

SOUTHERN AFRICA NEWS BULLETIN

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RHODESIA NEWS SUMMARY

Week of June 23-30, 1966

EDITORIALS AND PERSONAL COMMENTS

Globe and Mail, Toronto - June 27

Editorial: "Prelude to a Dilemma"

Despite African fears of a sellout, reports from London indicate that Britain is sticking to its principles in the exploratory talks with the illegal Rhodesian regime -- especially the principles that any settlement must be accepted by both black and white Rhodesians and must insure gradual progress toward majority rule. As a result, it is predicted that the talks are on the brink of breaking up and that even tougher economic sanctions will be applied against the Ian Smith administration.

While it has long been clear that sanctions are not working as fast as Prime Minister Harold Wilson had originally hoped, there is evidence that they are taking a rising toll.

There still seems reason to hope that the Smith regime will eventually be forced to capitulate, rather than face a total collapse of the economy. In the short run, this would be a victory for Mr. Wilson's moderate approach; it would also bring a welcome end to the dangerous demands of many African nations for the use of force.

But in the longer run, a defeat of the white supremacists in Rhodesia might precipitate an even graver crisis. African leaders have long made clear that their real target is Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd's racist regime in South Africa. In their eyes, successful international action against Rhodesia would be both a precedent and a stimulus for similar moves against its larger neighbor.

TALKS AND EDITORIAL REACTION

Johannesburg Star - June 25

The Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith said at Marandellas today that the fact that one of the delegates in the British talks team had returned to London, and the fact that the two teams had not met every day this week did not mean snags had arisen.

The Prime Minister said that the talks were progressing "according to plan."

Commenting on the fact that Mr. Oliver Wright, one of the British delegates had flown back to London late last night, Mr. Smith said that consultations had to take place between the delegates and their Governments.

"While you can carry on a certain amount of negotiations there is no doubt that the best and most effective means is for someone to go back to London now that they have been talking for three weeks to have personal consultations with the British leaders.

"This to me is not a bad sign, all of it is a good sign."

Mr. Smith added that it was wishful thinking for anyone to believe that this "complicated problem" could be solved within a few weeks. "It will take a couple of months, even that may be optimistic, or even longer," he said.

Mr. Smith said he had agreed with the suggestion from London that

while the informal talks continued little should be said about them. "I have a feeling that the other side has not abided too fully with the agreement we made, but, we must be tolerant, for two wrongs did not make a right."

Mr. Smith added that not only himself but all the civilized world hoped that the talks would succeed, because the repercussions would reach far beyond Rhodesia's borders if they failed.

The New York Times -

---June 26. Mr. Smith today described as "a good, rather than a bad sign the fact that Oliver Wright, a member of the British team in the current exploratory talks, suddenly flew back to London last night.

Opening a church fete at Marandellas, 46 miles east of Salisbury, the Prime Minister said the talks were "progressing according to plan."

Mr. Wright's return to London did not mean that snags had arisen, nor was the fact that the two sides had not met for talks every day since the British team arrived three weeks ago of any significance, Mr. Smith said.

He went on to warn, however, that the "complicated" Rhodesian independence problem could not be solved within a few weeks.

"It will take a couple of months or even longer," he asserted.

"They are walking around it, deciding whether to start talking or not," he said. "I have a feeling that when they really grapple with the problem they will find it is not as formidable as they think it is.

"But they won't find that out until they stop talking about talking."

Many Rhodesians feel that some concessions will have to be made by Mr. Smith, although the prospect of surrender remains unthinkable. Most of the pressure for a quick settlement is being exerted by businessmen.

A leading Rhodesian businessman said: "A settlement has got to be reached."

---June 28. (Drew Middleton) The Committee of 24 on Decolonization has returned from Africa with a general resolution endorsing all struggles against colonial rule and calling on United Nations members to give aid, including arms, to the rebels.

The Committee's trip and resolutions resulting from it were discussed today at a news conference held by Garden B. O. Collier of Sierra Leone, the committee chairman.

Twenty-two of the committee's members, including the United States and the Soviet Union, were represented on the tour. Uruguay and Britain, although members, did not participate.

Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia were singled out for special treatment in the resolution endorsing struggles against colonialism. It recommends that the Security Council make obligatory the application against these countries of the economic sanctions and military measures provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

Discussing aid for those struggling against colonial rule, Mr. Collier said that East Germany had told the committee it was willing to help. East Germany is not a member of the United Nations, but apparently is ready to support African aspirations in the hope that this support will win votes for its admission.

The committee is made up of Afghanistan, Australia, Britain, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, the Soviet Union, Tanzania, Tunisia, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia

---June 28. Both Britain and Rhodesia were reported today to have given ground sufficiently during three weeks of talks in Salisbury to justify continuation of the meetings.

The discussions are to determine whether it is possible to hold

to hold formal negotiations between Britain and Rhodesia, which declared its independence Nov. 11.

Oliver Wright, a member of the British team in Salisbury, gave Prime Minister Wilson and a gathering of ministers at 10 Downing Street a report on the talks.

It was Mr. Wright, now Ambassador-designate to Denmark, who made the contacts in Salisbury in April that got the talks going. The discussions began in London and, after a brief lapse last month, were resumed in Salisbury. They have been conducted in strict secrecy.

The issue on which the British colony of Rhodesia split off from Britain was London's insistence on a provision for a shift to rule by Rhodesia's black majority. When Prime Minister Ian D. Smith's regime declared independence, Britain branded the government illegal and subsequently imposed economic sanctions designed to bring it down.

The significant British concession in the current talks, informed diplomatic sources said, is a willingness now to sweep the problem of the illegality of the Smith Government under the rug and get on with the substantive issue of the Rhodesian constitution.

The British attitude now is understood to be that if Mr. Smith will come to terms on the six principles that Mr. Wilson has said must be included in the constitution of an independent Rhodesia, then independence will be no problem.

The principles are unimpeded progress toward majority rule, guarantees against retrogressive amendment of the constitution, immediate improvement in the political status of the black African population, progress toward ending racial discrimination, British satisfaction that any basis for independence is acceptable to all Rhodesians and guarantees against oppression -- of majority by minority or of minority by majority.

There is no intention, it appears, to insist that the Rhodesian regime purge itself of its illegality by formally rescinding its declaration of independence. No more talk is heard in Whitehall that Mr. Smith is personally untrustworthy, a contention of which Arthur Bottomley, the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, once made a great point. The necessity of "bringing down Smith" is no longer mentioned.

On the Rhodesian side, the diplomats took note of Mr. Smith's remark, in connection with the interruption of talks while Mr. Wright reported to Mr. Wilson, that he believed officials would find the problem not so formidable once they stopped "talking and got on with talking."

The diplomats recalled that when negotiations were broken off last November it was Mr. Smith who insisted in spite of Mr. Wilson's eagerness to go on negotiating that there was really no point in continuing. They pointed out that Mr. Smith had also rebuffed Mr. Wilson's first two attempts to get the talks going again.

Mr. Smith's change of attitude was said to have come about as he began to feel that he might not necessarily be humiliated in a deal with Britain and that the economic sanctions were in fact hurting a lot, despite official statements in Salisbury to the contrary.

The Observer - June 26

"In the Rhodesia talks no one drops his guard," Roy Perrott
The "Little Talks" on Rhodesia have at least served to dispel illusions on both sides. The Rhodesians found the British sticking by Wilson's six principles, and the British found an unexpected gap between economic realities and Rhodesian political demands. Little progress was made; the Rhodesians offered little more than some changes in discriminatory laws, and rejected the idea of a period of direct British rule. The 1961 Constitution formed the basis of most of the talking, neither side seems to want to widen the alternatives . . .

or reject the past completely.

It seems that an early resumption of the talks will not be fruitful. Many Rhodesians are disappointed that Wilson's position is not weakening; liberal critics of the talks see them confirming that force will be needed to bring about change.

The British still seem to feel that Smith is moderate and flexible and can carry his supporters on any deal he makes. In reality Smith's position is firm only because he adheres completely to the wishes of his supporters. "He leads from the rear, but makes it look like the front." Therefore he will make no deal that the extremists and those blind to the effects of sanctions will not accept.

Time is not on Mr. Wilson's side. By September, the endurance test between Zambia and Rhodesia will become critical, and the British will be obliged to render massive help, including an airlift, to Zambia. "One hazards the prediction that if Mr. Wilson has not settled the Rhodesian issue on the Six Principles basis within three months, he may never have the chance to settle it at all."

The Christian Science Monitor - June 23 (David Anable)

A brief suspension of the secret talks between British and Rhodesian officials has caused a fresh outbreak of speculation here about their likely outcome.

The talks in Salisbury -- following similar talks in London -- have been going nearly three weeks. Progress is reported to have been made on a number of side issues, and there is a clear desire on both sides for them to continue.

But most commentators believe the two governments are still far from agreement on ending Rhodesia's illegal independence. Until this is nearer solution, the pressure of sanctions is likely to be increased rather than decreased.

The Guardian, Manchester - June 27

"Mr. Wilson needs to restate firmly what the results of his policy are to be. So far he has stuck to the six principles already laid down as a basis for Rhodesian independence; but he should amplify these. In particular by stating publicly that independence will not under any circumstances be granted before the people of Rhodesia have majority rule. Nothing less than this can provide a reassurance that the talks in Salisbury are not paving the way for a sell-out."

SANCTIONS

East Africa and Rhodesia - June 2

The Sunday Express reports that "Rhodesian tobacco is pouring into Holland's tobacco markets after important changes in Dutch customs procedure. The Dutch have switched from demanding the country of origin and are asking the country from which the tobacco was dispatched. The result is that Rhodesian tobacco, packed and mixed in South Africa, enters Holland despite the official ban. Holland is not the only country involved with Rhodesian tobacco. Trade reports say that some is passing through Antwerp and Bremen."

Johannesburg Star - June 25

Sir Sydney Caine, Governor of what Britain claims is the only legal Reserve Bank of Rhodesia, declined to comment in London yesterday on the extent to which the London board of the bank has won the co-operation of other central banks in freezing Rhodesia's overseas balances.

Sir Sydney, who is the Director of the London School of Economics, was asked to elaborate on hints in the British Press that Britain was

now obtaining the co-operation of the South African Reserve Bank in depriving the Smith Administration of the use of Rhodesian balances held in Pretoria.

He said: "I would rather not comment."

Sir Sydney indicated, however, that Mr. Smith's Government had been effectively "deprived of the use" of the bulk of its overseas holdings.

Rhodesia is estimated to have owned about £22-million in balances outside her borders on the eve of U.D.I.

Of this, about £18-million was held outside London and about £6-million in South Africa.

City of London banking houses said they believed the South African Reserve Bank had formally frozen holdings in Pretoria at the moment of U.D.I., but that much larger trade credits had subsequently been granted the balances being used as collateral.

Elsewhere Rhodesia is believed to be earning overseas balances only from the residue of trade with Japan and from small exports to Portugal and possibly Spain and France.

The New York Times - June 26

"Rhodesian cats have been saved from sanctions," The Rhodesia Herald announced recently.

Britain's economic sanctions had cut off supplies of vitamin pills, apparently vital to the well-being of Siamese cats, and animal lovers were outraged.

But, as now happens regularly, a local company stepped in to fill the gap. Within the next few weeks, a Rhodesian-made pill will be on sale.

Until recently, most people seemed to think that this type of minor incident was all that the sanctions war entailed.

The state-controlled radio and television encouraged the misconception, and the press could do little to counter it.

Generally, the standard of living of the Rhodesian has been little changed. Breakfast cereals were scarce for a time, as were golf balls and tomato sauce.

But it is now clear that, beneath the facade, a most serious situation exists. Rhodesians are realizing, with something of a shock, that the time for paying for their "independence"--declared unilaterally over British objections Last November -- is at hand.

The cost of living has risen by 2.6 per cent since the beginning of the year.

Gasoline, which is rationed anyway, has increased in price by one-third. Premium grades retail at 6 shillings (84 cents) an imperial gallon (1.2 United States gallons), and regular grades at 5s 8d (79 cents) a gallon.

The Minister of Finance, John Wrathall, has announced that, from July 1, the sales tax on most consumer goods will be doubled to 3 1/3 per cent. The price of whisky, gin, brandy and rum is to be increased by about 14 cents a bottle.

J. D. Cameron, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, commented that perhaps it was "too much to hope" that this meant the minister would not increase direct taxes in the main budget.

The budget is due to be presented next month, and Rhodesians expect it to contain more shocks.

Despite gloomy economic picture moral among white Rhodesians in the towns remains high. Recent loans floated by the regime, including one for \$13.5-million over 25 years, have been fully subscribed, and there has been a marked increase in the number of private houses being built.

"When people start building homes," Prime Minister Ian D. Smith

said recently, "this is the finest indication that they are putting their roots down, that they are here to stay. This, as I and my Government often predicted would happen, is concrete evidence of the confidence which is growing in the minds of Rhodesians now that we have our independence."

On the other hand, the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce warned that "a burning problem is agricultural credit."

"The farming community has traditionally relied upon commerce for much of its credit requirements from year to year," the statement said, "and the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce has fully endorsed the early warning of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia to farmers that unless there is some change in the situation, commerce will be unable to provide any significant volume of credit this year."

It is thought likely that the taxpayer will have to fill the gap.

The degree of subsidy needed will depend largely on the success of the secret tobacco sales, now in progress in Salisbury. Last year, the crop, Rhodesia's biggest single export, brought in about \$97.8-million.

Economic sanctions forbid most of the traditional customers from buying the unsold bales at a set minimum price, the cost is expected to be passed on to the taxpayer, adding to inflationary pressures.

The farmers' problems do not end here, however. Tim Mitchell, president of the Rhodesia National Farmers Union, said this month that, with the exception of the depression of the nineteen-thirties and the controls and sacrifices of the war years, agriculture had never been in a worse position.

This was not because of sanctions or the recent drought. It is a result of the low over-all returns for the crop.

The Observer - June 26

The question "are sanctions biting?" is almost meaningless. The effect varies enormously with various segments of the population and so do the political consequences. So far, the 8,000 Africans who have lost jobs and the businessmen have been the hardest hit. In commerce and industry average turnover has dropped roughly 25%; the rate of decline is accelerating. Only lately have businessmen spoken out; they know they are politically expendable in a crisis.

The farmers, who form the more direct support of the Rhodesian Front, are only now being bitten deeply. Their endurance is now a key factor; little of last year's tobacco has been sold; some will get credit enough to plant 3/5 of last year's crop, but others (perhaps 20%) will either go out of business or be forced to live on subsistence crops of maize. But in spite of this one cannot presume surrender in the near future.

Sanctions are unlikely to have significant political effect until their effects are visible to large numbers of people; this has not happened as yet. Effects have been cushioned and concealed, and most Rhodesian Front supporters have little contact with businessmen. As Zambia reduces imports, several thousands of white artisans and clerical workers will probably lose their jobs. But the government may well hire some for minor jobs, thus nullifying again the political reaction. All along the line Rhodesian insularity has held out hopes of British surrender.

INTERNAL RHODESIA

A. Opening of Parliament

Washington Post - June 23

Clifford Dupont, the acting governor of Rhodesia installed by Prime Minister Ian Smith after independence" last November, opened

the Rhodesian Parliament yesterday with a speech claiming that the Smith regime is firmly launched and backed by Rhodesians of all races.

Chad Chipunza, the African leader of the 13-man opposition party, stalked out of the session in protest against Dupont's reading the "speech from the throne." He said he did not accept Dupont as the representative of Queen Elizabeth, "but our position does not imply non-recognition of the government as such." The opposition was elected by 10,000 of the roughly 90,000 Africans eligible to vote; the rest boycotted the last elections.

Dupont's speech mentioned previously promised increases in education for Africans and promised new houses for urban Africans and self-administration for African townships by 1976. He conceded some effect from Britain's economic sanctions by praising Rhodesian industry for its ability to develop substitutes for products and markets no longer available.

B. Other Political

Johannesburg Star - June 25

The Rhodesian Town of Gwelo has raised R4,800 to buy clothes for South African orphans -- in gratitude for help given by South Africans since U.D.I.

Mr. H. B. (Mossie) Massyn, the former Mayor of Randfontein, and chairman of the Friends of Rhodesia organization there, has been asked to distribute the clothes to orphanages throughout South Africa.

Mr. Massyn said the people of Gwelo had raised the money during a "Thanks-to-South-Africa Fortnight." They held concerts, dances, float processions, pet parades and fetes.

Mr. Massyn was invited to Gwelo for the occasion and crowned a beauty queen and two princesses. He also went to Salisbury, met Prime Minister Ian Smith and appeared on television.

C. Guerrilla Activity

Chicago Daily News - June 24

Seven African terrorists allegedly sent to Rhodesia in April to start guerilla warfare in an effort to overthrow the white government were given 20-year jail terms each Thursday on charges of possessing arms and explosives.

D. Economic

Johannesburg Star - June 25

1. Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance

The consolidated net profit of Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance in 1965 was £110,211 (1964: £147,236)

In his chairman's report, Mr. J. M. Power says dividend income from South Africa is likely to be reduced during 1966, but every effort is being made to minimize the fall by switching from some of the lower-yielding investments where this can be done without affecting the general soundness of the port-folio.

"The future is unpredictable, and the uncertainties beyond the control of any of us, and it would be unwise at this stage to attempt to forecast the results for 1966," Mr. Power says.

2. Hippo Valley Estates

Hippo Valley Estates announces a very disappointing, though not unexpected, result for the year ended March 31. There was a loss of R744,000 on the year, a stunning reversal of the profit of R840,000 that was made in 1964-65. There will be no dividend.

The company's audited loss was R772,000. After deducting the

profit of R28,000 made by the wholly-owned subsidiary Chiredzi Township, consolidated loss was R744,000.

An unappropriated profit of R86,000 was brought forward from last year so that the loss which has been carried forward to the current year is R658,000.

The statement recalls that the passing of the dividend as anticipated in a statement issued by the company earlier this year, when it was explained that difficulties linked with the operation of the new mill at Hippo would reduce sugar production for the year by about 25 percent. of the originally planned output to 73,000 tons.

The problems this year, of course, are over marketing. Understandably, no figures are being released. But local consumption will probably account for about one-third of the Rhodesian sugar output this year. How much of the balance will be sold abroad is a secret.

The difficulty facing the industry may not be so much the sanctions but rather one which is currently common to all sugar-exporting countries---the world price.

Sugar accounts for most of Hippo Valley's revenue. The balance comes mainly from citrus sales and it is safe to assume that these are fetching lower average prices this year compared with last year.

E. Religious

Religious News Service - June 6

American missionaries in Rhodesia are refusing to comply with a law of the breakaway Ian Smith government that requires all non-African males between the ages of 17 and 60 to register.

The registration is regarded as a step toward possible military mobilization by the government which declared unilateral independence from Great Britain.

Mission leaders here believe that all American Methodist missionaries in Rhodesia have refused to register. A United Church of Christ official said ten UCC missionaries refused to comply, while five signed the forms. One, a doctor, indicated that he filled out the form under protest and only to insure the continued presence of a physician at the Mt. Silinda hospital.

Dr. Alford Carleton, executive vice-president of the United Church Board for World Ministries, explained that "the missionaries regard the order as an illegal act by a usurper government. To sign the registration form would, in their opinion, give 'dejure' recognition to the regime."

A spokesman for the Methodist Board of Missions said that the Rhodesian Methodist Church had decided "as a Church" that its 44 male American missionary members should refuse to register. He said the decision was arrived at by the entire Church, including the African pastors as well as foreign missionaries. The registration order affects only white, Asian or mixed race males.

The Methodist spokesman said the mission board here had advised the missionaries by letter that they should "make their own decision," but "we said we would not condone acts of the missionaries contrary to policies laid down by the African Church."

The resignation order provides a fine of \$140 for failure to register. There is speculation, however, that foreign missionaries may be risking deportation from the country by their defiance of the law. Both the Methodists and the United Church board have had several missionaries expelled from Rhodesia as "prohibited immigrants."

In 1964, Methodist Bishop Ralph Dodge was deported under that classification. No specific reasons for his ouster were ever given. He continues to manage the affairs of the Rhodesian Church from neighboring Zambia.

The questionnaire which the missionaries found offensive has been

referred to on the government-regulated radio station as a "defense registration." On it, the registrant must indicate any experience in driving heavy vehicles, piloting aircraft, operating radio transmitters, bulk catering, fire-fighting and similar activities.

The registration law makes no exceptions for foreigners or those engaged in church-related work.

Agencies of both the United Church and The Methodist Church, the two major American Protestant bodies at work in Rhodesia, have voiced public opposition to the Smith government. According to Dr. Carleton, UCC missionaries and their Rhodesian co-workers were agreed on a policy of "quiet non-irritation" toward the government so their work in schools, hospitals and clinics could be maintained as long as possible. On the issue of registration, however, "they felt they had to draw their line," he said.

The UCC has a total mission force in Rhodesia of 46 men and women; the Methodists have 66.

ZAMBIA

Johannesburg Star - June 25

While conferring city status on Kitwe on Wednesday President Kaunda warned White -- particularly Rhodesians -- that if they were not prepared to back Zambia in the confrontation with Rhodesia it would be better for them to go home.

The President's words, which could be read as a threat in view of the intensification of Zambia's plans to topple the Smith regime, can only add to the dilemma that Zambia's 65,000 Whites have been facing since U.D.I. in November.

Most would readily leave for Southern Africa if they did not fear to lose the high standard of living and conditions which they still take for their right here.

After more than two years of self-rule in Zambia the Whites retain the bwanaship of wealth.

All the same, their loyalties are still towards White rule and they still sympathize with Rhodesia even if they are wary of expressing their views in public.

When U.D.I. came the drain of skilled Whites, mostly South Africans, increased sharply but there has been no significant dent in the White population compared with that at Zambia's independence.

Those who have stayed live largely on their nerves, expecting each month that their minds will be made up for them by some major catastrophe--perhaps a wave of anti-White feeling or severe hardship--which would allow Europeans to leave Zambia with a reasonable complaint.

If the Rhodesian regime needed some help north of the Zambezi then at least the 7,000 White Rhodesian citizens who live here would feel obliged to declare their loyalty.

Manchester Guardian Weekly - June 23

Rhodesia Railways have released millions £ worth of Zambian copper which it has been holding pending advance payment under new regulations. It was announced that Mozambique Railways had given notice that advance payment had been received from the copper companies, who had been given special permission by the Bank of Zambia; this is probably the last shipment of Zambian copper over the railways.

INTERNATIONAL

A. Britain

British Record No. 11 - June 23

On June 15 the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson made a speech to

the Parliamentary Labour Party of defining the fundamentals of the Government's defense and foreign policy throughout the world. The speech was made against a background of debate on the need for a reduction in the country's military commitments, especially "East of Suez."

"For the first time a member of the Security Council has asked permission to take action on behalf of the U.N. as an agent to the U.N. in dealing with a threat to peace....The significant thing is that practically the whole world has accepted that a resolution of the Security Council has this degree of binding force and is capable of asserting a new type of world law overriding existing legal concepts. Very few actions of the U.N. in their twenty-one years' history are more significant on that score alone.... What we have done in Rhodesia is not only to assert the rule of law but to prevent the U.N. and indeed the whole world splitting down the middle in the greatest and most dangerous divide you can have in this century, a division based not on ideology but on color and race which would make all existing divisions....look trivial and outdated."

B. South Africa

East Africa and Rhodesia - June 2

Thousands of South African volunteers, not merely hundreds, would fight with Rhodesians in defence of the white man's survival in Africa if war occurred. That is the conclusion reached by Mr. Richard Cox, defence correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, after a visit of two months to Southern Africa. He wrote:---"Ironically, the R. A. F.'s 38 Group, which supports the Strategic Reserve and so would have the job of safeguarding any attack on the Colony, is commanded by a South African-born ex-Rhodesian Air Force pilot, Air Vice Marshal Peter Fletcher.

"This is not to suggest that one single British officer or man would disobey an order, however distasteful. But it is idle to pretend that an order to attack Rhodesia would not put a strain on service loyalties.

"I was hardly surprised to learn last month that white officers serving in the Zambian Army, some of whom are Rhodesians transferred from the old Federation Army, have made a private agreement to resign rather than take part in an attack on Rhodesia.

"A two-month visit to Southern Africa convinced me that Britain is unaware of the size of the forces Rhodesia could muster against an invasion. Despite the South African Government's clear policy of non-interference in the dispute, there are many South Africans ready to go north and fight for the white man's survival in Africa.

"Whereas the few hundred who signed on as Congo mercenaries did so for the money, these volunteers would go to Rhodesia at their own expense for idealistic reasons. English-speaking South Africans are rapidly becoming more anti-British than the Boers. A war in Rhodesia against a British Government they thoroughly mistrust would bring volunteers to Rhodesia not in hundreds but in thousands".

Johannesburg Star - June 25

The London "Daily Mail's" Salisbury correspondent, Peter Younghusband, reports this week that South Africa is likely to start a large-scale rescue operation soon to save Rhodesia's economy.

He says that economic and business experts from the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut are completing a week-long study of the effects of international sanctions on Rhodesia.

They will make four recommendations to the South African Government when they return from Salisbury, says Younghusband. These are:

South Africa should enter into a marketing arrangement with Rhodesia so that the origin of Rhodesian products exported through South Africa cannot be traced;

Import quotas on Rhodesian products should be relaxed to help offset cuts in trade with Zambia;

South African capital should be used to help Rhodesian industries set up to lessen the force of sanctions.

South Africa should provide £3,000,000 for a 60-mile rail link across the Limpopo joining the South African and Rhodesia Railway systems.

Younghusband adds that it is not known how far the South African Government will be prepared to accept these recommendations but says feeling is growing in the Verwoerd Government that a policy of sanctions against any individual country should be shown to be unworkable.

"South Africa is thinking ahead of the day when sanctions may be used against her," he says.

Article of Interest

Rotberg, Robert I., Rhodesia of Gilded Memory," Africa Today, Vol. XIII, n. 4, (April 1966), p. 9.