January 11
London Times:
Nigeria and Zambia
Nigeria has ordered five locomotives, which she urgently needs to move her groundnut crop, to be sent to Zambia. 60 oil carrying vehicles ordered from a Nigerian firm - Bewac - will be sent to Zambia next week.

The December issue of the Central African Examiner quotes the Citizen, a reliable source for Rhodesian Front opinion, to give this raison d'être for censorship: "...the major newspapers have demonstrated...that they are highly effective instruments in the political warfare of our time and that they must be treated as such if they come into conflict with the declared will and interests of the majority of the people." "The censors, therefore, refuse to permit inside Rhodesia's borders the publication of any matter which impugns the constitutionality of the status quo."

College accepts regime's support: Central African Examiner
The University College of Rhodesia has accepted the $1 million pound grant from the Rhodesian Front government. It is likely that the government will restrict the number of African students admitted by curtailing the number permitted to finish the Sixth Form (college entrance). There have been recent cutbacks in mission school building and in African teacher training programs. The College may remain "multi racial" with only a few Africans.

Censorship applies to College publications as well.
A declaration of support of Sir Humphrey Gibbs was signed by 267 college students. 103 students affirmed loyalty to Smith. All students on government scholarships had been required to sign a "no politics" pledge. This has been formally withdrawn, but it essence it remains, as the government may withhold any scholarship should the recipient engage in any "serious misconduct."

January 13
London Times
M.P. visits Rhodesia: 90% back Smith
Mr. E. King, Conservative M.P., visited Rhodesia this week, calling on Sir Humphrey Gibbs, Mr. Smith, and other Rhodesians. He said that 90% of the white population support the Rhodesian Front Government. He also said he thought the African leaders as well as Mr. Smith were ready for a compromise settlement to the problems there.

Congolese rebel says Belgians plan new secession:
Mr. Thomas Kanza, the Congolese rebel "Foreign Minister" said in Nairobi today that Belgians were planning a new secessionist move in Katanga in complicity with Rhodesia, Portugal and South Africa.

New York Times
Whites rough up M.P.s in Salisbury:
Three Labour Party M.P.s visiting Rhodesia were roughed-up by Smith's Rhodesian Front supporters at a public gathering. The M.P.s were to address a crowd of about 500, at the first public meeting of its kind since Rhodesia's U D I. Their speeches were never given and there was certainly no time for
January 12, 1966

London Times

Oil Lift to Zambia Continues.

A record haul of 20,000 gallons of fuel was flown by eight British civilian aircraft on January 11th. The trucking efforts continue also. By the 12th, Zambia will have received one million gallons.

Sanctions Affecting Employment

The acting minister of Labor in Rhodesia says the number of jobs is being reduced by the effect of sanctions. Many married women, he reports, have patriotically given up their jobs to make room for others who need work more. There is an increased number of jobless Africans. Many patriotic employers have retained unneeded employees.

Assurance to Whites

Three British Labour MP's assured Rhodesians that immediate majority rule is not the only alternative. The two Conservative MP's visiting Rhodesia call for renewed talks between Britain and Rhodesia.

Arson

Two attempts at arson in the business area were reported in Salisbury today. One attempt was on a gasoline storage tank.

More Rationing

Rhodesia has cut the town residents' ration to one to two gallons of petrol a week.

Banda Backs Sanctions.

Hastings K. Banda of Malawi supports the UK and Commonwealth attempts to overthrow Smith through economic sanctions. He said this before the Malawian Parliament, just preceding his departure for the Lagos Conference.

January 13

Manchester Guardian

Drought aid to Rhodesia

P.M. Wilson is trying to get foodstuffs—maize, wheat, and cattle-feed—into Rhodesia. He made it clear that the pressure Britain is applying on Rhodesia does not include starvation as part of it. He regards the effort to aid the area as a humanitarian act.

Zambia gay and wise

Life seems quite normal in Lusaka, the growing capital of Zambia. Planners are at work, however, to be ready for any emergency. Home-grown maize may be used instead of imported wheat for making bread. Cattle feed and poultry feed must be arranged for imports are cut back to necessities: newsprint, machinery and parts, and basic foodstuffs.
questions. A rowdy group pulled Mr. Rowland, of the Foreign Office, from the speaker's rostrum, and police had to carry out the three British Labourites to save them from further harm. They said this event did not represent the type of reception they had had generally in Rhodesia.

Wilson gives Lagos plan:

Commonwealth ministers meeting in Lagos have given their support to Britain's plan for ending the Rhodesian rebellion. Mr. Wilson emphasized throughout the conference that he was optimistic about the efficacy of economic sanctions. "Expert advice," he said, assures him that Smith's regime will fall within weeks, rather than months. The emphasis of the conference was on what to do after this, rather than on how to bring Smith down.

A committee was set up to establish a program in Rhodesia for training African Rhodesians in administration and technical fields, after the demise of Smith. A sanctions committee is seeking to find new ways of aiding Zambia to stockpile essential materials so that she can break economic ties with Rhodesia. Zambia now consumes more than 30% of Rhodesia's exports.

Commonwealth Relations Secretary, Arthur Bottomley, said the loss of the Zambian market would be the "knockout blow" to Smith. A July deadline was set by the conference for the capitulation of Smith. This is a longer period of time than Wilson indicated was necessary, and seems to give Britain a breathing spell. The heads of several nations, led by Prime Minister Pearson of Canada reserved the right to go to the U. N. to request that sanctions be made compulsory under Chapter VII, Article 42 of the U. N. Constitution. Pearson assured Wilson that Canada would make no move until March.

Prime Minister Obote of Uganda still advocates the use of force. Sierra Leone's Sir Albert Margai clashed frequently with Wilson, but joined in issuing the conference communique, which supports Britain's action. Both of these African leaders were convinced of Britain's sincerity—about which many leaders of African nations have had strong doubts.

P.M., Wilson flew to Lusaka to talk with President Kaunda before returning to London.

Britain is expected to issue further sanctions against Rhodesia soon.

January 14
New York Times
Bottomley may go to Rhodesia

Commonwealth Secretary Bottomley may go to Rhodesia to see Sir Humphrey Gibbs. This would be the first official visit to Rhodesia since U.D.I. Wilson said, however, that Bottomley's visit would be cancelled if Ian Smith imposed "intolerable conditions", i.e., recognition of his government.

Wilson said, "We are not willing to do this." Smith's government will not assume full responsibility for the Secretary's safety, and this concerns Wilson, especially after yesterday's reports of the manhandling of visiting M.P.s. If Mr. Bottomley goes, he will, if requested, visit Smith as a "private person."

In anticipation of the fall of Smith's regime, officials in London are considering the political process to take place. Sir Humphrey Gibbs could appoint a loyalist government and call on Rhodesian civil servants and armed forces to support it.
Three M.P.'s told to leave Rhodesia

Christopher Rowland, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Foreign Office, Jeremy Bray and David Ennalls - all of the Labour Party were told today that they were unwelcome guests in Rhodesia. The Rhodesian Minister of Law and Order said that the MP's had violated the law by holding a public meeting without governmental permission, required under the prevailing emergency conditions.

Court to rule on legality of Smith's regime?

Eileen Haddon, editor of the Central African Examiner, Rhodesia's only remaining liberal publication, has brought an article to the High Court showing censorship by Smith's government of a picture of Sir Humphrey Gibbs captioned "Loyal to Queen and Country." She contends that because Britain, 8 days after the UDI issued an order in council revoking Rhodesia's censorship regulations that the censoring of the Examiner's December issue was illegal.

The Smith Government argued that it was beyond the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain a challenge to the Constitution or to the Government. The case was adjourned for a day.

JANUARY 15 N.Y. Times

Revolutionary Tribunals may replace High Court

Smith's government is prepared to replace the courts of Rhodesia with government tribunals should the High Court rule against the legality of Smith's government under the 1965 Constitution, in the impending case concerning the censorship of the Central African Examiner. Government counsel, Julian Greenfield said, "It might not be a noble concept, but in a delicate situation of this sort, one has to go with extreme delicacy." The Government asks the Court to decline jurisdiction anytime the validity of the 1965 Constitution is under question. This is tantamount to denying justice, judge J.V.R. Lewis contended. Greenfield stated that Britain has no further sovereignty in Rhodesia. The revolution has been complete and the Smith Government is the effective Government, Greenfield said. The country has not been invaded by continued, and the Government retains authority; only an economic war is going on, and that from the outside. (London Times.)
Bottomley cancel visit to Rhodesia:

The Commonwealth Secretary will not make his trip to Rhodesia because of "possible insult or worse."

London Times

Bottomley's cancellation seen as victory:

Britain views the need to cancel the Commonwealth Secy's visit as a sign of Smith's inability to control his country, as he said he could not guarantee Bottomley's safety.

Sanctions to widen:

Britain is expected to ban the remaining 5% of those items she imports from Rhodesia, making the sanction 100%. Those sanctions do not cover exports to Rhodesia. However, the Board of Trade has stopped all export guarantees to Rhodesia, so that buyers must pay in hard cash.

Famine relief:

If Britain is to help in the famine relief in Rhodesia, it will have to be coordinated with existing voluntary agencies which work there (such as Oxfam), and not through the Smith regime. Britain is at a loss on how to deal with the question of obtaining information on the situation in Matabeleland. It's presumed that Britain has not gone ahead in getting information from Smith because of the pressure other Commonwealth nations of Africa have put on Wilson not to do anything which would denote recognition of Smith's regime.

The Her Republic

Rhodesia's Next Government:

The Rhodesian rebellion approaches defeat. Commonwealth officials say there will be African ministers in Salisbury before next Christmas. British, Swiss and South African banks have frozen Rhodesian assets. The oil embargo may be enforced by a U.N. blockade of Beira, to prevent pirate tankers unloading.

Smith will put the brunt of the suffering from sanctions on the African population, thereby holding them as hostages and hoping to get international opposition to sanctions.

Whitehall views the use of economic sanctions as an "exercise." Police action would have been cheaper and quicker, and would have had a 60 vote majority in the House of Commons, but the "exercise" proves that sanctions work.

Zambia is Rhodesia's other "hostage." She relies heavily on imports, but is assuring herself of supplies from elsewhere, permitting her to tighten her own sanctions against Rhodesia. Ghana still has not boycotted Rhodesian tobacco.

Governor Gibbs is ready to appoint a new Government and demand loyalty to it. A battalion of the Scots Guards is earmarked for his use. Gibbs could choose David Butler, with some European support and no African support, or Dr. Ahr Alley, the only white Opposition legislator. He has twice won an "African" seat against African opponents.
in an African area. Gibbs could also choose former Prime Minister Garfield Todd, who would probably be Wilson's choice. Todd is a member of Rhodesia's ZAPU nationalist party. Frank Clements, Salisbury's former liberal mayor, and Hardwick Holderness are also possibilities. Khomo and Sithole and their top men, plus Josiah Condo, parliamentary opposition leader will be asked to join the transition government. Loyalists in Rhodesia are displaying car stickers with the sign "New Formula Gibbs SR" the cover of a British toothpaste; the SR being for Southern Rhodesia, not for sodium ricinoleate.

A constitutional conference would follow the appointment of this transitional government, with the Prime Minister of Nigeria, Kenneth of Kenya, and Kaunda of Zambia present.

New electoral rolls would be set up, with universal suffrage, but European weighted representation. The 50 A-roll seats may be paired into 25 dual-member districts—one white and one black. The ultimate aim will be something similar to the Zambian and Malawi governments which have assured white seats. But these whites would be elected from universal suffrage, i.e., multi racial parties.

Mr. Dingle-Foot, Britain's Solicitor-General, says that Smith and his colleagues must be brought to trial if Britain is not to be accused of showing racial favoritism (Kenya was tried and imprisoned during Kenya's Mau Mau rebellion). Smith could face a death penalty if tried under the Treasonable Felonies Act.

JULY 16 ^n.Y. Times

Umtali Refinery Closing down:

Crude oil supplies have been exhausted and the refinery at Umtali is beginning to close down. It will be kept in working condition, however.

A very small amount of oil is being trucked in from South Africa and Mozambique. Smith's regime expects a tanker at Beira within the next few days, and has asked that the pipeline company pump this oil on to Rhodesia. This would mean about 14,000 tons, the amount already in the line, would be pushed through to Umtali.

Enough gasoline to last two weeks at present rate of consumption, is on hand at Umtali. The stores of individual companies would raise the total to enough to last 6 to 8 weeks.

Drought continues:

The Government is paying artificially high prices for the cattle of Hatabeleoland. They are being milled north to better pastures and sale to the slaughter houses.

African people of the area are very near starvation, with their cattle nearly all dead and no grain to eat. They are surviving on seeds, leaves, flying ants and caterpillars.

While ranchers, though hard hit, are wealthy enough to feed some of their cattle and keep them as breeding herds for the next year.
January 17
New York Times

Rhodesian Banks Fear Tightening

Banks may be the next target for British sanctions in Rhodesia. At a regular meeting of commercial banks and the Reserve Bank of Rhodesia reports indicated that Britain may move to close these banking channels which have been developed to circumvent British economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Mr. Wilson is reported ready to offer a new plan for peace with Rhodesia. This plan will probably involve greater sanctions, particularly with the South African banks. Britain may also attempt to take or to have frozen Rhodesian assets in commercial banks. This may not be too critical for Rhodesia, as the banks have taken precautions to conceal depositing by using individuals' accounts.

Zambia intends to ban imports on all nonessential items, regardless of their source.

Newsweek

Whites Support Smith

White support for Ian Smith is growing along with a confidence that he will get around the oil embargo. Sales of scooters, bikes and motorbikes continue, however. Whites are organizing "lift clubs" to aid the country in the petrol shortage. There is widespread "hero-worship" of Smith.

Some consumer shortages are being felt, namely golf balls and girdles.

Unemployment is growing among the white population. Some Rhodesian economists feel as many as 20,000 whites may leave the country because of the squeeze. Businessmen feel that the next two weeks will be crucial ones.

January 18, 1966
New York Times

Smith wants to negotiate

Smith said today "I think we should try to start negotiations for the sake of Anglo-Rhodesian relations—not for my sake or Mr. Wilson's sake". Smith refused to give his terms, but said he would insist that Rhodesia remain independent.

Mr. Wilson's statement from the Lagos conference—that the Smith regime would fall within six weeks—is part of the psychological warfare by Britain, Smith said. He is assured that Rhodesia can withstand the sanctions imposed by Britain.

A London spokesman for the Commonwealth Relations office said that Smith should approach Governor Gibbs with any considerations for negotiation.
Bishop Pike addresses Malawi Synod:

The California Anglican Bishop, whose constituency is linked with Matabeleland through the interdependence program formulated at the 1963 Anglican Conference, visited church leaders from Matabeleland. After his deportation, he spoke in Malawi, urging the church to take a strong stand against racial bondage and suppression of freedom in identification with and in support of the oppressed.

African School Teachers Dismissed

It is reported that about one-fourth of the African school teachers are being dismissed by the Smith regime, according to a letter from an African school teacher in Rhodesia (private correspondence).