

SOUTHERN AFRICA NEWS BULLETIN

Committee on Southern Africa, National Student Christian Federation,
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RHODESIA NEWS SUMMARY

Week of July 13 - 20, 1966

EDITORIALS

Manchester Guardian Weekly - July 14

The chances must be rated fairly low that any constitutional settlement in Rhodesia can be reached which will, in the Prime Minister's phrase, be "acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole." What one race will wear the other will not. But the search for some common ground is worth making, even at this late stage. The alternative may well be bloodshed in Rhodesia, extending to Southern Africa as a whole.

Assuming that the present stalemate cannot continue indefinitely, the options open to the British Government are few and unattractive. It can devise a legal subterfuge which, while entrenching white power, appears to promise an eventual African majority. If it does this it will lose the confidence of the Commonwealth and the esteem of the new nations as a whole, and will betray the African majority for which it is trustee. It can use force against Rhodesia. It can apply at the United Nations for mandatory sanctions to be applied, and the logic of this course is a naval blockade of South Africa. Or it can turn the problem over unsolved to the United Nations. This would not absolve Britain from the decisions that would have to be made about mandatory sanctions and force. The net effect might be to put Britain in breach of its duties under the Charter.

The main source of hope for Britain is that the prospects for Rhodesia are worse. If the whites do not come to terms with the Africans the world will not simply go away. It will become more and more insistent. The question for the whites is not whether majority rule will come but how.

Financial Times - July 5 (Special Report)

"The Afrikaners' view of Ian Smith's position now" by Joe Rogaly

With the British-Rhodesian talks moving slowly, if at all, the two oldest questions about the Rhodesian situation must be asked again: How far are sanctions affecting the Rhodesian? and How much help will South Africa continue to give? The answers in this article come from the heart of the South African establishment-- the Afrikaner business community.

Behind most of the great Afrikaner financial institutions of South Africa there is Government support, and in some cases Government money. The drive for Afrikaner economic development (the English have long dominated business, the Afrikaners politics) is seen by Dr. Verwoerd's National Party as part of the national drive of the Afrikaner people.

It is in this context that the mission recently sent to Rhodesia by the Afrikaans Handelsinstituut must be seen. The Handelsinstituut literally, "trade institute", is more than a chamber of commerce, since it accepts all sections of Afrikaans business life as members--men from commerce, industry, finance and mining.

Its mission was in Rhodesia in mid-June and has returned with a report of its impressions and a set of recommendations for the Government. The report sees the Rhodesians as standing firm (except in one

specific set of hypothetical circumstances) and the recommendations call for more help from South Africa. But they stop far short of suggesting an amalgamation of the two economies, or permanent assistance for the Rhodesians.

"We are not one of your American foreign aid organisations," said Mr. A.J.J. Wessels, Vice-President of the Handelsinstituut, chairman of Sasbank and leader of the mission. "We want to help Rhodesia--but in the end they must stand on their own two feet."

"Sanctions are definitely biting," he said, "but the Rhodesians are not going to give in. They are living on a lower scale already; a lot of imports are no longer available. But they are accepting the lower standard of living, and, although they might agree to an amended version of the 1961 constitution, they will not give up their independence. They do not trust the British Government.

"They accept the implications of the 1961 constitution-- and that there will be eventual majority rule. But they will not accept black rule now, and they believe that it must be delayed until the black are more ripe--I do not say ripe, but more ripe--for it." To Mr. Wessels these beliefs-- their implications against any union with South Africa apart--will keep the white Rhodesians determined not to give in to Mr. Wilson. But, according to the Handelsinstituut mission's report, there is one specific set of hypothetical circumstances in which, to quote the report, "the determination of the 'man in the street' might greatly dwindle."

These circumstances are that the present talks between British and Rhodesian officials are shortly broken off, after the high hopes raised about them--and that, at the same time, the economic sacrifices asked of the white population are greatly increased.

The mission found, first, that although the effects of sanctions are clearly noticeable (in spite of no figures being publicly available), they are not yet disastrous. The most important strategic factor in the coming months will, it says, be the tobacco sales. The report of the mission points out that half the crop is still on the farms, since the tobacco selling season normally continues from March to October. It sees two possible outcomes at the end of the season--that all the crop will have been sold, but only at the minimum floor prices indicated by the special selling organisation; or that a substantial proportion of the crop will not be sold even at the floor prices. A third possibility --that all the tobacco is sold at above the floor prices--is not completely ruled out, but "the mission is not under the impression that this is what has actually happened so far."

Either of the two possible outcomes will force farmers to diversify and the second would mean much less foreign exchange. "The mission understands that the structural changes that in this circumstance would be needed in the Rhodesian economy are not impossible, but it would undoubtedly imply great sacrifices and great temporary reductions in living standards." It is at this point that the determination of the Rhodesian people would count most.

The mission's recommendations are perhaps best summarised by Mr. Wessels. Rhodesia, he pointed out, is buying far more from South Africa than it is selling to the Republic. "This can only be financed by loans or by us taking more of their imports," Mr. Wessels said. He acknowledged, but would not confirm, the further deduction that the South African Reserve Bank is, in fact, lending Rhodesia the necessary money.)

"What imports can we take? In agriculture, whatever they produce, we produce." Perhaps more Rhodesian frozen meat could be bought. "In manufactured goods they are where we were 30 years ago and we are trying to export what they are trying to produce.

Yet Mr. Wessels, and his mission, would like the South African Government to give increased import quotas for Rhodesian manufactured goods (the present Rhodesia-South African trade agreement provides for some quotas). He would be willing for this in spite of the obvious extra competition against his own clothing factories. "But this must not be done on a scale that would completely disrupt our own industry," said Mr. Wessels. He also wants an arrangement whereby South African manufacturers spend surplus capital in Rhodesia to help them set up "replacement industries" -- an echo of South Africa's decades-old policy of encouraging import-substitution industries. Rhodesian factories are already making-up garments for Mr. Wessels's South African clothing company, under the existing quota agreements. Thirdly, the Handelsinstituut mission would like to see more joint marketing arrangements.

In sum, the Afrikaners see the Rhodesians as having to accept sacrifices in order to maintain their position, but are willing -- indeed anxious -- to help up to a certain well-defined point. The question is, would Mr. Wilson take official implementation of the Wessels mission's policy as a deviation from Dr. Verwoerd's officially "neutral" policy?"

Special Report: University Crisis

1. African Protest at Graduation Ceremony

Policemen and white university students formed human barriers to prevent singing African students from breaking up the graduation ceremony at Salisbury's University College today.

More than 50 African students, waving placards reading, "We never trust rebels except dead ones," blocked the entrance to the sunken amphitheatre when the Minister of Finance, Mr. John Wrathall, and the Minister of Education, Mr. P. Smith, arrived in their cars.

The demonstrators shouted political slogans and screamed, "Hang them, hang them!" when a policeman asked them to make way.

Police reinforcements arrived, and five policemen with batons, walking on either side of each ministerial car, escorted them through the crowd.

One white student was detained by the police and taken to the charge office.

The academic procession--including the guest of honour, Dr. J.P. Duminy, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town--was also mobbed as it entered the amphitheatre.

Dr. Duminy, Lord Malvern and deans of the faculties hesitated, facing the crowd which was blocking their way.

The ceremony opened with a prayer which was completely drowned by the African demonstrators singing "Nkosi Sikelhele Afrika" ("God Bless Africa") and African nationalist songs.

Though hardly a word could be heard from the dais the colourful pomp and ceremony of the occasion was maintained.

As the European, Asian and African graduates were presented to Dr. Duminy one by one, the demonstrators chanted, sang and danced in the amphitheatre, their black student gowns flapping in the breeze.

Later the demonstrators swarmed towards Mr. Wrathall and Mr. Smith, who were sitting on the front row with their wives.

White students and more than 35 police--including the special riot standby unit--formed human barriers to keep the demonstrators back.

There were frequent scuffles, and one European student left the amphitheatre with blood streaming from his nose after he was punched in the face by an African student.

Two police dogs on duty were not used.

When Dr. Duminy stood up to speak his voice was drowned by the

demonstrators. They waved placards reading "Duminy go to Sharpeville," "Go home," "No apartheid here" and "Help, campus unclean, rebel-infested."

The demonstrators left the amphitheatre a few minutes before the end of the ceremony shouting "Rebels must die" and other slogans. The Government Ministers were given a police escort out of the university grounds.

The university Principal Dr. Walter Adams, in his address commented on the racial tension at the multi-racial college. "We have had demonstrations, disagreements, some unhappiness, and we are not yet through this period of difficulty," he said, while some of the demonstrators laughed.

"But I have been immensely impressed by the maturity and statesmanship which the students have shown in tackling their problems and their determination to find solutions. I take this opportunity to pay public tribute to their own achievements." (Sunday Times, Johannesburg - July 17)

2. White Rhodesian Reaction

Salisbury people are angry at the insult to Dr. J. P. Duminy, of the University of Cape Town, at the University College here on Saturday.

It appears that the main heat of the demonstration was directed at the Rhodesian Cabinet Ministers and not at the Principal of the University College and the leading guest.

Nevertheless there is a feeling of dismay at what Rhodesians feel is a slur on their reputation for good manners and hospitality.

The "Rhodesia Herald" in its editorial today -- part of which was censored, says: "The protest by a minority of students was badly organized, unduly prolonged, disruptive, inelegant, disgustingly ill-mannered."

"But there was remarkably little violence (the police lived up to their fine reputation) and a vitality was shown which was doubtless heightened by a dismal lack of political vitality outside.

"Let it never be said of Rhodesians that they deny the right of protest as such," says the "Herald."

"There may have been some for instance, who did not stand up at the college on Saturday when 'The Queen' was played.

"They had a right to protest in this fashion, which others may have considered ill-mannered. If that is so, can the right of some of the students to protest at what they thought wrong be denied?"

The "Chronicle" suggests that only a proportion of the university students were concerned and that the moderate Africans should not suffer for the misdemeanours of others.

Dr. Duminy said in Cape Town today that he had not been man-handled. He said he felt that reports of the outburst had been exaggerated. The African demonstrators had formed a small group of about 30 or 40 at the most, and he had not seen any fighting.

A disciplinary committee of three staff members at the University College is inquiring into the fracas.

The committee, set up under the recommendation of Dr. Robert Birley, who inquired into disturbances at the college earlier this year, can recommend suspension or dismissal for serious offences.

(The Star, Johannesburg - July 18)

3. Background

"A University in Crisis" by J. L. Cefkin, Acting Head of the Department of Government at the University College of Rhodesia.

The University College of Rhodesia faces a crisis of such proportions that even its continued existence is not entirely certain.

The crisis is rooted in the anomaly of a university created on multi-racial principles existing in a tense, segregated society in which the process of racial accommodation is moving backward rather than forward. Difficulties have mushroomed on all sides in the past few months; threats to academic freedom, real and imagined, hang heavy in the air; financing beyond the current year remains tied to political imponderables; the number of African students enrolled, about 25 percent of the total, seems likely to decline if the political situation does not improve; many faculty have resigned, and recruitment of replacements is increasingly a problem; the University of London and the University of Birmingham may yet have to withdraw their sponsorship if UK-Rhodesian relations worsen. Within the student community, racial divisions have hardened since the Unitateral Declaration of Independence.

"But when all was said and done, most of the administration, faculty, and students wanted the school to continue-- at least as long as it was allowed to retain its multiracial character, remained free of serious intrusions into academic freedom, or was not left financially stranded.

"The worst fears concerning UCR's future have not yet materialized. While the "cowboy cabinet" holding power remains deeply suspicious of what some Rhodesian Front members refer to as "the Kremlin on the Hill," one is as yet free to teach, to carry on research, to publish abroad-- even in Africa Report. The multiracial composition of the student body has not been changed, and African enrollment rose both in absolute numbers and percentage for the 1966 academic year.

"The fundamental dilemma remains unresolved, however."

"A Capsule History of the University College of Rhodesia"

"The University College of Rhodesia -- still legally the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, pending receipt of an Order in Council of the British Privy Council bringing the name in line with political changes in central Africa---operates under a Royal Charter granted in 1955 for "the advancement of knowledge, the diffusion and extension of arts, science and learning and the provision of higher education and research...." Its origins may be traced to a benefaction of an American businessman, J. F. Kapenek, who came to Rhodesia to live in 1902. As a gesture of gratitude for the invasion of France during World War II, and the rescue of many of his fellow Jews from Nazi rule, Kapenek offered £20,000 toward the founding of a university. A committee was formed to raise funds and promote the necessary legislation, but a decade passed before all the pieces fell into place. With the creation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the federal government took over responsibility for the University College, which was eventually opened in Salisbury on March 4, 1957, with 71 students in attendance.

"The Charter requires that "no test of religious belief or profession or of race, nationality or class shall be imposed upon or required of any person in order to entitle him to be admitted as a member, professor, teacher or student of the University College or to hold office therein or any advantage or privilege thereof." African and other non-European students have been part of the student body from the beginning, though the number of Africans has averaged only about one-fourth of the total. Dormitory accommodations were segregated in the early years, but students of different races later shared the same residence halls; even this was a degree of social integration unknown in other universities of southern Africa and made UCR the most important institutional effort of multiracial cooperation in the Federation."

4. Analysis

"In the short run, the most serious crisis to be faced is the appalling flight of faculty to other universities and the great difficulty of recruiting replacements."

"UCR's basic problems are insoluble in the context in which it functions. As long as the Rhodesian state denies the politically conscious African student opportunity of expression and affiliation, he will increasingly adopt the language of protest -- demonstrations, boycotts, strikes, and even violence." (J.L. Cefkin, op. cit.)

TALKS - British Report

Globe Mail - July 11

"When talks between British and Rhodesian officials were suspended last week, Prime Minister Harold Wilson gave the House of Commons a brief and not very informative report on what had occurred to date:

"The purpose of these talks has been to see whether negotiations based on the six principles could ultimately take place, and with whom those negotiations would be held, on a constitutional basis . . . The discussions have been useful in clarifying attitudes and intentions and in further identifying the problems which have to be met in order to achieve a solution acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole, and acceptable to this House. It has been agreed that there should now be a pause for further consideration of the respective positions, before the talks are resumed later in the month. In the interval sanctions will, of course, be fully maintained.

"So far as Her Majesty's Government are concerned, they intend to employ the pause in hard thought on all the main aspects of the Rhodesian problem, particularly the right constitutional arrangements within Rhodesia and Rhodesia's future place in the family of nations. These are related and, indeed, inseparable aspects of the same problem, for there would be no purpose in reaching agreement on the constitutional future of Rhodesia if that agreement did not at the same time win for Rhodesia acceptance in international society . . ."

"If there was any news in this it was that Mr. Wilson seemed to be adding a seventh principle to those which he has said must be honored in any agreement with the rebel Rhodesian government. The original six principles enunciated by the Prime Minister were: guaranteed and unimpeded progress toward majority (African) rule after independence, protection against any undemocratic amendments to the Constitution, quick improvements in the African's political status, progress toward ending discriminatory laws, assurance that independence is acceptable to the Rhodesian people as a whole, and assurance that neither the majority nor the minority will oppress the other. To these Mr. Wilson now seems to have added that any agreement made must 'win for Rhodesia acceptance in international society'."

SANCTIONS

Globe and Mail - July 21 (Colin Legum)

"Although sanctions are now biting fairly deep -- on the farming community no less than on industry and commerce -- they have not yet made economic life intolerable. This is largely due to the evasions of sanctions made possible by Portugal and South Africa, as well as by a number of large industrial countries, notably the United States, Japan and West Germany.

"Although the United States has broken off most of its trade

relations with Rhodesia, its mining companies are still taking up a fair share of the country's \$7,800,000 chrome and ferro-chrome exports. Normally, \$5,100,000 worth is bought by two companies in the United States. President Lyndon Johnson has tried to prevent their continuing these purchases; but so far he has failed to get the co-operation of one company in particular.

"The West Germans are, however, worse offenders. A few weeks ago they announced they would introduce controls to stop any more of Rhodesia's \$9,000,000 asbestos exports or \$7,800,000 copper exports entering Germany. Yet a few days ago it was officially announced in Bonn that the necessary legislation has been delayed. Thus the German Government appears temporarily at least to have backed down in the face of resistance by industrialists. Britain has now renewed its diplomatic efforts to persuade Bonn to act more firmly; but confidence in their willingness to co-operate has been shaken.

"The Japanese are proving to be elusive as well. Although they have stopped a considerable part of their imports from Rhodesia, they are still importing pig-iron -- supposedly in fulfilment of orders given before Mr. Smith's unilateral declaration of independence -- and asbestos and chrome.

"Although leaks of this kind are serious they cannot by themselves contribute towards sustaining the badly damaged Rhodesian economy. What they can do is to delay the impact of sanctions, and since time is now an essential ingredient in the success of Britain's sanctions policies, it can be expected that more drastic action might be taken -- perhaps through the United Nations -- to close the gaps."

INTERNAL RHODESIA

A. Announcement About 1966-67 Tobacco Crop

Mr. George Rudland, the Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture, announced the Government's plan for the 1966-67 tobacco crop on July 14. Addressing farmers at Mtoko, he said that the Government has set a target of 200 million pounds to be grown by the industry's 3,000 almost exclusively European, Virginia-tobacco growers. An average piece of 28d a pound is guaranteed. The target of 200 m. lb. represents a cut of about 20 percent on the estimated 250 m. lb. produced this year. It is in line with local estimates of the expected crop size, but above British expectations. Mr. Rudland said that about 2 or 3 percent of the growers were expected to be forced off the land.

These figures are not much indication of the extent to which the current crop is being sold. A detailed report reaching London states that the Rhodesian Tobacco Corporation, which was set up to market the crop, has sold between 35 and 40 percent of it this year. South Africa bought the greatest amount. Other buyers, whose purchases one said to total about £6 m., are France, Germany, Holland, Portugal, Korea, China, and Czechoslovakia.

Reports from Malawi indicate that the country's flue-cured tobacco industry has received a shot in the arm from the Rhodesian situation and as a result growers are planning a bigger crop next year.

In London, Commonwealth Secretary, Arthur Bottomley, commented that the new directive would only put off the inevitable day or reckoning.

(Compiled from South Africa Financial Gazetteer - July 15; The Times, London - July 15 and 16; Rand Daily Mail - July 21)

B. Budget

Sunday Times, Johannesburg - July 17
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"Rhodesia's first independence Budget is to be presented on Thursday of how Mr. Smith's Government sees the future development of the economy proceeding, given the continuance of sanctions.

"I gather from a senior civil servant that the Financial Statement which accompanies the Budget will, for security reasons, contain so many noughts and crosses it will be difficult to deduce either the true situation of the economy or the details of Government plans.

"The Budget will, however, reveal the broad outlines of Government policy in regard to taxation and the amount of support to be given to the farmers.

C. Other Economic

1. Credit: "While the effect of sanctions had been serious to many in Rhodesia, there are signs of increased activity in commerce, industry and the property market, says "Credit," the latest bulletin of the Associated Credit Bureau of Rhodesia and Zambia.

"The crunch has not come," says the bulletin. "There is little sign of severe unemployment, of business failure, or of the poverty which must accompany economic collapse.

"On the contrary, there are signs of an increased commercial briskness, of industry at its busiest, of movements in the property market."

"This 'remarkable revival' was due manily to two things, says the bulletin: support received from South Africa and the courage, adaptability and enterprise of Rhodesians themselves.

"It continues: 'Rhodesia may well have very difficult times ahead. But the story of the last few months illustrates the fatuity of anticipating failure.

"The art of living in Africa is the art of living hopefully with uncertainty. Rhodesians seem to have talent for this. They have been doing it for three-quarters of a century!" (Johannesburg Star - July 21)

2. Fertiliser: "A South African consortium of companies and private individuals has submitted proposals to the Rhodesian Government for the establishment of an R18m. fertiliser factory near Que Que.

"If the Government approves the plan the plant would be in operation within two years.

"The controlling interest of the consortium would remain in South Africa but it is suggested that Rhodesians would be able to take up some of the equity." (South African Financial Gazette - July 15)

3. Hotels: "Between 15 and 20 percent of the country-hotels in Rhodesia are in dire straits, reports the "Rhodesian Bottle Store and Hotel Review." (Johannesburg Star - July 16)

D. Political

1. BBC Correspondent Expelled: "Mr. R. Robson, the BBC correspondent in Rhodesia who has been asked to leave the country has applied for additional time to finish his affairs. The Rhodesian Government has declared the BBC representatives personae non gratae." (The Times, London -- July 18)

2. Rhodesian Backbenchers: "Talk of Communist infiltration in the US State Department, a call for the introduction of apartheid, and concern for the distribution of bonemeal for stockfeed-- all these matters have been aired by backbench MP's of the ruling Rhodesian Front in Rhodesia's parliament since it reassembled late last month. Faced with only a weak opposition in the 65-seat house, the fifty-strong RF can also allow its three dozen backbenchers freedom to criticise

the cabinet. There was some tightening-up in the months after UDI, but recently MP's have had more opportunity to speak out again. When it comes to strategic issues like the discussions with Britain, backbenchers do not feel they are totally in the picture, yet they undoubtedly have some importance -- they are the first circle that the government must persuade when it comes to either settlement or showdown with Britain.

"Two issues over which MPs successfully took ministers to task is the previous session in February and March were non-controversial: details of the Income Tax Amendment Bill were criticised and it was held up for a week; and the Prisons Amendment Bill came under fire for making no provision for a Prisons Conditions of Service Board. Law and Order Minister Desmond Lardner-Burke agreed to consider creating such a board. Backbenchers also chivvied the government over guarantees to farmers in trouble, and Theo Ellison accused the Industry and Commerce Ministry of "specialising in guaranteeing overdrafts for concerns that were under judicial management or insolvent." But it was mostly a tame session." (News/Check, Johannesburg-weekly news magazine - July 15)

INTERNATIONAL

A. Commonwealth Panel on Sanctions Meeting Globe and Mail - July 15 (Alan Harvey from London)

"A plea by Zambia for emergency aid as part of the struggle against Rhodesia is being referred to a subcommittee of the Commonwealth panel on sanctions.

"This was decided yesterday as sanctions committee representatives ending a two-day meeting, sought common ground between Zambia's pressure for tougher action and Britain's wish for more time.

"A dozen countries, mainly African, took an active role, Canadian High Commissioner Lionel Chevrier, acting as chairman, also spoke on Canada's behalf, stressing that racial equality is vital to the Commonwealth.

"The decision to refer Zambia's request to a subcommittee represents an effort to find out specifically what Rhodesia's troubled neighbor really wants.

"Zambian Foreign Minister Simon Kapwepwe told a press conference he did not come to London begging for money. But Britain had not quibbled about funds when it came to suppressing the black Mau Mau revolt in Kenya. Sanctions, he said, could not and would not work.

"Mr. Kapwepwe is an outspoken minister. He is considered a potential rival to the moderate President. Advance reports suggested that Mr. Kapwepwe came prepared to read delegates a stern lecture, but his tone was firm rather than fiery. African delegates broadly supported Zambia and some were disappointed that Britain and Canada did not react more strongly. Australian and New Zealand representatives did not speak.

"It is clear the Commonwealth has a real problem. With ministers agreed that sanctions are not biting, the September meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers is beginning to shape up as an anxious and difficult occasion. An underlying danger is the polarization of Africa into white southern and black northern blocs. There seems no easy alternative to armed force.

B. Belgium - Report of Arms Sale to Rhodesia Le Progress, Kinshasa, Congo - July 12

A spokesman for Zanu in Dar has accused Belgium of selling arms to Smith. He said the first shipment entered via Lorenzo Marques and reached Salisbury June 18. Others are due before the end of July.

Belgium hopes to get arms from the U.S. to sell to Smith. The ZANU spokesman didn't say what kind of arms were involved.

C. South Africa

Rand Daily Mail - July 16

"The Pretoria Motor Club, which organises southern Africa's premier road event, the Total International South African Rally, will send fuel to Rhodesia so that competitors from the north will be able to run in the ninth rally from August 31 to September 3.

D. United States - Activities of Friends of Rhodesia

Friends of Rhodesian Independence Newsletter, July 1966, Vol. 1, No. 3, published by the National Coordinating Committee, Friends of Rhodesian Independence. Circulation: 7,000.

Activities of local chapters of this organization are reported as follows:

1. Orange County, California:

Formed investment club to encourage funding Rhodesian economy. (notes land in Rhodesia is available for \$3 per acre). Goal of \$1 million to replace similar amount of Rhodesian assets frozen by US government. Bonds at 4 3/4 percent interest.

2. El Monte California Chapter

Operating a service to buy spare parts for appliances and machinery for Rhodesians (not available directly due to embargo). Formed pen pals club for contact with Rhodesian Europeans.

3. Central California FRI Committee

Collecting funds to send cases of petroleum products to Rhodesian government. Encourages subscriptions to the South African Observer. Helped form FRI group at Humboldt State College - "200 supporters".

4. Los Angeles Rhodesia Society

Extensive letter-writing campaign to members of U.S. Congress. Starting a bulletin on its activities.

5. Saskatchewan, Canada Chapter

"pro-Rhodesian activities throughout the province."

6. Savannah, Georgia Chapter

Encouraging investment in Rhodesian securities and independence bonds. Distributing a weekly bulletin to subscribers in 47 states. Circulating a taped speech of Rhodesian Government Representative Dupont's speech to the American people.

7. Massachusetts Friends of Rhodesia

"Massive letter-writing campaign to Members of Congress and newspaper editors in the Northeast area." Choose two Senators and several representatives for bombardment each week.

8. Washington, D. C. Chapter

Campaign toward Congress and the State Department. "Support Rhodesia" meeting May 28.

9. Arlington, Va. Chapter

Held a meeting in Washington to be addressed by Col. A. K. Tigrett.

10. New York FRI

Rally at Overseas Press Club, June 9 (to have been addressed by Congressman John Ashbrook but Dr. Robert Logan came instead). Appearing on radio and TV stations.

11. France: Comite France Rhodesie

Sent delegation to Rhodesia and issued Report in France. Forming branches in major French cities. Begun new journal, France Afrique

12. Belgium: Comite Belgique-Rhodesie

Meetings, radio and TV programs, letters to editors, distribution of propaganda.

13. Italy: contact is Dr. Pino Raudi, Rome
14. Norway: contact is M. Lehmannfi Camiooa, Oslo
15. England: Anglo-Rhodesian Society, London
16. South Africa: Friends of Rhodesia Associations (150 chapters reported)
17. U. S. Committee (132 Third St., S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003) Distributing FRI Newsletter. Planning demonstration at White House when Wilson visits Johnson at end of July or first of August. Planning to bombard White House and newspapers with letters and wires at time of Wilson-Johnson visit. Collecting funds for various activities. One claim is to have collected ca. \$20,000 since formation in January. Planning an August 30 Rhodesian Tour ("the trip of a lifetime") Circulating a petition to be sent to government officials urging immediate lifting of U. S. trade sanctions against Rhodesia and the granting of full diplomatic recognition to the present Government of Rhodesia."

Of Special Interest

Z.K. Matthews Named U.N. Ambassador

Rand Daily Mail - July 21 (1966)

"Professor Z.K. Matthews, former lecturer in Social Anthropology and Law at Fort Hare, has been appointed Botswana representative to the United Nations.

"This was announced yesterday by the Prime Minister, Dr. Seretse Khama.

"At present Professor Matthews is in Geneva working for the World Council of Churches. He will be returning to Bechuanaland before leaving to take up his new appointment in New York.

"Professor Matthews was a lecturer at Fort Hare during the time Dr. Khama was doing his B.A. degree in Law.

"His father was born in Bechuanaland, but he grew up in Kimberley where he has lived for many years."

ZAMBIA

A. Zambia and the Commonwealth

1. BBC News. The Zambia radio is to end relays of British Broadcasting Corporation news bulletins next Monday. These will be replaced by Radio Zambia bulletins. (The Times, London - July 16)

2. Commonwealth Games. A Government spokesman said in Lusaka that the journey of 16 Zambian sportsmen to the Commonwealth Games had been cancelled. No explanation was given of this move, except that it was "in pursuance of Government policy."
(The Times, London - July 15)

3. Duncan Sandy's Reaction. "I should be very sorry indeed to see Zambia...leave the Commonwealth. But we cannot allow ourselves to be blackmailed. Zambia should not be allowed to think she is doing us a favor by being a member..." (The Times, London, - July 18)

4. South African Reaction. At Johannesburg most of the appers put Kaunda's statement (July 12) on the front page. Observers noted that everything contrary to the interests of the Commonsealth is welcomed by the white South Africans, whose country left the Commonwealth 5 years ago. (Le Progress, Kinshasa, Congo - July 12)

5. British Editorial Reaction. "Dr. Kaunda's threat to leave the Commonwealth must be taken seriously. So far, Mr. Wilson has failed, in practice if not in principle, to meet the challenge by the Smith

regime. In African eyes, he has been half-hearted; and his over-confidence in the effectiveness of sanctions has reduced African confidence in him. And he has not managed to dispel the suspicion that he is contemplating a solution which would allow white supremacist rule in Rhodesia a further lease of life. The only people who would in fact benefit from such a solution would be the Russians and the Chinese, who have been the sole beneficiaries of Rhodesia's illegal independence."

B. Railroad Crisis

"In the long term the "Tan Zam" railway line, and the economic advantages of a Zambian-Tanzanian union may work out. But there is going to be an agonizing interim period with Zambia cutting off even more of its nose to spite Britain's and Rhodesia's faces if the present pattern of Zambian speeches and attitudes are any guide." (Johannesburg Star - July 16)

South African Financial Gazette - July 15

"Increasingly obvious signs that Zambia will suffer hardships because alternative supply routes to the Rhodesian Railways will not be ready for a long time have spurred President Kaunda into another fierce attack on Britain.

Observers in Lusaka believe that due to misjudgment of what was involved, and too much trust in the availability of rail routes through the Congo, Zambia is now losing about R40m. a month in copper export revenue and will soon face an imports crisis.

"Previously, 95 per cent of Zambia's imports and exports moved over Rhodesian Railways. The most optimistic estimate on the development of routes through the Congo and Tanzania is that it will be at least five months before 90 per cent of the import-export traffic is moving."

"The main beneficiaries from the present dispute between Zambia and Rhodesia over their jointly owned railway system might well prove to be the stockholders in the privately owned Benguela railroad.

"Faced with the task of finding alternative routes for its rich copper exports, Zambia is turning more and more towards this 830-mile single track railway which runs from the Congo border to the Portuguese Angolan Port of Lobito.

"It has proved a profitable concern since it was opened in 1931. Last year, its wood burning locomotives hauled enough freight and passengers to make a net profit of R4.6m.

"This year with stepped-up traffic from Zambia, the profits could be even bigger.

"The British-owned company Tanganyika Concessions, with headquarters in London, owns 90 per cent of the railway's equity and all of its debentures.

"The same company has a sizeable share of the mines in the Congo's Katanga province through its holdings in Union Miniere.

"The Congo has offered its help to Zambia, and indirectly to the Benguela Railway, to get the Zambian copper shipments diverted from Rhodesia Railways to Lobito.

"To Link up with the Benguela system the ore trains from Zambia's copperbelt must pass through the Congo to the Benguela railhead on the Congolese Border.

"Though the Congo has promised that its section of the line will keep the trains moving, there are many qualified observers here who believe the Congolese are being over-optimistic."

The Times, London - July 19

Zambia announces the purchase by the government of 26 diesel locomotives ordered from the USA by the Zambia-Rhodesia railways. Five hundred railway cars have been ordered also. These additions will be used on the Congo rail route for copper.

C. Economic - Oil Rationed

"It was also announced that the monthly petrol ration for private motorists in Zambia will be cut by two gallons to 12 gallons. Mr. Justin Chimba, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, said this was a result of increased demand by commerce and industry." (The Times, London - July 16)

D. White Police Dismissed

Seventeen European police officers, including the Inspector-General and his deputy, were unexpectedly dismissed today from the Zambia Police. The other 15 men, all officers of the Special Branch, were summoned to police stations in Lusaka and the Copperbelt to be informed of their dismissals. (The Times, London - July 15)

The Johannesburg Star (July 16) reported that 24 police were dismissed. It also commented that the dismissals were not understood to be motivated by anti-European sentiment, but by suspicion of leakages to Rhodesia of secret information on Zambia's position at various stages of the Rhodesian situation.

E. Disturbance on Angolan Border

"Zambia has flown an investigation team including army chiefs to the Angolan border following reports that Portuguese troops have crossed into Zambia in pursuit of Angolan rebels.

"There are also reports that bombs have been dropped on fleeing refugees.

"The investigating team, which is understood to include the army commander, Maj.-Gen. A. Grigg, flew to Balovale 400 miles from Lusaka this morning at the request of President Kaunda.

"They were then being driven into the remote bush country adjoining Angola.

"Sporadic reports of military activity in the area have been reaching Lusaka over the past month, and about 1,5000 Angolans have crossed into Zambia.

"There is no definable border line but there have been reports of Portuguese troops straying into Zambia.

"The latest reports from the Balovale area late last night do not make it clear whether the bombs were dropped in Zambian territory, although earlier reports made this allegation.

"Refugees have told Zambian officials that military activity is progressing on a large scale in Eastern Angola, where a rebel gang is said to be operating.

"The Portuguese are reported to have built machine-gun towers at various points near the border.

a The influx of Angolan refugees follows a movement of refugees from Mozambique three months ago. About 6,000 people moved into Eastern Zambia then, after military operations against rebels in Mozambique.

"Most have since returned home.

"A Portuguese Defence Ministry spokesman today denied the bombing reports. A spokesman said: "There is not the slightest foundation for these reports. There have been neither bombing nor other incidents in that area whatsoever."

(Railroad Crisis - Johannesburg Star - July 16)

"Due to misjudgment of what was involved and too much trust in

in rail routes through the Congo, Zambia is losing about £20 million a month in copper export revenue and will soon face an imports crisis. The most optimistic estimate on the development of routes through the Congo and Tanzania is that it will be at least five months before 90 per cent of the export-import traffic is moving." Previously 95 per cent of this traffic had passed over Rhodesian Railways.

(British Editorial Reaction - The Yorkshire Post - July 17)

"President Kaunda is a good man. His vigorous campaign to engineer military intervention against Rhodesia is reasonable and honorable in the context of Pan-African politics. His endeavor to force the British Government, or rather, the British taxpayer, to subsidise Zambia to the full is wholly justifiable since the British Government's advice has got Zambia into the political and economic mess that she is in. If Mr. Wilson had not panicked last November the Anglo-Zambian crisis of confidence would have been bitter, but short and relatively inexpensive. If Mr. Wilson is wise, and it is not too late to hope, he will cut his losses and propose a realistic compromise solution. Mr. Smith is not in such a strong position that he can refuse to grant the British Government a face-saver."

(White Police Dismissed - The Times, London - July 15)

"It was thought significant in London that the changes in the Zambian Police had been made while Mr. Kapwepwe, the Foreign Minister, who is the only serious rival to President Kaunda for power, was in London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Although we realize the the events in Southern Africa will continue to be of importance to you, we must take a vacation for a month. We will be back in September with a new editor, increased sources of news a new format, and a summary of the month's news.

As always we appreciate any comments which you might have about the News Summary. We want to thank the many of you who from time to time have sent us materials. We greatly appreciate this.

In case you are interested, our circulation is now approaching 500. Financially, we tend to live from month to month. Any contributions are warmly accepted.