ZIMBABWE (RHODESIA): A HARSH REALITY

HISTORY OF OCCUPATION

1000 - 1600 Wealthy kingdoms flourished; major city known as Zimbabwe, with famous elliptical stone structures.

1600s Portuguese military attacks and slave trading.

1890 Explorer Cecil Rhodes extended the domain of the British South African Company from South Africa's gold mines to Zimbabwe, called by British settlers, Rhodesia.

1890s Several black uprisings against oppression, severely crushed by whites.

1923 Britain grants self-government to white settlers only. Settler's wealth based on forced labor of Africans.

1965 Unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) illegally proclaimed by Ian Smith government representing white settlers.

1970 Following referendum in which only 0.1% of Africans were allowed to participate, Rhodesia is declared a "republic", unrecognized by the world community.

ILLEGITIMATE REGIME:

Legend: black \(\square\) white \(\square\)

Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
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<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>95%</td>
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<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
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Land Control

- 20% Black
- 80% White

"Qualified" voters

- 90,000 Black
- 5,000 White

Parliament includes:
* 50 white settlers elected by white settlers.
* 8 blacks elected by registered voters.
* 8 blacks appointed by the white-settler-appointed black chiefs.

Annual government expenditure on education per child.

- $28

Average monthly mine workers wages.

- $39

- $520
Asked, "When do you foresee a phased hand-over to majority rule?" Mr. Ian Smith replied, "Never."

RESISTANCE

Ever since the first white incursions into Zimbabwe, resistance by the African population has been suppressed. And, in recent decades, Africans formed their own political parties. The Youth League, African National Congress, the national democratic party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) - all were formed and banned... in a long struggle to overthrow the regime.

Faced with increased political opposition and forceful resistance, the Smith regime is moving thousands of Africans to "protected villages" and has accepted military assistance from South Africa. Opposition has been both consistent and courageous. Numerous African leaders have been banned, jailed, tortured, murdered, and placed in detention camps. But the liberation struggle continues.

SANCTIONS AND THE USA

Declaring the Smith regime illegitimate, in 1966 the United Nations imposed mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against Rhodesia. The United States was the first country officially to break the sanctions, with the renewed importation of chrome and other items in 1971. Pressure from the fifty-six American companies operating in Rhodesia prevented Congressional reassessment for two years.

But, on December 18, 1973, the Senate voted (54-37) in favor of re-instating full United States compliance with the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia. The House vote, long delayed, is pending. Support for the resolution (S 1868) is based on the following reasons:

* U.S. security does not require breaking sanctions.
* Other competitively-priced sources of chrome can meet U.S. needs.
* Continued import of Rhodesian ferrochrome threatens the jobs of American workers in the U.S. ferrochrome industry.
* Sound economic policy demands greater sensitivity to the views of independent African states, united in opposing U.S. support for Rhodesia's regime.
* Sanctions are a legitimate form of international pressure for justice.
* Renewed U.S. compliance with sanctions could bring decisive pressure on the Rhodesian regime.

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