

## SOUTHERN AFRICA NEWS BULLETIN

Committee on Southern Africa, National Student Christian Federation,  
475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y., 10027. Room 754.

### RHODESIA NEW SUMMARY

Week of May 19-25, 1966

#### EDITORIALS, COMMENTS, AND RESOLUTIONS

The Observer - May 22, 1966

Editorial - "Blood Feud"

The murder of Mr. and Mrs. Viljoen, the first innocent white victims of violence in Rhodesia, "should be condemned as unequivocally as the killing and mistreatment of innocent Africans." The greatest danger of UDI has always been racial conflict, and this danger grows as long as the rebellion lasts. African guerillas are bound to increase their strength, but "the Rhodesian African leadership should understand the value of directing their activities against property rather than people... It is encouraging that the Zambian Government has already condemned the killing of the innocent white couple; but innocent whites and blacks are bound to continue to die so long as the rebellion is not brought to a halt."

Johannesburg Star, May 21, 1966

Letter to the Editor

"Sir, - I am on holiday from Rhodesia. My relatives and friends all write and say how grateful they are to Dr. Verwoerd and to you for your kindness shown. They appreciate it very much and hope we will be able to be of help to you one day.

Once again, "Thank you" to Dr. Verwoerd and all kind friends.  
VISITOR"

#### OIL AND SANCTIONS

The Times, London, May 25

Reports that oil from Johanna V have reached Rhodesia were denied yesterday by the Foreign Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office. The ship is still stateless. Britain is investigating the possibility of giving her a British flag to allow her to leave the port of Beira.

Johannesburg Star, May 21

It is reported from Louis Trichardt that three thousand gallons of petrol destined for Rhodesia were lost when the trailer on which the petrol was being hauled overturned on a curve in the Soutpansberg range.

The Friends of Rhodesia announced that they had passed the R100,000 mark in contributions for Rhodesia, after only three months of the Fund's existence. The president of the fund, Mr. Fred Barnard, said that this was in addition to funds sent individually to Rhodesia by the 150 local branches. In addition they have donated 10,000 gallons of petrol to the Rhodesia Rugby and Football unions.

## TALKS

New York Times - May 21, 1966 (Anthony Lewis, London)

Officials of Britain and rebel Rhodesia suspended today the talks held here over the last two weeks in an effort to find some way out of the crisis raised by the Rhodesians' unilateral declaration of independence. Representatives of the Rhodesian regime flew home to Salisbury. There was no report of any substantial progress in the meetings held in the old India Office since May 9, but informed sources emphasized that the talks had not broken down.

According to the sources, no magic way to resolve the opposing political positions has emerged in the preliminary talks. The Smith delegates stuck to the basic view that Rhodesia is and must remain independent and will determine its own policy. The British officials insisted that Britain cannot relinquish her responsibility unless and until the white Rhodesians give firm pledges to respect the rights of the African majority and to bring them to political power within a definite time. The hope now is that the Rhodesian officials may be able to take a somewhat more flexible position if they are negotiating in Salisbury, where they can consult regularly with Smith and his colleagues.

The announcement from 10 Downing Street said the two sides had "agreed to adjourn the talks for a period of consultation." In a number of meetings the two sides had "explored the range of issues involved in finding a basis for a solution of the Rhodesian problem." Officially, these have been merely "talks" to find out if there is a basis for "negotiations." This is a formula designed to satisfy Prime Minister Wilson's pledge that he would not "negotiate" with an "illegal regime" but in fact the talks will determine if there is any peaceful way out.

The Times, London - May 25, 1966

No indication of the Rhodesian attitude to the talks can be learned from the Government in Salisbury. Tight security measures are in force. Smith has met with Chad Chipunza of the United Peoples Party and others have met with him to consider amendments of the Land Apportionment Act. Chipunza has been in contact with Dr. Banda of Malawi.

Mr. H. Holderness, the Liberal lawyer, continues to explore the degree of acceptance of a constitutional structure based on party of racial representation. There is no present danger of a split in the Rhodesian Front because the talks have not yet gone far enough.

## INTERNAL RHODESIA

### A. Guerilla Activity and Reaction

The Observer - May 22 (Roy Perrott)

"Border gangs' new terror campaign in Rhodesia"

Terrorists are being sent from Zambia in larger groups, which are "under orders to direct their attacks against European individuals as much as on their property and to incite other Africans to similar violence. That this long-threatened and more desperate phase has begun can fairly be concluded from the two most recent violent incidents."

The raids are planned from the Lusaka headquarters of the expatriate Rhodesian nationalists. They are aimed to help prevent a "sell-out" of African interests in the current talks, to rouse the African population from apathy, to create conditions requiring the

The Observer (Con't)

intervention of a British or UN force and to give a foretaste of what will follow if early majority rule is not achieved.

There are estimates of 700 trained guerillas standing by, but only a very small minority are really well trained. ZANU and ZAPU, which operate separate infiltrations, are not very security-minded, and the Smith regime has undercover agents in their offices. A further barrier is the Zambesi valley itself, part of which is impassable, part (the Kariba lake) patrolled by police launches, and the rest watched by the chiefs and headmen of the riverbank tribes, who are paid servants of the regime. The informer system makes it impossible for guerillas to depend on the charity of the villages; they travel light, and sometimes risk buying food at stores. The farmers will not be packed easily; the majority of the white population are town dwellers, who will hardly be affected.

Newsweek - May 30, 1966

"On the floor of the whitewashed Rhodesian farmhouse lay the bullet-riddled bodies of tobacco farmer Johannes Hendrik Viljoen, 39, and his wife, Johanna, 36. In the dark, predawn hours one morning last week, they had answered a knock on the front door; a few seconds later - in a flash of gunfire-- they were dead. Their two tiny children escaped death by inches as the intruders sprayed a cot with automatic fire before fleeing into the darkness. Left behind were the visitors' calling cards - pamphlets of the banned black nationalist movement, the Zimbabwe African National Union...."

Johannesburg Star - May 21, 1966

The search for those who killed Mr. Johannes Viljoen and his wife has spread north from Gadzema (a rail siding near Hartley), and it is suspected that some of the gang may be making their way back to Zambia. It is thought that between 30 and 40 guerillas armed with Russian and Chinese weapons crossed into Rhodesia from Zambia. After the battle at Sinoia they split up. At Hartley the gang left behind pamphlets inciting Africans to use violence against the Whites in Rhodesia.

Mr. M. Chona, National Secretary of the Zambia United National Independence Party, expressed regret for the death of innocent civilians in Rhodesia. He said responsibility for the incident rested with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Smith.

The Times, London - May 19, 1966

A discussion of the recent violence and murder of two whites took place in Parliament. Mr. Bottomley stated that Britain condemns violence and that it stems from the problems incurred by UDI. Mr. Paget, a Labourite, said that the gangs responsible for the recent violence were encouraged by Zambia, whom the UK supports. Britain should, therefore, have defacto responsibility for what happens there.

B. Other Political

The Observer - May 22, 1966 (Roy Perrott)  
"African Moderate may co-operate with Smith"

Mr. Chad Chipunza, 43-year old leader of the United People's Party and of the Parliamentary Opposition, is expected to announce soon his willingness to cooperate with the Smith regime on certain conditions. He has had private talks with Mr. Smith, and recently requested in the

## Internal Rhodesia (Cont.)

### The Observer (Cont.)

Legislative Assembly the formation of a coalition "National Government." Mr. Chipunza hopes that the talks will lead to a more active role for him and the rest of the UPP. Mr. Smith would probably gladly see "the UPP alongside him, ...demonstrating a Parliamentary happy family to the world." And Mr. Wilson is believed in Salisbury to be ready to "get off the hook" in any reasonable manner; last October he was impatient with the refusal of African nationalist leaders to work with the constitution, and now he may be unable to force Smith to release them.

Smith is said to have persuaded the majority of his Parliamentary caucus to accept "a phased repeal of most sections of the Land Apportionment Act over a period of about 10 years." This would end discrimination in most public places, but there are still objections to mixed residential areas. A concession likely to be requested in return from Mr. Wilson is a decelerated pace for the advance to African majority rule.

### The Economist - May 21, 1966

Letter to the Editor from Eileen Haddon, Salisbury, Rhodesia

"In the light of your article 'Talks about Talks' April 30, attention should perhaps be drawn to some recent developments in Rhodesia.

On December 18, 1965, those predominantly European private schools which have been permitted to accept African pupils were informed by the Smith regime that they were now forbidden to accept any new African pupil for whom 'arrangements had not already been made.' The official statement announced that in future all new applications for enrollment into schools already taking African pupils must be submitted to the Ministry of Education for approval....

Whereas, prior to 1964, the Africa Education Vote in Rhodesia has been increasing at a rate of about 10% a year, the estimated increase in 1965-66 dropped to 4%. Now the Smith regime plans to peg government expenditure on African education to 2% of the gross national product. But, because the population has been growing faster than the economy, the national income per head in real terms declined from £72.4 in 1962 to £ 69.7 in 1963 and the Minister of Finance announced last year that in 1964 it had dropped again from £61.9 to £ 61 per head so that pegging the African education vote to the GNP could mean future decrease in the actual amount spent per child...

...in the future, it is planned to provide a four year course of formal secondary education for only one-eighth of those completing primary education instead of for the quarter previously thought to 'warrant full secondary education. The other 12 1/2%... will now be channeled with a further 25% of primary school leavers into schools providing two year courses of 'vocational preparation'.

Under the 1961 Constitution, the franchise qualifications for the A roll (which elects 50 of the 65 parliamentary seats) are such that the economically under-privileged African section of the population can only hope to become A Roll voters by completing four years of secondary education. Thus, in effect, the potential number of African A Roll voters is reduced by half. This fact seems particularly relevant at a time when an entrenchment of the 1961 Constitution combined with the 'expansion' of African education is seen by some as a possible solution to the Rhodesian crisis."

## Internal Rhodesia (Cont.):

The New York Times - May 22, 1966

The Rev. Trevor Hoy, an Episcopalian Canon from California, who was ousted by Rhodesia last Saturday, has been declared a "prohibited immigrant" by the Rhodesian Government. Canon Hoy was forced to leave the country after he had arrived in Bulawayo, where he had planned to begin a five-month mission to help the California Episcopalian diocese set up friendly relations with the Anglican Church of Rhodesia. He held a British visa for Rhodesia, which was marked "canceled-invalid" by Rhodesian immigration officials. Canon Hoy, who is now back in Zambia after his one-day trip to Rhodesia, believes he was expelled because he would have been working closely with the Right Rev. Kenneth J. Skelton, the Anglican Bishop of Matabeleland who has been an outspoken critic of UDI.

### Co-Economic

The Times, London - May 21, 1966

A spokesman for the Rhodesian Reserve Bank said efforts are being made to lengthen the life of existing bank notes so that new ones could be postponed in an economy measure.

## ZAMBIA

### A. Political

Philadelphia Inquirer - May 23, 1966

President Kenneth Kaunda called Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his British Government "idiots" because they had not yet brought down Rhodesia's white-dominated government. He threatened to seek Britain's expulsion from the Commonwealth. Speaking at a mass rally, Kaunda shouted out the term "idiots" several times in his most biting attack yet on the strategy of British leaders.

The Observer - May 22, 1966 (Richard Hall)

"Kaunda furious over 'sell-out'"

"The extent of the mutual antagonism at the moment between Zambia and Britain over Rhodesia would be hard to exaggerate." Kaunda "is now convinced that Britain is operating solely from expediency," and Wilson's special envoy, Malcolm MacDonald, has not been able to restore good will. Zambia also blames Britain for much of the division within the OAU, for Zambia had previously led the moderates who believed that Britain would use force if sanctions failed.

Kaunda is aware of the stresses and strains on Zambia as the rebellion continues. The country has more whites than any other African State, 70,000, and emotions on both sides have been heightened by recent killings in Rhodesia.

### B. Railroad Crisis

The Times, London - May 20, 1966

The Zambian Cabinet met in emergency session to discuss the railways crisis. The Rhodesian enforcement of refusing traffic to or from Zambia without payment in advance is to be put into effect soon. Zambia may seek additional British aid in the form of an extension of the airlift to alleviate the transportation problems. Mr. Arthur Wina, Zambian Transport Minister, said Zambia was seeking northerly

## Zambia Railroad Crisis (Cont.)

The Times, London (Cont.)

routes for her transportation. The World Bank authorized a loan of \$17,500,000 for improving the Great North Road to Dar es Salaam. Zambia continues to freeze railway assets in Zambia - Rhodesia has requested 2 million a month from Zambia's holdings.

---May 21. The Rhodesian Ministry of Transport issued a moderately worded statement on the railways dispute which took some of the heat out of the controversy. He said the present situation could not continue unless Zambia honored her obligations.

---May 23. Mrs. Judith Hart, British Minister of State of the Commonwealth Relations Office has been sent to Zambia for urgent talks with President Kaunda on the crisis. It is believed that Kaunda wants to bring the situation to such a head that Zambia will be invited to join the Rhodesian talks. Meanwhile in Salisbury, it was announced that Rhodesia would put into effect at midnight a "no money, no traffic" policy. A spokesman said that not all Zambian traffic would require advance payment, but that Rhodesia would have to be satisfied that it would receive the revenue due. Traffic consigned to Zambia from Rhodesia, Malawi, South Africa, Dechuanaland and Mozambique would be accepted if the charge for the rail mileage in Rhodesia is paid in advance. Traffic from Zambia to Rhodesia will be accepted if the total charges are paid at destination. Traffic from Zambia through Rhodesia to other countries must be paid for at the destination or the portion of the charges earned outside Zambia must be paid in advance to Rhodesia. There are 1200 expatriate European railway men now in Zambia who have been asked if they prefer to return to Rhodesia. Zambia will have to offer these men more attractive conditions if she wants to keep them.

The New York Times reported that President Kaunda said that Zambia would not adhere to the Rhodesian demand and that she was preparing a case to take to the International Court of Justice, if necessary, to support her refusal.

---May 24. The Zambian Minister of Transport, Mr. Hyden Danda, and Mr. Arthur Kemp, chairman of the management boards of the Rhodesian Railways failed to resolve the rail crisis in their day-long discussion. In London, the Metal Market Exchange is concerned about the effect the rail crisis will have on the copper market. Prices rose over last week's. The market could be thrown into "serious dislocation."

---May 25. The Zambian-British talks led by Mrs. Hart are expected to discuss how Britain can help bring in food to Zambia. Copper companies continue to load trains at Kitwe, on the Copperbelt, without paying anything in advance.

## INTERNATIONAL NEWS

### A. United Nations

The New York Times - May 19, 1966.

Britain and the U.S. joined today in urging the Security Council to forgo further pressure on Rhodesia that might impede present efforts to find "a just and peaceful solution." Lord Caradon pledged that Britain would not agree to any settlement with her rebellious colony that betrayed African interest in eventual political equality. Ambassador Goldberg supported Britain and asked the African bloc to withdraw its resolution. For the Council to "fall apart" would only give support to the Smith regime, he said.

New York Times (Cont.)

Nikolai T. Fedorenko of the Soviet Union accused Britain of sabotaging past Security Council resolutions on Rhodesia and of trying to reach an agreement at "the expense of the Zimbabwe people." He charged that there were "Anglo-American maneuvers" and collusion to support the Smith regime. The African delegates are unanimous in their conviction that economic sanctions cannot be fully effective while South Africa, Mozambique, and Angola allow supplies to reach Rhodesia.

At the start of the session Secretary General U Thant explained to the Council why he had not replied to Rhodesia's appeal for a hearing. Rhodesia's status, he said, is that of a non-self-governing territory, and consequently Article 32 of the Charter does not apply. Moreover, he said since the Council has "labeled the regime in Southern Rhodesia as illegal, I decided not to reply to the various telegrams from Salisbury."

---May 20. A U. S. attempt to arrange a meeting on Rhodesia between African diplomats and Prime Minister Wilson was turned down by the Africans today. Ambassador Goldberg had suggested that a delegation of African members of the Security Council visit London to discuss British policy on Rhodesia. African diplomats considered this a move to divert attention from the African resolution on Rhodesia, now under debate in the Council. Chief Adebayo of Nigeria said that the Africans were unlikely to learn anything from Mr. Wilson that they would not get from Lord Caradon.

---May 24. Africa's call for the use of force in Rhodesia was defeated today in the Security Council. Six of the Council's 15 members voted for the draft resolution--Nigeria, Uganda, Mali, Jordan, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The U.S., Britain, the Netherlands, France, Nationalist China, Japan, Argentina, and Uruguay abstained and New Zealand voted against the resolution.

The outcome of the voting precipitated a violent attack by Amb. Fedorenko on the U.S. and Britain for "scuttling" previous decisions of the Council. He accused "the NATO powers" of using a "veiled veto" to flout the wishes of Africa. Lord Caradon accused Fedorenko of trying to make "the maximum mischief." Amb. Goldberg said that the U.S. abstention was based on the concept that it is Britain's duty "to investigate every means available for arriving at a peaceful resolution" of the Rhodesian issue.

Simon Kapwepwe, Zambia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, said "We may not see victory today or tomorrow, but Africa will triumph the day after tomorrow." He and other African delegates were heartened by the unity shown by the Africans in the debate.

The defeated Mali, Nigeria, Uganda draft resolution (S/7285/Add.1) included nine points: "1. Determines that the situation in Southern Rhodesia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security;

2. Calls upon all States to apply measures with a view to the complete severance of economic relations and communications with S.R. in accordance with Art. 41 of the Charter of economic relations and communications with S. R. in accordance with Art. 41 of the Charter;

3. Invites the Portuguese and South African Governments, in particular, to take forthwith the necessary measures under Art. 41 of the Charter to sever economic relations and communications with S.R.;

4. Calls upon all States, and particularly the Portuguese and South African Governments, to take all necessary measures to prevent the supply of oil and petroleum products to S.R.;

5. Calls upon the U.K. to take the measures provided for in

Chapter VII of the Charter in order, by the use of air, sea or land forces, to prevent any supplies, including ;oil and petroleum products, from reaching S.R.;

6. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the people of S.R. to freedom and independence in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and recognizes the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of their rights as set forth in the Charter of the UN;

7. Calls upon the U.K. to hold consultations with the leaders of African political parties ;with a view to the establishment of a regime consistent with the aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe;

8. Draws attention to the U.K. Government to the harmful consequences which the present negotiations might entail for the establishment of a regime in S.R. and to ensure the immediate application of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

#### B. Tanzania

New York Times - May 22, 1966

The British and Canadians are conducting a survey to examine the prospects of a railway through Tanzania to Zambia. The U.S. Agency for International Development is financing a similar road study. Both these surveys should be done in another month or so and the Zambians are urging that a shorter but more difficult route to the small port of Mtwara not be passed over lightly in favor of the already crowded port of Dar es Salaam. These studies are being undertaken in order to make Zambia less dependent on Rhodesia.