

RHODESIA NEWS SUMMARY

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NOTE

For those of you who are receiving the Rhodesia News Summary for the first time: The Southern Africa Committee of the NSCF began publishing this news letter, on events which occurred after UDI was declared in Rhodesia, on the premise that the general news coverage of the crisis was insufficient. Therefore we have attempted to gather information from major British and American news media, as well as other sources. There is no specific charge for this service but we would appreciate any type of financial contribution you are able to offer. If you have any suggestions about the format or content of the news summary we would appreciate your comments.

For old readers: We would like to thank those of you who have contributed funds to our committee for the continuation of the news letter, and make a repeated plea to those of you who have ignored our rather repetitious requests. Unless there is an increase in contributions we may be forced to cease publication of this Rhodesia News Summary or future publications of such an educational nature.

Week of February 9 - 16:

EDITORIAL & PERSONAL COMMENTS

Johannesburg Star - Feb. 12, 1966

"Smith's Folly"

"The Smith Government seems determined to demonstrate to the world that any sympathy it may have for Rhodesians in their present plight is misplaced. The latest regulations converting censorship into direct control of the Press will confirm the impression abroad that Rhodesia, far from fighting to preserve a democratic way of life, is bent on destroying democratic institutions at their core.

"The strongest case for negotiation with the Smith Government itself was that it had the overwhelming support of White Rhodesians. This may still be true, but it is also clear that Mr. Smith believes that he can no longer trust his public with the truth and still retain their support."

The Rhodesia Government's new orders that censorship be concealed in the papers and regulates how news and headlines will be set out should have a great effect on the opinions of the British public. They might ask themselves, "Can these (the Rhodesians) be the 'kith and kin' they have been urged to support? This is one story Mr. van der Byl cannot censor."

Johannesburg Star - Feb. 12, 1966

"Editorial"

The Star criticizes President Kauda's decision to expell two foreign correspondents from Zambia as "futile and self-defeating and does the banner and his cause more harm than the banned because it

arouses suspicions that there is something to hide."

Johannesburg Star - Feb. 12, 1966

"White Kenya's Message to Rhodesia" (Sir Michael Blundell, former Minister of Agriculture in Kenya, 1958-1963, and now a farmer in Kenya)

The declaration of UDI was the result of Rhodesia's fear of majority rule and mistrust for the British Government. In Kenya it would have been wiser if Britain had trained Africans earlier and allowed the transfer of power to take longer and if the Government had "honoured" certain obligations to the white settlers there but the worst fears of the Kenyan settlers have not come true. In Kenya today "the rule of law and individual rights have been strongly upheld by the courts and Government." The African nationalists have not proved to be either extremists or Communists. "Rhodesians run the risk that African people may see in Communism the only means of achieving eventual majority rule."

Of course in Kenya there were and are problems of deportations, government inefficiency, and a lowering of educational standards, but "Kenya has a stable Government, is expanding her economy, and is a friendly place in which to live." Provisions should be made for these events such as the loss of jobs to lower-grade white workers and the changing school standards, yet in general there is still a great opportunity for whites.

"Some time or the other, the White Rhodesians have got to jump through the racial hoop and the country which they will find on the other side will largely depend on the attitude and policies sustained by them today. All I can record is that experience in Kenya shows that with good sense in timing and planning, the change can be effected without disaster and that there is a place and opportunity for the White man in the new African world."

New Statesmen - Feb. 11, 1966

"Amery and the Tory Right" (Matthew Coady)

"It is hard to conjure up circumstances in which Mr. Julian Amery might find himself regarded as a left-wing menace. . . . The other night at the Central Hall, Westminster, it was possible . . . to hear the last of the Tory romantics being reviled not only as a Red but -- . . . a bogus patriot as well. These curious accusations, hurled at the paragon of the Conservative Right by hecklers, were made as he mounted his now familiar case for immediate talks with the Rhodesians and an end to sanctions . . . What inflamed his critics was his acceptance of gradual African advancement . . . Certainly some very odd passions indeed were stirred in part of that audience . . . if Mr. Smith was their hero the villain of the piece was Mr. Harold Wilson. . . . The Monday Club, formed in 1961, is an unashamedly right-wing grouping in the Conservative Party. Its patron is Lord Salisbury . . . Mr. Patrick Hall, the Member for Haltemprice, went to some trouble to spell out the club's attitudes, 'I want to make it quite clear that the Monday Club has never supported a policy of racialism.' It must be all the more disturbing then to the Marquess of Salisbury, Mr. Julian Amery, Mr. Paul Williams and all their associates to see the kind of support their Rhodesian campaign is

New Statesmen, Feb. 11, 1966 (Cont.)

attracting . . . some very peculiar literature was being distributed outside the hall This included application forms for membership in the British National Party ('The White Man is Under Attack') The Monday Club has a case on Rhodesia, a case with an apparently growing appeal to the rank and file of the Conservative Party If anything, the party there is edging more and more to the Right on the whole Rhodesian question as Mr. Amery and his friends predict failure for the sanctions policy and preach the dangers of war. As they see it, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd's present visit to Salisbury is a direct concession to their point of view

SANCTIONS & OIL

The Times, London - Feb. 11, 1966

"Mr. Smith says Mr. Wilson is losing on 3 Fronts."

In a television and radio speech Mr. Smith said that Wilson's financial war was failing, his propaganda attempts were being dispelled, and it was only the oil battle that was still being waged. The flow of oil is increasing into Rhodesia. He claimed that Britain did not plan to use military force and rumors to that effect were only psychological intimidations. The armed forces of Rhodesia are highly developed and "eager for an opportunity to flex their muscles," if such external pressure should occur.

The New York Times - Feb. 12, 1966

"South Africa sends Gasoline"

Gas has been sent to the Rhodesian Army and Police by a group called the UDI Fuel Fund who have contributed about 600 gallons thus far. Government clearance has been given to all gasoline companies to support Rhodesia.

The Times, London - Feb. 14, 1966

"More Oil Reaches Rhodesia from South"

"It is getting increasingly difficult for the independent observer to measure the overall impact of the sanctions on the economy." Statistics are not published and no one will talk. Salisbury business men admit that sanctions have "worked more than Rhodesian people are allowed to believe" yet "not as quickly or as severely as the British hoped."

Naturally the oil embargo has had the greatest effect on the daily lives of the people. Half of the petroleum is motor spirit and the rest is diesel oil used for agricultural and commercial equipment and for diesel-electric locomotives. There is a very scant public transport system in Rhodesia and therefore the importance of private cars and good roads. There are 100,000 registered automobiles in Rhodesia and 2 car families are not uncommon. Over four million gallons/month of motor spirit (gasoline) was consumed by these cars before UDI. The present consumption is about two million gallons/month and there is enough due to new supplies from the south to extend this rationing beyond the 8 to 10 week estimate.

There are four oil refineries in South Africa; Shell-BP and Mobil in Durban, Caltex in Cape Town, and Sasol, a government owned company, in the Orange Free State. The Times states that "it is unlikely that the commercial marketing companies in South Africa . . . are involved

Sanctions (Cont.)

The Times - Feb. 14, 1966 (Cont.)

in supplying direct petroleum products to Rhodesia." All of them are subject to parent companies in the UK and USA which are subject to the embargo. Yet orders from Rhodesia via third parties to independent wholesale suppliers could be supplied with "no sense of involvement."

Reports say that 17 tank cars carrying 140,000 gallons went into Rhodesia last week, plus smaller token gifts from different South African groups and individuals. The oil originally came from Lourenco Marques to South Africa.

There will probably be a decrease in the petrol rationing in Rhodesia due to price increases. The duty on liquor has also gone up from 7s. per bottle to 39 s. The other noticeable shortage due to sanctions is in breakfast cereals.

The Rhodesian Government has a great number of financial concerns; import controls, exchange credit policy, employment, and export markets. It is a country with extended supply lines and therefore the effect of sanctions would be delayed for three to four months. Government officials privately admit that by the middle of this year the Rhodesian economy will have decreased by 25% of its 1965 activity.

The Times, London - Feb. 15, 1966

"Australian Gifts of Petrol"

The right-wing Australian League of Rights is buying petrol in South Africa for Rhodesia.

The Times, London - Feb. 16, 1966

"South Africans Vie to Supply Aid"

Rivalries between the Petrol for Rhodesia Fund (Johannesburg) and the Friends of Rhodesia Association (Pretoria) have decreased the effectiveness of oil shipments to Rhodesia. A conference to iron out differences was announced by Mr. Barnard, a former private secretary of Dr. Verwoerd's and the chairman of the Friends Assn.. The drive to help Rhodesia has found sympathizers in the USA, Australia and Britain, "who have been in touch with the South African organizations to offer their contributions." The oil companies in South Africa are allowing South African customers to buy larger quantities of petrol than usual.

"Petrol for Army"

Lord Graham, Minister of External Affairs in Rhodesia, has received on behalf of the Government, 1,400 gallons of petrol from the people of Stellenbosch, S.A.. He said he would give it to the Rhodesian Army. The Times comments, "There is no evidence so far that the Government is seriously increasing its military preparedness, but the remark /of Lord Graham/ comes at a time when there is redoubled speculation here about the possibilities of military intervention from outside. All appear agreed, however, that any such action, from whatever quarter, would be resisted by the whole country."

The Johannesburg Star - Feb. 12, 1966

"Rhodesian oil search"

The Ministry of Mines and Lands has sent geologists to areas of the Rhodesian lowveld to investigate areas of suspected oil sources.

The New York Times - Feb. 11, 1966

It will cost the British Government \$12 million to help Zambia meet the emergencies caused by the Rhodesian crisis, \$6 for the air-lift and \$6 million for meeting the needs of Zambia previously supplied by Rhodesia.

CENSORSHIP

The Times, London - Feb. 9, 1966

"Drastic Powers for the Rhodesian Censor"

New regulations released on Feb. 8th make it an offense for papers in Rhodesia to indicate by blank spaces or otherwise that material has been omitted due to censorship. The Censorship Officer can order and alter items from one page of the paper to another, he can change paragraphs within an article, and indicate suitable headlines. The original censorship regulations had penalties of a £500 fine or two years' imprisonment, or both. Dr. Falley, the independent MP, raised the issue in Parliament calling the measure "censorship gone mad." Mr. Van der Byl, Deputy Minister of Information, replied that the new rules did not reflect on the Government but on the quality of the newspapers which demanded such censorship.

(Feb. 8, 1966) The Rhodesia Herald and the Chronicle (Bulawayo) both appeared with blank spaces indicating censored deletions in spite of the new law. The Board of the Rhodesia Printing and Publishing Company, owner of both papers, is waiting to see if the Government will act against them. The Minister of Information visited the office of the Herald and said that blank spaces would appear at the paper's own peril.

The Times, London - Feb. 11, 1966

"Five Moderate Voices that offend Mr. Smith"

The new censorship regulations are aimed at the five papers of the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company, the daily Rhodesia Herald and Chronicle (Bulawayo), the Sunday Mail (Salisbury) and Sunday News (Bulawayo) and the tri-weekly Umtali Post. The largest shareholder of the company is the South African Argus Printing and Publishing Company which hold 46% of the shares. These Rhodesian papers were editorially middle-of-the-road and close to the politics of Sir Edgar Whitehead and Sir Roy Welensky in the days of the United Federal Party. Before UDI the news media had to be concerned about the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, but there was no press censorship until Nov. 11th. The Herald (Salisbury) planned to issue a special edition on UDI including Mr. Smith's and Gov. Gibbs' proclamations, but this was cancelled and since this time the Governor's statements have been censored. At times the censorship has seemed quite arbitrary with the removal of certain words ("illegal", "Governor") and paragraphs.

The Censorship Department consists of staff from the Ministry of Information as well as special recruits with no previous journalistic experience. In most of the papers blank spaces indicated all the deletions but they gradually reduced them to token spaces. Of course "the block about the censorship is also illegal."

The Christian Science Monitor - Feb. 11, 1966 (Robert M. Hallett)

The Rhodesia Herald, the Bulawayo Chronicle and the Sunday Mail, defied new government regulations and appeared with white spaces denoting censorship. The newspapers have consistently called for the gradual move toward majority rule. They were strongly against any immediate one man-one vote constitution.

Spearheading the drive against the newspapers is P.K. Van der Byl, Deputy Minister of Information. Ivor Benson, a South African far-right publicist and anti-Communist campaigner, was brought in to help shape the regime's over-all propaganda approach.

The Johannesburg Star - Feb. 12, 1966

"Defiant Newspapers"

The Rhodesia Herald appeared for the fourth consecutive day with blanks indicating censorship in defiance of the new government regulations. Since no action has been taken it is believed that the Government does not want to have its edicts challenged in the courts at this time. "Ninety per cent of the White Rhodesian public are probably behind the Government in its application of tighter and tighter censorship regulations against the two dailies." /Chronicle & Herald/

In a Parliamentary debate on the subject Mr. Van der Byl denied that censorship was being used to "project the political image of the Government," but that it was a Government responsibility for as long as the emergency regulations were in force.

"Press body condemns censorship"

The International Press Institute, an organization of world editors and publishers, condemned the Rhodesian censorship regulations as reminiscent of totalitarian regimes.

Manchester Guardian Weekly - Feb. 10, 1966

Ahrn Falley, Independent Opposition MP, strongly attacked the new regulations, calling them unparalleled in the world, and said that when they were applied, publications "will be of no value whatever and carry no weight." He suggested that the Rhodesia Herald be renamed the "Van der Byl Mail."

The Times, London - Feb. 16, 1966

The Rhodesian Minister of Information, Mr. J.H. Howman, said in a speech to the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce that the censorship controversy had received undue publicity out of proportion to its real value and that sympathy for Rhodesia had increased overseas due to reporting of certain good foreign diplomats.

A protest against the censorship was issued recently by the International Federation of Journalists, Brussels.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Times, London - Feb. 9, 1966

The Rhodesian Government has extended emergency regulations over certain economic activities. The Minister of Finance, who formerly had the power to "designate a corporation," is now able to order information from a corporation in order to determine whether it should be "designated." Designated industries have Senior Treasury officials with administering power.

The Johannesburg Star - Feb. 12, 1966

"Vanishing Stocks in Rhodesia"

Import controls have affected the commercial importers of certain luxury goods such as cosmetics and "haute couture" commodities. But "women's foundation garments, stockings and shoes are among the few items of clothing allowed, although in the case of women's footwear the figure is only about 16 per cent of the normal amount." Some industrial exporters are finding substitutes for their usual imported items, but any actual increase in import quotas is the decision of the government control section as to whether an industry is essential or not. Local industrialists are investigating their enterprises to see if they can develop new products, while maintaining the number of employees. There are still some imported foods on store shelves yet "like Mother Hubbard's cupboard, the Rhodesian larder may get a little bare in the months to come."

Economic Conditions within Rhodesia

(Cont.)

The New York Times - Feb. 12, 1966

"Rhodesia Barring Foreign Laborers"

Africans from other nations are now barred from jobs in Rhodesia. Sanctions have therefore hurt the economy of Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Bechuanaland. This order does not effect the 200,000 foreign blacks that are working in Rhodesia now. Best estimates indicate that about 1,000 people have lost their jobs since sanctions were imposed. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia predict that more than one tenth of white employees (about 4,000) in the commercial and service industries will be unemployed. Mr. McLean, the Minister of Labour, has said though that unemployment has not been as severe as was expected.

The Times, London - Feb. 12, 1966

A law prohibiting the employment of alien Africans in all but five specified districts was promulgated on February 11th.

"Rhodesia Plans for Railway to South Africa"

Brigadier Andrew Dunlop, the Minister of Transport and Power, announced that the Government was considering the building of a rail link between Beitbridge and Rhodesia. It could be built from Rutenga (on the line to Lourenco Marques) down to Beitbridge or from West Nicholson south of Bulawayo to Beitbridge. The cost would be from £2-3 Million and the line would be about 100 miles long. The advantages of such a link up would be more strategic than economic, but it would enhance trading relations between the Transvaal and Rhodesia. Either link would lessen contacts with Mozambique and this would not be viewed favorably by Portugal.

CONDITIONS WITHIN RHODESIA

The Times, London - Feb. 10, 1966

Rumors of Rhodesia's becoming a republic have been increasing. Mr. Smith will go on TV and Radio tomorrow /Thurs. Feb. 11th/ and some believe he will hint at this. The rumors began when the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Harper, said at a speech in Umtali that perhaps this step of becoming a republic would bring about real recognition of the split between Rhodesia and Britain. The party caucus of the Rhodesia Front will probably discuss this matter in a meeting this week.

The Times, London - Feb. 11, 1966

In his radio and TV speech Mr. Smith said that Rhodesia did not want to become a republic. He pointed out what an ironic situation it would be if British troops were to move from a Republic which no longer flies the Union Jack or acknowledges the Queen (Zambia) against Rhodesia which is not a Republic, flies the Union Jack, and is loyal to the Queen. This would be an incomprehensible occurrence. Mr. Smith also said that it was perhaps time to ask Mr. Wilson just what he is doing about communism and the promotion of democratic institutions, that is "if he is not a communist."

Conditions within Rhodesia (Cont.)

The Christian Science Monitor - Feb. 10, 1966 (Robert M. Hallett)

In an interview, P.K. Van der Byl, Acting Minister of Information, said that Rhodesia is "getting along quite well. . . . We may well reach bottom within a couple of months but then we will start pulling out. The whole thing is more optimistic in every way than it was a month or six weeks ago when we were feeling our way."

"The most satisfactory feature of the whole thing is the growing support among the African population," he continued. "The country has not been as tranquil in ten years. And we get amazing gestures of support, like the African lorry drivers who refused to sign anti-Smith statements in order to cross into Zambia."

"Except for a lunatic fringe," he said, the Smith regime has received full support. Mr. Van der Byl conceded that it would be a hard blow if Zambia cut off all purchases from Rhodesia. However, the regime is "working on finding markets." Earlier he had announced a "scorched earth" policy if the British "invade" Rhodesia.

The Times, London - Feb. 8, 1966

"Nationalists on Trial in Rhodesia"

24 Africans are undergoing trial by the High Court in Rhodesia for the training they received in the Soviet Union, China (Nanking) and North Korea (Pyongyang) as saboteurs. The claim is that 52 Africans were trained between March, 1964 and October, 1965.

The Prosecution is calling 70 witnesses. All of the Africans on trial pleaded Not Guilty. The maximum penalty is 20 years imprisonment. Two of the accused read statements which said that they had been deceived by ZAPU officials into believing that they were going abroad on educational scholarships. Another one of the accused said that he was trained for a role in the future African government of Rhodesia and not for subversion.

The Times, London - Feb. 7, 1966

Stickers with "Gibbs SR" made from toothpaste cartons have appeared on car windows in support of Governor Gibbs. Smith supporters have "Forward Rhodesia" stickers.

Feb. 12, 1966 - "I hate Wilson" stickers are being distributed by Mr. Michael Burger, a used car firm dealer. He has issued 5,000 already and plans to print 10,000 more.

The New York Times - Feb. 13, 1966

"I Hate Harold" Stickers reflect Rhodesians Hostility to Wilson"

Cars in Rhodesia are plastered with patriotic slogans and Rhodesian flags. This is an indication that sanctions have pulled the "white people together as nothing had before." Private citizens are organizing rescue campaigns for the unemployed. A citizen's organization, The Independence League 1965, has opened an office to be used as a clearing house for the needy. Everyone is getting in on the act and a Rhodesian farmer has donated 10 dozen eggs per week.

Keeping You Posted, United Church of Christ - January 14, 1966

"UCC School in Rhodesia Faces Loss of Students"

Conditions within Rhodesia (Cont.)

Keeping You Posted - January 14, 1966 (Cont.)

"The teacher training institute of the UC Board for World Ministries at Mount Silinda in Rhodesia has been 'requested' by the Minister of Education of the all-white Smith government not to accept an incoming class for the new school year, according to the latest information."

The New York Times - Feb. 14, 1966

"Rhodesians Shutting a Grade School for Blacks"

An old "ramshackled mission school for black children" in the suburbs of Salisbury has been closed down because it is on land set aside for white use, according to the Land Apportionment Act. A group of white women have organized to keep the school which holds about 135 students, but the government is planning to transport them to schools to be built in segregated black townships around Salisbury. For many of the school-children it means the end of their education.

The Times, London - Feb. 7, 1966

"East Africa Mail Suspended"

The Ministry of Posts in Rhodesia announced the suspension of mail services to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

SELWYN LLOYD'S TRIP TO RHODESIA

The Times, London - Feb. 7, 1966

"Mr. Selwyn Lloyd sets out on Rhodesia Mission"

Mr. Lloyd, the Conservative spokesman on Commonwealth affairs, set out for Rhodesia on Feb. 6th. He said that the British people want a settlement in Rhodesia and that the Conservatives believe that one can occur. He hopes to speak to many Rhodesians, including imprisoned Africans and Mr. Smith. His purpose is that of a fact-finding mission rather than to negotiate. He promised to tell fellow Conservatives and the Labour Government what transpires and his trip should not be considered "a dangerous intervention."

Feb. 8, 1966: Mr. Selwyn Lloyd met with Governor Gibbs and Sir Hugh Beadle, visited the British High Commission, and will see members of the Rhodesian Constitutional Council, which was formed to examine legislation to see that it did not conflict with the declaration of human rights of the Constitution of 1961. He will also see an editor of the Rhodesia Herald and the Bishop of Mashonaland, Reverend Cecil Alderson, as well as members of the Rhodesia Front and Sir Roy Welensky, the former P.M.. It will be interesting to see if Selwyn Lloyd will be treated as a private visitor and allowed to see African nationalist detainees. He was met at the plane by Mr. Van der Byl, Deputy Minister of Information, several directors of the Standard Bank of Rhodesia, and Mr. French, the First Secretary of the British High Commission. Mr. Lloyd plans to remain a week in Rhodesia.

Feb. 10, 1966: "Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Smith Confer"

The two men conferred for 70 minutes and posed for photographs. After this meeting Mr. Lloyd met with the Minister of Agriculture and it seems that his meeting with P.M. Smith has given him to go ahead to

Selwyn Lloyd's Trip (Cont.)

The Times, London - Feb. 10, 1966 (Cont.)

meet with a delegation of the African opposition MPs.

On Wednesday evening /Feb. 9/ Mr. Lloyd will dine with the "residual staff" of the British High Commission, which is a "fitting excuse, if he needed it," to avoid a reception being given by Mr. Clifford DuPont, Officer Administering the Government. Eight members of the judiciary have already declined invitations to this event.

Manchester Guardian Weekly - Feb. 10, 1966

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd arrived in Rhodesia on Feb. 7th to assess the political and economic situation for the Conservative Shadow Cabinet. He explicitly stated: "I am not here to negotiate or to inaugurate negotiations." He stated that the Conservatives felt that sanctions should be supported to induce a "frame of mind in which negotiations can take place." He would rule out the use of force. He met with a group of Salisbury businessmen, who "stressed that Britain would suffer as much as anybody from sanctions against Rhodesia."

The Times, London - Feb. 12, 1966

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd met for the second time with Mr. Smith and it appears that his visit is more than just for the purpose of "fact-finding." He called on the Minister of Justice, Mr. Lardner-Burke and the former Federal Chief Justice, Sir Robert Tredgold.

Feb. 15, 1966: "Nothing of significance is being allowed to emerge from any of these meetings but by all accounts Mr. Lloyd is proving a good listener and his willingness to hear all points of view is being favourably commented on."

Feb. 16, 1966: Mr. Lloyd ended his nine day visit in Rhodesia after his third talk with P.M. Smith. He will go to Zambia for a day where he will discuss Zambia's economy with various people, although a number of the Cabinet Ministers will not be in Lusaka at the time. President Kauda welcomed Mr. Lloyd and said he could see whomever he wished. He will then get first hand experience of the oil lift to Zambia as he travels to Nairobi on a return oil lift flight.

CONDITIONS WITHIN ZAMBIA

JOURNALISTS

The Times, London - Feb. 11, 1966

"Two Journalists Banned by Zambia"

President Kauda said that due to anti-Zambia press and radio campaigns in Johannesburg, Salisbury and London certain actions were being taken. Reporters of the London Daily Mail and Rhodesia Herald were being deported but that other newspapermen would not be affected.

Johannesburg Star - Feb. 12, 1966

President Kauda announced that Rhodesian papers and several newspapermen would be banned. He said he was forced to do this to the Rhodesian papers because these papers were heavily censored and their circu-

Johannesburg Star - Feb. 12, 1966 (Cont.)

lation was contrary to the "public interest" under these abnormal circumstances.

The Times, London- Feb. 9, 1966

"African Mission to Lusaka"

A three man mission of the Organization of African Unity met with Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, the Zambian Foreign Minister. The military mission was led by Major-General Aferi, Ghana's Chief of Staff, a Nigerian major, and a foreign ministry official of the U.A.R.. "To what extent their visit is connected with the Rhodesian crisis is not known."

Feb. 11, 1966: President Kauda said that the expulsion of two journalists from Zambia had no connection with the O.A.U. military mission. He also denied that he had given Britain a seven day ultimatum for the collapse of rebel Rhodesian Government. He said that no agreement had been reached for more British troops to come to Rhodesia.

Feb. 15, 1966: "Zambian Ultimatum Denied"

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, a special British representative in East and Central Africa, returned to England from Lusaka. The Commonwealth Relations Office denied that he had returned with an ultimatum from President Kauda of Zambia and that such rumors were "pure speculation." Such rumors were probably intensified by Mr. Wilson's hints in January that Feb. 15th was the date for Zambia's joining in the boycott against Rhodesia. "It is quite clear that until the collapse of the Smith regime can be predicted within a month or so with certainty, it would be extremely risky for Zambia to cut trade relations with Rhodesia."

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Times, London - Feb. 9, 1966

"Zambia Government Attempt to Settle Mine Stikes"

Rolling strikes of European miners have spread throughout the copper mines of Zambia. The Minister of Labour, Mr. Chimba has met with leaders of the Mineworkers Society and the Mine Officials Salaried Staff Association. They are demanding that miners' pensions be allowed placement overseas, which would be strain on the Government. But in general "the crisis in Rhodesia has had little direct effect on the miners or on life on the Copper Belt." Among the white workers there are worries about luxury shortages rather than the petrol rations, which has increased this month from 6 to 10 gallons/month. If Zambia did decide to shut off trade with Rhodesia the lack of coal from the south would have a devastating effect. 70,000 tons of coal are needed every month for the mines. There are some alternative coal sources but not of the the quality for fuelling smelters. Probably only half of the output of the copper mines would be able to continue with the eventual layoff of a number of white workers, who would probably leave the country. The Times correspondent noted that there was little hostility between the white and African mineworkers, even though some of the

Economic Conditions in Zambia (Cont.)

The Times, London - Feb. 9, 1966 (Cont.)

former are supporters of Mr. Smith.

Feb. 12, 1966: "Copperbelt Strikes Ended" The series of unofficial strikes by European miners has ended. The Roan Selection Trust Company announced that it is going to buy two American Lockheed Hercules aircraft with which to carry copper from Zambia.

The Johannesburg Star - Feb. 12, 1966

"Critical Point for Zambia's Economy"

"Zambia's economy is in a critical state. It may collapse completely if Mr. Wilson insists on his mid-February target for the complete ban on trade across the Zambesi." A contingency planning committee was set up after P.M. visit to Lusaka in January with a similar body established in London. Zambian businessmen and officials fear the trade cutoff with Rhodesia and there is feeling that this final "death blow" to Rhodesia will not occur on schedule because of the continued strength of the Rhodesian economy and the lack of stocks in Zambia.

"Central African Airways faces big loss in Rhodesia dispute"

The C.A.A. may lose £250,000 this year. Rhodesia has set down 5 requirements for the resumption of flights to East Africa but the East African countries are not granting landing rights to their planes. The only solution seems to be if planes were registered in specific countries. 55% of the C.A.A. belong to Zambia and Malawi.

The Times, London - Feb. 15, 1966

"Exchange Control Eased"

The Finance Minister of Zambia, Mr. Wina, announced that non-Zambian on contract would be able to place one-third of their salaries in other sterling area countries.

REACTIONS WITHIN THE U.K. & U.S.A.

The Times, London- Feb. 8, 1966

"Stricter Ban on Tobacco Sales"

The Commonwealth Relations Office announced it will be a criminal offense under British and Rhodesian law to export tobacco from Rhodesia or sell it with a view toward exporting it. This new order reinforces the ban on importing tobacco. It is now illegal to buy and hoard tobacco with the hope of selling it when lawful government is restored.

Johannesburg Star - Feb. 12, 1966

"Rhodesia sets U.S. dilemma"

The State Department was in a "flurry" when the Rhodesian Government set up a publicity office in Washington. The decision about what to do with the office seems to depend on British reaction and a decision is now being considered in Britain at this time.

The Times, London - Feb. 15, 1966

"Ghana Protest over Office in U.S."