The Times, London - April 1, 1966

"Dr. Verwoerd Triumphs Again"

"It may be significant that Dr. Verwoerd's National Party not only gained seats from the United Party but easily beat off the challenge from the right wing extremists of the Republican Party. The Nationalist remain true to their loyalties, whatever doubts some of them harbour about the Bantustan idea, as opposed to baaskap--white rule without frills. The party may change or even split some day, as it gathers English-speaking citizens such as those who voted for it this week, largely in protest against Britain's treatment of Rhodesia. But its fundamentalism of race seems rock hard. South Africa's tragic defiance of the twentieth century goes on."

The Observer - April 3, 1966

"Facing Verwoerd"

"The two victors of last week's elections--Mr. Wilson and Dr. Verwoerd--now face each other in a direct confrontation over Rhodesia." There is however still some hope that the South African Cabinet is divided, and that Dr. Verwoerd can be compelled to retreat--provided that he can be shown that mandatory sanctions would seriously harm South Africa's interests.

Otherwise, "for the British Government there can be no appeasement of the Rhodesian rebels: unless they are ousted, Britain is finished in African affairs." If non-violent methods should fail, "compulsory sanctions, even including the possible use of force, cannot be ruled out--unless we are to play the role of a dilettante"

The Times, London - April 1, 1966

Storage tanks have been built near the pipeline feeding Umtali at Beira. The Greek tanker, formerly the Aretto Venizelos, is heading for Beira with crude oil. The Lonhro pipeline company holds to the policy of pumping through whatever oil is discharged at Beira.

April 2, 1966: At the British Government's request, the Greek Government ordered the tanker not to unload at Beira.

April 4, 1966: The tanker has reduced her speed and is cruising near Loranco Marques, awaiting orders from Cape Town, where the ship was chartered. The Greek Undersecretary said he hoped force would not be needed to keep the tanker from reaching Beira. Another Greek tanker is suspected to be on its way to Beira with oil for Rhodesia.

April 5, 1966: British warships persuaded the tanker not to risk going to Beira. The Greek Government said she would permit the British Government to intercept the tanker only if the U. N. makes such a ruling in accordance with the U. N. resolution on Rhodesia.

April 6, 1966: The tanker is at anchor off the port of Beira. She carries 18,000 tons of oil--enough to supply Rhodesia's needs for three weeks. The captain said he was putting in to Beira for provisions and would sail on to French Somaliland. The British Ambassador to Portugal reaffirmed the responsibility Portugal would have if she permitted the unloading of the oil. The second tanker is thought to be in the Mozambique channel, but she had not been seen yet.
Government experts are still cautious about predicting the results of economic sanctions. A 60% cut is £70 million of the £119 million worth of goods exported in 1964. The economists believe that the country feels these losses, but also cautiously adds that it does not mean strangulation because of the good food supply available inside Rhodesia.

The effect of sanctions also depends upon how much South Africa aids Rhodesia. South Africa could subsidize Rhodesia for several years but experts do not see South Africa willing to do that. Most help will come from South African foreign exchange reserves.

The 60% of exports affected by sanctions are tobacco, sugar, asbestos, chrome, lithium, ferro-alloys, meat, hides, skins, pig-iron and copper. The most critical export is tobacco of which 90% has been affected by the embargo. The biggest gaps in the embargos come from Malawi and Zambia because of their dependence upon Rhodesia. Portugal, like South Africa, is following a "business as usual" policy.

"British Intercept a Greek Tanker"

Greece has agreed to cooperate with Britain in stopping the Ioanna V from reaching Beira, but she does not want to use force. The British have left the issue in Greek hands.

April 5, 1966: "Mr. One Per Cent Pierces Rhodesia Blockade"

Mr. One Per Cent acts as the middleman that allows shipments from Britain to Rhodesia to take place at the cost of 1% of the cost of the equipment being purchased. Through legal methods Britain sells to an individual in one country and this man then sells the goods to Rhodesia.

"British Intercept a Greek Tanker"

The Ioanna V captain refused to change his destination to Beira, when stopped at sea by the British frigate, Plymouth. The tanker captain said he had not been contacted by the Greek Government; secondly that his cargo was for Djibouti, French Somaliland and finally that he was going to Beira for "bunkering and provisions only".

The British spokesman said that "heavy responsibility" would rest on Portugal if the Ioanna V discharged her cargo. Legal group for the frigate stopping the Greek ship is in "conformity to a U. N. resolution of November 20."

The tanker belongs to the Varama Corporation of Panama and has a long-term charter to the A. C. Morrison Co. of Capetown, South Africa. The ship was called the Arietta Venizelos when she loaded oil in the Iranian port of Bandar Shopur. She was bought by an anonymous buyer and renamed Ioanna V and sent to Beira. The Greek government threatens a $77,200 fine if the oil is delivered, but the $500,000.00 penalty for non-fulfilment of contract is more threatening.

The British ships patrolling the Mozambique channel are the aircraft carrier, Eagle, two frigates and four auxiliary craft. They have observed some three hundred ships of many nationalities shipping out of Beira.

April 6, 1966: "Tanker at Beira as London Presses Embargo Fight"

Ioanna V is anchored two miles off the coast of Beira with her intentions still unknown. The British Consul in Beira, John Taylor, said that "the Ioanna V will stay anchored in the stream until she sails." The ship's failure to anchor immediately in port was felt to be signs of the effectiveness of the British blockade, but British officials were not claiming victory yet.
Sanctions (Cont.)

New York Times - April 6, 1966 (Cont.)

Another Greek tanker is believed on the way to Beira. Meanwhile British are putting pressure on the Portuguese, who refused to break trade with Rhodesia. The British are also putting pressure on the Greek Government, the shipping firms and the Lonrho oil pipeline company. Britain has been insisting that violation of current blockade will bring the enforcement of Chapter VII of the U. N. Charter insisting on mandatory sanctions for all member nations. Neither the U. S. or Britain want mandatory sanctions.

The Greek Government has ordered its Consul to take legal action against the ship if she discharges her cargo.

Johannesburg Star - April 2, 1966

"British Navy orders Greek Tanker to Lourenco Marques"

British officials are talking with the Greek government about using force to divert the tanker Ioanna, owned by the Varma Corporation of Panama, but flying a Greek flag and chartered to a Cape Town, South African company. It is believed that the tanker is carrying oil destined for Rhodesia, but that it has been told to go to Lourenco Marques.

The Greek Government has sent a reminder to the Greek captain of the ship reminding him that a royal decree prohibits the transport of oil for Rhodesia either through Mozambique or South African ports. The owners replied that the Ioanna was under a long term charter whose breach would make them liable to a $500,000 fine. The captain said on Thursday that he was going to Durban, although the destination may either be Lourenco Marques or Beira. If Lourenco Marques, it might unload the oil for local Mozambique consumption. (Earlier reports said the name of the tanker was the Arfieta Venizelou) If it does go to Beira the master can claim he is just doing his job, and taking the oil to the newly built storage tanks at quayside in Beira.

"Rhodesia and British trade"

In spite of the trade ban imposed on January 31st goods were still passing between the two countries. R968,000 of tobacco were imported during January and also R78,000 worth of unaccounted goods. R1,344,000 worth of goods were sold to Rhodesia during February. The "Financial Times" news service reported that Italy will impose restrictions on trade with Rhodesia by issuing import licenses.

"British Apology to Portugal"

A British Foreign Office spokesman said this week that British aircraft instructed to watch for ships carrying oil to Rhodesia are told not to operate in Portuguese territorial waters. He said that British violations were done inadvertently and "we regretted it." The first Portuguese complaint came on March 10 over the infringement of Mozambique waters and then on the 22nd the British Embassy in Lisbon received a list of ships whose surveillance was most unwelcome by the Portuguese. Three days later the Portuguese made further representations concerning a Swedish ship, the Madeleine, which the British said was eight miles from the shore of Mozambique. Britain does recognize that Portuguese territorial waters extend up to six nautical miles from the low-water line.
The Star - April 2, 1966
"Ban Rhodesian stand appeal"

Britain has asked the Italian Government to prevent the display of Rhodesian goods at the Milan Trade Fair to be held from April 14-25th. The Italian Government has banned the import of tobacco, asbestos, and other goods amounting to 85% of all its imports from Rhodesia, but it said that the ban would not apply to imports exhibited at the fair.

The Christian Science Monitor - April 6, 1966
"Turning Point -- Britain tries to halt Rhodesian oil leak" (from David Anable)

The arrival of the oil tanker, Ioanna V, off the port of Beira "could prove a turning point in Britain's sanctions war against the Smith regime." The situation is pushing the British to look towards the UN which could lead to an eventual embargo against South Africa and in the extreme to the utilization of force to support it. "Other alternatives would appear to be either admitting that Ian Smith has won or sending troops into Rhodesia itself."

At this point Britain is using diplomatic pressure to prevent the Ioanna V from unloading its oil. The Portuguese charge d'affaires has been called to meet with Michael Stewart, the British Foreign Secretary, in Whitehall while the British Ambassador in Lisbon is appealing to the government there. The British consul in Beira is watching the happenings there. If the tanker does unload its oil in one of the newly-built storage tanks, "it would be a simple matter to short-circuit the tanks owned by the Shell-Mobil group observing the embargo and connect up with the pipeline," going to Umtali, Rhodesia. The British directors of Lonrho company, whose Portuguese subsidiary owns the pipeline, cannot stop the pumping of the oil if their Portuguese colleagues authorize it.

The Defense Ministry in London reported another second tanker was nearing Beira, a Greek-registered ship weighing 11,000 tons. "If the oil gets through to the refinery at Umtali it will be a major triumph for Mr. Smith. It is not so much that Rhodesia is desperate for fuel --- considerable quantities are reportedly pouring over the border from South Africa --- but a success on this scale would be a great morale booster for Mr. Smith's supporters."

TOBACCO

The Times, London - March 31, 1966

According to official London sources, there is no evidence that any reputable firm is taking part in the Rhodesia tobacco sales. The crop may be worth £35 million, while price supports would put £22 million into farmers' hands. Their indebtedness is about £20 million. This drop in spendable income should show before long in the Rhodesian economy.

The Johannesburg Star - April 2, 1966

Sapa reports that the leader of the all-white party in Zambia, Mr. John Roberts, told the Parliament in Lusaka that Zambia was importing tobacco from Rhodesia. This he said was indicated because the prices in Lusaka's own tobacco auctions were "extremely depressed." Mr. Mudenda, the Minister of Agriculture, warned about drawing conclusions about Zambian tobacco prices before the auctions were finished. These auctions will continue until August or September. Mr. Roberts then interjected, "Will you deny you are importing Rhodesian tobacco?" And other members of his party chimed, "He can't deny it." Mr. Chitambala, Secretary to the Ministry of Home
Affairs, explained that Zambian farmers had been 'hiding' their tobacco rather than auctioning it. He added that the Government was "well aware of the sympathies of some of the farmers."

CONDITIONS WITHIN RHODESIA

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Economist - April 2-8, 1966
"After two elections"

"Is Mr. Smith bluffing about the strength of Rhodesia's economy and about the tobacco he is selling and the petrol he is getting? . . . No one can know for sure whether Rhodesia's economy is withering because it is now so tightly and pervasively controlled behind a strict news censorship. Even scarcities need not immediately show up in obvious inflation because of strict price controls. Cut-backs in production need not show up immediately in massive unemployment because of emergency regulations (plus a good deal of social pressure) requiring employers to hang on to labour. A failure to sell the tobacco crop need not become immediately visible because of the government's buying scheme."

"The Score Sheet"

The guess is that Rhodesia is probably running downhill. This is how the position appears on petrol, foreign exchange and tobacco:

Petrol: No crude oil has been delivered since December. Although the pipeline from Beira to Umtali stands prepared, no tankers have yet arrived. /See oil & sanctions/ Britain and Portugal deny Mr. Smith's contention that oil is coming in through Mozambique. The best estimates on South African supplies are 30-40,000 gallons daily for the past two months -- equaling about half the rationed consumption and enough to stretch existing petrol stocks about another two months.

Foreign exchange: At present Rhodesia is probably earning foreign exchange at an annual rate of perhaps £70 million as against the 1964 earnings of £143 million. In mitigation they are saving an estimated £26 million a year on payments for invisibles to Britain, but are paying about £8 million for invisibles from elsewhere. These figures are based on the assumption that Rhodesia is continuing to find markets for scarce minerals (£25 million/year); gold (£7 million/year); meat exports (£5 million); and exports to Zambia and Malawi (£20 million) plus perhaps £10 million on tobacco and sugar. Also after the takeover of the Rhodesian Reserve Bank, the country emerged with £8 million in available foreign exchange. These calculation leave out of the account the spiralling effect produced by the high import content of Rhodesia's exports: the less the country is able to import, the less it is ultimately able to export.

Tobacco: The government's buying agency guarantees Rhodesian farmers £23 million for their present crop --- almost exactly their cost of growing it and only £3 million more than their outstanding drafts at the banks. The question is how much will be bought by foreign buyers. The best guesses last December were that Rhodesia would do well to sell more than £10 million worth of tobacco (mainly it was thought to Eastern Europe and China). At present from afar even this still looks optimistic.

Some Rhodesians abroad believe that in the end the running down of the internal economy created by growing foreign exchange scarcity may still contribute more than
The Economist - April 2, 1966 (Cont.)
the oil embargo to Mr. Smith's eventual downfall. "One should hope that the bluff
is not carried to that unfortunate extreme: if the economy really is cracking behind
a facade, the crash could be awful when it comes."

The Johannesburg Star - April 2, 1966
The Rhodesian Minister of Transport and Power, Brigadier Dunlop, said that the
Zambian Government would be treated as being "in breach of contractual obligation"
if it continued to avoid responsibility in regard to the Rhodesia Railways. He said
that the Rhodesian Government would take action necessary "to protect the financial
commitments of Rhodesia." The Brigadier outlined four factors for the continuation
of the joint railway system of Zambia and Rhodesia. These included; a) the negotia-
tion of expatriate contracts in respect of service in Zambia, b) the "phased" with-
drawal of Rhodesian railwaymen who do not want to work in Zambia, c) no compulsory
transfers for railwaymen to Zambia, and d) the local replacement of all railwaymen
taking part in the withdrawal "whether or not they would become supernumerary to
the establishment." The Minister's statements came on the eve of negotiations be-
tween the Railway and the trade unions over the service of railwaymen in Zambia. He
said that some of the problems could have been solved if the Zambian Minister had
been willing to meet on a higher authority.

UNIVERSITY & COMMUNICATIONS

The Johannesburg Star - April 2, 1966
"Adams back from London talks" Dr. Walter Adams returned to the University College
of Rhodesia and Nyasaland after a series of talks in Britain. He commented that "as
far as business and financial matters are concerned" the university's future was
safe.

"College inquiry" Dr. Robert Birley has agreed to act as an independent commissioner
for the inquiry into the recent disturbances at the University College.

The New York Times - April 5, 1966
"BEC ordered to end its operations in Rhodesia"
The Rhodesian Government ordered the BBC to close because of its "deliberately
provocative attitude." It is classified now a persona non grata which requires that
BBC representatives and dependents leave Rhodesia. The report said that the BBC
bulletins from Zambia were often followed by "bold incitements to black Rhodesians to
murder white people." Furthermore a contest is being held by Mauritius, which offers
transistor radios to the best letters sent in to the BBC. These letters are to be
addressed to Mr. Smith and Dr. Verwoerd, calling on these men to renounce their
government's policies.

The Times, London - April 6, 1966
Mr. Ferrott of The Observer was declared a prohibited immigrant last Friday in
Rhodesia. A court order, however, has temporarily interdicted the Rhodesian Minister
of Immigration from ordering Mr. Ferrott to leave.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS & SUMMARY

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"Poster youth gets 5 years"

An 18 year old African boy was sentenced to 5 years in jail for putting up posters which said that P.M. Smith, the Officer Administering the Government, and the Rhodesian Cabinet Ministers "must die."

"Ministers talks are on rugger only"

Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke, the Rhodesian Minister of Law and Order, said that his visit to the Cape was for "rugger (rugby) matters and to get a breath of the beautiful Cape." He declined to comment on the South African election saying, "I am like you South Africans, I don't believe in interfering with the internal policies of another country."

"New Honour for Sir Humphrey"

The Most Rev. Oliver Green-Wilkinson officiated the induction of Governor Gibbs into the newly-created Order of the Epiphany in the Province of Central Africa.

"Rhodesia: Can Smith Survive?" (Star's Africa News Service from Salisbury)

After outlining the means of assessing the conditions in Rhodesia the author concludes that "none of the individual sanctions applied against Rhodesia has proved to be the knock-out blow which the British Government hoped for." The failure of sanctions can be attributed to a number of facts, but "one of the most important is the technical expertise that has been displayed in the financial field by the Treasury and the Reserve Bank." Another reason is the setting up of pyramidal economic committees from the P.M.'s Cabinet Economic Committee, through the Economic Advisory Committee chaired by Sir Cornelius Greenfield, to various separate groups whose members have civil service experience in commerce, mining, and agriculture. The appointment of new Ministers, such as Mr. Mussett the Minister of Commerce, has also strengthened various governmental bodies. Of course the ordinary businessman in Rhodesia has been the key to the success of the "beat-the-sanctions campaign." Although businessmen were not wholeheartedly in favor of UDI, they have not stood by and watched their country be ruined by sanctions. And they have reacted to defend their government against outside encroachments. Some merchants had built up their stocks pre-UDI and the Rhodesian economy has the ability to live on "extended pipelines of supply." "And most important of all, there has been the attitude of the Portuguese and the South Africans."

The Rhodesian Government realizes that all is not won, and that the structures established to beat sanctions have been and will be costly. This is especially true as Zambia is turning away from Rhodesia for its imports whereas in the last four months Rhodesia collected returns on goods sold to Zambia before UDI as well as on the continuing exports after UDI. Some blame Rhodesia's commercial problems on the savings campaign, which might reduce money in the private sector of the economy. But evidence to this effect, that is the reduction of consumer spending, is not yet apparent. "But it is necessary to mention that the sort of inflationary pressure now causing concern about the American economy could lead to an increase in taxation and a slow-down in activity."

"A fair conclusion to all this is that the economy is going to get worse before it gets better," but not so bad says the Rhodesian government as to bring disaster. Of course the future depends on the actions of Mr. Wilson.
ZAMBIA

New York Times - April 1, 1966
"Zambia is Warned again by Rhodesia on Rail Issue"

Zambia has refused to meet with Rhodesia to discuss problems concerning the operation of their jointly owned railroad. Rhodesia insists that Zambia pay the white locomotive engineers who get bonuses as an inducement to stay in Zambia which needs the skilled workers.

Johannesburg Star - April 2, 1966
"Zambia politicians who have watched the British General Election almost as closely as one at home, are confident that Labour's sweeping victory will be followed by a series of swift and telling blows to the Rhodesian regime." It seems that Mr. Wilson assured President Kaunda before the election that the British would tighten sanctions and if this was unsuccessful then the U.N. would be called on to introduce mandatory sanctions. Britain has of course promised to aid Zambia to become independent of Rhodesia, including an air lift and a lorry convoy from Dar es Salaam. A British High Commission spokesman said that Britain will continue to airlift petrol to Zambia "until there are adequate stocks in the country."

"310,000 out on strike in Zambia"

Strikes of African workers have spread from two Anglo-American copper mines at Nchanga and Bancroft to the Roan Selection Trust mine at Luanshya. It is expected that a general strike will occur. Already half of the country's copper production has been cut. The main complaint is over pay rates and the disparity in wages between Europeans and Africans.

The Times, London - April 1, 1966
African workers are striking on the Copperbelt. Three of the seven mines are affected: Nchanga, Roan Antelope and Bancroft. A total of 7,000 men are on strike, demanding the same pay given white men.

April 5, 1966: All mines are now involved in the strike and the copper industry is expected to be paralyzed by tonight with a total of 45,000 strikers. The strike is chiefly for higher wages, but is also a protest against the weak leadership of the Zambia Mineworkers Union. Strikers of the Ministry of Transport and Works marched today in Lusaka, demanding higher wages. Copper prices are reported high on the British commodity market. The Zambian trouble is the key factor.

April 6, 1966: President Kaunda appealed to the strikers to return to work. He said the miners grievances must be remedied immediately. A commission of inquiry is to be appointed to recommend long term solutions to the grievances.

BRITAIN AND RHODESIA

The Observer - April 3, 1966 (From Roy Perrott)

The Rhodesian situation awaits Mr. Wilson's decisions. Even now, however, it is still premature to say whether sanctions are "working", and even if they are, this does not necessarily mean that the regime will therefore fall. Mr. Wilson can only hope, if sanctions continue as they have been, to reach a better bargaining position perhaps by the end of this year. There now seem to be hints that white support for Smith may eventually diminish, if the situation gets worse. The electorate has been fickle in the past and not always unified; this enhances the chance that the voters might desert Smith.
The Observer - April 3, 1966 (Cont.)

Wilson has so far been losing the propaganda war within Rhodesia; the whites "neither know nor particularly trust Britain's peace aims." One suggestion has been the establishment of a neutral commission, which would serve as an intermediary between the parties, insuring that no possibility of compromise is overlooked.

"Awareness of the long-term fragility of a sanction-bound economy is slowly growing among the public." A period of belt-tightening is bound to come, with growing taxes and job uncertainty. There is an increasing tendency to ask reporters (including Perrott) to leave the country for good, and the regime claims that the world press is part of a longstanding Communist conspiracy. It is certainly true that foreign reporting from Rhodesia is one-sided, but "if the evidence a reporter collects suggests that the patient may be sick and is slowly being led into an unhappy and perhaps dangerous racialist disease, then it is an unbalanced approach to praise his hair style."

There are signs that the regime has been counting on a short battle, before sanctions are given up. The general manager of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia gave evidence to this effect in an interview. As far as the tobacco sales are concerned, it does not seem as if even the smaller firms have bought much (the larger ones have an 18 month stockpile). If this is so, the regime will buy what they can at rock bottom prices, but smaller growers will suffer, and all will have a difficult time raising funds for next seasons planting. Increased taxes may be used to subsidize farmers—which will be unpopular with townsmen.

SOUTH AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Johannesburg Star - April 2, 1966

"Interest in Rhodesia will Ease"

The Rhodesia Herald in an editorial admitted that Rhodesia will fall out of the limelight in South Africa after "its usefulness for election purposes has lapsed." It cited Dr. Verwoerd's skill in managing the election without committing himself on the Rhodesian issue. The article also tries to guess what South Africa will do vis-a-vis Britain's threat to go to the U.N. with the Rhodesian issue. Perhaps it may fall in with British policy, although this "hypothetical willingness" will depend on Verwoerd's opinion of British intentions. The South African Government may in fact be playing the whole thing by ear.

"Whiskey raffle"

Two students at Stellenbosch University came to Salisbury with 1,400 gallons of petrol for the Rhodesian Light Infantry and also presented a case of whiskey to Mr. Smith, a gift from Mr. Kirsten of Cape Province. The P.M. announced that he would raffle the case and the money would go to charity.

"Rhodesia expects squeeze on South Africa"

The pressure on P.M. Wilson to act before the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting in July may increase the pressure by Britain on South Africa. But it is felt in Rhodesia that Dr. Verwoerd will not alter his stand and that his Government will in fact continue to avoid making sanctions effective.
Johannesburg Star - April 2, 1966
"No Rhodesian sugar for South Africa"

The South African Sugar Association is not buying sugar from Rhodesia because, said a spokesman, it could not afford the international risks "particularly in view of the United States quota, with the United States boycotting Rhodesia." (The U.S.A imports about 48,000 tons of sugar from South Africa under a quota system each year.)

The Economist - April 2-8, 1966
"The Toughie Wins"

The United party had tried to outflank the Nationalists on the right and its tactics were doomed from the start. "To South Africans it is self-evident that Dr. Verwoerd is the toughie and to the extent that Rhodesia influence the elections it merely turned more of them to such a man now that sanctions are in the air. The result was both predictable and predicted, and as such, will have little influence on Dr. Verwoerd's policies, either domestic or foreign."

AFRICAN REACTIONS

The New York Times - April 2, 1966
"African Nations Urge Britain to Use Force on Rhodesia"

Leaders of eleven African nations agreed to bring pressure to bear on Britain to encourage her to take effective and decisive measures, including force, against Rhodesia. The Conference, called by Kenyatta, offered assistance to Zambia and urged the people of Rhodesia to take action against the Smith regime.

The Times, London - April 1, 1966
"Nairobi Conference on Rhodesia"

The eleven African nations meeting in Nairobi made it clear that they were in no way usurping the functions of the OAU as they met together to discuss common concerns. Rhodesia was the topic of the day. The eleven nations urge Britain to bring pressure to bear to bring Smith's government down.

April 2, 1966: President Kaunda of Zambia said today at the Nairobi Conference that force would be necessary to bring Smith down. He does not favor use of force by the OAU.

April 4, 1966: A four-point plan for Rhodesia was decided on by the eleven nation African summit conference:
1) Each state should exert pressure on the British Government to use force against Smith.
2) The OAU should continue to seek the appropriate action for its members and should consider application of mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the U.N. charter.
3) Appeals should be made to African nationalists in Rhodesia to intensify their fight for freedom.
4) Assistance of any kind should be offered to Zambia in overcoming difficulties arising from U.D.I.