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A STATEMENT ON AMERICAN POLICY TOWARDS RHODESIA

by  
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Ambassador Goldberg, in his speech to the Security Council on the Rhodesian crisis on November 12th said: "It is now for all of us to stand behind the United Kingdom to lend it all necessary assistance and support in making effective the measures that it has taken. We must do this with a single purpose --to bring to an end the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia."

We state our concern that the United States has not yet seriously implemented the objective Ambassador Goldberg announced, that of bringing "an end to the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia." Although we doubt that economic measures alone will be sufficient to bring down the white supremacy regime of Ian Smith, we do believe that if our government is committed to apply economic pressures, it should do so with completeness and determination.

Those measures announced by Ambassador Goldberg were:

1. recall of the US Consul General from Salisbury
2. ending the small sugar quota
3. suspend Government loans and credits and warn investors of the risks involved
4. and discourage tourism to Rhodesia

But nothing has been said about the bulk of US trade with Rhodesia. American imports from that country totalled about \$11 million last year. More than half was made up of chrome and asbestos. About 38% of our chrome has come from Rhodesia, but we have an adequate supply of chrome stockpiled. Other imports included Turkish-type tobacco and lithium.

Exports to Rhodesia, on which the Government has apparently placed no embargo, amounted to approximately \$24 million, about half of which consisted of agricultural and road machinery. Another major export was trucks. The Ford Motor Company of Canada, largely controlled by US Ford, has an assembly plant in Rhodesia. Other exports consist of spare parts, non-military aircraft, small amounts of clothing, wheat, and cotton.

It is with these facts in mind that we conclude the US Government has not taken an effective stand on sanctions against Rhodesia.

If our government was determined to apply economic pressure to the extent we are able, we would have stopped trade in minerals and equipment, the major items exchanged between the United States and Rhodesia.

We believe that the Rhodesian crisis is one of major proportions. Independence for the white minority in Rhodesia means another "South Africa" has been established with all that implies for race conflict in southern Africa. The international implications for the future are quite clear.

It is with this in mind that we recommend immediate and more severe action to implement the objective of bringing the regime of Ian Smith down.

First, we urge the United States to make use of legislation available to stop both imports from and exports to Rhodesia. This can be done under the Export Control Act and the Trading with the Enemy Act.

Second, we urge immediate steps be taken to plug loopholes through which Rhodesia might receive financial aid and diplomatic support. We refer most specifically to Portugal and South Africa, though we do not exclude other nations which might ride the crisis for their own advantages. Rhodesian imports from Portuguese areas and South Africa amounted to \$88 million in 1964, a little less than a third of her total imports. Because South Africa and Portugal have identified themselves with the Smith regime at the United Nations and are a

channel through which assistance will be given to the white minority government, we call upon the United States to institute economic measures against these two countries equivalent to their aid to Rhodesia.

Further, we urge that a diplomatic recognition by South Africa and Portugal of the Smith government, should be answered by the recall of our Ambassadors from these countries.

Thirdly, we are skeptical of the efficacy of economic and diplomatic sanctions alone to end the rebellion. We urge a statement now that force may be necessary to end the rebellion if in a few weeks it is clear economic measures are inadequate.

These steps are absolutely necessary to avoid eventual United States recognition of a fait accompli in Rhodesia. The sincerity and determination of the United States in ending racism as a force both domestically and abroad is being tested by its response to the Rhodesian challenge.