



# RHODESIAN VIEWPOINT

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## HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE UPHOLDS BYRD AMENDMENT

MEMBERS VOTE 26 TO 7 TO CONTINUE U.S. IMPORTATION OF RHODESIAN CHROME

THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RECOMMENDED JULY 23 THAT HR 1287, A BILL TO REIMPOSE THE SUSPENDED EMBARGO ON RHODESIAN CHROME IMPORTS, BE REJECTED. THE RECOMMENDATION, WHICH NOW GOES TO THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE AND THEN TO THE FULL HOUSE, WAS APPROVED BY 26 VOTES TO 7. THE VOTE CAME AFTER REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES E. BENNETT (D-FL), CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER AND STRATEGIC AND CRITICAL MATERIALS, EXPRESSED FEARS ABOUT THE IMPACT THE EMBARGO WOULD HAVE ON THE ADEQUACY OF UNITED STATES CHROME STOCKPILES.

The action of the Armed Services Committee is in direct conflict with that of the House International Relations Committee which recommended passage of the bill and the reimposition of the embargo. The Armed Services Committee members voted as follows:

Ayes (against repeal): Melvin Price (D-Ill), Chairman; F. Edward Hebert (D-La); Charles E. Bennett (D-Fl); Samuel S. Stratton (D-NY); Richard H. Ichord (D-Mo); Charles H. Wilson (D-Ca); Floyd V. Hicks (D-Wa); Bill Nichols (D-Al); Robert H. Mollohan (D-W.Va); W.C. (Dan) Daniel (D-Va); G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D-Ms); Mendell J. Davis (D-SC); Abraham Kazen (D-Tx); Jim Lloyd (D-Ca); Larry P. McDonald (D-Ga); Bob Wilson (R-Ca); William L. Dickinson (R-Al); G. William Whitehurst (R-Va); Floyd D. Spence (R-SC); George M. O'Brien (R-Ill); Robin L. Beard, Jr. (R-Tn); Donald J. Mitchell (R-NY); Marjorie S. Holt (R-Mo); Robert W. Daniel, Jr. (R-Va); Elwood Hillis (R-In); Richard T. Schulze (R-Pa).

Nays (for repeal): Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mi); Robert L. Leggett (D-Ca); Les Aspin (D-Wi); Ronald V. Dellums (D-Ca); Patricia Schroeder (D-Co); Bob Carr (D-Mi); Thomas J. Downey (D-NY).

## RHODESIA'S BLACK NATIONALISTS OBSTACLE TO TALKS - P.M. SMITH

ZAMBIA'S GOVERNMENT RADIO URGES A.N.C. TO UNITE FOR TALKS

TWO APPEALS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE AFRICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL, REPRESENTATIVE OF RHODESIA'S BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS, TO UNITE SO THAT TALKS, DELAYED FOR MONTHS NOW, CAN PROCEED IN RHODESIA WITH A VIEW TO SETTLING THE CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFERENCES WITH BRITAIN. IN THE RHODESIAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, JULY 17, IN REPLY TO A QUESTION BY A BLACK MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, PRIME MINISTER SMITH REITERATED THAT THE DELAYING TACTICS OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL AND ITS LEADERSHIP DISSENSION AND RIVALRY ARE THE MAJOR OBSTACLES TO A CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. B.A. Mabika had asked the Prime Minister what obstacles he was

facing which had caused the prolonged delay in holding a constitutional conference. In a written reply, Mr. Smith said: "The British Government have indicated that for the purpose of reaching a constitutional settlement, they regard the A.N.C. as representing African opinion in Rhodesia.

#### A.N.C. HAVE DECLINED INVITATION

"Accordingly, I have invited the leaders of the A.N.C. to attend a constitutional conference, but they have declined to accept my invitation. Their delaying tactics, coupled with the dissension and rivalry within the leadership of the A.N.C., are the major obstacles to the holding of a constitutional conference. Their claims to represent the African people of Rhodesia are therefore in serious doubt and this is something which is receiving my attention... These people are once more outside Rhodesia for further advice and instructions. It remains to be seen how effective this will be."

#### A.N.C. URGED BY ZAMBIA TO ELECT LEADERS

A report in the *Rhodesia Herald* states that Radio Zambia (government owned) has urged African National Council supporters to hold a congress and elect leaders. "In a recent programme beamed to Rhodesia", states the report, "the commentator said the leadership dispute within the A.N.C. has been going on for some time, in fact since last December, and was not yet resolved.

#### NOT LEGAL

"He added that since the various nationalist movements became united under the A.N.C., the present constitution has ceased to be legal. Only a congress could pass a new constitution and formulate a new policy. While noting that there were dissensions between A.N.C. representatives and the Rhodesian government, the commentator said that this was no justification for repeated postponement of a congress by the A.N.C.

#### DENYING PEOPLE THEIR RIGHTS

"The commentator stated that a congress must come, whether there was a constitutional conference or not - only in this way could the A.N.C. present a united front. Those who were opposed to a congress were denying the people their rights, he claimed."

#### "RACIALISM IN REVERSE"

#### GUARDIAN'S ONE-EIGHTY DEGREE SWITCH

THE *RHODESIA HERALD*'S LONDON CORRESPONDENT SUMMARIZED AN EDITORIAL THAT APPEARED IN THE LEFT-WING *GUARDIAN*, LONG AN IMPLACABLE FOE OF RHODESIA'S WHITES. THE REPORT STATES: "REVIEWING THE SUCCESS OF GENERAL AMIN'S 'BLACK-MAIL', USING MR. DENIS HILL AS A VICTIM, THE *GUARDIAN* SAID IN AN EDITORIAL THAT 29 AFRICAN REPUBLICS 'ARE UNDER MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS WHICH CAN CLAIM NO LEGITIMACY BEYOND THE SUCCESS OF THE COUP.'

"The newspaper continues: 'To pretend that the atrocities and suppressions which independent Africa now and then produces are in some way

excusable as a byproduct of inexperience, or inherited tribal feuds, is to indulge in racialism in reverse which is just as repugnant as the white over black variety...What do the names Kigali and Bujumbura call to mind? People were killed there in their tens of thousands, yet there is a feeling that because they were killed by fellow blacks, their deaths, though deplorable, are not a political issue.

#### SENSITIVE TO DOUBLE STANDARDS

"That is not true", said the *Guardian*. 'The whites of Rhodesia and South Africa are acutely sensitive to the double standards by which their continent is judged, and with good reason. Few blacks have the vote in Rhodesia, none in South Africa (sic). But when is the next election in Dahomey?' asked the *Guardian*. 'To hand over power peacefully to his black majority (an unlikely prospect it is true), Mr. Smith must somehow persuade his white electorate that there is a future for them in a multiracial Zimbabwe (sic). Is that the case or is it not?' The *Guardian*", says the *Herald*, "urges the Organization of African Unity summit to take an objective view of the regimes which the colonial powers produced and to try to come to grips with the problems of credibility, 'which large tracts of Africa have posed.'"

#### RHODESIA'S GROWTH SOURCE OF ENVY BY NEIGHBOURING STATES

##### PHENOMENAL BETTER THAN 7 PER CENT GROWTH RATE RECORDED ANNUALLY

IN THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES, HAROLD HORSTMAYER OF THE *JOURNAL OF COMMERCE*, JULY 11, CLAIMS THAT NEIGHBOURING BLACK RULED STATES ARE ENVIOUS OF RHODESIA'S PHENOMENAL ECONOMIC GROWTH DESPITE SANCTIONS AND INFLATIONARY TRENDS IN THE REST OF THE WORLD. "DESPITE A DECADE OF EFFORTS TO TOPPLE THE SMITH GOVERNMENT HERE THROUGH BRITISH INSPIRED WORLD TRADE SANCTIONS", HE WROTE, "RHODESIA'S GROWTH RECORD IS THE SOURCE OF BOTH ENVY AND FRUSTRATION FROM AREA BLACK STATES.

"Since unilaterally declaring independence from Britain, Rhodesia has averaged better than 7 per cent real growth annually and in the past five years, 9 per cent."

#### TRANSPORT CONNECTION

"Landlocked Zambia", continued Horstmeyer, "vigorous supporter of sanctions, is at least 95 per cent economically dependent on copper exports. Especially with copper prices down, the most economic route is rail across Rhodesia to ports of Mocambique. When Zambia and Rhodesia officially shut their border to one another months ago, Zambia sought alternative routing to Lobito (Angola) in the west and Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania) in the east. But today Angola is wracked by virtual civil war; Dar-es-Salaam jammed by big delays and high surcharges. Even Zaire, in Central Africa, no longer depends on Lobito for key exports of copper and zinc. Thus one of the worst kept secrets is that both Zambia and Zaire, strong opponents of Rhodesia, still must quietly rail some mineral exports across Rhodesia.

#### ECONOMIC NECESSITY

"Landlocked Malawi, out of economic necessity a 'neutral' in the current

international uproar over Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa (RSA), is additionally dependent on 'white' rail and road links. As a consequence, Malawian trade and foreign investment in the country are heavily oriented towards the two white-ruled countries. Landlocked Botswana, member of the RSA rand trade zone, has just one rail stretch down the eastern side of its country - and Rhodesia Railways owns and operates it. So Botswana, too, plays a middle-road role. The newly independent Marxist state of Mocambique would like nothing better than to close its borders and ports to Rhodesia as a renewed effort to topple the Smith regime.

#### SEVERE REPERCUSSIONS

"The repercussions in area black states will be severe not only for exports, but necessary imports as well (particularly Zambia and Malawi). When the Portuguese held power, Rhodesia moved up to four-fifths of its foreign trade through Mocambique. Anticipating trouble, Salisbury has geared down to a declining two fifths of the total while also maintaining a favourable balance of rolling stock on its territory. Aside from politics, the switch was dictated by the fact that during the transitional power period Mocambique ports' efficiency slumped drastically. Mocambique itself figures to lose \$50 million a year in the transport revenues generated by the Rhodesian connection, discounting RSA ties via use of Lourenco Marques port. Whether RSA sea-links can accommodate all of Rhodesia's traffic is the subject of hot dispute. The burden would ease in three years' time when Richards Bay on the RSA east coast becomes operational to non-coal traffic. Moreover, whether they like it or not, the region's black states depend on the two white-ruled countries for such critical supplies as coal, grains, building material, meat, fertilizers, cotton, tea, etc. (Even Chad in West Africa admits to buying Rhodesian beef.)

"Irrespective of sanctions and political polemics, regional trade has thus developed significantly through the interlocking of transport, lack of alternative feasible supplies and other economic considerations.

#### BENEFITS OF A RHODESIAN SETTLEMENT

"A settlement of the Rhodesian problem by transition to black majority rule within a defined time span, therefore, would go a long way to sort out the region's intertwined difficulties which are high-lighted by the transportation maze", said Horstmeyer. "This year, Rhodesia is experiencing pressure again on its balance of payments for the fifth time in a decade. Double-digit inflation will pierce its insulated economy for the first time.

"Total growth is likely to be negligible, whereas Rhodesia needs 3.5 per cent to cover its explosive black population growth, a feature common to the southern region. Allocations of foreign currency for imports are at an all time low. But, as several executives note, after a 'string of fat years, we can afford some belt-tightening.' The black segment of the economy will suffer worst.

"Usually overlooked as a potential aid to the payment balance here is the comeback in small-time gold mining. Some 203 mines produced 10,000 ounces last year, a free market value of around \$1.6 million".

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