RHODESIA

No Banknotes for Christmas --
HMG Sent Christmas Cards as Consolation Present

Thousands of British Government secretaries addressed tens of thousands of Christmas cards in different coloured inks to Rhodesians -- black and white, anti-RG and pro-RG. Then cards were mailed from various cities -- and reached "almost 100%" of addresses. Inside cards were copies of Commonwealth Minister Bowden's speech in Commons setting forth independence terms Wilson offered Smith at Tiger Talks. HMG sent paper Tigers in interest of "honesty" -- parts of Bowden's speech did not appear in censored Rhodesian press, and shipments of text to Rhodesia had been seized by RG. New York Times - Jan. 6.

W. German Govt. announced non-interference in court decision on Rhodesian banknotes printed in Germany. German Govt. claims strict enforcement of all items in UN mandatory sanction list, but banknotes were not on list ... ruling expected Jan. 13. Times of Zambia - Dec. 31.

Thoughts for 1967

To Mr. Wilson: "Buy and study a copy of that well known book - How to Win Friends and Influence People."

To Ian Smith: "Em the use of the initials R.F. as a reference to your political party. People might think that it stands for Rhodesian Fascists. Lord Graham probably does so already."

To Vorster: "Em the phrase 'black look', ban pianos (or make all the black keys white), have all newspapers printed with red (sorry, green) ink, and ban sunbathing for whites." Times of Zambia - Dec. 31

SANCTIONS

Voluntary sanctions by Zambia, Britain, Germany etc. cut Rhodesia's exports by £75m. Mandatory sanctions should cost Rhodesia another £20m. in export cuts. Yet about £40m Rhodesia's exports will remain untouched by mandatory sanctions due to Rhodesian trade with SA and of sales of essentials to Zambia.

Zambia's import of Rhodesian goods is down to about half former £46m annual total. But SA probably will help Rhodesia to re-package goods under SA labels.

Rhodesian fuel imports have reached total 500,000 gals per week. Rhodesia also has balanced her budget with £30m surplus after year of sanctions by cutting down imports.

Sanctions have cost Zambia about £36m during first year and mandatory sanctions will raise the bill. Furthermore, it would cost Rhodesian rebels only £4.5m. to cut off Zambia's vital power supplies from Kariba Dam. "If Mr. Wilson is sincere in his faith in oil-less sanctions, surely he could not mind guaranteeing a total indemnity of Zambia's costs should they fail as badly as they have in the last year." T of Z - Dec. 12

* * * * *
ICFTU

The 65m-member ICFTU told U Thant it would help carry out sanctions against Rhodesia. T of Z - Dec. 10

MALAWI

Banda announced Malawi will abstain from UN votes on sanctions since Rhodesian army is strongest in Africa outside of SA. Sees no point in resolutions if no force behind them. "To pass such resolution reflects no credit on us and only makes us a laughing stock to the rest of the world... I like to face facts. That's why they call me the odd man out in Africa." TofZ-D20

INTERFORM (in Switzerland)

Swiss authorities publicized existence of "Interform" in Zurich - supposedly sponsored by number of African governments to rally European opinion against Smith regime. Revealed for first time by London Daily Telegraph, documents perhaps were photographed in files of African diplomatic mission in London. Interform is said to have been formed after September London Commonwealth Conference to support future UN sanctions policy against Rhodesia. Sponsoring government names were not to be revealed. Operating through Zurich bank; said to have supporting companies operating NY, Washington, London, Paris, Rome, Frankfurt, Brussels; and frequently operating through firms of chartered accountants. T of Z-Dec. 20

PORTUGAL

Foreign Minister Nogueira said Portugal would not supply Rhodesia with petrol, but that she could not police Moçambique border. Portugal does not produce oil, but she will not buy oil on Rhodesia's behalf either. TofZ - Dec. 28

WEST GERMANY

Rhodesian question has been brought home by 2 events: 1) The case of 28 tons banknotes; 2) inconvenience for German industry of UN sanctions. There are "ominous mutterings from big firms trading with Rhodesia (especially in asbestos, copper, tobacco) at their possible losses as result of W. Germany's implementation of UN sanctions, though not member of UN. WG Govt. has banned new licences for imports from Rhodesia but what about those already issued?-- strong pressure (especially from asbestos industry) for these to be honored. "Most German firms in spite of their government's support for the embargo, see no reason why they should disrupt their trade." Times, London - Jan. 3

SOUTH AFRICA

SA imports from Rhodesia rose about $42m 1966; much was in tobacco, thus freeing large portion domestic SA production for export. NYT - Jan. 6

U.S.A.

Dean Acheson stated U.S. should veto UN sanctions since Rhodesian independence does not violate UN charter and since USA declared her independence in 1776. T of Z - Dec. 12

* * * * *
"America's UDI -- Similar, but not the Same." "The issue is that, in the 20th century, human beings should -- and, indeed, must be treated equally wherever they live. This is why those with progressive and visionary views supported the American independence in the 18th century. Those who support UDI today are not of this mettle. This is why Mr. Acheson's statement that the US should veto sanctions against Rhodesia is absurd... Two hundred years from now, one imagines, what will be remembered about Rhodesian UDI will not be the difficulties which Zambia had to meet in the movement of copper, petrol and coal. Certainly, it will not be Britain's financial problems or the volume of her trade with SA. It will be whether or not a principle which at this time was almost universally believed to be right was defended or compromised." ToFZ-Dec. 13

"Friends of Rhodesia" are beating drums for Smith through Liberty Lobby, which plays key role in launching clubs. They have full page advertisements, including in New York Times. £140 worth of Rhodesian bonds were sold at big meeting on Knott's Berry Farm, Orange County, California. Alabama Friends are urged to send quarts of oil to Rhodesia. Fulton Lewis III has had personal telephone conversation with Smith. Representative John Ashbrook of Ohio actively supports Smith in Congress. An "American-Southern Africa Council" has been set up; it sent 16 man good-will tour to Rhodesia September '66. It claims it sold £170,000 worth Rhodesia bonds in US; sponsors ads in 60 newspapers, is collecting 20,000 petitions to Congress urging US protect Rhodesia from anarchy/Communism. Zambia Mail - Dec. 25

The Rhodesia lobby in Washington will seek an injunction from a Federal court to prevent US Administration from invoking sanctions. This was stated by John Accord, director of the American-Southern Africa Council, which claims to speak for 82 chapters of Friends of Rhodesia. Observer - Jan. 7

RHODESIA

Bulawayo Trade Fair is seeking to entice Zambian traders to exhibit at '67 fair. Sponsors of the fair claim that trade missions will be at the fair from USA, five European nations, SA, Portugal, Angola, and Mozambique. Trade fair officials claim "now that normal trading conditions can once again be established between Rhodesia and the world at large..."

ECONOMIC

Analysis: Short-and long-term pictures for Rhodesian economy look rather different. Thus far, confidence has held, life has continued in its basic pattern and price index has risen only from 106.7 to 110 (Oct. 1966). Long-run picture is less optimistic: economic growth opportunities are severely limited, farming input costs are rising, exports - particularly tobacco - are in for severe cuts 1967 and emigration and unemployment -- latter leading to increased unrest -- are likely to increase. NYT - Dec. 25

French textile firm Boussac is believed to have completed big deal with Rhodesia -- Rhodesian Tobacco Corp. is to supply Boussac with £2m worth tobacco at 10d lb. for same value in textile goods, over one year period. Delivery times/routes of tobacco are hotly guarded secrets. Deal is expensive for RG because it bought the tobacco at 24d lb. to save tobacco growers, and is selling at 14d lb. loss. Boussac would make double profit by selling tobacco to European market. SA Financial Mail comment: No doubt everyone is delighted in Rhodesia, but bargain is for farmer at expense of business man, because farmer will have ensured that his tobacco has reached its market, thus extending the chances that the world market will hang on a little longer,
waiting for the end of sanctions. As for business man, he risks severing established trade connections if he has to buy Boussac goods over lengthy period. His suppliers will be angered at immediate loss of markets and his customers will also no doubt have to pay more for similar goods. Overall benefit to Rhodesian economy is questionable. T of Z - Dec. 29

Smith's farmers sink defiantly into debt: 3/4 Rhodesia's farmers are in debt, can be saved only by eventual moratorium. Total indebtedness is estimated at 250m; of 5000 farmers (1/2 in tobacco, rest in beef and maize), only 300 are liquid, and their credit is being extended only for planting new crops. A commission grants enough RG loans to keep creditors quiet. Except for beef farmers, outlook is worse than last year. Farmers cannot look beyond next year; they criticize RG for its economic policy, but make no connection with political issue of UDI. They remain defiant, believe they can get off completely with RG's help. They now admit to wanting settlement, but only if it satisfies their honor. Four elements of Rhodesian syndrome: 1) Farmers especially believe SA is solidly behind them. Wilson's "fear" of SA encourages them; only few point out profits SA is making. 2) Belief is still absolute that alternative to white rule is another Congo: rape, economic chaos, violence. 3) There is absolute belief in Smith. While RF members could not give details of Tiger offer, all say "Smithy knows." This makes it difficult for anti-Smith forces to "stand up and be counted." 4) Rhodesians believe Africans are happy with status quo, and those who are not do not have courage to do anything about it. Average African does seem to concede this, but in confidence he will admit there are too many informers around to say anything else. One estimate is that 60% Africans oppose Smith, 20% are indifferent, 10% believe in invincibility of white man, 10% have good job and want to hold it. In contrast to Whitehead government, now Africans can farm as they please; no agricultural laws are enforced. Chiefs now have all the power, with the police behind them. When educated young people return to the reserves, they are questioned within hours by police, and often are expelled with 1-2 days' notice.

This week: seven guerrillas were sentenced to death; the leader said in addressing judge: "Every person was created to live in the world and if that person discovers he cannot live happily in the country given to him by God then I don't think there will be peace. If these things are not settled one way or another I would rather lose my life." Observer - Dec. 18

POLITICAL

Smith refused a £11,000 offer from UK newspaper for his life story. Smith's father, a butcher, recently refused to allow group of Britons to investigate the family tree. T of Z - Jan 1

"The people most vitally concerned -- the 4,000,000 Africans of Rhodesia -- must take the bull by the horns and precipitate a crisis that will compel Britain to intervene militarily. . . Let the Africans cause that breakdown of law and order with all the means at their disposal. That is their only chance of success. Relying on either Britain or the UN to give them independence on a silver platter is as foolish as asking for the moon. If they can't fight, they don't deserve freedom." Zambia Mail - Dec. 9

Smith is likely to send home all Zambians in Rhodesia after he declares Republic. He will double patrols on border: elaborate security plans are underway; soldiers have been moved into Victoria Falls, Chirundu, Kariba.
areas. Recruiting has stepped up, ex-Congolese mercenaries have been hired. ZAFU in Lusaka says Smith has scorched earth policy in mind if settlers are forced out. The plans, according to Zimbabwe review, are to kill Africans en masse and to destroy crops, buildings. Agriculture Minister Lord Graham is said to be "master mind" of plan. T of Z - Dec. 25

Economic Minister Diederichs denied SA had put pressure on Rhodesia against becoming Republic. Times, London - Dec. 30

Rhodesia is banning all SA papers reporting big debate in SA on what to do about Rhodesia. Difference of opinion in Vorster's Cabinet now evident. Die Burger (Dec. 22) said UDI "an empty shell" and Rhodesia is "an embarrassment to her best friends." Editor of Die Burger regarded as Afrikaners' best journalist SA Sunday Tribune (Dec. 10) urged Rhodesia to come to terms so SA will not have collision with UN. All agree declaration of Republic in Rhodesia would be disastrous, though Cape "liberals" are less pro-Smith than Transvaal and Free State Nationalists. ToZ - Dec. 31

"The British and Rhodesia - Concerned? They couldn't give a damn." Current mood in UK is self-centered isolationist. Fear for 500,000 British jobless and younger generation only interested to "make love, not war." Most letters in UK papers are pro-Smith. One daily discovered 60% of such correspondence was from elderly spinsters - many from Sussex, a Tory stronghold. Many pro-Smith signs/bumper-stickers in Sussex. Speaking to these old ladies at church halls are older pensioned army officers - many retired from India, who see Rhodesia as last glow of Empire. British businessmen want a deal with Smith. They say Black Africa may be important market in 20 years "but we are thinking of the next six months. We are on thin ice now... The pound can't stand a trial of strength -- so it won't happen." As much concern is for whopping 20% profit on SA investments as it is for huge amount invested there. Also lurks the UK fear of losing SA markets to the French.

Many young men of right-wing Salisbury "Monday Club" specialize in causing uproars at meetings discussing Rhodesia issue. UK liberals continue to advocate force immediately. Jeremy Thorpe, Liberal MP continues to call for bombing of Rhodesia Railway bridge to SA. Probably ca. 20 Labour MP's agree. Only threat of use of UK troops bothers average Briton.

In all, British are tired of "Imperial duties", as is seen in Whitehall's present attempt to severe relations with/responsibilities for score of UK dependencies around world. Feel Commonwealth cannot run smoothly until all vestiges of colonialism are gone. UK seeks international status like Italy, Sweden. Average Briton is very disenchanted with Africa/Africa's accusations against UK at the moment. TofZ - Jan. 3

Face-to-face talks with Smith brought nothing but disillusionment, which explains switch in British policy in last three weeks 1966. Wilson's unwillingness to split Cabinet over Rhodesian issue reflects his policy of judging international issues by their affect on national politics, and his ambitions for Labour Party. Wilson has master plan for keeping Labour Party (and himself) in power for 20 years - this he plans to do by occupying center and making Labour Party resemble US Democratic Party.

In this strategy, Tories will be pushed to the right, Liberals to the left; Wilson plans to be almost all things to all men. British middle classes must be lured away from Tories if the 20-year dream to come true, and middle classes are most emotional on "kith and kin" issue, (hence his stand on avoiding armed conflict in Rhodesia.) But after Tiger talks, Wilson had too much pressure from his own party to continue to negotiate with Smith. Now
Wilson is ready for tremendous battle with the Conservatives. Significantly, he appointed Mrs. Hart -- furious critic of Tiger plan -- to liaise with Labour backbenchers on Rhodesian policy. Wilson's commitment to "NIPMAR" has come to stay. Official Whitehall advice is that Wilson's commitment is crystal clear. Smith, or any successor, can reopen negotiations only on basis of first agreeing to return to legality and then agreeing to framework that majority rule must come before legal independence. Wilson has begun referring to Smith's regime as "Facist" and has even hinted at possibility of military force. TofZ - Dec. 30

**JUSTICE**

Johannes Nel sentenced to 1 year jail for chaining African employee to the rafters of a store room (42" x 45") for four days. Times, London - Dec. 9

High Court ruled September that 1965 "Constitution" illegal but Smith regime was Government de facto, therefore Baron and Daniel Madzimbamuto could not be freed. Both are now appealing; it is expected that at least 5 judges will sit in Appellate Division for the appeal. Times, London - Jan. 3

**EDUCATION**

With uncertain situation in Rhodesia and uncertain future of University College, more African students probably will become refugees during coming months. These students' problems are the concern of all who believe in academic freedom, which means resistance to all forms of external pressure likely to hinder freedom of study.

Most acute/immediate problem for these students revolves around lack of financial support for scholarship assistance at universities outside Rhodesia, and funds to cover travel costs to new place of study. World University Service is prepared to undertake emergency action so that no bona fide student shall be unable to continue studies. This may mean travel grant aid, and later scholarship assistance. IMS has also offered its services for interviewing/placing students. IMS in ACTION - Dec. 1965

Letter from Principal of London University: London University has received document signed by 76 out of 122 staff of UCR saying that Special Relationship with London and Birmingham Universities should be maintained. Times, London - Dec. 30

HEG's decision to pay another £75,000 to RG for financing UCR coincides with wholesale evacuation from it. Last straw for many was RG's replacing academic board (which had allotted scholarships) with committee of civil servants; its first decision was to give scholarships to Africans only for programs of study where there would later be job opportunities for them. This indicates there are some jobs which no African can hope to fill. Last year not one of 15 African economics graduates got a government job; only one found a job in the private sector, but he was soon made redundant. Half the rest found jobs in Zambia, and the others are jobless. All white graduates found employment.

All Africans need scholarships for university. But for 85 who will qualify this year, there are only 15 scholarships available. The university authorities attempted to allocate £15,000 of general funds for additional scholarships, but RG Treasury would not allow this. Subsequently it came to light that HMG's quarterly grants are paid to RG Treasury and not directly to UCR.
Of 120 full-time teachers at UDI, 70 have resigned. Many replacements have no academic experience. Of 18 chairs, half are now vacant, as are the posts of principal and vice-principal. There are 17 "crisis posts" vacant, which if not filled soon will result in cutting out courses. Observer - Jan. 1

*** *** ***

RG is dismissing all untrained teachers (the majority) in African schools without replacing them or giving them additional training. "Standards" is justification, but effect is to deprive many Africans of any opportunity for education. RG Education Department directed white schools to stop participating in multi-racial sports.

African educational expenditure is set at 2% GNP, African population is growing at 3.5% and GNP is contracting -- thus reduction of African educational opportunity is inevitable.

African employment reached peak of 640,000 in 1960 and is now 629,000, but 50,000 school leavers a year have come on to labor market, and from this year it will be 80,000; juvenile unemployment is becoming serious. Observer-Jan. 1

Letter to editor from John Cooper, Information Department, EMD, Ministry of Overseas Development: ". . . the British quarterly grant to the University College, Salisbury, is paid direct to the college account in a London bank, which is a Rhodesian sterling account. It is not paid to the Smith Government. Some of the money is used for necessary expenditure in the UK, like the purchase of equipment for the college. The college is allowed by the Smith regime to draw on the remainder when it wishes from the college's account in Salisbury." The Observer - Jan. 8

ZAMBIA

Executive Secretary of UN Economic Commission for Africa Gardiner arrived to discuss details of UN mandatory sanctions with ZG and UN officials in Lusaka. ZG Cabinet is meeting to discuss situation too. Kaunda emphasized fight against Smith is not because Smith is white, but because he is rebel. Kaunda said, "If tomorrow he can change, once he does that we will be the first people to shake his hand and say, 'Welcome back to decent society of human beings.'" T of Z - Jan. 3

*** *** ***

TRANSPORT

26 American locomotives, 800 Japanese railway trucks, and 500 British used railway wagons are on their way to Zambia to aid in formation of Zambia's own railway after break-up of Rhodesia Railways. Zambia News - Dec. 18

ZG Cabinet discussed Rhodesia Railways. Zambia is eager for railway system to be broken-up, has appointed Lucarotti as general manager-designate of the Zambia Railways which will emerge. Because Britain has proven incompetent to deal with Rhodesia on railway issue, Zambia has reluctantly decided to negotiate with Rhodesia on break-up. Zambia Mail-Dec. 23

*** *** ***

Copper exports to Lobito were interrupted Dec. 25, but resumed again Jan. 3. (Railroad was damaged by Portuguese-guerilla clash in E. Angola; when this repaired, copper was further held up in Congo because of inability of Congolese troops to distinguish Zambian copper from copper of Union Miniere de Haut Katanga, whose shipments were frozen by Kinshasa Govt.) NYT-Dec. 26/TofZ-Jan. 3

-419-
Kaunda announced £70 - 100m Tan-Zam rail link will proceed soon. Project is part of 4-year development plan. TofZ - Jan. 3

Goods bound for Zambia from Dar es Salaam are backing up. Fuel supplies in Zambia are so short that other goods are left behind. Only 10 days' supply of airplane fuel exists in Zambia. Increased air cargo measures are being sought. Beef is in short supply as well. By end 1966 4 Hercules aircraft operating Ndola - Dar carried 12,062 tons fuel, cargo, general goods into Zambia. T of Z - Jan. 3, 5.

Kaunda said UDI may prove to be blessing due to its forcing development of Zambian fuel transportation, pig iron, coal. New Dar-es-Dalaam-Zambia oil pipeline will mean cheaper fuel for Zambia, where petrol is now 70¢ (US) per imperial gallon. Work begins on pipeline March 1967; the 8" pipe should deliver 700,000 s.t. fuel per year. TofZ - Dec. 17

Zambian petrol situation continues to worsen. This is due to: 1) shortages of high volume petrol lorries, 2) shortages of qualified mechanics, 3) shortages of trained drivers, 4) accidents due to drinking drivers on "Hell Run" from Dar-es-Salaam, 5) shortages of good quality petrol drums to stand beating of hundreds of miles of dirt road, 6) some failures in rubber inflatable containers which were to have been fool-proof, 7) losses through transfers and evaporation, 8) increased needs for petrol due to economic expansion of Zambia, 9) increased needs in planting season, 10) some black market operations in petrol, theft, and sales of "essential users coupons".

Each private vehicle continues to be allotted 10 imperial gallons monthly. In addition, persons with special needs (teachers, nurses, doctors, government and research workers, etc.) receive extra allotments up to 30 gallons per month. Target supplies are 4,000 to 5,000 tons a week. Actual supplies now are only about 3,000 tons/week over all routes.

No new vehicles are being allotted petrol and special allotments for special holiday and visit trips in Zambia are not being permitted.

To date 39,324,110 gallons of oil products has been brought into Zambia by road, rail, barge, and air transport.

Reports say the "Hell Run" road from Dar-es-Salaam is heavily rutted, mired by heavily loaded vehicles, and non-existent in some places. TofZ - Dec. 17

Lusaka was hit by petrol drought over New Year holiday. Claims are drought is temporary, due to poor local distribution facilities. (Supply was resumed Jan. 3) TofZ - Jan. 3

Given continuing gasoline shortage and dim prospects for immediate improvement, LG froze permits for all bulk users - including main industrial concerns and contractors. Private rations fixed in January continues to be 10 gallons. NYT - Jan. 7.

ITEMS

Kariba Dam's Central African Power Corporation made net profit of over £lm. for first time 1966. 51.4% of output went to Zambia - a 5.6% increase over 1965. TofZ - Dec. 13

Spokesman for Anglo-American denied reports of sale of their assets in Zambia to Societe International Pirelli (which had been reported in Zurich). This sale of 1/3 of Anglo-American's assets was reported to be move towards "Zambianization" in Copperbelt, it being believed that Italian investment would be given with fewer political strings attached. Nationalist - Dec. 30

-420-
Zambia aims to double strength of quasi-military riot police to total of 1500 men. Nationalist (Dar) - Dec. 3

Two Zambians were killed as Portuguese soldiers entered Zambia from Angola. Police and troops were sent to border by ZG. Portugal denied her troops crossed over. Zambian army units have been instructed to defend border at all costs. TofZ - Dec. 29

Over three fourths Zambia's copper goes through Portuguese territory (Angola, Mozambique) and most of it through Angola. Zambia is not anxious to antagonize Portugal, in spite of recent conflicts. BBC - Dec. 28

Zambians recruited by WENELA (Witwatersrand Native Labor Association) are recalled to Zambia at rate of 500 per month as they complete their one-year contracts in SA, and are being absorbed into Copper mines and government agencies, following ZG's decision to close down all Zambian WENELA operations. In the past about 8,000 per year were recruited from Zambia. TofZ - Dec. 21

ZIMBABWE UNITED - - -:

UNIP Regional Secretary of Western Region criticized Rhodesian freedom fighters for bringing their dispute to peaceful Zambia. Threats of ZAFU-ZANU showdown caused cancellation of a ZANU meeting. Zambia News - Dec. 18

MALAWI

Salima, formerly an insignificant town (pop. 5,000) at end of Malawi's rail link to Indian Ocean, enjoys prosperity because of key positions on "Great East Road" to Zambia. In heavy use for movements of fuel/copper into/out of Zambia, the route has provided more than 150 jobs driving trucks Lusaka-Salima, and 300 new jobs in Salima; new train schedules, storing facilities have been added. NYT - Jan. 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Vorster said SA may quit UN in 1967, but no decision has been taken yet. Zambia News - Jan. 1

Transport Minister Schoeman admitted that though Britain would be hurt by sanctions against SA, sanctions would cost SA great deal more. British investment in SA was 2910m. 1962, about 60% of all foreign investments, and less than one-half Britain's annual military expenditure. This investment yields ca. £60m per year. (c.f. £100m. cost to Britain of UDI in first full year).

British imports of SA goods Jan-Sept. 1965 were £147 m., exports to SA were £172m manufactured goods. Since machine tool goods are included, problems of compatibility would make change of supplier difficult for SA. Britain and SA still have Commonwealth Preference agreements on some goods. Zambia Mail-Dec. 2

SA claimed existence of new secret weapon. It may have been developed at rocket research institute near Pretoria which seeks to develop ground-air missile. SAG said weapon will be supplied to nations "willing to cooperate with SA."
SA is pressuring US, Britain to break arms embargo and supply good ground-air missiles for protection of harbours and industries. TofZ - Dec. 17

The Search for oil at Karrrebosch (Karroo region) was abandoned and drill will be reassembled near Graaff Reinet. According to pro-SAG press, Prof. Simpson of Cape Town University is skeptical about all drilling except in Zululand or on Agulhas Bank (offshore). Observer - Jan. 6

In reply to Donald Colen's letter to the editor (Dec. 12), Dr. Van Dusen stated 1) US foreign policy already condemns apartheid, and US banking/business contradict that policy by partnership with SA economy; 2) major reason for economic disengagement is ethical; 3) advocates of enlarged investment, including Senator Robert Kennedy, entertain naive assumption that economic boom will break down apartheid. Facts show, Van Dusen says, that prosperity has brought the opposite, namely, a reinforcement of repression. NYT-Dec. 27

Senator Robert Kennedy wrote 30 US business leaders urging them to improve conditions of non-white workers in their SA subsidiaries. Recipients of letter included Engelhard, General Motors, Ford, Mobil, Chase Manhattan and First National City banks. Kennedy is against US financial disengagement from SA because cost of this to non-whites would be too high. Observer - Jan. 1

Eight months ago the principal of boarding school at Piet Retief sent home Sandra Laing (11-years-old); told her father that girl's reclassification as 'colored' prevented her continued attendance. Sandra's parents and brother are considered white; her father wonders if he will have to register his own daughter as servant in order to keep her at the house. Editorial-NYT-Dec. 24

LESOThO

King Moshoeshoe II was placed under house arrest by PM Jonathan, acting under Emergency Powers Act after violence during which at least 7 persons died, scores were injured about 160 arrested.

Jonathan stated disturbances were result of plot between king and leader of pan-Africanist opposition parties influenced by "foreign and undesirable elements" (political refugees from SA?) to topple Lesotho Government by force so that the King would assume "dictatorial powers for which he has always yearned."

Ntsu Mohkele, leader of opposition Congress Party, denied his party was involved in any plot to overthrow Govt, but 2 top lieutenants were among 125 persons arrested on charges of public violence. Jonathan's National Party gained over-all margin of 2 votes in 60-seat Parliament in last elections. Washington Post - Dec. 29

Since independence, Govt. has been engaged in dual task of trying to assert authority over King, and to obtain sufficient economic aid to sustain Lesotho's 700,000 inhabitants, who are almost wholly dependent on British subsidies and on SA economy. So far PM Jonathan has been unsuccessful in getting effective economic aid during recent visits to US, Japan, Taiwan, and SA's policies do not allow for outright economic assistance. Observer - Dec. 29

King Moshoeshoe agreed to sharp limitations on his authority, to automatic abdication should he exceed them. He consented to depose his uncle (and strong supporter) Lerotholi from College of Chiefs; to remain under confinement; to receive no visitors without Govt. permission; to convene/
address only meetings called by Govt. King signed document few hours after arrest of Hokhele (leader of Congress Party) and Makotoko (head of Royalist Maramatlou Freedom Party), in connection with unrest Dec. 27 onwards after Govt. cancelled Congress rally. The 2 parties hold 29 of 60 seats in National Assembly; observers feared arrests might set off new crisis. NYT-Jan. 6

Lesotho Govt released King Moshoeshoe from protective custody. He may be allowed to leave Lesotho to study political science at University of Toronto. NYT - Jan. 7

PM Jonathan met Vorster Jan. 10 -- was feted in non-apartheid day for Cape Town's Mount Nelson Hotel where Vorster entertained Jonathan at luncheon. NYT - Jan. 11

Items of interest:

Africa Today: now has independent editorial Board, edited at University of Denver; whole first edition under new arrangement is devoted to Africa in American politics. Africa Today Associates, c/o Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver, University Park Campus, Denver, Colorado 80210. Subscriptions -- $5.00 p.a. ($2.00 for students). Washington Post: interesting letters to editor followed editorial "No Sanctions" Dec. 14, e.g. from Dean Acheson, Donald Fraser, S.H. Hebblethwaite (of British Embassy).