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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD  
TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF  
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

(covering its work during 1968)

Rapporteur: Mr. Abdul Samad GHANUS (Afghanistan)

CHAPTER VI

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

I

CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. The Special Committee considered the question of Southern Rhodesia at its 580th to 582nd meetings on 6 and 7 March 1968, in the light of the situation arising from the execution of three Africans in the Territory. Upon being informed of the execution of two more Africans there, the Special Committee again took up the item at its 584th to 590th meetings between 11 and 19 March.
2. In its consideration of this item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, as well as other resolutions of the General Assembly concerning Southern Rhodesia, particularly resolution 2262 (XXII) of 3 November 1967, by operative paragraph 20 of which the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to keep the situation in the Territory under review".
3. During the consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (see annex) containing information on action previously taken by the Special Committee and the General Assembly and by the Security Council, as well as on the latest developments concerning the Territory.

\* This document contains chapter VI of the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly. The general introductory chapter will be issued subsequently under the symbol A/7200. Other chapters of the report will be issued as addenda.



4. In addition, the Special Committee had before it the following written petitions concerning Southern Rhodesia:

(a) Cable dated 6 March 1968 from Mr. Francis Nehwati, President, Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (A/AC.109/PET.912), containing a request for hearing;

(b) Letter dated 13 November 1967 from Mr. Hira Mukherjee, General Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, London (A/AC.109/PET.943);

(c) Two letters dated 1 December 1967 and 17 May 1968 from Mrs. S.B. Bunting, Secretary, World Campaign for the Release of South African Political Prisoners (A/AC.109/PET.944 and Add.1);

(d) Letter dated 26 February 1968 from Mr. E.N. Mahajah, Editor, The National Observer, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia (A/AC.109/PET.945);

(e) Cable dated 6 March 1968 from the World Assembly of Youth (WAY) (A/AC.109/PET.946);

(f) Cable dated 6 March 1968 from Mr. Harm Buiter, General Secretary, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) (A/AC.109/PET.947);

(g) Letter dated 6 March 1968 from Mrs. H. Picardie (A/AC.109/PET.948);

(h) Cable dated 7 March 1968 from the Comité national tunisien pour les droits de l'homme (A/AC.109/PET.949);

(i) Cable dated 7 March 1968 from Mrs. J. Daniels, Secretary, Canadian Anti-Apartheid Movement (A/AC.109/PET.950);

(j) Cable dated 7 March 1968 from the Indian Federation of United Nations Associations (IFUNA) (A/AC.109/PET.951);

(k) Cable dated 7 March 1968 from Mr. Duma Nokwe, Secretary-General, African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) (A/AC.109/PET.952);

(l) Letter dated 7 March 1968 from Mr. James Mutambirwa, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) (A/AC.109/PET.953);

(m) Letter dated 7 March 1968 from Mr. Ali Yata, Secretary-General, Moroccan Communist Party (A/AC.109/PET.954);

(n) Cable dated 8 March 1968 from the Secretariat of the International Union of Students (A/AC.109/PET.955);

(o) Cable dated 9 March 1968 from Mr. Louis Saillant, General Secretary, World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) (A/AC.109/PET.956);

(p) Cable dated 10 March 1968 from the African Studies Group, San Diego State College, California (A/AC.109/PET.957);



- (q) Cable dated 11 March 1968 from Mr. Ezekias Papaioannou, General Secretary, Anorthotikon Komma Erghazomenou Laou (AKEL) (Progressive Party of the Working People), Nicosia (A/AC.109/PET.958);
- (r) Letter dated 11 March 1968 from Mr. Joë Nordmann, General Secretary, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (A/AC.109/PET.959);
- (s) Cable dated 12 March 1968 from Mr. Ibrahim El Thawi, President, World Muslim Young Men Association (A/AC.109/PET.960);
- (t) Cable dated 12 March 1968 from Mr. Romesh Chandra, General Secretary, and Mrs. Isabelle Blume, Co-ordinating President, World Council of Peace (WCP) (A/AC.109/PET.961);
- (u) Cable dated 13 March 1968 from the All-African Trade Union Federation (AATUF) (A/AC.109/PET.962);
- (v) Cable dated 15 March 1968 from the Secretary-General of the International Federation of Christian Trade Union (IFCTU) (A/AC.109/PET.963);
- (w) Cable dated 16 March 1968 from Mr. Kaled Mohieden, General Secretary, United Arab Republic Peace Council (A/AC.109/PET.964);
- (x) Cable dated 16 March 1968 from the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) (A/AC.109/PET.965);
- (y) Letter dated 10 March 1968 from Mr. B. Grant, Office Manager, Jamaica Labour Party (A/AC.109/PET.974);
- (z) Letter dated 11 March 1968 from Mr. M.G. Clarke, Secretary, Epsom and District Anti-Apartheid Committee (A/AC.109/PET.975);
- (aa) Cable dated 13 March 1968 from Mrs. Florence Mophosho, Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) (A/AC.109/PET.976);
- (bb) Letter dated 13 March 1968 from Miss Josephine G.C. Matondo on behalf of the Zimbabwe Women's Brigade (A/AC.109/PET.977);
- (cc) Letter dated 15 March 1968 from Dr. José Ribamar Matos da Silva, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Guarulhos, Brazil (A/AC.109/PET.978);
- (dd) Letter dated 16 March 1968 from Mr. Christopher C. Mutambirwa, Secretary, Zimbabwe Student Union in the Americas (A/AC.109/PET.979);
- (ee) Cable dated 19 March 1968 from Mr. Gilbert Pongault, Secretary-General, Pan-African Workers' Congress (PAWC) (A/AC.109/PET.980);
- (ff) Cable dated 19 March 1968 from Mr. Manuel Bulhosa, Chairman of the Board, Sonarep Petroleum Refining Company (A/AC.109/PET.981);



(gg) Communication dated 22 March 1968 from Mr. Ray Nicky Canthoh Kakrabah-Quarshie, General Secretary of the Ghana United Nations Association (GUNA) and National Secretary of the Ghana National Committee on Human Rights (GNCHR) (A/AC.109/PET.982);

(hh) Letter dated 25 March 1968 from Mr. Lucien Labrune, Secretary-General, Miners' Trade Unions International (A/AC.109/PET.983);

(ii) Letter dated 26 March 1968 from Mr. Jerome D.M. Romain, President, National Youth Council of St. Vincent (A/AC.109/PET.984);

(jj) Letter dated 10 April 1968 from Mr. I. Patnaraz Mungroo, Chairman, Mauritius Union of Students (MUS) (A/AC.109/PET.985);

(kk) Letter dated 12 March 1968 from the Mayor of the Commune of Pesaro, Italy (A/AC.109/PET.991);

(ll) Letter dated 28 June 1968 from Rev. G. Michael Scott of the Africa Bureau, London (A/AC.109/PET.1014);

(mm) Letter dated 15 August 1968 from Mrs. Florence Mophosho (A/AC.109/PET.1019).

5. At its 585th meeting, on 12 March, the Special Committee, by adopting the 120th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions (A/AC.109/L.448), decided to grant the request for hearing contained in the petition referred to in paragraph 4 (a) above.

6. Following this decision, Mr. Francis Nehwati, President, Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, addressed the Special Committee at that meeting and replied to questions put to him by the representatives of Madagascar, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria and the Ivory Coast in connexion with statements made by the petitioner (A/AC.109/SR.585).

7. The general debate on the item took place at the 580th and 581st meetings on 6 and 7 March. In this connexion, the following delegations made statements at the 580th meeting: the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Syria, Madagascar, Iran, Italy, India, Ethiopia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ivory Coast, Finland, Chile, Yugoslavia, the United States of America and Poland (A/AC.109/SR.580). At the 581st meeting, the following delegations made statements: Tunisia, Afghanistan, Venezuela, Iraq, Honduras, Australia, Mali, and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/SR.581).



8. At the 580th meeting, on 6 March, the representative of Sierra Leone, supported by the representative of India, introduced a draft resolution, which was finally sponsored by the following members: Afghanistan, Chile, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia (A/AC.109/L.446 and Add.1).

9. The Special Committee considered the draft resolution at its 581st meeting on 7 March. Statements on the draft resolution were made by the representatives of Afghanistan, Venezuela, Iraq, Honduras, Australia, Mali and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/SR.581).

10. At the same meeting, after having heard a statement by the representative of the United Kingdom in explanation of vote, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.446 and Add.1) by a roll-call vote of 20 to none, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, Ethiopia, Finland, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

11. At the same meeting, further statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United States, Finland, Italy and Australia (A/AC.109/SR.581).

12. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/287) is reproduced in section IIA below.

13. Following the adoption of the resolution, the Special Committee observed a minute's silence in memory of the three Africans executed in the Territory on 6 March 1968.

14. On 7 March 1968, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council (S/8442) as well as to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

15. At the 582nd meeting, on 7 March, statements were made by the representatives of Chile and Mali and by the Chairman regarding the possible holding of an emergency meeting of the Security Council on Southern Rhodesia (A/AC.109/SR.582).



16. Following the execution of two more Africans in the Territory, the Special Committee gave further consideration to the question of Southern Rhodesia at its 584th to 590th meetings between 11 and 19 March 1968. During the continued general debate, the following delegations made statements: the United Kingdom (A/AC.109/SR.584, 586 and 589); the United Republic of Tanzania (A/AC.109/SR.584, 586 and 587); Iraq, Chile (A/AC.109/SR.584); Sierra Leone (A/AC.109/SR.587); Italy (A/AC.109/SR.587 and 588); Ethiopia, Bulgaria (A/AC.109/SR.588); the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States (A/AC.109/SR.588 and 589); and Afghanistan, Madagascar and Poland (A/AC.109/SR.589).

17. The Special Committee, at its 584th meeting on 11 March, observed a minute's silence in memory of the two other Africans executed in the Territory.

18. At its 585th meeting, on 12 March, the Special Committee agreed that the Chairman should hold informal consultations with members of the Committee concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia. At the 590th meeting, on 19 March, the Chairman made a statement in which he reflected the point of view of the majority of the members of the Special Committee on recent developments concerning the Territory.

19. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela, India, Sierra Leone, Yugoslavia, Honduras, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Australia in connexion with the Chairman's statement (A/AC.109/SR.590).

20. On the proposal of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Special Committee at the same meeting decided that the statement made by the Chairman should be reproduced in extenso in the record of the meeting. It also decided to request the Chairman to bring the text of his statement to the attention of the Security Council, together with the summary records of the debate on the question of Southern Rhodesia and the documents which the Committee had had before it in that connexion.

21. In a letter dated 19 March to the President of the Security Council (S/8474), the Chairman of the Special Committee drew the Council's attention to the text of his statement (see section II B below), as well as to the summary records and documents referred to in paragraph 20 above.



II

DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 581st meeting  
on 7 March 1968

The Special Committee,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further the resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples concerning Southern Rhodesia, and in particular Security Council resolution 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965,

Profoundly shocked at the assassination on 6 March 1968 of the three Africans of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime,

Gravely concerned at the threat to the lives and persons of many other Africans unlawfully detained in Southern Rhodesia,

1. Strongly condemns the assassination of the three Africans of Zimbabwe by the illegal racist minority régime;

2. Deplores the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power to prevent the perpetration of such crimes in its colony of Southern Rhodesia;

3. Urgently calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to take immediate and effective steps to prevent the recurrence of such crimes and to safeguard the person of the African inhabitants of Zimbabwe;

4. Draws the urgent attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in the Territory with a view to taking effective action to deal with it.



B. Statement made by the Chairman of the Special Committee at  
its 590th meeting on 19 March 1968

22. Fifteen months have now elapsed since, on 16 December 1966, the Security Council, by its resolution 232 (1966), determined that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security. By that resolution, the Council, in the exercise of its powers under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to impose selective mandatory sanctions in order to bring down the illegal régime and, at the same time, called upon all States not to render any financial or economic assistance to that régime.

23. To date these measures have not succeeded in bringing about the overthrow of the illegal racist minority régime. Evidence presented to the Committee suggests not only that Southern Rhodesia's economy remains buoyant but that there has been significant evasion of sanctions due particularly to the failure of a number of countries including South Africa and Portugal to apply the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter. Attention may be drawn in this respect to the claims put forward by representatives of the illegal régime that, despite sanctions, new foreign investments are still being made in Southern Rhodesia and the level of imports during the first half of 1967 was nearly 20 per cent higher than that during the same period in 1966. Even more significant are reports that the illegal régime has been able to obtain significant supplies of prohibited commodities, including petroleum products, vehicles and spare parts. I would refer especially to an announcement in September 1967, that petrol rationing in Southern Rhodesia was to be relaxed because, apparently, the régime had been able to build up large reserve stocks.

24. The multiplicity of such reports must inevitably lead to the conclusion that further action by the Security Council is essential to enforce the application of the sanctions ordered by the Security Council in its resolution 232 (1966). At the same time, it is clear that the imposition of selective sanctions has permitted the illegal régime to reduce the impact of the coercive measures imposed by the Security Council by substituting other commodities in its foreign trade and that this in effect has strengthened its economic position. To meet this challenge, it is essential that the Security Council should reassess the situation and extend the scope of the sanctions which are at present imposed. In this connexion,



I would recall that the General Assembly itself, in its resolution 2262 (XXII) of 3 November 1967, affirmed its conviction that the sanctions adopted so far will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime and that sanctions in order to achieve their objective, will have to be comprehensive and mandatory and backed by force.

25. Developments in Southern Rhodesia since 1966 reveal a progressive deterioration of the political situation. Step by step the illegal régime has escalated its defiance both of the United Kingdom and of the international community. Not content with flouting the authority of the United Kingdom by refusing to accept the reprieve granted by the Queen to five Africans under sentence of death, the illegal racist minority régime has embarked on a policy of racial segregation and apartheid, similar to that in South Africa. Racial segregation is being progressively enforced at all levels by a series of new laws such as the African (Urban Areas) Accommodation and Registration Act, the Draft Property Owners (Residential Protection) Bill, the Municipal (Amendment) Act, and by regulations applying even to educational and hospital facilities and sports events, all of which are designed to separate the races. Added to this, there is increasing co-operation with the racist régimes in South Africa and Mozambique which has recently been evidenced by the use of South African military and police forces in operations against the freedom fighters.

26. Faced with no legitimate redress, the African people of Zimbabwe have had no alternative but to resort to widespread resistance which in turn has brought down on them even greater repressive violence. This repression is manifested by the large numbers who now languish in prison camps and by the recent brutal killings which have caused thirty-five African States to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

27. If the Security Council was in December 1966 confronted with a situation which threatened international peace and security, it cannot be doubted that today the threat is becoming rapidly graver and imminent. As the repression grows, so must the resistance. Even as we meet today, there are fresh reports of fighting in the Zambezi Valley. Unless positive action is taken to remedy the situation, there is a distinct possibility that the security of neighbouring States may be endangered.



28. Against the background that I have outlined above, the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government cannot be too strongly emphasized; thanks to its inaction and acquiescence in developments in the Territory, that Government is surely responsible for the turn that events have taken in recent years and by the same token it is the responsibility of that Government to bring down the illegal racist minority régime and to take all possible steps without delay to enable the people of Southern Rhodesia to achieve freedom and independence in accordance with the Declaration.

29. In previous resolutions, the General Assembly has called upon the Government of the United Kingdom to take immediately all the necessary measures, including the use of force, to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to ensure the immediate application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions. Now that the situation has deteriorated to this grave level, there is no doubt, if there was any previously, that it is the duty of the Security Council to call upon the United Kingdom Government, in the most peremptory terms, to take action along the lines prescribed by the General Assembly.

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## ANNEX

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA\*

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.445 and Add.1



I. ACTION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1. The situation in Southern Rhodesia has been under continuous consideration by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples since 1962 and has been the subject of numerous General Assembly resolutions. It was also considered by the Security Council both before and after the illegal declaration of independence.<sup>a/</sup> By its resolution 232 (1966) the Security Council determined that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security and inter alia decided that all States Members of the United Nations should impose selective mandatory sanctions including a ban on the import of certain commodities originating in Southern Rhodesia and the export to Southern Rhodesia of oil or oil products, arms and military equipment, aircraft and motor vehicles, or equipment and materials for the manufacturing, assembly or maintenance of such commodities.

2. During 1967, the Special Committee considered the question of Southern Rhodesia at meetings held in Africa between 5 and 15 June 1967. At its 523rd meeting on 6 June 1967, it adopted a consensus whereby, among other things, it urged the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to prevent the passage by the illegal régime of legislation which would have the effect of entrenching apartheid in Southern Rhodesia and also appealed to it to ensure the release of all political prisoners and detainees held by the illegal régime. The text of this consensus, together with the records of the debate, was transmitted to the President of the Security Council by letter dated 16 June 1967 (S/8006).

3. At its 528th meeting on 9 June 1967, the Special Committee adopted a resolution (A/6700/Add.1, para. 608), in which it expressed its conviction that sanctions against Southern Rhodesia must be comprehensive and mandatory and backed by force on the part of the administering Power, if the illegal régime was to be brought down. Calling on the Government of the United Kingdom to take all necessary measures, including the use of force, to achieve this result, it also recommended that the Security Council take the necessary measures under Chapter VII

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<sup>a/</sup> For information on action prior to 1967 see the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session (A/6700/Add.1).



of the Charter to enforce its resolution 232 (1966) which imposed selective mandatory sanctions. In other paragraphs of the resolution, the Special Committee condemned the activities of foreign financial and other interests which were supporting the illegal régime and condemned particularly the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal of continued support of that régime. The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1967 (S/8005).

4. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee adopted resolution 2262 (XXII). The operative paragraphs of this resolution, which was adopted on 3 November 1967, read as follows:

The General Assembly,

...

1. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for the restoration of their inalienable right to freedom and independence;

2. Condemns the policies of oppression, racial discrimination and segregation practised in Southern Rhodesia, which constitute a crime against humanity;

3. Reaffirms the obligation of the administering Power to transfer power without further delay to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of elections conducted according to the principle of "one man, one vote";

4. Condemns the failure and the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in its capacity as the administering Power, to take effective measures to bring down the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to transfer power to the people of Zimbabwe;

5. Affirms its conviction that the sanctions adopted so far will not put an end to the illegal racist minority régime and that sanctions, in order to achieve their objective, will have to be comprehensive and mandatory and backed by force;

6. Further reaffirms that the only effective and speedy way for the administering Power to put down the rebellion in the Territory is through the use of force;

7. Calls once again upon the Government of the United Kingdom to take immediately all the necessary measures, including the use of force, to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to ensure the

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immediate application of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions;

8. Considers that any future consultations undertaken by the administering Power to determine the future of Southern Rhodesia must be with the representatives of all the political parties and not with the illegal régime, and calls upon the administering Power to enter immediately into consultations with the representatives of the political parties favouring majority rule;

9. Condemns the activities of all those States which, contrary to the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, are still trading with the illegal racist minority régime in the Territory, and calls upon such States to sever immediately all economic and other relations with that régime, in accordance with those resolutions;

10. Condemns the activities of those foreign financial and other interests which, by supporting and assisting the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and by their exploitation of the human and material resources of the Territory, are undermining the effective implementation of the sanctions imposed so far and are impeding the African people of Zimbabwe from attaining freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and calls upon the Governments of the States concerned to take all the necessary measures to bring such activities to an end;

11. Condemns in the strongest terms the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal of continued support for the illegal racist minority régime in blatant defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions;

12. Further condemns the presence of South African armed forces in Southern Rhodesia and the arms aid extended by the authorities of South Africa to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of suppressing the legitimate struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to achieve their freedom and independence;

13. Expresses grave concern at the serious threat constituted by the forces referred to in paragraph 12 above to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of independent African States in the area;

14. Calls upon the administering Power to ensure the immediate expulsion of all South African armed forces from the colony of Southern Rhodesia and to prevent all armed assistance to the rebel régime.



15. Strongly condemns the detention and imprisonment of African nationalists in Southern Rhodesia and invites the administering Power to secure their immediate and unconditional release;

16. Urges all States, as a matter of urgency, to render all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, either directly or through the Organization of African Unity;

17. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the necessity of applying the necessary measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in view of the deterioration of the grave situation in Southern Rhodesia;

18. Appeals to the specialized agencies concerned and other international assistance organizations to aid and assist the refugees from Zimbabwe and those who are suffering from oppression by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, with the national liberation movements in the colonial Territory of Southern Rhodesia;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to promote through the various organs and agencies of the United Nations the continuous and large-scale publicizing of the work of the United Nations concerning this question, in order that world public opinion may be sufficiently aware of the grave situation in the colonial Territory of Southern Rhodesia and of the continuing struggle for liberation waged by the people of Zimbabwe;

20. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to keep the situation in the Territory under review and invites the Secretary-General to report to the Special Committee on the extent of the implementation by Member States of the resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the Territory;

21. Calls upon the administering Power to report to the Special Committee on its actions in the implementation of the present resolution;

22. Decides to keep the question of Southern Rhodesia on its agenda.



II. REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTION 232 (1966)  
ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON 16 DECEMBER 1967

5. In 1967 the Secretary-General submitted three reports to the Security Council in pursuance of operative paragraph 9 of its resolution 232 (1966) whereby the Council requested him to report on the implementation of the resolution which imposed selective mandatory sanctions on Southern Rhodesia (A/6700/Add.1, para. 9). The three reports of the Secretary-General (S/7781 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4 and Corr.1) contained trade statistics furnished by States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies in accordance with the resolution, and an analysis of the statistical data which covered the period from January 1966 to June 1967. The reports also included communications received from States Members of the United Nations or of specialized agencies regarding action taken in pursuance of the resolution.

6. In his last report dated 30 November 1967 (S/7781/Add.4 and Corr.1) the Secretary-General stated that data made available to him by the reporting countries showed that the imports into these countries from Southern Rhodesia had amounted to \$25 million in the first half of 1967 (compared with \$227 million in 1965). In evaluating this figure in relation to resolution 232 (1966), the Secretary-General noted that the implementation of the resolution necessarily took different forms in the different countries, that some shipments were already en route in December 1966 and that goods in bond in some countries appeared on the statistics long after their arrival in the reporting country. The countries accounting for the greater part of the imports of \$25 million were the Federal Republic of Germany (\$9.5 million), United States of America (\$4.3 million), Switzerland (\$2.7 million), Netherlands (\$2.1 million) and Portugal (\$2.0 million).

7. The Secretary-General also stated that the reporting countries were in 1965 the recipients of 53 per cent of Southern Rhodesia's exports, the remainder of which went almost entirely to Zambia, Malawi and South Africa. In the absence of statistical reports from these three countries for the period under review, it was not possible at the time to evaluate this part of the total trade.

8. As regards exports, the Secretary-General stated that exports of the reporting countries to Southern Rhodesia amounted to \$30 million in the first half of 1967 (compared with \$185 million in 1965). The countries accounting for the greater part of these exports were Japan (\$8.0 million), Federal Republic of Germany



(\$7.4 million), Netherlands (\$2.8 million), United States of America (\$2.6 million), France (\$2.1 million), United Kingdom (\$1.8 million) and Switzerland (\$1.1 million). As in the case of exports, this trade involved considerations of the timing of export contracts and the recording of shipments. The reporting countries were, in 1965, suppliers of 64 per cent of the imports of Southern Rhodesia, the remainder of which come principally from South Africa, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique for which statistical data were not yet available for review.



### III. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORY

#### PART ONE: POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

##### A. THE UNITED KINGDOM AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA

###### Resumption of talks between the United Kingdom Government and the Smith régime

9. On 13 June 1967, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Harold Wilson, informed the House of Commons that following reports which had appeared suggesting that Mr. Ian Smith would be prepared to resume talks with the United Kingdom Government he had asked Lord Alport to pay a visit to Salisbury for an exchange of views with the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs. Lord Alport would also be available to see representatives of all sections of Southern Rhodesian opinion and to receive any views or suggestions which any one in Southern Rhodesia might wish to put forward. There was of course no question of his negotiating on behalf of the United Kingdom Government. On his return, Lord Alport would report whether in his view there was any real indication of a situation arising by which meaningful attempts could be made to reach an acceptable settlement.

10. Lord Alport visited Southern Rhodesia from 22 June to 13 July 1967. While in Southern Rhodesia, he held three meetings with Mr. Ian Smith and met senior officials of the Smith régime and leaders of the Rhodesian Front party. Lord Alport also consulted a "cross-section of public opinion" and estimated that, altogether, he had seen over 1,000 Southern Rhodesians, representing all races and every shade of opinion, on the political future of Southern Rhodesia. He, however, stated that he had been refused permission to see certain detainees whom he had asked to see, although he had had the opportunity to talk with other representatives of African nationalist opinion.

11. On his return to the United Kingdom, Lord Alport submitted a report to Prime Minister Wilson. In it he said that Mr. Smith had informed him that a Constitution based on the Tiger proposals (A/6700/Add.1, paras. 88-98) was acceptable but that there were some aspects of the Tiger Constitution which Mr. Smith and his colleagues would like to see changed. Mr. Smith had also said that since the Tiger talks, one or two other points had occurred to him which he believed were reasonable and would improve the Constitution. On the basis of the above, Lord Alport recommended that, without commitment, the United Kingdom Government should proceed to clarify what these points were.



12. On 25 July 1967, Prime Minister Wilson informed the House of Commons that the United Kingdom Government had accepted the recommendation of Lord Alport and was authorizing the Governor to undertake the task of seeking clarification of the points referred to by Mr. Smith. In taking this limited step, the United Kingdom Government fully reserved its position on NIBMAR (No independence before majority rule) and on the return to legality and the kind of broad-based government of national unity which would be required for any major step forward.

13. Following an exchange of correspondence between the Governor and Mr. Smith, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. George Thomson, visited Southern Rhodesia from 8 to 10 November 1967. While in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Thomson held four meetings with Mr. Smith on questions raised in Lord Alport's report. A communiqué issued after the talks stated that it was agreed that each side would reflect further on the matters discussed, including the points of difference which had been identified.

14. On 14 November 1967, Mr. Thomson informed the House of Commons that at the talks with Mr. Smith it had become apparent that the changes which Mr. Smith wished to make in the Tiger constitutional proposals were of a kind that would fundamentally alter their nature. He had made it clear to Mr. Smith that these changes could not be reconciled with the principles established by successive British Governments.

15. In a further statement on 12 December 1967, Mr. Thomson told the House of Commons that the main change proposed by Mr. Smith was that all the African members of the Senate should be chiefs. This would mean that African elected representatives would no longer have the power to block amendments which would weaken the protection given to Africans against discriminatory legislation or place obstacles in the way of progress towards majority rule. In addition, Mr. Smith also proposed the removal of a further safeguard providing that amendments to the specially entrenched provisions of the Constitution should be made subject to appeal to a constitutional commission consisting of the Rhodesian Chief Justice and other judges, with a further right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The above proposals, Mr. Thomson said, ran completely counter to both the first and second of the United Kingdom Government's principles - that there should be guarantees both of unimpeded progress to majority rule and against



retrogressive amendment of the Constitution. Mr. Smith had also further proposed the abolition of the system of cross-voting embodied in the 1961 Constitution, and a reduction, as compared with the Tiger arrangements, in the number of "B roll" African seats. These proposals would derogate from the third principle, which called for immediate improvement in the political status of the African population - and would also substantially delay progress towards majority rule.

16. Mr. Thomson stated that, since the main changes requested by Mr. Smith were fundamentally incompatible with the principles laid down by successive British Governments, they could not form a basis for a discussion of a possible settlement which could honourably be commended to Parliament. This view had been confirmed to Mr. Smith with the hope that he would reconsider the position he took up during the talks. Failing such a reconsideration, the United Kingdom Government would continue to pursue the policy of sanctions and stand by its pledge to the Commonwealth, including its declaration on NIBMAR (No independence before majority rule). Mr. Thomson said that the United Kingdom Government remained ready to discuss any proposals for a settlement in Southern Rhodesia that were consistent with the principles to which successive British Governments were committed.

#### Southern Rhodesia Act 1965 (Continuation) Order 1967

17. On 13 November 1967, the House of Commons in the United Kingdom approved without a division the Southern Rhodesia Act 1965 (Continuation) Order, 1967, by which the United Kingdom Government was empowered for one further year to legislate for Southern Rhodesia by Orders in Council and to provide for executive authority in Southern Rhodesia to be exercised by the Commonwealth Secretary.

### 3. INTERNAL POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

#### Separate developments of the races

18. The "ideal" of "separate development of the races" as outlined by Mr. Ian Smith in January and February 1967 (A/6700/Add.1, paras. 290-294) was reiterated several times during the year both by Mr. Smith and by other officials of his régime. On 4 August 1967, Mr. L.B. Smith, "Deputy Minister of Agriculture", stated in Pretoria that the régime envisaged development for the non-whites in Southern Rhodesia along similar lines to the development of the Bantu groups in



the Republic of South Africa and that to this end many of the non-white leaders in Southern Rhodesia had already visited South Africa to see the development of the homelands.

19. During the second half of 1967, the régime also proceeded to introduce further laws and regulations to give effect to its declared policy of separate development of the races. These are described below.

(a) African (Urban Areas) Accommodation and Registration Act

20. In May 1967, the Smith régime announced that the African (Urban Areas) Accommodation and Registration Act which had been in force in the Salisbury Municipal area since it was enacted in 1946, had been introduced in Greendale and would be extended to other Salisbury peri-urban areas. The Act and its restrictive covenant in title deeds limit the occupier of the land in question to house on the site only bona fide employees and not their dependants. The application of the Act to the Salisbury peri-urban areas would mean that many non-Europeans, mainly Africans, now living in the European areas would have to move to new homes. The object of the extension of the Act was to maintain in the European areas a European community. According to the official announcement, as soon as arrangements had been completed, the Government would proceed to make provision for the needs of the African families which, because of restrictions or on account of the inadequate accommodation facilities provided by their employers, were required to live outside a European area.

21. Further extension of the Act was reportedly scheduled for 1968. Under the Act, only registered employees (mainly domestic servants) would be permitted to live on their employer's premises. Wives, children and other dependants would be forced to live in designated townships, in one case as much as thirteen miles from the area of the husband's work.

(b) Draft Property Owners (Residential Protection) Bill

22. In October 1967, the Smith régime circulated a draft Property Owners (Residential Protection) Bill to Rhodesian Front members of the Legislative Assembly, which would provide for the eviction of people of one race from an area predominantly occupied by another if the predominant group raised a petition.



The draft bill, reportedly similar to the Group Areas Act of South Africa, was aimed at the Asian and coloured persons in European areas, Africans being already excluded from owning property in such areas by the Land Apportionment Act. Under the Land Apportionment Act of 1932, Asian and coloured people were classified as Europeans in land tenure matters, and consequently own shops, offices, farms and residences in or near European areas.

23. According to the draft bill, a petition to restrict an area to persons of one race would be granted when signed by 50 per cent of the property owners, and persons of any other race would then be required to leave their property after due notice; it would then be acquired and compensation paid. The legislation would also set up a "denominational tribunal" with powers to determine the race of individuals. Racial classes were defined in the draft bill to cover Asians and Coloureds. The race tribunal would be given power to take into account a person's appearance and any other factors it thought relevant.

24. The draft bill was reported to be a response to complaints from residents of white suburbs that Asians and coloured persons were moving into their areas and lowering property values. The proposed legislation was condemned by the Asian and Coloured Associations in Southern Rhodesia and also by the Chairman of the Rhodesian Constitutional Association who described it as a "flagrant interference with the existing rights of the individual".

c) "Municipal (Amendment) Act"

25. On 7 November 1967, the Smith régime forced through the Legislative Assembly the "Municipal (Amendment) Act", despite a ruling by the Rhodesian Constitutional Council that it would conflict with the Rhodesian Declaration of Rights. The bill received the two-thirds majority needed to overrule the decision of the Constitutional Council and was subsequently signed by the "Officer Administering the Government". The Act permits local authorities to provide separate facilities in swimming pools, parks, sports grounds and public conveniences for different races, provided the needs of all races are met equitably.

26. On 15 December 1967, the Salisbury City Council passed a motion of acceptance to apply the permissive sections of the "Municipal (Amendment) Act" dealing with the provision of separate facilities for different races, thus becoming the first local authority to implement the provisions of the "Act".



(d) Introduction of new regulations by the Ministry of Education

27. On 5 June 1967, headmasters and headmistresses of European government schools in Southern Rhodesia received a directive from the Ministry of Education forbidding them to allow their pupils to participate in interracial sports without the permission of their school councils. In a subsequent directive issued on 4 December 1967, headmasters of European government schools were instructed not to act as hosts to sports teams from non-European schools or from private schools unless the private school was all-European. Under the new instructions there would be no multiracial fixtures on European government school grounds.

28. On 17 November 1967, it was reported that action had been taken by the Ministry of Education to limit the range of books on African current affairs in the libraries of government schools. According to the report, a list of books which should be banned had been circulated to some headmasters; other books which were also listed were to be scrutinized by libraries for "propaganda material" before they were put on the shelves.

(e) Segregation in hospitals

29. On 29 September 1967, delegates to the Annual Congress of the Rhodesian Front voted overwhelmingly, in open session, for two resolutions to end multiracialism in hospitals: one resolution deplored white patients being forced into Coloured hospitals; and the other "viewed with concern" multiracial facilities for nurses in government hospitals. The "Minister of Health", Mr. Ian McLean was reported to have assured delegates that the "Government" was at great pains to provide separate facilities for whites and non-whites in hospitals but that a great many difficulties in this field came from acute staff shortage. He promised further action to enforce full segregation in hospitals within the shortest possible time.

Annual Congress of the Rhodesian Front

30. The Annual Congress of the Rhodesian Front, the ruling white minority party, was opened in Salisbury on 28 September 1967. The three-day party congress was addressed in closed session by Mr. Ian Smith, President of the Rhodesian Front. Excerpts of Mr. Smith's statement, as released, quoted him as having said



that Southern Rhodesia would be "stark, staring mad" to consider any alternative to independence. He warned the Congress against complacency in the economic struggle against sanctions and emphasized the importance of Southern Rhodesian ties with South Africa. A Johannesburg radio report (relayed by Salisbury radio) of Mr. Smith's speech said that he had expressed appreciation of South African aid, particularly the dispatch of police units to help combat "terrorists" (see para. 44 below); Congress participants were reported to have said that he had spoken of a growing partnership with the Republic.

31. The Congress discussed, in closed session, many resolutions related to the independence issue and the question of separate development of the races. At the end of the Congress, Colonel W.M. Knox was re-elected chairman and Mr. Smith was re-elected president of the Rhodesian Front. Mr. W.J. Harper, "Minister of Internal Affairs" and Mr. J.J. Wrathall, "Deputy Prime Minister", were elected deputy presidents. The four vice-presidents elected were Mr. D.C. Lilford; Lord Graham, "Minister of Defence and External Affairs", Mr. S. Eastward; and Mr. Cary. Mr. R.K. Nilson was re-elected deputy chairman.

#### C. DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO SECURITY

##### State of emergency

32. Within the period under review the state of emergency in Southern Rhodesia continued to be extended for three-monthly periods on grounds of national security. The state of emergency, in force since before the illegal declaration of independence, has given the régime wide powers, including censorship, imprisonment without trial, and economic control.

33.. In a statement to the Legislative Assembly on 1 August 1967 the "Minister of Justice, Law and Order", Mr. Lardner-Burke said that the tribunal set up in March (A/6700/Add.1, para. 308) to review the cases of detainees in Southern Rhodesia, had recommended that of the total of 124 detainees, 121 should continue in detention and three should be restricted.



Fighting in the Zambezi Valley and the Wankie area

34. On 13 July 1967, the "Minister of Defence and External Affairs", Lord Graham, announced that two of the Rhodesian Army's territorial battalions would be deployed in operational areas with the regular army in 1967 instead of undergoing the usual training. They would assist the regular army in patrolling the Zambezi Valley in search of armed African nationalists entering Southern Rhodesia from Zambia.

35. In the second half of August 1967, the illegal régime disclosed that fighting was going on in the Zambezi Valley and the Wankie area between its security forces and African nationalist forces. Two major battles were reported to have been fought between the opposing forces in the Zambezi Valley and the Wankie area. The fighting was reported to be the heaviest on record since the illegal declaration of independence.

36. In a joint statement issued in Lusaka on 19 August 1967 (A/AC.109/PET.904), Mr. Oliver Tambo, Deputy President of the African National Congress (ANC), and Mr. James Chikerema, Vice President of the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU) said that a combined force of ANC and ZAPU members had marched into Southern Rhodesia and were carrying on the fighting there as comrades-in-arms on a common route, each bound to its destination. In a joint declaration issued in Algiers on 25 August 1967, the two organizations announced that they had decided to create a military front against the régimes of the white minority in Salisbury and Pretoria, following successes gained in the battlefield in which they claimed to have killed sixty-six members of the armed forces of the illegal régime.

37. According to the Southern Rhodesian authorities, the African nationalist forces engaged in the fighting in the Zambezi Valley and the Wankie area were merely the advance guard of a much larger force, trying to make their way through Southern Rhodesia and Botswana to South Africa and South West Africa. They were reported to be predominantly members of the African National Congress of South Africa.

38. On 26 August 1967, it was reported in the Press that South African soldiers and police had reinforced the Southern Rhodesian security forces fighting against the African nationalists near the Zambian border. The South African



forces consisted of a detachment of police who were in action against the African nationalist forces operating in the Wankie area. A number of officers and men of the South African army who had been training with patrols of the Rhodesian security forces in the Zambezi Valley also took part in the operations in that area (see paras. 42-46 below).

39. On 31 August 1967, the Government of Botswana issued an official statement denying that its police had been co-operating with the South African and Rhodesian forces in the hunt for armed Africans in Southern Rhodesia. However, it was reported that the Botswana Police had arrested thirteen Africans for illegal entry into the country and the possession of firearms. They were reported to be part of the African nationalist forces which had fought in the Wankie area.

40. On 5 September 1967, the Smith régime announced that thirty-one terrorists had been killed in the course of the fighting during the past three weeks. Seven members of the security forces had also been killed and fourteen wounded in the same period, according to the announcement. Prior to the above engagement, the Smith régime had announced at the end of June that five terrorists had been killed in the Zambezi Valley in the first half of 1967 and twelve others in 1966.

41. On 30 November 1967, seven Africans captured in Southern Rhodesia during the fighting in August were sentenced to death in Salisbury for murder and for illegally possessing firearms; five of the men were reported to be members of the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU) and the remaining two were listed as belonging to the African National Congress of South Africa.

#### Co-operation with South Africa

42. Counter-insurgency operations were officially reported to have made particularly heavy demands on the Southern Rhodesian Army for the period 1966-1967. As stated above (para. 38) it was reported in August 1967 that the Republic of South Africa was sending groups of officers and men to train with the Southern Rhodesian units who were reported to be showing themselves adept in countering the terrorist threat. They were reported to be serving short periods with the Rhodesian Air Service Regiment and also taking part in the "anti-terrorist operations" in the Zambezi Valley.



43. On 8 September 1967, it was reported that the South African Government had officially informed the United Kingdom Government that the South African Police were helping the Smith régime in the fight against terrorists. Speaking at Brakpan the same day, the Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, stated that members of the South African Police Force with the approval of the Smith régime were active in Southern Rhodesia to fight against terrorists who had originally come from South Africa and were on their way back to South Africa to commit terrorism. He emphasized that only the members of the police force were involved in the operation and that the South African Government would act in any country where it was asked to act by the Government of that country.

44. On the same day, Mr. Ian Smith stated at a press conference in Salisbury that the South African Police would remain in Rhodesia for as long as it was felt there was a need. He welcomed this assistance which showed that the close co-operation with South Africa was not only continuing but improving and that both countries were determined to work together.

45. On 14 September 1967, the United Kingdom Government lodged a formal protest with the South African Government over the use of South African Police against the African nationalist fighters in Southern Rhodesia.

46. On 21 October 1967, Mr. Smith, accompanied by Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke, the "Minister of Justice, Law and Order", and other officials of his régime, arrived in Pretoria for a meeting with the Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa, Mr. Vorster. Mr. Smith and his party returned to Salisbury the same day, after the three-hour discussion with Mr. Vorster. According to an official statement issued in Pretoria, after the meeting, the Rhodesian question was discussed as well as the position in southern Africa. Mr. Smith stated on his return to Salisbury that a variety of subjects of interest to both countries had been discussed.

"Law and Order Maintenance (Amendment) Act"

47. On 7 November 1967, the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly passed an amendment to the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act by the two-thirds majority required since the amendment had been condemned by the Constitutional Council as contrary to the Rhodesian Declaration of Rights as contained in the 1961



Constitution. "The Law and Order Maintenance (Amendment) Act" 1967, came into effect on 17 November 1967. Introducing the amendment in September 1967, the "Minister of Justice, Law and Order", Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke, said that it was to deal more effectively with terrorists who had been entering the country in increasing numbers from the north. The amendment inserted into the Act provides that any person found in unauthorized possession of arms of war be subject to the death sentence unless he proves beyond reasonable doubt that he had no intention of endangering the maintenance of law and order in Southern Rhodesia or a neighbouring territory. It also provides that people convicted of terrorism or sabotage be liable for the death penalty or a period of imprisonment up to thirty years. Terrorism or sabotage was defined to include any act which furthers or encourages the achievement by violence or forcible means of any political aim, whether in Southern Rhodesia or a neighbouring territory. Prior to the passage of this amendment, the maximum prison sentence under the act was twenty years and the death sentence was mandatory only in cases involving petrol bombs or explosive attacks on occupied buildings and vehicles.

48. In 1967, heavy prison sentences ranging from ten to twenty years were imposed on Africans who were found guilty of contravening the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. The contraventions under which they were sentenced related to the possession of firearms.

#### Death sentences

49. At the end of August 1967, there were eighty-two people under sentence of death in Southern Rhodesian prisons, including forty-two convicted under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. All were believed to be Africans.

50. On 31 August 1967, the Smith régime officially announced that it had decided to proceed with the execution of three of the eighty-two persons under sentence of death, and to commute to life imprisonment the sentences of a further three. The three men (James Dhlamini, Victor Mlambo and Duly Shadreck) who were to be executed had been under sentence of death since before 11 November 1965; two of them had been sentenced under the mandatory death provisions of the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, and the third for common law murder.



51. As at the end of December 1967, however, there had been no executions in Southern Rhodesia since the illegal declaration of independence. The United Kingdom Government had warned the illegal régime that the carrying out of a death sentence, without the proper confirmation and notification by the Governor, would be tantamount to murder for which all concerned would bear heavy personal responsibility.

52. In the case of the three persons referred to above, the death sentences were, none the less, confirmed by the "Officer Administering the Government" under the so-called 1965 Constitution. On appeal of the condemned men, the High Court of Salisbury granted a temporary restraining order to continue until a judgement was handed down concerning the competence of the Smith régime to carry out the execution. The grounds of the appeal were that the de facto (i.e., illegal) executive was not entitled to carry out a sentence of death and that, alternatively, the de facto executive was not entitled to execute a person who had been sentenced to death before the execution came into being on 11 November 1965.

53. On 1 March 1968, the Appellate Division of the High Court rejected a plea by the three condemned men that they had a statutory right of appeal to the judicial Committee of the Privy Council. On the same day a statement was issued by the Commonwealth Office reaffirming that anyone who took part in carrying out the illegal death sentence would bear the "gravest responsibility".

54. On 2 March Queen Elizabeth II commuted the death sentences to life imprisonment in response to reports from Salisbury that the executions were to be carried out on 4 March. A Commonwealth Office spokesman stated that it was completely illegal for any death sentence to be carried out when the royal prerogative of mercy had been exercised.

55. On 4 March it was reported that the Chief Justice of the Appellate Division of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, with the consent of two of the four other members of the Court, had rejected an application on behalf of two of the defendants, James Dhlamini and Victor Mlambo, for a permanent stay of execution because of the Queen's reprieve. The Court's ruling stated that the Queen's reprieve had no validity and that all legislation in respect of Southern Rhodesia enacted by the United Kingdom after the unilateral declaration of independence was ineffective. A fourth member of the Court, Justice John Fieldsend, had resigned earlier in the day, apparently in opposition to the Court's position.



D. RESOLUTION ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA ADOPTED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

56. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fourth Ordinary Session at Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, from 11 to 14 September 1967, adopted a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia, which was recommended to it by the Council of Ministers. In its resolution, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government:

"1. Reiterated its condemnation of any talks between the United Kingdom Government and the rebel régime of Ian Smith without the participation of representatives of the majority;

"2. Condemned the duplicity shown by the United Kingdom Government in the manner in which it had handled the problem of Southern Rhodesia, which tended to condone the continued existence and even the consolidation of the illegal racist minority régime;

"3. Strongly denounced all those countries which persisted in failing to apply resolution 232 of the Security Council, imposing selective mandatory sanctions on Southern Rhodesia;

"4. Reiterated its appeal to the Member States of the Organization of African Unity, and to other countries, to declare publicly that they would in no circumstances recognize any form of independence accorded to Southern Rhodesia by virtue of a constitution that was not based on the principle of majority rule;

"5. Called upon all Member countries, and all countries that believed in human freedom and justice, to give their support at the United Nations Security Council to:

- (i) A resolution calling for an extension of the present programme of selective mandatory sanctions, so that they might become not only mandatory but also general;
- (ii) A resolution calling for the application of such a programme of general mandatory sanctions in conformity with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

"6. Requested once again that Member States should increase the amount of their contributions to the Special Fund for the liberation of Southern Rhodesia, so as to enable the African nationalists of Zimbabwe to increase and intensify their struggle against the rebel régime;



"7. Recommended further to the Executive Secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa that, without thereby prejudicing the other liberation movements of South Africa, financial aid and any other assistance desirable should be extended to the liberation movements of Zimbabwe during the new year of activities by the Organization of African Unity;

"8. Renewed its appeal to the liberation movements to exert fresh efforts to find a basis for unity, co-ordination and co-operation, or for the constitution of a common front, in their struggle to liberate their country."



## PART TWO: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

### A. GENERAL

#### Economic survey for 1966

57. In July 1967, Mr. John Wrathall, "Minister of Finance", presented to the Legislative Assembly an economic survey for 1966. According to the economic survey the gross domestic product, fell from £353 million in 1965 to £344 million in 1966, showing a decline of 2.6 per cent. The biggest single contribution to the gross domestic product was made by agriculture which accounted for £68 million compared with £67 million in 1965. Manufacturing industry came next, with £61 million compared with £66.1 million in 1965.

58. In 1965, agriculture and manufacturing both contributed approximately 19 per cent but in 1966 agriculture's share increased slightly while manufacturing industries fell to 17.8 per cent. The increase in the value of total agricultural production was limited to 1.4 per cent because of the fall of £7.4 million in the value of the tobacco crop. The value of mineral production, its third most important sector, showed a further increase to £32.6 million as compared to £32.0 million in 1965. Taking the year as a whole, the total value of manufacturing production declined from £198.8 million to £183.4 million. Gross profits fell from £86 million in 1965 to £70 million and gross domestic capital formation by £9 million to £38 million. There was a net increase in the value of stocks of £23 million and a sharp increase of £35 million in Government borrowing, largely through Treasury Bills to finance the tobacco stockpile.

59. The total value of domestic exports fell from £142.5 million in 1965 to £89.8 million in 1966. The value of Southern Rhodesia's re-export trade also suffered a decline - from £15.4 million to £8.5 million. Gold production was valued at £6.3 million compared with £6.8 million in 1965. The value of imports was restricted to £84.2 million which was 30 per cent below the 1965 level. There was an over-all favourable balance of £1.5 million on current account.

60. The total estimated population at 31 December 1966, was 4,460,000 compared with 4,330,000 a year earlier. The African population amounted to 4.2 million as compared with 4.08 million in 1965; the European population amounted to 225,000 and Asians and Coloureds to 22,000. European immigration showed a net loss of 983 over the year.



## B. PUBLIC FINANCE

### Budget for 1967/68

61. The Rhodesian budget of £103 million, introduced on 20 July 1967 by Mr. John Wrathall was £12 million higher than for 1966/67. It provided for current account expenditure of £81.38 million, an increase of approximately £7 million over 1966/67 and revenue receipts of £76.1 million. An accumulated surplus of £5.3 million from 1966/67, in addition to the estimated £76.1 million in revenue receipts, would balance the expenditure of £81.38 million and provide a small surplus balance of £74,000. Loan account expenditure was estimated at £21.8 million.

62. Expenditure for 1967/68 included £7 million for agriculture, covering subsidies for maize (£1.25 million), purchase of tobacco quotas from farmers (£1.5 million) and measures designed to assist diversification. African education received £7.5 million (£500,000 more than the vote for 1966/67); non-African education received £7 million. Health received £6.2 million. Police and army votes were increased by a total of £500,000 for both while the Air Force vote was reduced by £300,000. (The police, army and air force vote for 1966/67 amounted to £12.7 million.) The main feature of the budget was the complete absence of any tax increases.

63. On 25 October 1967 Mr. Wrathall introduced a supplementary estimate of £1.5 million which was reported to have included £200,000 for assistance to the sugar industry, £452,500 for a maize subsidy and £600,000 for accelerated development of communications.

### Three-year development plan

64. In June 1967, the illegal régime issued a revised three-year development plan which was published as "Public Sector Investment 1967-70". The plan envisaged capital expenditure of £73 million as against £79 million provided for in a previous plan drawn up in 1966. The plan maintained expenditure on economic services at 83 per cent in relation to total expenditure. The agricultural and transport sectors of the economy were allocated 58 per cent of the total investment under the plan as follows: £22.8 million to the agricultural sector, representing a total of 31 per cent of the total programme and 27 per cent to the transport sector.



### Financial measures to combat sanctions

65. According to United Kingdom Government officials, Southern Rhodesia has been able to balance its budgets since the illegal régime came into power only by disowning its foreign debts and using savings to meet the cost of economic sanctions. Counter financial measures adopted by the régime since the illegal declaration of independence include - apart from import control - the repudiation of its London Market debt (except that part held by residents of Rhodesia, Malawi and South Africa purchased before or on 4 December 1964) and debts due to the British Government and its agencies and debts under British Government guarantee, amounting to £160 million; and blocking of private investment income due to residents of Zambia and the United Kingdom.

66. On 19 July 1967, the first locally printed bank notes produced by the Reserve Bank in Salisbury were put into circulation in Southern Rhodesia. The notes were of £1 value; £5 and 10/- notes were put into circulation later in the year. The London-based Reserve Bank of Rhodesia, which is recognized by the United Kingdom Government, declared the new issue as invalid and not legal tender, either in Southern Rhodesia or elsewhere.

67. On 2 October 1967, the régime floated locally a £5 million 4.5 per cent three-year loan which was immediately over-subscribed when lists opened in Salisbury. On 19 October 1967, the régime floated two additional local loans - a medium-term issue of £4 million and a long-term issue of £7 million which were also immediately over-subscribed. Prior to the floating of the loans, the United Kingdom Government issued a warning to would-be subscribers informing them that anyone who lent money to the régime did so entirely at his own risk since the régime was not capable of incurring legal obligations on behalf of the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

### C. AGRICULTURE

#### Production and sales

68. The agricultural sector of the economy has continued to maintain its predominance as the largest contributor to the gross domestic product of Southern Rhodesia. In 1966 it accounted for 19 per cent (£68 million) of the total gross domestic product of £343.6 million. Official figures on crop production (except for tobacco), and export figures for 1966 and 1967 are not available.



69. The value of sales of the principal crops in 1965 and their relative importance is shown below:

	<u>1965</u> <u>£ million</u>
Tobacco	32.7
Sugar	9.6
Cattle	9.4
Grain	7.3
Dairy produce	2.5
Pigs	1.3

70. Exports of principal crops in 1965 were as follows:

	<u>£ million</u>
Tobacco, unmanufactured	47.0
Meats, fresh, frozen and chilled	4.2
Raw sugar	3.5

71. Sanctions imposed on Southern Rhodesia since the illegal declaration of independence cover, among others, the main agricultural produce of the country: tobacco, beef products and sugar. Censorship imposed by the régime on the publication of statistical data has barred access to detailed information on the agricultural sector of the economy. However, basic trends in this field are discernible from statements by officials of the régime.

72. As regards tobacco production, figures released by the illegal régime in 1967 gave an indication of the impact of sanctions since the unilateral declaration of independence. The tobacco crop for 1964/65 amounted to 245 million pounds and was sold at auction for an average price of 33d. per pound and yielded a total income of £33.8 million to tobacco growers. Since then both the volume of the crop and income derived therefrom declined considerably. The annual crop for 1965/66 stood at 244 million pounds of leaf and was sold by growers to the State-owned Tobacco Corporation at an average price of 24d. per pound, yielding a total income of £24.6 million to growers; in 1966/67 the over-all tobacco crop was further reduced to 200 million pounds but the guaranteed average price was raised to 28d. per pound. For 1967/68 the target crop was reduced to 132 million pounds with the average price remaining at 28d. per pound.



79. At the congress of the Rhodesian National Farmer's Union which was held in June 1967, most of the delegates agreed that groundnuts and oil seeds offered the best advantage as a partner crop to tobacco, under the present circumstances. They were reported to be in excellent world demand. The Minister of Agriculture informed the Congress that the supply of groundnuts to Europe from other countries was declining and that Southern Rhodesia stood a good chance of establishing a firm foothold in the European market if it produced good quality groundnuts. Next to groundnuts and oil seeds, maize cotton and wheat were reported to be fair supplementary crops for tobacco.

80. Cotton and wheat production, in particular, gained added impetus from the trend towards diversification. In 1961 Southern Rhodesia produced only 2.6 million pounds of cotton. Accurate figures for 1966/67 are not available but it was estimated that the crop for that year was in the region of 85 million pounds and could reach as much as 120 million pounds in 1967/68. In 1965, 96 per cent of Southern Rhodesia's wheat requirements amounting to 800,000 bags was imported at a cost of £2 million. The total of the 1966/67 crop was expected to reach 200,000 bags as against 22,000 bags in 1963/64. The crop for 1966/67 was expected to yield an income of £650,000 to growers.

81. It was, however, reported at the end of 1967, that certain farming areas of Southern Rhodesia had been hit by drought which would affect farmers who were planning to experiment with other crops for the first time. It was also reported that none of the above crops compares in yield and profitability per acre to tobacco. Diversification nevertheless is helping the hard-pressed farming community which is facing the main brunt of international sanctions.

82. It was reported that beef production was playing an increasingly important role in the agricultural economy of the country and that flue-cured tobacco growers were now among the biggest live-stock producers in Southern Rhodesia. To meet the increased production in beef, the régime, in May 1967, decided to set up an additional abattoir and cold storage works at Gatooma to serve the cattle industry. According to press reports export of beef from Southern Rhodesia considerably increased since the illegal declaration of independence.



D. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

83. Next to agriculture, manufacturing industry is the most important contributor to the gross domestic product. In 1966, the total value of manufacturing production as a whole declined from £198.8 million in 1965 to £183.4 million, due to the initial impact of sanctions and the loss of some traditional markets, particularly in Zambia.

84. The régime has encouraged manufacturers, by the introduction of import control, to turn their attention to the home market particularly in the field of import substitution. According to figures published by the régime during 1967, 450 new industrial projects were approved during the last two years, involving an investment of £8.5 million, and 380 of them were already in operation. In the first nine months of 1967, sales by manufacturers amounted to \$140 million compared with the total for 1966 of £133 million. Industries mentioned as maintaining a high level of production in 1967 included clothing and footwear, sawmilling, furniture, paints, electrical machinery and miscellaneous food stuff industries. In 1967 it was reported that Unilever had approved a plan to allow its wholly owned Rhodesian subsidiary, Lever Brothers Pty. to spend £135,000 on expansion in food manufacturing, and that negotiations were taking place for the establishment of a new £500,000 brewery, in which an industrial group in the Federal Republic of Germany would participate. In December 1967, the régime also announced that it had authorized the establishment of a £14 million fertilizer plant to be established at Que Que. The project was reported to be a joint venture by a South African-Rhodesian consortium, the Sable Group, with assistance from the South African Industrial Development Corporation.

85. Manufacturing industries, other than those oriented to the home market, suffered more under the impact of sanctions because they depend to a large extent on external sources of supply. The most spectacular adverse effect of sanctions on the manufacturing industry in 1967 was the complete closing of the £25 million Ford assembly plant in Salisbury. The closing of the plant which was announced in June 1967 was attributed to the non-availability of parts for assembly since the imposition of sanctions. The other major vehicle assembly plant, the British Motor Corporation's factory at Umtali, was also reported to be operating at greatly



reduced capacity. In addition to the above, it will be recalled that by the end of 1965, the £4 million Feruka oil refinery had ceased production and the Beira-Umtali pipeline had also ceased to pump oil to Southern Rhodesia.

86. Manufacturing and processing industries which depended on export markets, particularly in Zambia, have also suffered adverse effects from sanctions. As a result of the drastic reduction in Zambia's imports from Southern Rhodesia (which in 1965 amounted to £36.1 million), manufacturers were reported to be looking elsewhere for sales. It was reported that new markets were being developed in South Africa for manufactured goods in an attempt to offset losses in Zambia.

87. Reviewing industrial progress for 1967, Mr. Smith stated that for the first ten months of 1967, the index of industrial production, which covered electricity, mining and manufacturing production, showed a 6.5 per cent increase over the same period of 1966. Excluding tobacco packing, the Feruka refinery, and motor vehicle assembly, manufacturers' sales in 1967 had been 8.5 per cent greater than in 1965, which was one of the most buoyant and prosperous years.

#### E. MINING

88. The value of Southern Rhodesia's mineral production in 1966 increased to £32.6 million as against £32 million for 1965. A breakdown of total mineral production in 1965 (latest year for which figures are available) is as follows: asbestos £8.5 million, or 27 per cent of total production; gold £6.8 million, or 22 per cent; copper £6.3 million, or 20 per cent; coal £3.9 million, or 12 per cent; chrome ore £2.6 million, or 8 per cent; iron ore £1.3 million, or 4 per cent; others £1.4 million, or 7 per cent.

89. Major expansion projects were reported in the mining industry in 1967. In June 1967, the Managing Director of Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), Mr. R.S. Walker, was reported to have stated that there was every possibility of developing new Rhodesian mining projects with an annual revenue-earning potential of between £2 million and £3 million each in the next few years. There were several mineral deposits in the country waiting for metallurgical breakthrough. In November 1967, Mr. I.B. Dillon, "Deputy Minister of Mines and Lands", informed the Legislative Assembly that great progress had been made in the mining industry and while he could not divulge statistics, the number of mines had increased by seventy-four.



90. On 5 October 1967, the Anglo-American Corporation announced that it would open a new nickel mine, the Madziwa mine, in the Shamva area in Southern Rhodesia and spend approximately £10 million on nickel mining, prospecting, and nickel smelting and refining the Bindura/Shamva area, north of Salisbury. Plans called for the expenditure of £6 million in addition to the £4 million initially paid for the Trojan nickel mine in 1966 (see A/6700/Add.1, para. 201). The capital cost of each mine would be approximately £3 million; the smelter and refinery would cost an estimated £3.5 million and the remaining £500,000 would be incurred in geological exploration work.

91. According to the announcement, when both mines were in production, their combined annual output would total 7,500 long tons of nickel which would be worth £6 million a year in foreign exchange earnings. In addition the refinery was expected to produce copper and cobalt sludge. Production was planned to begin at Trojan in May 1968 and at Madziwa in April 1969. Based on present known ore reserves, a life of 14 to 15 years was anticipated and the two mines were expected to earn more than £70 million in foreign exchange for Southern Rhodesia.

92. Another major development in the mining industry was announced by Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), in August 1967. It announced that it had resumed exploration and development work at the Empress Nickel Mine, which was suspended about ten years ago. It aimed to bring the mine into full production before the end of 1972. Plans had been completed to mine 720,000 tons of ore a year which at current market prices for copper and nickel should realize an average annual revenue of £2.7 million. According to Rio Tinto, working costs should average £2 million a year, leaving about £700,000 profit after tax under existing legislation. Based on present ore reserves the life expectancy of the mine was about 19 years.

93. In November 1967, the Wankie Colliery, the main producer of coal in Southern Rhodesia, owned by the Anglo-American Corporation, announced that trading profits for the year 1966/67 amounted to £1.2 million which was satisfactory and much the same as the previous year. An erratic supply of railway trucks had contributed to production of 350,000 tons less than in the previous year. In December 1967, it was again reported that Zambia was buying more coal from Southern Rhodesia.

94. According to press reports, mineral exports, comprising asbestos, copper and chrome, have continued to reach the world market in increasing quantities, although



their prices have been well below world market levels. On 9 August 1967, the United Kingdom Board of Trade announced that the ban on imports of goods of Southern Rhodesian origin without an import licence had been extended to include ferro-chromium made outside Rhodesia from Rhodesian chrome ore.

#### F. COMMON SERVICES

95. On 30 June 1967, the Rhodesia Railways System, jointly owned by Zambia and Southern Rhodesia, was dissolved, pending agreement on the apportionment of the assets of £101 million. Effective from 1 July, two new independent railway systems came into operation, one controlled by Zambia and the other by Southern Rhodesia. Similarly, the Central African Airways Corporation, jointly owned by Zambia, Malawi and Southern Rhodesia, was dissolved on 31 December 1967. The only remaining common service is the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, which is jointly owned by Southern Rhodesia and Zambia.

#### G. SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND THE OIL EMBARGO

96. Oil and petroleum products have continued to be rationed in Southern Rhodesia. Prices have increased considerably since the oil embargo, as a result of additional haulage costs from South Africa and Mozambique. Under the present system of rationing, motorists, in addition to their ration quota, can buy as much "off ration" petrol as they can afford at an extra cost of 2/- per six pints. In September 1967, the régime announced a relaxation in petrol rationing by which persons going outside Southern Rhodesia on holidays for a minimum of fourteen days would become entitled to enough petrol to enable them to travel 600 miles. Previously it had been necessary to be away from the country for three weeks to qualify for any concession in petrol allocation. Extra fuel allowances for flying clubs and for schools training commercial pilots were also announced. It was reported that the easing of fuel rationing was an indication of the large stocks now held in Southern Rhodesia.

97. On 23 November 1967, the Foreign Minister of Portugal, Dr. Franco Nogueira, stated at a press conference that Portugal made no secret of the fact that oil products were passing through Lourenço Marques to Southern Rhodesia but that these products were the property of non-Portuguese firms and were carried in non-Portuguese



ships. He identified the companies concerned as American, British and French. At a subsequent press conference on 19 December 1967, Dr. Nogueira stated that the British and American companies were supplying more oil to Southern Rhodesia than the French company. At his press conference on 23 November, Dr. Nogueira also stated that the Sonarep refinery at Lourenço Marques was refining oil only for Mozambique's own requirements and "the same old clients as before". Some of the "old clients" were selling to third parties.

98. It was reported from other sources that the Sonarep refinery at Lourenço Marques was supplying Southern Rhodesia with about 200,000 tons of refined petroleum and oil products a year which was about half of its annual requirements. In addition, clients of the Sonarep refinery in the Johannesburg area of South Africa were also reported to be shipping oil to Southern Rhodesia. The Sonarep refinery is a Portuguese company in which minority shareholding of 27 per cent in the company is held by the Compagnie Française des Pétroles (Total). The latter, 37 per cent of whose shares are owned by the Government of France, also has the exclusive contract for the supply of crude oil to the refinery.

99. In addition to supplies from Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia has been purchasing oil and petroleum products from the Republic of South Africa through its purchasing agency, GENTA.

#### H. FOREIGN TRADE OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA IN 1967

100. Data made available to the Secretary-General by reporting countries on their trade with Southern Rhodesia for the first half of 1967, are contained in the most recent report of the Secretary-General (S/7781/Add.4 and Corr.1, see paras. 5-8 above). Statistical data on trade for the second half of 1967 are not yet available. Censorship imposed by the régime on the publication of statistical data has necessarily limited the scope of reliable information on foreign trade and selective mandatory sanctions. However, statements made by officials of the régime in 1967 had some relevance on foreign trade and sanctions.

101. In his budget statement for 1967/68, Mr. John Wrathall, "Minister of Finance", stated that during the first half of 1967, it had been possible to sustain a level of imports nearly 20 per cent higher than for the same period in 1966. In an affidavit before the High Court in Salisbury, on 21 September 1967, which



was contested by the United Kingdom Government, Mr. D.W. Young, Secretary to the Rhodesian Treasury, stated that despite sanctions foreign investments had not dried up and exports were keeping up with imports. Mr. Young further stated that the régime had been able to import adequate supplies of petrol, arms and ammunition, aircraft, vehicles and equipment, and material for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition.

102. On 7 September 1967, it was reported that the Royal Rhodesian Air Force had taken delivery of four new Italian Aermacchi Lockheed transport and utility aircraft and was expecting another eight. The planes could be employed in anti-terrorist operations and in normal times could be used to spray cotton. However, on 27 September 1967, the State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Italy, replying to questions in the Chamber of Deputies, denied reports of the sale of Italian aircraft to Rhodesia. He added that Italy was vigorously applying the embargo on strategic materials laid down by the United Nations.

103. On 18 October 1967, the President of the Rhodesia Motor Trade Association, in an address to the South African Motor Industries Federation in Kimberly, stated that Southern Rhodesia was still getting good supplies of motor vehicles, despite sanctions and currency controls on imports; the régime had also increased the currency allocation for the motor trade by 50 per cent. According to press reports, Japanese automobiles were reaching Southern Rhodesia in increased quantities through South Africa and Mozambique. Similar reports were also made about French automobiles. However, on 15 June 1967, the Government of France denied that French automobiles were being exported to Southern Rhodesia.

104. On 24 September 1967, Mr. John Wrathall, "Minister of Finance", stated that the value of United Kingdom imports into Southern Rhodesia in the first seven months of 1967 was just under £6 million, only £600,000 less than for the same period in 1966. In reply, the United Kingdom Board of Trade stated that Mr. Wrathall's trade figures were incorrect. Official records showed that in 1966, the United Kingdom's exports to Southern Rhodesia were £1.9 million. For the same period in 1967 exports were £623,000.

105. Since the imposition of sanctions, Portugal has continued to maintain normal relations with the Smith régime and has kept open transit railway facilities through Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia's main outlet for overseas trade. On



15 December 1967, Mozambique Railways announced in Beira that from 20 December 1967, there would be a daily fast goods service to Southern Rhodesia. The new service, to be known as Beira Rail, would be fully co-ordinated with the Rhodesia Railways, offering a fast delivery from Beira to Umtali in two days, to Salisbury in three days and to Bulawayo in four days. The service would start with one fast goods train per day, but extra daily services would be put on if it was found to be necessary. An identical service from Lourenço Marques would offer fast delivery to Bulawayo, Gwelo and Salisbury in three days and to Umtali in four days. Since Southern Rhodesia's trade with both Mozambique and Portugal is negligible, it is presumed that the purpose of the fast goods train service is to facilitate the clandestine export-import business of Southern Rhodesia with overseas customers. In addition to the transit trade facilities which Portugal is offering the Smith régime, it was also reported that embargoed Southern Rhodesian commodities were appearing on the world market through Portuguese channels. Similarly, embargoed imports were reported to be reaching Southern Rhodesia through Portuguese channels in Mozambique.

106. The Republic of South Africa has also continued to maintain normal trade relations with the Smith régime. Although no statistical data are available, statements made by officials of the Smith régime indicate that South Africa has, since the imposition of sanctions, become the main trading partner of Southern Rhodesia. Prior to the illegal declaration of independence, South Africa was the third major trading partner of Southern Rhodesia, coming after the United Kingdom and Zambia. Since then, South Africa has taken advantage of its non-participation in sanctions imposed on the Smith régime to expand its exports to Southern Rhodesia, filling to a considerable extent the vacuum created by sanctions. Southern Rhodesia has also increased its exports to South Africa. A fast goods train service between the South African ports and Southern Rhodesia which came into operation in August 1966 has helped to facilitate trade between the two countries. Embargoed imports were reported to be reaching Southern Rhodesia from overseas through third parties in South Africa who provide the necessary cover for clients in Southern Rhodesia. Similarly embargoed Rhodesian commodities were reported to be finding their way to the world market under the guise of South African products. The South African seaports were also reported to be handling trade between Southern Rhodesia and overseas customers.