This news summary will be printed regularly as a service of information on the Rhodesian situation. Normally it will come out every day. The first issues, however, will carry a summary of events from the Unilateral Declaration of Independence, Nov. 11. (National Student Christian Federation Committee on Southern Africa, November 23, 1965)

**NOVEMBER 11:**
Rhodesia declared independence from Great Britain. Prime Minister Ian Smith took this action following unsuccessful negotiations with Britain. At issue was the role of the country's 4 million Africans in a state presently controlled by 220,000 whites. Britain refused Rhodesia independence without guarantees which would gradually include the African population in the government. At present they are only able to vote for 10 out of 65 members of parliament. Inability to reach an agreement with Britain resulted in the unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia. Rhodesia maintained allegiance to the Queen. Censorship went into effect immediately so that Rhodesians have not heard or read the international reaction, except from radio broadcasts into Rhodesia from outside the country.

The British Government declared Rhodesia's action to be rebellion and treason. The British Governor of Rhodesia, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, suspended Ian Smith and his cabinet from office. Rhodesia was expelled from the sterling area. Her Commonwealth preferential tariff treatment was suspended. The purchase of tobacco and sugar were banned in Britain.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution appealing to Great Britain to take the steps essential for ending the white minority government in Rhodesia. Only South Africa and Portugal voted against the resolution. France abstained on the grounds that the issue was completely between Britain and her colony.

The United States denounced Rhodesia's action. The Consul General in Rhodesia, Rosewell D. McClelland, was recalled and the United States Information Service will be closed.

**NOVEMBER 12:**
The U.N. Security Council condemned the unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia, and called on all member nations to refuse to recognize or assist in any way the Rhodesian government. Michael Stewart, British Foreign Secretary, submitted a resolution to the Security Council calling for universal support for economic penalties imposed by Britain. The British position rejects the use of armed force against Rhodesia. Arthur J. Goldberg, United States delegate to the U.N., announced a complete U.S. embargo on shipment of military equipment to Rhodesia. The embargo is as comprehensive as that the U.S. has against South Africa, including such things as trucks which could be used for military purposes. The U.S. will also suspend action on all applications for loans and credit guarantees. U.S. investors will be warned about involvement in Rhodesia. The U.S. will not renew its sugar quota for Rhodesia in 1966.

In Britain, Prime Minister Wilson asked parliament for increased power to deal with Rhodesia. The legislation requested would enable Wilson to legislate for Rhodesia by decree, to amend the Constitution and to declare null and void any action by the rebellious Smith government. Action under this legislation must be approved by the British parliament within 28 days.

In Rhodesia, Prime Minister Ian Smith divested the Governor of Rhodesia, Sir Humphrey Gibbs of all executive power.
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In Bulawayo Africans demonstrated for the second night, stoning cars which belonged to whites. They also stoned the houses of Africans who had gone to work for white employers. Rumors began to spread that the country's judges would not work under the new Constitution.

NOVEMBER 13:

The U.N. Security Council was presented a resolution by the Ivory Coast on behalf of the 36 independent African states in the U.N. It called for "complete interruption of economic relations" with Rhodesia, including an oil embargo. It called for disruption of communications through mass media and through diplomatic relations. Further, if economic and diplomatic pressures are not able to destroy the Smith regime, Articles 42 and 43 of the U.N. Charter should be followed, allowing for air, sea, and land force action against Rhodesia. Britain, in its resolution, had refused to consider the use of force and hoped to avoid referral to Articles 42 and 43.

In Salisbury, Sir Humphrey Gibbs refused to abide by Ian Smith's order which would have removed all of his power as British Governor of Rhodesia. He is refusing to move out of Government House. Sir Hugh Beadle, Rhodesia's Chief Justice, who made a last minute attempt to avoid U.D.I. is living at Government House with Gibbs. Beadle went to London to negotiate with Wilson, against Smith's wishes.

In Dar Es Salaam and Leopellville, students demonstrated against Britain and Rhodesia. The protested Britain's failure to prevent U.D.I. and called for the destruction of Smith's government.

At a meeting in Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Guinea, and Mauritania called for African nations to set up a liberation committee for Rhodesia and contribute troops to a military force.

NOVEMBER 14:

Sir Humphrey Gibbe issued a statement expressing his refusal to abide by Smith's orders. The British Government backed him completely by warning that any action against Gibbs would be considered treasonous.

In Salisbury, senior Anglican Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Cecil Aldersen, stated condemnation of the Smith Government in his sermon and said that Christians had a right to disobey its laws.

U.S. Consul General Roswell McClendon and his family left Rhodesia following U.S. refusal to recognize the Smith regime.

NOVEMBER 15:

Prime Minister Ian Smith warned the police, the armed services, and civil servants to be on guard against British attempts to undermine their loyalty to Rhodesia. Doubts were expressed among some army camps as to where loyalty lay, especially if Britain and Rhodesia should ever become engaged in a fighting war.

A somewhat thwarted strike took place in Bulawayo. Several plants were forced to close down or slow operations. 24 arrests were made. Minor disorders occurred in Salisbury also. Several buses were stoned and two schools were emptied. Riot policemen quickly had thingsunder control.

In Tel Aviv, Israel, African students demonstrated in front of the British Embassy, protesting Britain's refusal to use military force in Rhodesia.

At the United Nations, South Africa and Portugal were invited to participate in the Security Council's discussion of action against Rhodesia. Both refused the invitation. South Africa and
Portugal were asked to participate because their cooperation is greatly needed for effective economic sanctions. South Africa holds to the position that the Rhodesian question is a British domestic concern over which the U.N. has no authority to act. Portugal declared the invitation contrary to the Council's rules of procedure. Numerous African delegates charged South Africa, Portugal, and Rhodesia of being bound in secret agreements which were formed to maintain white control of Southern Africa.

NOVEMBER 16:

The British Parliament approved the legislation Wilson had asked for Nov. 12, enabling him to nullify acts by Smith's Government and exercise jurisdiction over Rhodesia. The bill passed easily in the lower house, but there was opposition from the Conservative right wing in the House of Lords.

In Salisbury, 4000 African postal workers refused to sign pledges of loyalty to the Smith Government. They were given two weeks to sign or lose their jobs. Guidance from Britain was sought by the African Postal Workers Union, even if it had to be broadcast in over short-wave radio.

Economic action was beginning to be felt. The only foreign transactions that were normal were those with South Africa, Zambia, and Malawi.

Smith, in an attempt to make real his dismissal of British Governor Gibbs, began to take minor action. The telephones into Gibb's home were cut off. Gibbs has written to the commanders of the army calling on them to remain loyal to him and not to Smith. British strategy is to undermine confidence in Smith on the part of Rhodesians. Gibbs would then call for general elections and assume administrative responsibilities until the election was held. Fortunately Gibbs has a long history in Rhodesia, coming there 38 years ago.

The question is whether or not British action can in fact undermine Smith sufficiently to enable Gibbs to act.

Julius K. Nyerere, President of Tanzania, said that plans had been discussed with Kenya, Uganda, and Zambia in Nairobi about taking the Rhodesian crisis out of British hands if her action proves to be ineffective.

NOVEMBER 17:

Britain reported to the Security Council that she was willing to extend her economic sanctions and would consider the imposition of an oil embargo. She called for urgent but careful study of the embargo, including the effects it would have on Rhodesia's neighbors.

In Salisbury, Clifford W. Dupont was appointed to carry out the function of Governor, since Smith has divested Sir Humphrey Gibbs of power. Gibbs however, has refused to acknowledge Smith's action. Smith removed the ceremonial guard, the 4 policemen, the household servants, and the seven official cars which had been at the service of Gibbs. Gibb's two aides de camp were ordered to withdraw. One of them, Capt. Christopher Owens of the Rhodesian African Rifles, refused to leave.

In Gwelo, an attempted march by 230 African schoolboys was stopped. The participants received 4 to 6 strokes of the cane which were administered by prison guards outside the juvenile court building. An attempted march by 3600 Africans in Bulawayo was broken up by the police. Ten factories were forced to close after lunch when workers failed to return to work.

Zambia's president, Kenneth Kaunda has asked Britain for troops to help protect the Kariba dam. He warned that if Britain refused he
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would feel free to seek help from other powers. The dam is located between Zambia and Rhodesia and jointly owned. The power station however, is on the Rhodesian side.

Wilson spoke to Rhodesian Civil Servants over the radio, telling them that any oath which sought to replace the oath of allegiance to the sovereign which all civil servants take, would be completely illegal. He assured them that the British Government would protect their pension and employment rights if they resisted Smith's government.

NOVEMBER 18:

The Smith Government began to act to counter the effects of sanctions. Sir Cornelius Greenfield was made chairman of the committee of industrial, business, agricultural, and mining leaders to work out the economic problems of the nation.

A week after U.D.I., protest incidents continued but Smith's power seemed secure. 350 Africans in Bulawayo lost their jobs in a textile factory because of participation in a protest strike. Also in Bulawayo, 2000 railway workers staged a walk out forcing the closing of general railway departments. They face the loss of jobs.

In response to a statement by Smith expressing his desire to have discussions with Chiefs and the African political opposition, the United People's Party leaders stated a policy of boycott of any such discussions. Josiah Gondo said that the party, which has 10 members in the 65 seat parliament, would in no way work with Smith to further independence.

Discussion of an oil embargo continued in the U.N. Rhodesia's crude oil comes from Iran and goes by sea to Beira where it is sent by pipeline to Umtali. A British Company, Lonrho Ltd. owns the pipeline. The oil is refined in Rhodesia by a company owned by a group of international companies including: The Royal Dutch Shell group and the British Petroleum Co., which each hold 20 3/4% stake; U.S. companies: Socony Mobile Oil Co., 17 3/4%, California Texas Oil Co., 15 3/4%. These companies would probably be ordered by their governments to cease operations in the event of an oil embargo. Coal, not oil, is the chief source of energy in Rhodesia. She uses 9000 barrels daily for less than 30% of energy requirements.

The U.N. Security Council was unable to agree on the wording of a new resolution supporting British action against Rhodesia.

Gamal Abdel Nasser declared that Egypt was in a "state of war" with Rhodesia, thus justifying the closing of the Suez Canal to Rhodesian vessels.

NOVEMBER 19:

The U.S. has asked Egypt to clarify its statement that a state of war exists between Salisbury and Cairo which allows Egypt to close the Suez Canal to Rhodesian vessels. The canal can only be legally closed under conditions of war. The U.S. is concerned about the precedent being established by Nasser's action.

The General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade, GATT, announced in Geneva that it would boycott Rhodesia. The International Labor Organization decided against all "official and unofficial contacts" with the Smith Government.

At the opening session of the Organization for African Unity's new defense committee, action concerning Rhodesia had top priority. Tanzania's Minister for Regional Administration, Oscar Kambana, called for mobilization of all Africa's forces to bring majority rule to Rhodesia.
Bolivia and Columbia presented a resolution to the Security Council which is a compromise between the Ivory Coast and the British resolutions. It calls on Britain to take immediate steps to allow the whole of Rhodesia's people to determine their own future. It also calls for all states to refrain from any action which would encourage or strengthen the illegal Smith regime. Included in this is an oil and petroleum products embargo. It is more moderate than the Ivory Coast's resolution in that it asks for an oil embargo rather than imposing one and does not mention Articles 41, 42, and 43 of the Charter. It's moderate tone was highly criticized by Ghana's Foreign Minister Alex Quaison-Sackey on behalf of the independent African states.

NOVEMBER 20:
A United Nations reception for Britain's Princess Margaret was boycotted by the African members of the Commonwealth to protest against British responsibility in Rhodesia's Declaration of Independence.

The Security Council approved by a vote of 10 to 0, with France abstaining, the compromise resolution urging all states to impose an oil and petroleum products embargo on Rhodesia.

The United States announced that in addition to not having any quota for Rhodesian sugar in 1966, it would bar the importation of any of Rhodesia's 1965 sugar crop. 9,500 tons of sugar, the quota for 1965 are already on the way to the U.S. but will be refused.

At a ceremony for the laying of the foundation stone for a $1 million gambling casino at Victoria Falls, Ian Smith warned Rhodesians of hard times ahead. He asked the world not to prejudge Rhodesia, that she should be given a chance to prove there was room for blacks and whites in Rhodesia.

In Salisbury, 400 of the 550 fulltime students at the University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (the name is being changed to the U. of Rhodesia) signed a statement of loyalty earlier this week to Sir Gibbs. A number of faculty members, generally from the arts faculty, signed a statement which expressed refusal to recognize the "illegal regime of former Prime Minister Ian Smith." The science faculty generally supports Smith. The homes and offices of those who signed were searched by police in an effort to find the document.

The Government issued a statement saying that the 587 chiefs and headmen of the Matebeleland, Midlands, Victoria, Manicaland and Mashonaland areas had unanimously approved the Government's Declaration of Independence. In the Government's eyes, these are the leaders of 3.5 million Africans living in tribal areas.

The second bomb incident of the week occurred in Bulawayo, The first did great damage to the City Center but no one was hurt. The second explosion took place in a clothing factory and one white worker was injured.

NOVEMBER 21:
South Africa is moving to the aid of Rhodesia in its present economic dilemma. South Africa will probably offer full economic support and replace Britain as the main supplier of goods to Rhodesia.

The police raids on Rhodesian University have greatly divided the students and have strengthened a group of faculty members who want to see the university closed. Some 46 of the 123 members of the faculty signed the anti-Smith document. Britain ordinarily con-
tributes $700,000 a year to the school which will be cut off as part of economic sanctions. Without these funds many members of the faculty feel the school could not function and should close. Both blacks and whites attend the college.

The action of the U.N. Security Council appealing for a world wide oil embargo met no strong reaction in Salisbury. Faith in the Smith Government seems to be growing.

NOVEMBER 22: The most serious demonstration against the Smith regime took place in Bulawayo. The police fired into the air and used dogs to disperse the crowds. The Africans set up a trash can barricade and threw rocks and tin cans at the police. A 24 hour strike was called, but is was only 20% effective. No one was seriously injured.

Press censorship has been extended to include foreign newsmen. Press packets intended for Life Magazine, Independent Television of London and the Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg were seized at the airport in Bulawayo.

Rhodesia's Minister of Agriculture, Lord Graham, warned Britain that refusal to buy Rhodesian tobacco was placing Britain in the hands of the U.S. tobacco monopoly. The statement was seen as an expression of concern over the tobacco boycott. Tobacco is the mainstay of the Rhodesian economy and British traders bought nearly half of it last year. Already entrepreneurs from several countries are at work to buy the tobacco cheaply and then make huge profits by selling it in Amsterdam and other international markets under a false label. Britain has large stockpiles of Rhodesian tobacco and will not need U.S. tobacco for at least a year.

Strikes continue throughout the country but have not been crippling. Rhodesia Railways reported that the Africans are coming back to work.