RHODESIA

SANCTIONS

72 of 75 states that have reported to Thant say they are applying the Dec 16 SC economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia. 47 countries have not replied, including 19 African nations. Portugal reported no enforcement action, questions legality of SC's action, seeks about $28m compensation for severe economic/financial losses suffered by Mozambique. Switzerland reported that as neutral state she could not submit to sanctions imposed by UN. (Switzerland is not member of UN but has observer status, belongs to several UN specialized agencies.) Malawi reported she is temporarily dependent on imports of sugar, meat/meat products from Rhodesia but aims at severance of all trade soon. MT - Feb. 25

Joint effect of drought and sanctions and the uneconomic agricultural economy has been devastating to farmers in Rhodesia who have always been aided through extensive govt. subsidies, tax preferences and easy loans. One old Rhodesian farmer and member of the cold storage commission says that 80% of Rhodesia's farms are irretrievably bankrupt. £50,000,000 is now the amount owed to Govt. and banks and businesses by farmers. Any govt. which would try to absorb that debt would be in a tight position. If next year's tobacco crop is bought and left unsold (as this year's was to a large extent) the debt will rise by another £20,000,000. The prospects for maize growers is equally gloomy. The cattle farmers are doing fairly well by selling to SA, which then exports its own beef at higher prices than it pays for Rhodesian beef. Grayling Commission has been formed to ask farmers who are in the red to draw up lists of their indebtedness to the Land Bank, commercial banks, shops, garages, suppliers, etc. Farmers are then given loans to allow them to go on living on credit. But it is difficult for the farmers and many are cutting their Africans' wages or not paying them at all. The Land Bank is in real trouble, and needs help from the govt., which would do even more damage to the central economy. Farmers are beginning to criticize the govt. openly, although they are believed to have unswerving loyalty to "Old Smithy". Zambia Mail - Feb. 10

Rhodesia expects to produce about 260m lbs. tobacco this year. Co-founder of EF, Lilford, claims mandatory sanctions imposed against her will not stop sales. Lilford said the supposed "rotting" of tobacco in sheds is "nonsense," since the product will be maturing before being sold. Johannesburg Star - Feb. 11

Yaounde: Govt. sources said 800 tons Rhodesian tobacco was seized from ship in port of Douala. Secrecy veiled details of this first seizure since mandatory sanctions effective. Tobacco may have reached Douala via Amsterdam, destination unknown. Nationality of ship was not given. TtZ - Feb. 11

Portuguese group set up Eximport Trading Company in Salisbury to handle import/export business Rhodesia-Portugal, and to finance new factories and development of existing ones. J. Star - Feb. 11

Committee on Southern Africa, University Christian Movement
Room 754, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027
Wilson admitted to Commons that his estimate of the cost to HMG of anti-Rhodesia sanctions (£100m) was too high. This was in answer to question from Sandys. Wilson wanted to know where Sandys got his information--from Rhodesia House? He then exploded his bombshell that officials of Rhodesia House had attempted to bribe junior Commonwealth officials September 1966 to obtain Conference documents. Sandys denied this was his source. Secretary at Rhodesia House, Eric, said he had no knowledge of such an operation. Times (London)-Feb. 22

RG repudiated 2/24 £160m (£440 m.) debt, owed to HMG and its agencies, and under HMG guarantee; was no longer Rhodesia's responsibility "in consequence of the British Government's sanctions policy." NYT Feb. 25

DEMOCRACY À LA SHIVIYI - NITY - GORITY

"A confederation of Rhodesia, Angola, and Mozambique is a possibility in the near future - Smith in exclusive interview with an American correspondent in Salisbury." Nationalist (Dar es Salaam) - Jan. 23

Rhodesian Opposition party UPP, is so concerned with petty rivalries of who is on top within the party that they feed right into hands of RF propaganda. Three men have been made leader within short period of time. All their efforts on behalf of the Africans are of no consequence in Parliament, where they could be abolished any time. They serve as propaganda gimmick for RF Information Dpt. ToFZ-Feb. 9

Former Opposition Leader, Chipunza, was told to withdraw from Parliamentary chamber for uttering continous objections and interjections when Minister of Law and Order accused Opposition of being under influence of alcohol. Chipunza left the chamber amid an uproar from MP's. ToFZ-Feb. 8

RG Commission is established to design new Rhodesian Constitution aimed at guaranteeing "new sovereign independent status of the country." Chairman is William R. Waley (former president of Rhodesia Law Society), members include S.E. Morris (Chairman Public Services Bd.), Robert H. Cole (lawyer), two black Rhodesians, Chief Sigola (senior member of Council of Chiefs) and Lawrence Charles Mzingeli (businessman and ex-trade unionist). Commissioners will pay heed "to the social and cultural differences among the people of Rhodesia," and protection of all communities and groups. Smith referred to "separate development" as ideal system giving both whites and blacks basic rights. Referendum or general election is to be held before new constitution is promulgated. NYT - Mar. 1

Smith said question of Republic status will be held over till after report of constitutional commission. LT- Feb. 22

SERIOUSLY -- IS BOWDEN WRONG?

British Commonwealth Secretary Bowden likened Smith regime to Nazis in 1930's (at luncheon in Melbourne). The knock on the door at midnight, arrest, detention without trial -- all familiar features in African townships. LT - Feb. 21

Smith regime and Salisbury City Council are planning to force out about 30,000 unregistered tenants in RG and municipal townships, sending them back to tribal areas. Nearly every night raids are made and police collect about 100
illegal loggers, who are fined £2 each. The owners of the houses are fined £7-10.
In Highfields, the political hotbed, there are estimated 25,000 loggers, and in Harare another 1,000. Residents have complained of rough treatment by police who have the right to enter any house unannounced - under emergency rulings.
Times of Zambia - Feb. 13

ZAPU claims Smith has given bodyguards to sympathetic chiefs-- each chief has at least two: members of the Chiefs' Council have 15 each. ToZ - Feb. 13

ZAPU claims that young freedom fighter, Mark Gutu, was arrested in Salisbury six weeks ago as suspected terrorist and tortured to death by Rhodesian police. Zambia News - Feb. 12

High Court in Salisbury is still hearing appeal as to Smith regime's legal right to hold 2 men under emergency regulations passed at time of UDI. Chief Justice Beadle asked, "If the Government is not the effective one, why did Britain have recourse to the UN to have it removed. Does this or not imply de facto recognition?" Kentridge (counsel for appellants) replied, "If an intruder enters my house and I call my neighbors to evict him, I recognize his presence, but not his right to be there." Times of Zambia - Feb. 13

RHODESIA ADVERTISES ACHIEVEMENTS

Continued resistance to making information available is seen by RG's denial of entry to 3-man BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) team. RG claimed that BBC's "deliberately provocative attitude towards Rhodesia" merits flat rejection of any itinerant BBC personnel: the team was held 17 hours in Salisbury before being declared prohibited immigrants and put aboard Johannesburg-bound craft. Johannesburg Star - Feb. 11

Assistant head of news at BBC Heeling, resigned over RG interference in news programmes. He was "reprimanded" for reporting in Nov. 11 broadcast that many Rhodesians had signed visitors' book at Government House. LT - Jan. 21

ZAMBIA

Despite problems caused by Rhodesian UDI, Zambia ended 1966 with trade surplus and there were hopes that Zambia could push ahead with its plans. One problem may be inflation due to increased transportation costs, increased wages for lower income groups, strict exchange control regulations. ZG Finance Minister is introducing stricter price controls, state lottery, and development bond scheme to counter inflationary rate. If this succeeds Zambia probably will be able to maintain balance of payments surplus through to 1970, thus keeping external borrowed to minimum. NYT - Jan. 27

Britain will give $39m to Zambia to reduce dependence on imports from Rhodesia. (Kaunda is said to have asked Britain for $165m). The aid will go to improve ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mwara; to buy aircraft to carry copper to Mwara; to improve Lake Tanganyika port of Kigoma, and other transport facilities for coalfields at Mkindawo and Siakandobo; to help link new power station at Victoria Falls to nation's power grid. (Kaunda appealed to Wilson to "keep us out of racial war" by safeguarding Kariba power plant. LT-Jan. 12) Zambia claims it has reduced trade with Rhodesia by 75%, but over 50% of her copper exports still go through Rhodesia, and 50% of her coal is imported from Wankie. Imports from Rhodesia were $05m. 1966 ($93m 1965). Commonwealth Affairs Office, London, hopes to reduce Zambian-Rhodesian trade by 90%. NYT-Feb. 2
American traders/investors are en route Zambia with 238 concrete offers from firms in USA wishing to set up commercial relations with their counterparts in Zambia. ToFZ - Feb. 9

As consequence of strain on economy caused by sanctions, a debate is beginning within Zambian Cabinet as to whether Zambia should reconsider support of sanctions. This cautious, pragmatic line has been tentatively advanced by Foreign Minister Kapwepwe, who, ironically, is regarded as a passionate firebrand elsewhere because of his attacks on Britain. For the moment Zambia is guided by view of Kaunda, who believes Zambia has moral obligation to support UN sanctions, even though he doubts selective, mandatory sanctions will work. These are ingredients for bitterness in Zambia about British policy, bitterness that extends to such liberal-minded moderates as Richard Fall, brilliant English-born Times of Zambia editor. "Britain will fight Rhodesia to the last Zambian," says Fall, who contrasts cost of sanctions to Zambia with $35m British emergency assistance.

There may be positive by product for Zambia in the crisis -- an untried govt. has responded with energy/resourcefulness to appallingly complicated problem with few precedents anywhere.

Three things worry Kaunda:
1) World copper prices could sink from present high levels
2) Power lines from Kariba Dam could be cut in act of desperation.
3) There could be racial turbulence on Copperbelt. Washington Post - March 4

Kaunda said Zambia has the ability, the will, and the economic strength to turn the "UDI curse" into a real and sound blessing. "We intend to march forward with the rest of the progressive world and so have our eyes turned to the north and the east of us. Problems or no problems, this nation will double-march because it has chosen to double-march." Zambia is more and better organized in every way - preparations for the breakup of the railway system are under way; those who hoped that Zambia would collapse are disappointed people. Times of Zambia - Jan. 12

Zambian Minister of Commerce announced that licenses for certain imports including clothes, tyres, jewellery, would only be issued if they were imported via Dar es Salaam. LT - Jan. 21

Sharp drop in tobacco output is predicted. With labor problems and low prices, Zambia's commercial tobacco farmers - all white - plan 25% acreage reduction. Sales not expected to exceed 12.5m lbs 1967 (cf 14.5m 1966). Tobacco output has steadily declined since Zambia's independence 1964, when production totalled 24.1m lbs. Average selling price under 33¢ 1964 was leading factor in reducing 1965 output. Zambia's Tobacco Industry Board recently completed new $400,000 auction floors and plans to install 1967 first automatic auctioning system to be used anywhere for tobacco sales. NYT - Feb. 5

OIL

Lusaka had 3 days without petrol -- fuel supplies were conserved for emergency use by hospitals, other essential services. Standard (Dar) - Jan. 4

Counterfeit Petrol Paring Cards appeared in Zambia, probably printed in Rhodesia. Zambia News - Feb. 5

Finance Minister Wina signed agreement with Italian firm to build Tanzania-Zambia pipeline. ToFZ - Feb. 9
RAILWAYS

Rhodesia Railways put temporary embargo on all goods bound for Zambia due to congestion at Thomson Junction and other depots. Ban included goods from SA and Mozambique. Estimated 80,000 tons goods piled up at junction near Livingstone. Zambian locomotives are repaired at Bulawayo, and backlog of repairs caused shortage on Zambian ways - 24 out of 42 "workhorse" locos out of commission. ToFZ - Feb. 9

Rhodesia Railways ban may be lifted in 2 weeks. Chairman of RR board said no sabotage working against Zambia. 12 top railwaymen in Zambia were told to return to Rhodesia. ToFZ - Feb. 16

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Railway cars ordered from Britain arrived Lobito -- nearly 500 will be delivered before end March (total of 800 ordered). Diesel locomotives from USA are en route. Zambia News - Feb. 12

OAU CONFERENCE

OAU ministerial conference in Addis discussed funding processes for liberation movements. Delegates complained funds misspent; or that OAU had favored wrong group; or that present method of financing through Liberation Committee in Dar should remain. Over $2m for 12 months' period is to go to movements in Angola, Mozambique, SA etc., and controlling allocations will be Algerian and Zambian representatives. NYT - Feb. 23

Yougoslavia, Indonesia and 2 Arab nations in the past have contributed funds to liberation groups through OAU's "special fund", which information has been kept secret due to OAU's sensitivity about outside aid (control). Diallo Telli reported that anti-Portuguese activity escalated recently. The $2m budget for this effort is larger than 1966 (but only half 1965-66) budget; and this situation will affect functioning of movements who depend on these funds. African countries contributed 40% of proposed $4.2m "special fund" for liberation movements in past 2 years; non-African funding represents only 3% total amount, and it is not known if non-Africans will continue to contribute to fund. NYT - March 1

- - IN GOLDEN SOUTH AFRICA - -

PURE WHITE EDUCATION SEES RED

In use in some Transvaal schools: "Civics for Standards VII-VIII" by M.E. Blommaert, translated by J. Naylor, published by Afrikaanse Pers Boekhandel, 1965. The last chapter deals with Communism. Guilt by association is established when aims of Communism are compared with those of World Council of Churches. The book says: "The Communists aim at destroying all barriers of race, nationality, language, culture and tradition and of establishing a universal brotherhood of man in a one-nation, one-world order of mankind under a strong centralized government which will be controlled by the Communists." It then goes on to say: "The World Council of Churches which was founded in Amsterdam in 1948 by the socialist, collectivist theologians ('') are (sic) now controlled by men whose main object is a revolutionary, political change aimed at bringing all mankind together under the rule of a single centralized power, and it is being skilfully guided towards a collectivist 'one world' of one church, one race and one government." The argument is bolstered by an out-of-context quotation: "In 1954 the WCC passed a resolution condemning 'all political, social and economic discrimination on grounds of race' as being contrary to the will of God." This book, written to meet the requirements of a syllabus of the Dept. of Education, Arts and Science, should be withdrawn from all schools until the last chapter has been rewritten. J. Star - Feb. 25