portuguese to stem the liberation tide in that area and to tap the flow of oil. As the Mozambique Revolution reports points out, in 1968 the only oil company operating in Mozambique was Gulf Oil. Presently, six more U.S. firms are scrambling for the goodies: the Pan-American Oil Company, Sun Ray Oil, Clark Oil, the Skelly Company, Texaco, Inc., and Hunt International Petroleum Company.