SOUTHERN AFRICA NEWS BULLETIN

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

Week of July 21 - 27

EDITORIALS AND PERSONAL COMMENTS

East Africa and Rhodesia - July 14

"In January Mr. Wilson told Commonwealth Prime Ministers that
sanctions would bring down the Rhodesian Government in weeks, not
months; and President Kaunda incautiously believed him. East Africa and
Rhodesia was almost alone in ridiculing that hypothesis. Now, six full
months later, all the world knows that the Rhodesians have beaten the oil
embargo, which was supposed to give the coup de grâce; and the statistics
of exports through Beira prove that the counter-measures to sanctions
have been surprisingly successful."

Ronald Robson, BBC Central African Correspondent

Mr. Robson, who was recently forced to leave Rhodesia, says that
Rhodesian jamming of the British Government's new radio station at
Francistown, Bechuanaland, appears to be effective. He commented that
the Rhodesian economy was tougher than he expected it to be. (LT, July
26 and Johannesburg Star, July 30)

University College of Rhodesia Closed

The University College of Rhodesia was closed on July 2 for four
weeks by its acting principal following a dawn swoop by Rhodesian
security police who arrested 9 white lecturers and 10 students.
London Times - July 27

The police action came after the suspensions by the college
authorities yesterday of 31 students, mostly African, for their part in
the disturbances at the graduation ceremony on the campus on July 16.
The nine lecturers and one the the ten students were served with
detention orders signed by Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke, the Minister of
Law and Order, under the Emergency regulations. They are in Salisbury
prison.
The other nine students were served with restriction orders. The
detained lecturers are Dr. C. M. G. Arrighi, Dr. J. van Velsen, Mr. G. L.
Caplan, Mr. T. Henderson, Mr. C. R. Hill, Mr. C. R. Whittaker, Mr. A. A.
Sommerfelt, Mr. T. R. Curtin and Miss E. L. Joyce.
Dr. Arrighi, an economist, is Italian. Mr. Sommerfelt is a
Norwegian and Mr. Caplan is Canadian. The others are British by birth
or have a British passport.
The students, five Africans, three Europeans and one Asian, are
restricted either to Gonakudzingwa, the main restriction area in Rhodesia
for African nationalists, or to within short distances from their homes.
Mr. Lardner-Burke told Parliament this afternoon that "it is
unfortunate that the prestige and reputation of our University College
should have suffered such a severe setback during the last few months,
due entirely to subversive action taken by certain persons against the
staff and students."
Criticizing the college authorities for allowing some of the
suspended students to remain on the campus after the dead-line for their
departure, Mr. Lardner-Burke went on "The Government knows of the
clandestine activities of certain persons connected with the university
over the last few years." (342)
"These persons have been associated with banned organizations, some of them have had strong communist leanings, and certain lecturers among those persons have used their unique position to influence students into joining them."

In a statement announcing the decision of the college council to close, Professor Alan Milton, the acting Principal, said that the college would resume teaching for the third term of the academic year -- which is due to begin in the middle of September.

**New York Times - July 28**

Professor Milton commented today: "The college was carrying out its own disciplinary procedures in a manner which would provide a secure basis for orderly college life. At the very time when these procedures were almost concluded, the intervention of government frustrated their purpose. No university can do its work when such action is taken or threatened.

The academic board adopted a resolution condemning the detention and restriction without trial of lecturers and students as "a violation of fundamental human rights."

Both Professor Milton and Berkeley Milenne, British consular officer in Salisbury, visited the detained lecturers in jail. Professor Milton said they were "in good heart" and were being well treated.

It is expected that they will be deported or allowed to leave. It is understood that no legal action to obtain their release has been taken.

Nearly all the 180 African students at the university had left the campus by this afternoon, but many whites were still packing.

Indignation was registered in the House of Commons over the arrest of the lecturers. In Ottawa the Canadian External Affairs Department asked the Swiss Legation to relay Canada's protest against the detention of the Canadian lecturer. (Compiled from The Times, London July 25, New York Times - July 29, Globe and Mail, Toronto - July 30)

**Editorial Reaction**

**Christian Science Monitor - August 4**

"Academic freedom and freedom of the press are two of the hallmarks of civilized society. In both Rhodesia and Argentina, governments with authoritarian tendencies have already moved against the press. Now they are moving against their universities. These are saddening and chastening stories of movement backward instead of forward."

**The Guardian - July 28**

"In spite of much criticism of the passive role which it has, on the whole, adopted, the college did provide one of the few forums left in Rhodesia for unorthodox views to be expressed. Now, by the outrageous act of Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke, its dilemma has been sharpened and made immediate. A university which accepts such conduct from the government cannot have the respect of its students, or of the British taxpayers who help its finances."

**The Daily Telegraph - July 28**

"Much precious kudos, and a whole lot of other vital psychological points were thrown away by yesterday's crude action especially by the arrest of lecturers from Britain and other European countries. Such measures would only have been justified in defense against a counter-revolutionary plot. A comparison between the few modest demonstrations at the university with the formidable security legislation, and forces deployed by Mr. Lardner-Burke, shows any such idea to be ludicrous."
His orders do not just banish people, they banish intellectual honesty and freedom. They will have a deplorable effect on the present efforts to end the Anglo-Rhodesian dispute."

The Sun, London - July 28

"No African political opposition allowed; no press opposition; and now an attack on the independence of Rhodesia's only university. The excuse is that ministers were booed, there was a violation of the elementary decencies of civilized behaviour; for Mr. Smith and his friends, freedom is apparently not included among the elementary decencies."

INTERNAL RHODESIA

A. Local Election - Rhodesian Front Upset

Globe and Mail - July 30

On June 26 the Government's plans to take over local government throughout the country received a setback in the Salisbury suburb of Mount Pleasant. Three independent candidates, backed by the Civic Association, defeated Rhodesian Front candidates for vacant seats on the town's management board. All three Government candidates, including the RF's deputy chairman, Christopher Phillips, were defeated by substantial margins.

Outcome of the elections was unexpected and it represented a personal defeat for Prime Minister Smith, who took a hand in the campaigning. The strong anti-Government vote was seen as a clear indication that the public is opposed to the RF party machine running local affairs. Main plank in the Government's campaign is increased enforcement of the Land Apportionment Act which tells Africans in which areas they may live.

Despite this defeat, the Smith Government still has strong popular support for his independence stand.

B. Budget Announced

1. The Announcement. The first budget since UDI was presented on July 22 by Mr. John Wrathall, Minister of Finance. Rhodesians were relieved that there will be no rise in taxation. He reported encouragingly on the sale of tobacco and on exports despite the bans imposed on Rhodesia. He predicted a deficit of only £418,129 this coming year. The importance of his talk seemed to be his assumption that the talks between Britain and Rhodesia would fail and that sanctions would continue. (LT, July 22)

2. Comment

The Times London - July 22

Mr. Wrathall's budget report to Parliament suggests that sanctions are failing. He claims that exports have fallen by only 17%, whereas Britain insists she has cut off 60% of Rhodesia's market. Britain says 90% of the tobacco won't be sold, but the Rhodesian Government plans to finance a crop reduced by only 1/5 of this year. His budget does not show how this will be done. The inflation expected by Britain has not occurred in Rhodesia, nor has there been a great exodus of whites, which Britain expected.

The white Rhodesians are holding on firmly, as the siege enters a grimmer stage. The Commonwealth prime ministers conference, 7 weeks from now, will have to assess how soon they expect success--through present methods.

Rand Daily Mail - July 23

---John Warrall. "What did happen to sanctions, or is it all an Alice in Wonderland dream and will we wake up one day?"  "In spite of all the question marks, the Rhodesian Budget presented
to Parliament on Thursday must be chalked up frankly as no mean achievement for a country blasted by economic warfare.

"It has given a boost to Rhodesian morale and may make Britain's task when the talks resume just that much more difficult.

"Mr. John Wrathall, the Minister of Finance, had obviously to leave a lot unsaid both for security reasons and to maintain morale.

"Mr. Wrathall's claim that there were more Africans employed last March than ever before (655,000) seems staggering. He also said that there were 1,300 more Whites in work than at the same time last year.

"Many Africans and Whites, it is well known, are in emergency public works but nevertheless they are working and eating."

--- Allister Sparks. "Mr. Smith's decision to have a bold budget is a gamble; he is obviously counting on an early agreement with Britain and a lifting of sanctions, failing which the Government will almost certainly be in trouble.

"In fact, Mr. Smith could hardly have done otherwise: in either case his only alternative would have been to reveal the extent of the economic damage inflicted by sanctions, and that might well have amounted to a public admission of defeat.

"But for all this, and for all the hiding and blurring of facts in the budget, it does at least show that the Rhodesian economy is not in a state of collapse at the moment. Whatever the future outlook may be, it has proved its ability to survive eight months of sanctions. Even more important, sanctions appear as yet to have made no political impact at all: both the Rhodesian Government and the White population seem as determined as ever."

Rhodesian Herald - July 23

The Herald published 19 inches of blank space today. The censored article was an editorial on the budget.

C. Guerrilla Activity

A bus was stoned and a fire-bomb thrown at it when it stopped in Harare African township in Salisbury this week. (Johannesburg Star 7/23)

Mr. Lardner-Burke said there have been 20 attacks on railways, 23 cases of interference with essential services, 32 petrol bomb cases, and 5 cases involving use of explosives since UDI. (LT, July 23)

He also told Parliament that 95 people had been detained under emergency legislation since UDI, that six have been released on permit and three had their orders revoked. Before independence there were 331 persons in restriction camps. (East Africa and Rhodesia, July 14)

D. British-Rhodesian Talks

Mr. Bottomley said in Parliament that talks with Rhodesia would be resumed sometime after the end of July. It is expected that Britain will have some concrete proposals. (LT, July 23 and 27)

ZAMBIA

A. Zambia and the Commonwealth

1. Meeting in Dar es Salaam

President Kaunda held talks with the heads of state from Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya. They discussed Zambia's plan to leave the Commonwealth a decision will be made in September. Kaunda's stand is in reaction to Mr. Wilson's handling of the Rhodesian crisis. Mr. Kaunda said, "If the British leader was not prepared to fight this rebellion he should have let me know." (LT, July 25)

Zambia appeared to have failed to draw Kenya and Uganda into open condemnation of Britain's handling of the Rhodesian situation. So far only President Nyerere of Tanzania is prepared to support openly Zambia's stand, and he will probably not be at the Commonwealth Ministers Con-
in any case. Kenya seems to be more tied to the Commonwealth than it would like to admit, and Uganda seems more interested at this point in internal matters. (Johannesburg Star, July 30)

2. The Pound

L'Action in Tunis reported (July 23) that informed sources have said that Zambia intends to withdraw 80 million sterling from its reserves in London as a protest of British policy on Rhodesia. The source reported, however, that Zambia was not now planning to pull itself out of the sterling zone.

3. Kaunda Press Conference

President Kaunda said that Zambia would start disengaging herself from the Commonwealth, pending a final decision in September, because of Britain's handling of the Rhodesia question. He said that Britain had let Zambia down so badly that she had to change her Rhodesian strategy, and resume shipment of copper through Rhodesia. He was beginning to doubt if Mr. Wilson was even interested in fighting Mr. Smith's government. He suggested that only the threat of a Labour split stopped a sell-out over Rhodesia. (Johannesburg Star, July 23)

D. Railroad Crisis

Zambia's decision to start railing copper again through Rhodesia follows meetings this week between President Kaunda and Mr. Harry Oppenheimer who is in Lusaka for Board meeting of Angol-American mining companies. The route is likely to be used now for 60 to 70 percent of the output. (Johannesburg Star- July 23)

C. Zambia and Whites

Globe and Mail - July 28 (by Richard Hall)

"Over the past two years the composition of the white population here has noticeably altered. At one time, more than half was either South African or Rhodesian -- including most of the white miners on the Copperbelt. Many of these have now left for political reasons and the working force in the mines is being steadily Africanized. In two years the whites on the Copperbelt will be primarily technologists or supervisors.

"In place of the "hairybacks" from the South, people of British stock are being brought in, largely on contracts of two or three years."

Whites still have 10 reserved seats in the Zambian Parliament and a political association, the National Progress Party. But its leader, John Roberts, is shortly to hold a party conference at which it may be decided that their MPs will sit as independents. Some NPP members may merge into the ruling United National Independence Party until they are obliterated at the next general elections.

President Kaunda is still convinced that he can make Zambia a multi-racial showpiece in Africa, and race relations are increasingly relaxed -- especially in the capital, Lusaka. But the consequences of living beside Rhodesia have immensely complicated his aim. If Britain reaches a settlement with Ian Smith which leaves him in power and Dr. Kaunda quits the Commonwealth, Europeans in Zambia will continue to be accepted for their technical skills. But they will inevitably be viewed by most Africans as reminders of the racial conflict in Southern Africa.

D. Zambian Budget

London Times, July 23

Mr. Authur Wina presented Zambia's first budget since Smith's UDI eight months ago. He said Zambia was claiming large sums from Britain in compensation for hardship on the Zambian economy. Mr Wina reported a record year for Zambian economy and announced no radical tax changes.
Import duties on luxury items have increased, whereas duties on items (bicycles) on which poorer Zambians are dependent have decreased. Rhodesia's UDI has cost Zambia an extra £31 million so far.

Wina said the British offer to aid Zambia included £2.6 million in work to be done in Tanzania, a loan of £1 million for road improvements in Zambia, continuation of the RAF airlift from Nairobi and a possible revival of the civilian airlift from Dar.

He said copper would be exported through Rhodesia by rail after a 2 month interruption. This is essential to the Zambian copper industry. The freight charges are to be paid by the consumers, not producers.

E. Zambia and Tanzania

In a long article by John Hatch in the New Statesman (July 22) he said: "In East Africa,... the Rhodesian issue has forced the three states at least to halt last year's gallop towards antagonistic separatism .... (Also) Close sympathy has always existed between Nyerere and Kaunda. Since the UDI crisis brought Zambia's greatest trial, Tanzania has become her closest friend. The impulse was already alive. In fact, if the East African Federation fails to mature, a federation between Tanzania and Zambia might well replace it."

INTERNATIONAL REACTION

A. Syria

Syria has decided to sever all economic relations with Rhodesia, suspend travel between the two countries, and regard as illegal all travel documents issued by the present Rhodesian Government. (East Africa and Rhodesia - July 14)

B. Malawi

The Tobacco Exporters Association of Malawi denied today that Rhodesian tobacco was being packaged in Malawi for export. (LT, July 26)

C. Mozambique - Rhodesian Exports through Beira

"Statistics issued inadvertently by the port authorities in Beira prove that sanctions have had much less effect than has been suggested in many reports in both British and African newspapers. "In the first five months of this year 49,500 tons of Rhodesian tobacco were shipped through Beira, which had handled 92,000 tons in the same period last year. In April and May the exports were about 11,500 tons, against 54,000 tons. "Chrome exports in the five months at 94,000 tons showed a shortfall of only 6,000 tons on the 1965 figures. "Asbestos at 7,000 tons was down only about 2,000 tons; but Lourenço Marques handles more of the asbestos traffic, which continues."

D. World Council of Churches

London Times - July 25

The World Conference on Church and Society, meeting in Geneva approved a recommendation that the Rhodesia issue be turned over to the U.N. "now that the British Government has failed to date to bring about a just solution." The conference said it identifies itself with the African nationals of Rhodesia in their quest for majority rule.

Of Special Interest: Judith Todd, daughter of the former Rhodesian PM, Garfield Todd, has just published a book in London entitled Rhodesia. It expresses her strongly pro-African nationalist viewpoint and is an account, partly at first-hand, of recent events in Rhodesia.