

# Harvard Prof Continues Black Studies Fight

NEW YORK — Prof. Ewart Guinier, head of the Afro-American Studies Department at Harvard University has again defended such black studies departments as "our best, perhaps our only academic vehicle for introducing those values with which our greatest leaders have been deeply concerned."

Prof. Guinier, who has been engaged in a long-simmering dispute with the Harvard University's President and Dean of Faculty over the state of its six-year-old Afro-American Studies Department, now includes among its opponents three black members of the Harvard University faculty, including economist Andrew Brimmer, former member of the Federal Commerce Commission.

"It is in Black Studies that our black youth, especially those on white campuses, have been learning the great lesson needed to survive in a hostile environment," Guinier states.

He claims that the greatest of black leaders such as William E.B. DuBois and Paul Robeson, neither who could teach at Harvard, were concerned with "the need for the liberation of African people throughout the world — the need to create a more humane structure of human relationships for all."

"We can aspire to nothing less: otherwise, we break the faith with our ancestors and shame ourselves before our young people. He who teaches differently is not fit to instruct our young or to counsel their elders."

Guinier contends that the main problem confronting Afro-American Studies at Harvard is that the University "refuses to acknowledge that the Afro-American Studies Department has needs which go beyond those of traditional departments. The University refuses to acknowledge this although the record groans

with evidence of the white supremacist, ethnocentric character of the oldest, most distinguished Harvard departments.

"We call upon those people in the Harvard community and elsewhere concerned with honest scholarship to come to the aid of the Afro-American Studies Department and prevent the triumph of charlatanry."

Prof. Guinier is especially disturbed over the fact that the DuBois Institute is being conceived with an Advisory Committee that does not include a single member from the Afro-American Studies Department.

"In recent months," he declares, "Harvard undergraduate students have renewed demands originally endorsed in 1969 when the DuBois Institute was conceived — that they be given some role in helping to shape the future of the Institute, that the Institute and the

Afro-American Studies Department have a formal tie, and that the Institute, in theory and practice, address problems of the black community.

"Despite the fact that these objectives were sanctioned by the University at the time the Institute was authorized, President Derek Bok has shown a total disregard for both precedent and the requirements for orderly growth of Afro-American Studies at Harvard."

Prof. Guinier calls Prof. Brimmer "Bok's spokesman on Institute matters" and charges the economist of having created "an antagonistic atmosphere between students and the administration by arrogantly refusing to meet with them and by refusing to take seriously their written critiques of developments around the Institute at Harvard."

He is extremely put out by what he calls President Bok's crowning insult: "he proceeded to appoint to the Advisory Board two of the most notorious defenders of white power, Kilson and Patterson."

Guinier says Patterson has written that "The (Afro-American Studies) Department . . . should be scrapped entirely . . . and a new effort made toward the creation of a research institute . . . along the lines already suggested for the DuBois Institute. An undergraduate program in Afro-American Studies might be reconsidered in five or six years."

Prof. Guinier contends that all this shows that the Harvard academic leadership "has abandoned any pretense of manners, of courtesy, of civility in relating to the Afro-American Studies Department."

## Former Ambassador Urges UN Commission To Probe Violations Of Human Rights In Uganda

CHICAGO, ILL. — A former American Ambassador to Uganda Thursday called on the United States and other member states of the United Nations to start action that would establish a UN commission to investigate "gross violations of human rights" in Uganda.

Dr. Thomas P. Melady, who represented the U.S. in Uganda when the U.S. Embassy there was closed in 1973, urged other nations to withdraw their diplomatic missions from Kampala, as the U.S. had done, and also called on member-states of the Organization of African Unity to force the resignation of Idi Amin, Uganda's President, as its chairman.

Dr. Melady, a specialist in international relations, Afro-Asian affairs, and developing societies, is now Executive Vice President of St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia. He made his remarks at a news conference at the opening of the annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee's top policy-making National Executive Council.

Referring to President Amin's October 1 speech in the UN General Assembly, in which he called for the extinction of the State of Israel and charged that the American government and society were "controlled by Zionists," Dr. Melady asserted that President Amin was an unfit spokesman for the developing African nations, and that he was "stained with the blood of thousands of innocent people." He added that President Amin had maintained a "four-year reign of terror over the Ugandan people."

The former Ambassador was joined at the news conference by Rev. F. Kefa Sempangi, a native Ugandan and a Presbyterian minister, who escaped from his country a year and a half ago, and is now associated with Westminster Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. He maintained that President Amin was not only anti-Jewish, but anti-Christian as well.

Both Dr. Melady and Rev. Sempangi accused President Amin of "heinous crimes" against his own people and others. According to their testimony, President Amin has murdered more than 60,000 native Ugandans for political reasons and expelled more than 55,000 Asians. In addition, they said, he has deported approximately 500 Jews sent by Israel to train the Ugandan army and provide technical assistance, as well as Christian missionaries whom he accused of propagating the Jewish cause in Africa.

"The ten million people who remain in Uganda live at the mercy of the whimsical dreams, nightmares, delusions, and psychotic hallucinations of the latter-day Hitler," Rev. Sempangi declared.

Dr. Melady personally attested to the charges.

"I was there in 1972 when Amin expelled the Asians, and I saw the daily brutality," he said. "The Ugandans who were murdered were first subjected to hours of torture that made death seem like a humane act. Amin's selective genocide is still going on. Almost every week brings me a message about a Ugandan who is missing or dead. To cap it all, Amin has

indicated no regret for this massive isolation of human rights. He has turned the deaths of his victims into a joking matter."

Dr. Melady endorsed the statements that have been made about President Amin by Daniel P. Moynihan, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, and by Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., a member of the U.S. delegation, as well as President Ford's support of those statements.

"The man is indeed a 'racist and murderer,' as well as an anti-Semite," he said, and added: "I was in Uganda in 1972 when Amin sent a telegram to the UN approving Hitler's holocaust against the Jews. This was a public obscenity of the crudest type. In 1973, he confirmed his support of genocide against the Jews, and he recently announced that he will name a park in honor of Adolf Hitler."

"It was a sad day for the United Nations, and for human rights everywhere, when a man of this caliber was given a standing ovation in the General Assembly," Dr. Melady continued.

Stating that the time had come to "push past this nightmare," Dr. Melady urged the following: —that the United States and other members of the United Nations initiate action to establish a commission to investigate the violations of human rights in Uganda;

—that other governments withdraw their diplomatic missions from Kampala, as the U.S. government did in 1973;

Rev. Sempangi corroborated Dr. Melady's statements by relating his own personal story, as well as the experiences of other Ugandans.

He stated that President Amin, who is a Moslem, has been overtly anti-Christian as well as anti-Jewish. This is so despite the fact, he said, that 86 per cent of Uganda's population are Christian. Moslems number six per cent; the rest are not church-affiliated.

Rev. Sempangi cited the story of Joseph Kiwanuka, a leading politician and devout Christian, who left Uganda because of harassment by the Amin regime. President Amin's agents found him in Nairobi, brought him back to Uganda, beat him in an effort to force him to recant his faith, and when he refused, executed him in public, Rev. Sempangi said.

He told of another instance in which a leading Ugandan evangelist publicly read a passage from the Book of Psalms in which it was stated that "the children of Israel will triumph over their enemies." For this, Rev. Sempangi said, the man was accused of treason and killed.

In telling his own story, Rev. Sempangi related that because his congregation in Kampala numbered more than 4,000 people, President Amin regarded him as a potential political force.

"We came to realize that it would be advisable to leave," he said. "At the time of our departure, our house was surrounded by many men. It was only through some members of my church that my

family and I managed to escape."

Rev. Sempangi, who is a member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Uganda, a group of exiles living on the East Coast of the United States, said that the former Ugandans "live in constant fear of Amin's agents."

"Some of our refugee friends do not meet with us because they are too frightened," he said. "Amin keeps sending his agents even abroad. Scotland Yard, in 1973, discovered more than 40 of his agents operating in England."

"But we must carry on a constant protest," he continued. "If we keep silent, Amin will continue his murder."

Rev. Sempangi emphasized that he was "very anxious to reach black people, among others, to inform them that Amin is not doing anything for blacks."

"When he expelled the Jews, he replaced them with Arabs. When he expelled the Asians, he replaced them with Sudanese. He says he is liberating Uganda, but he is enslaving it. True, the Sudanese are black, but what difference is it if you are enslaved by a white or a black?"

In his summary at the conclusion of the news conference, Rabbi Tanenbaum pointed out that President Amin's activities were part of a "worldwide violence syndrome."

Rabbi Tanenbaum called on Christians and Jews to "join together with other peoples of conscience to inhibit present and future Hitlers from playing God

with human lives."

He listed six suggestions for interfaith effort:

—engender a national and international attitude of scorn and contempt for those who use or advocate violence, since, from a moral standpoint, "no ends can justify anti-human means";

—curtail inflammatory propaganda, especially from international forums, that have psychological impact on an international scale;

—work toward educational development and communication among peoples to reduce "the abrasive effects of 'differences'";

—engage in a massive effort "to restore the Biblical value of the infinite worth of each human life," and to promote a theology and ideology of pluralism that assures the right of each religious, racial, and ethnic group to define itself in its own terms and to be accepted by its own self-definition;

—work toward making the economy of each nation as self-sufficient and stable as possible;

—work for the completion of the judicial instrumentalities called for in Article 6 of the Genocide Convention at the UN, in the form of an international penal tribunal to try those accused of genocide attempts anywhere in the world.

Founded in 1906, the American Jewish Committee is this country's pioneer human relations organization. It combats bigotry, protects the civil and religious rights of people at home and abroad.



EAST BERLIN — American civil rights campaigner Angela Davis (c) onlooking women as she gives autographs to participants of the current World International Women's year in East Berlin.