RHODESIA

SANCTIONS

The US and UK have implemented sanctions, and Mexico, New Zealand, Finland, USSR, Brazil, Algeria and Gabon have replied to U Thant indicating their intention to implement. NYT - Jan. 28

Helensky says 1967 is crucial in sanctions battle. SA is key. "The big question is if mandatory sanctions succeed, will SA be prepared to underwrite the Rhodesian economy? Frankly, I don't know that she will, for that would only bring her into open conflict with her enemies in the UN. But you can be sure SA will always be willing, as in the past, to provide a channel for imports into Rhodesia. She has a vested interest in seeing that boycotts do not succeed."
Times of Zambia - Jan. 7

Application of sanctions against Rhodesia has resulted in inconveniences rather than immediate hardship. The desire of SA and the Portuguese to deter success of sanctions, in addition to fact that other countries will continue to trade with Rhodesia in camouflaged manner, have lessened the impact. Switzerland and Germany, non-members of the UN, both trade with Rhodesia. The Swiss have pointed out that they may have trouble eliminating trade relations because of their neutrality, and the benefits resulting from the removal of Rhodesia's foreign currency reserves from Britain to Switzerland right before UDI. And even in the case of Britain, it seems that asbestos is still being imported while British goods are entering Rhodesia through credit available from SA banks.

Rhodesia can still import goods if she has cash reserves through a system of import controls. The Netherlands Bank of SA reports that Rhodesian imports have dropped from $335m-1965 to $224m-1966. But general level of business activity has not descended that much due to the development of local manufacturing projects. House construction has increased since UDI.

But Rhodesia must continue to export: value of those goods now cited as sanctioned amounted to $225m-1965, out of $442m total. Of this $122m was tobacco, half of which traditionally went to Britain. The 'best kept secret' is whereabouts of last year's tobacco crop. It is surmised that over 30% has been imported already.

The sugar industry, damaged by over production/low world prices, is being replaced with cotton, wheat and corn. Both cotton and wheat were formerly imported, but the former has now become an export. Rhodesia will need this kind of underpinning if Zambia succeeds in cutting off imports. Thus far Zambia has eliminated only import of vegetable oils, automobiles, and beef. But Rhodesia has found new markets for beef; so many so that in December it was rationed in Rhodesia. An official commented: "Nobody seemed to mind. The people seemed to be waiting for some kind of hardship, and this was good for morale, like petrol rationing. But it was really not much more than an inconvenience."
NYT - Jan. 27
Ford Motor Company of Rhodesia are closing down Salisbury auto assembly plant due to lack of parts.

In spite of UN resolution, West German Government announced it will fulfill existing trade contracts with Rhodesia. Economic Minister Schiller said he was preparing decree outlining sanctions. NYT - Feb. 2

Finance Minister Wrathall announced end of Commonwealth tariff preferences whereby all countries can now compete for trade in Rhodesia. Only SA, Malawi, Botswana, and Portugal (Mozambique and Angola) will retain certain advantages. Some experts saw the changes leading to new trade with Communist-Eastern bloc countries, although reforms more likely to favor those countries which have not applied sanctions against Rhodesia. NYT - Feb. 10

The French ambassador in Lusaka again denied knowledge of a tobacco deal between Boussac and Rhodesia. He said, "The French Govt. will apply the sanctions as defined in the resolution..." A sanctions expert figures Boussac will keep the tobacco in other ports and sell it in smaller lots, as it cannot go into metropolitan France (tobacco trade is a State-owned monopoly in France). TofZ - Jan. 15

A leading Salisbury industrialist said the French textile company, probably made a three way barter deal to get their £2,000,000 worth of textiles - shirt materials, curtaining, all of good quality - into Rhodesia in exchange for tobacco. The goods were on display today in Salisbury. M. Boussac denied a tobacco for textile exchange, which indicates the bartering was more than two ways. The French ambassador in Lusaka issued a denial of the Boussac deal after the Times reported it several days ago. Last night he said, "There is nothing ** about that deal. But I will say definitely that France has not bought Rhodesian tobacco." Zambian Foreign Minister, Simon Kapwepwe said that the important thing is to abide by the UN resolution, even if textiles were not specifically mentioned. TofZ - Jan. 14 **prohibited in selling textiles to Rhodesia. I know nothing

SOUTH AFRICA

Imports from rest of Africa were $170.24m - 1965 (cf. $143.36m-1965) due largely to increased imports from Rhodesia. SA's trade with Africa is 30% higher - up to $250.73m in exports. NYT - Jan. 27

LESOTHO

Lesotho will under no conditions associate itself with boycotts or sanctions said PM Jonathan in a New Year's message. But he said Lesotho had no intention of recognizing Smith regime. Nationalist (Dar es Salaam) - Jan. 3

UNITED STATES

Conservative US Congressmen seek to reverse current US position of support of UN sanctions against Rhodesia. Senator Fannin (Ariz.), in speech to Senate, called US action "dictatorial, deceitful and dangerous." Rep. Utt (Calif.) introduced into the House a resolution to abandon sanctions ordered by Johnson;
a similar proposal is expected to be sought in the Senate. Administration officials privately predicted effort would fail but expressed concern over amount of pro-Rhodesia sentiment on Capitol Hill. NYT - Jan. 13

Editorial: The NYT reaffirmed the legitimacy of UN action and US support of it in face of growing criticism from Sen. Fannin, Rep. Utt and others and of possibility that moderates might be persuaded to join effort to embarrass US Administration. The action is legitimate 1) because Rhodesia is not a state and the responsible authority, Britain, asked for the action, 2) US President is authorized by UN Participation Act of 1945 to enforce Security Council decisions made under Article 41 of Charter, and 3) UDI represents "self-determination" of only 6% of inhabitants of Rhodesia. NYT - Jan. 19

ZAMBIA

Zambian Cold Storage Board announced ban on Rhodesian beef since last May; no beef has been imported since Christmas Day. Supplies are coming from Botswana, Swaziland, SA and SWA. Bacon and ham are coming in from Kenya. Some rail slow-ups have occurred from the south. Beef for Zambian butchers will be rationed for three months because of short supplies; they will receive only 10 head a day. One Lusaka butcher says he needs 25-30 per day to meet his customers' needs. Local butchers are accusing the CSB of wanting to monopolize the beef market, and some want to slaughter their own cattle. TofZ - Jan. 12

Zambia ceased to import Rhodesian beef as of Christmas. All beef is now being rationed to retail butchers by Cold Storage Commission. In short supply are cheap grades of beef for which most of populace have need. TofZ - Jan. 12

Kapwepwe told U Thant that 1) sanctions thus far had been ineffective; 2) measures taken thus far by Zambia had severely, if temporarily, weakened its economy. NYT - Jan. 28

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At final session of Negro Leadership Conference on Africa, Kapwepwe called UN Security Council the "graveyard" of African resolutions, particularly in the Dec. 16 action against Rhodesia when weaker measures were instituted at initiative of Britain and other SC members. He declared Smith was "political fool" not to accept Wilson's proposals. He stressed need for organization of non-white peoples of world to eliminate indifference to racial equality, freedom, dignity, and reaffirmed Zambia's prohibition of discrimination against its 76,000 whites because of its commitment to non-racial society. NYT - Jan. 29

POLITICAL

Smith met African tribal leaders to outline plans to increase their role in future government of Rhodesia. RG claims chiefs support UDI. Chief Simon Sigola, descendant of Zulu warrior, sent letters to Johnson, deGaulle and U Thant inviting them to Rhodesia to see "what a peaceful country this is." Sigola is strong supporter of Smith. After meeting with Smith, Sigola said, "It is all lies that this country is a threat to peace."

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Right-wing extremists in RG are pushing for scrapping of multi-racial features of Constitution, and adoption of apartheid for Rhodesia. Two main reasons are given: 1) Wilson's withdrawal of all offers, insistence on majority rule. 2) S.A.'s hesitance to fully support Rhodesia and some recent comment in
SA papers that UDI should be withdrawn. Right wingers Harper, Graham and Lardner-Burke lead the move and may put Smith into post of President when the Republic is declared, thereby easing him out of power. Smith said recently that it would be several months before Republic is declared and Rhodesia will fight on against UN sanctions. Smith says treatment of Rhodesia by UN is blatant violation of UN charter. TofZ - Jan. 12

Right wing ultras started another move to oust Smith. RF members throughout Rhodesia are receiving 6-page letter entitled "Unanswered Questions", which accuses Smith Govt. of selling out on RF principles. The letter does not mention party of Smith by name, but asks why voters are called on only for fund raising and at election times. It asks why voters are kept in the dark as to British-Smith talks, in a dictator-like atmosphere. "Why in fact, were those wanting to raise 'awkward' matters (particularly matters reflecting Party policy and principles) always foiled off with injunctions 'don't rock the boat' - while certain people of influence were allowed to go on punching holes in the bottom?" RF Chairman, Colonel William (Mac) Knox refused to answer questions about the letter. "Anonymous letters should be treated with the contempt they deserve," he said. But he did launch a witch hunt to find out who wrote and sent out the letter. One question is "Where in the party principles is it stated that we, the Rhodesian Front, favour a multiracial society or even a multiracial state?" "Why has Africanisation progressed far faster in the Govt. service, statutory bodies, etc., under the RF than it did under the UFF?" TofZ - Jan. 14

Prominent Rhodesian business/professional men are exploring possibilities of implementing the draft of constitutional changes made by Smith and Wilson on board Tiger. Supporters of recent petition presented by Lord Malvern, these undisclosed parties hope to persuade Smith to implement the changes and are considering political formation, perhaps as Reconstruction Party. - NYT-Jan. 16

The possible Reconstruction Party is to the left of RF. A manifesto for new party has been sent to selected Rhodesians. The party principles include no surrendering of Rhodesia's military and political control while transfer to recognized independence takes place, maintenance of all security measures needed to prevent violence, continued restriction of anyone backing violence for political ends - subject to appeal to an independent all-Rhodesian judicial commission with right to hear evidence in camera. . TofZ - Jan. 16

Organizers of petition urging the implementation of the constitutional proposals decided to send the document, bearing 3,900 signatures, to Smith on Feb. 1; their decision came amid controversy about disclosing the names of the signers, resulting in turn from Minister of Information Howman's earlier statement accusing the organizers of trying to "entrap and embarrass their own govt." NYT - Jan. 25

Economist Comments: Ian Smith is being pressured from both the extreme right and the big-business left-of-center 'Reconstruction Group', but it is too early to regard this as a split in RF. Each group is thought responsible for separate pamphlets that have been issued since the collapse of the Tiger talks. The former group's pamphlet accuses the government of losing touch with the Rhodesian Front and of deviating from segregationist policies by speeding up Africanization in the civil service. The business group's pamphlet charges Smith with letting them down; they expected him to get them out of difficulty with Wilson in Tiger talks. They feel new constitution was 'notably more advantageous to European and better designed for orderly development than 1961 Constitution.' Mr. Smith is temporarily out of the hot water, however, while a
constitutional commission sorts out the merits of the old 1961, the post-UDI, the Tiger, and the Republican constitutions. "Watch it Smithy" - Economist - Jan. 21

RG white paper, "Rhodesia Independence Constitution," stated that primary reason for refusal of British proposed constitutional changes was lack of faith in integrity of MG and expectation that any violence/intimidation under the interim govt. would have served Britain as an "excuse" to intervene militarily. NYT - Jan. 26

In Parliament, Smith announced 1) establishment of "an impartial, independent commission" to study question of new constitution, 2) possibility of lifting press censorship, provided that "satisfactory alternative" to "protect Rhodesia's national security" could be found, and 3) establishment of a tribunal by Ministry of Law and Order to deal with cases of detained/restricted persons. The censorship and detainment questions were points of contention in British-Rhodesian talks. Smith did not indicate whether or not republican constitution was envisioned. There were no signs of dissension in Parliament from right-wing RF members, but some Opposition members became alarmed at Smith's allusions to goals reminiscent of apartheid. NYT - Jan. 28

INSIDE RHODESIA

Leo Baron, Bulawayo attorney, and Daniel Madzimbamuto began an appeal of their detention as reinforced by High Court decision last September. They are contending that the court has been illegal since last Feb., when the lawful state of emergency proclaimed by Gibbs expired. Chief Justice Beadle was presiding over 4 other judges; it was the first time that more than 3 judges had sat on an appeal court in Rhodesia. NYT - Jan. 31

Rhodesian African Teachers' Association, representing some 17,000 non-graduate teachers in govt. and mission schools is angry because they do not figure in the recent salary increases given by Ministry of Education of Smith regime. The pay increases are for graduate teachers only, -- whites and about 200 Africans. About 3,200 married and untrained teachers were dismissed at the end of Dec. The Sec. for African Education has banned the RATA from making any public statement. The RATA does not have trade union status, and therefore cannot protest by striking. TofZ - Jan. 13

11 Africans have been forced to quit their jobs with Rhodesia Broadcasting Corp. as a result of their political beliefs and frustration through lack of promotion. Five senior announcers left voluntarily for jobs in industry and P.R. men in advertising agencies. Six men were dismissed with no reasons given. Most African announcers ware unwilling to broadcast Smith programs for support of UDI "Parade" and "Newsreel" which denigrate the African nationalists' activities. TofZ Jan. 16

Secretary for Health Webster accused WHO of withholding information and abandoning projects vital to African population of Rhodesia. WHO information sheet has not arrived for 9 months and no WHO personnel have visited Rhodesia since Nov. 1965. Consequently, information about possible dangers to pregnant women from 2 antihistamine drugs has not been received, projects for malaria eradication and fight vs. malnutrition have not been launched. NYT - Jan. 19
A report prepared by UNESCO on the effects of apartheid on education, science, culture and information in SA concludes that the policy of apartheid is not only an inadmissible answer to racial and group conflict but is itself major source of racial and group conflict there.

This report was prepared for UN General Assembly's Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of SA, now meeting in New York.

In its report, UNESCO termed SA situation "alarming" and outlined in detail how discrimination in areas studied contributed to maintaining an ideology which it said was "unacceptable to the world of today".

The 259-page report was prepared by the UNESCO secretariat with the help of consultants, including Professor Folke Schmidt of Sweden, and is based essentially on official government publications and reports from scientific and research institutions within and outside SA.

Education: The UNESCO report outlines discriminatory practices at all levels of education, which keep Africans at most menial level of society. It cites legislation and regulations which require Africans to finance their own educational institutions to a very large extent through special taxation on them, which limit the range of subjects offered to them in school; and which isolate SA children of different ethnic groups from each other. The report states that overcrowding and an insufficient number of teachers-- for the most part poorly trained -- added to a pattern which served to prevent Africans, and to a lesser extent Coloureds and people of Asian extraction, from playing a full role in society.*

While there has been an increase in the number of Africans going to school, the report states this has been achieved without a corresponding rise in expenditure. In fact, the percentage of net national income spent on African Schools was decreasing, the report adds.

The increase in school attendance, the report says, has been achieved through the introduction of double sessions in the first two years of schooling, the policy of appointing women teachers who were paid a lower salary and the conversion of money earmarked for school meals for expansion of education.

Sums allocated for school meals has decreased from £628,000 (1954) to £35,000 (1966). Several surveys among African school children, conducted around 1960, revealed that 60-70\% were recognizably malnourished, 50\% needed nursing and medical attention and almost 10\% required hospitalization for diseases directly or indirectly attributable to malnutrition.

While there is no doubt that primary level education, financed by the Africans themselves, has expanded, the position has remained almost stationary at secondary and university levels, according to the report. "That Africans are being trained to 'take over' in the Reserves cannot be supported either by the numbers who graduate ... nor by the degree of administrative responsibility."

* In this report, the term "White" is used for people of European stock. The term "African" replaces the word "Fantu" which is at present used by SAG to designate people of African stock, except in direct quotations where, if the word "Fantu" was originally used, it is retained. The term "Asian" is used for people of Chinese or Indian descent, and "Coloured" for those of mixed European and African or Asian background. The use of these terms "White", "African", "Asian" and "Coloured", the report states, had been unavoidable because of the nature of "Apartheid" itself. However, the report adds, the Secretariat rejects the concepts of race and of ethnic group relations that such terms imply.
That they are not being trained to play their part in a total SA society is explicitly stated by SAG itself.

The education section of the report concludes: "The effects of apartheid on education go far beyond the racial discrimination that facts and figures of this report demonstrate. The most deplorable effect is on SA child whatever his colour... who in all cases is educated within the restrictions of an ideology unacceptable to the world of today".

Science: The report investigates the effects of apartheid on the employment of non-white scientific and technical personnel; on scientific groups on social field research and on international scientific and technical co-operation. Among facts brought out in the survey are the following:

- There is little training available to non-whites in engineering or in agriculture where the need for non-white specialists is probably greatest in the so-called "Bantu Homelands". During the past five years, there were records of only three non-white engineering graduates from SA universities.
- Total number of non-white doctors in 1960 was estimated at around 130. The number of doctors per head of population in that year was one in eighteen hundred in SA compared with one in eleven hundred in UK and one in seven hundred and fifty in US. Many scientific societies have resisted government pressure to change their constitutions so as to prohibit membership to non-whites.
- The difficulty for non-whites who are trained to obtain employment. "This lack of suitable employment opportunities undoubtedly dampens the enthusiasm of many a potential non-white scientist and may lead to mediocre performance and lack of interest in scientific training", the report states.

Culture: Besides taking up the influence of apartheid on intellectuals, both "white" and "non-white", the report also considers culture in the broader context and gives details of difficulties encountered by non-white SAfricans faced with the official Government policy of the separation of cultures.

The report cites the Bantu Laws Amendment Act of 1964 which served to create a migratory labour force of Africans temporarily resident in urban centres but without any permanent rights. This Act, the report states, has had important effects on the African family. One of these has been the disproportionate increase in African male population in the suburbs of cities. Another has been the break-up of entire families because of government refusal to permit husbands and wives to live together.

That apartheid is compatible with Christianity has been denied by many denominations, according to the report, although a 1950 conference of the Dutch Reformed Churches, which attempted to define that church's policy towards the African, endorsed the solution of "Bantu Homelands" and recommended the replacing of African in European Industrial system.

In the area of literature, the report points out that major works by African SA writers, writing in English, have been banned as "indecent, objectionable, or obscene," and well-known African writers, if not under house arrest, now live outside SA.

SA has had a long tradition of library services. The report states, however, that under the policy of maintaining separate libraries, the major libraries remain closed to non-white South Africans. In Pietermaritzburg, the European library had almost ten times the number of volumes as the branch for non-Europeans. In Durban, eleven municipal libraries serve the white population as against one library for Coloureds and one branch library for Africans.

Sports have also been affected by apartheid. The separation of the "races" in the field of sports covers five different but related issues, the report states. These include mixed teams, inter-racial team competitions, the participation of non-white players in games played on fields of all-white districts and the composition of foreign teams visiting South African and mixed audiences.

Through the Group Areas Act of 1950, which was later extended to cinemas, non-whites may not be allowed to attend cinemas, theatre or opera in a "white"
district without special permit, and "whites" are not permitted to attend cinemas and other entertainments in non-white areas.

Information: While freedom of the press is part of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the Government may prohibit any publication which it deems serves "communism" under the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950. According to the UNESCO report, this Act endangers freedom of information. Under its clauses, the Minister of Justice has the power to prohibit an individual from attending a particular meeting or playing any part in certain organizations and may prohibit any person from living in a given area for a period of time, as well as assigning him to a determined residence.

The Annual Survey of South African Law of 1963 states that there were 7,500 banned publications.

The report concludes that in education, science, culture and information, apartheid violates both in principle and in practice the UN Charter, the Constitution of UNESCO, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the standards which have been set by the international community in conventions, recommendations and declarations which have been adopted within the UN system. Moreover, "separate development" as practised within SA, does not mean equality between various ethnic groups in any of the spheres with which UNESCO is concerned.