Johannesburg Star

Civil servants assured by Britain

Civil servants, police, and the armed forces were given assurance by Britain that their pensions and other rights would be maintained and that they would receive up to six months' pay and help in finding jobs if they would defect from Smith's regime.

January 8

Johannesburg Star

An editorial:

"In short, Rhodesia faces the rest of the world. Her chances of success are ast disappearing and at some point gallantry will become stubbornness and courage to endure will mean only economic ruin for the country. At some point patriotism will not mean struggling on but facing realities, bitter though they may be, and returning to a path of constitutional government which, Mr. Wilson has assured the world, does not mean an early African majority."

January 15

Johannesburg Star

Sanction timetable

Mr. Wilson, speaking in Lusaka, said that the Commonwealth leaders decision to wait six months before meeting again was not a time limit, but a time table for the effect of sanctions in Rhodesia. He said that Britain was watching to see if South Africa would aid Rhodesia. The railway from South Africa through Bechuanaland is being carefully watched.

No naval blockade

Britain has said she does not intend to set up a naval blockade of Beira. However, if pirate oil tankers are known to be going to Beira, the UN could raise the matter of a blockade.

Lagos Conference

The premiers' meeting affirmed that the Rhodesian rebellion must be brought to an end, that political detainees and restrictivees be released and that repressive and discriminatory laws should be repealed. The principle of one man, one vote was "the very basis of democracy" and should be applied in Rhodesia.
Interim Rule

There would be need for troops to reinforce the police during interim rule by Britain. Many police and reservists are expected to resign when Smith's government falls. Allegiance of Rhodesian army and airforce has not been tested, but it is thought that senior officers are not totally loyal to Smith. It is expected that British officers, battalions and police may be needed for interim rule.

Problems in Zambia

Zambia's government is having internal problems in responding to Smith's U.D.I. Complications include: drought, new tariff charges, influx of refugees, dissension within the labor movement and so forth. They are having problems administering petrol rationing. There is much dissension among employers and employees over the 40 hour week and prohibitions against overtime work, plus regulations against dismissal of employees without government approval. In addition, 6,000 refugees have come in from Mozambique due to fighting in that country. Zambia is trying to care for these people. The Zambia Mail, a state-owned paper, is complaining that the all white National Progress Party has not condemned Smith.

Kenya air plan fails

Kenya's plan to prohibit all passenger and freight flights bound for Rhodesia from using the Nairobi airport is not being enforced, due to the potential effect on Kenya's growing tourist trade. The ban would effect six airlines which use Nairobi en route to Rhodesia. Kenya continues to refuse Rhodesia-bound mail.

Rhodesian beef

Johannesburg continues to receive beef from Rhodesia for sale in South Africa.

Tourist Trade

Anxiety is being expressed in Salisbury about the tourist industry. Tourists numbered 300,000 in 1964 and spent £6,500,000. Tourists are given special consideration in petrol rationing in Rhodesia.

Iron banned

The Japanese Prime Minister Sato announced that, as of April 1, Japan will no longer receive Rhodesian pig iron, terminating a contract for 160,000 tons annually. This does not affect the 95,000 tons to be shipped before March 31. The producer of iron in Rhodesia is a combine of the Kobe firm,
January 15, Johannesburg Star (Cont.)

Nissho company and American interests called Mine de Chrome which produces 350,000 tons annually. Japan is likely to turn to South Africa, Russia or Communist China for new sources!

January 17

London Times

British carrier off Beira

The Johannesburg Sunday Times says the British aircraft carrier "Eagle" is cruising ten miles off the coast at Beira with sufficient men and aircraft to blockade the port. British officials said the "Eagle" had been in East African waters for some time and that they never reveal the whereabouts of any ship.

South Africa helps Rhodesia

100 railway wagons are being sent to Rhodesia from South Africa to help transport cattle to better grazing areas. Rhodesia plans to move 27,400 head of cattle this month.

January 18

London Times

Rhodesians return

Two hundred white Rhodesians, who went to New Zealand when they thought Smith was going to turn over the government to the Africans, returned to Rhodesia to support Smith and to "rally round the white Rhodesian flag."

Oil supplies assured

P.M. Smith said that oil is still coming into Rhodesia though he is not prepared to tell how much or its source. He said there is plenty to keep the country running.

Smith also said he is willing to open negotiations with Britain, providing that Rhodesia remain independent.

January 19

The New York Times

Chief Justice Beadle talks with Wilson

The British Government invited Sir Hugh Beadle to London for talks concerning the Rhodesian situation. Sir Hugh, the Chief Justice of the High Court in Rhodesia, is still serving by appointment of the Queen. Although he is a close colleague of Governor Gibbs, his position has not been challenged by Ian Smith. Beadle will be given no official message for Smith, but he is expected to confer with him.
Prime Minister Wilson has discussed with him the further sanctions Britain intends to impose, and the plan for an interim government once Smith's regime has fallen. Governor Gibbs would probably appoint a biracial "council" to govern until a new constitution could be drawn up. Black rule may not come to Rhodesia for 5 or 10 years.

London Times

British-Zambian defense talks

A four man British military mission is meeting with President Kaunda to discuss implications of the recent demands that Britain send troops to Rhodesia. It is believed that the logistics of moving troops to Rhodesia will be discussed, should the occasion for maintaining law and order arise there.

Charities may receive money

Rhodesian charitable organizations may now be sent money from Britain, though the permitted amounts will be kept at a "reasonable" level.

Restrictions increase

The number of people restricted to the two camps of What and Gonakudzingwa has risen from 276 persons on November 25 to the present figure of 350. Joshua Nkomo, Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, Garfield Todd, the former Prime Minister, and Leo Baron, the lawyer who has represented African nationalists in court, are among the restrictees.

January 20

London Times

Mr. Heath to be invited to tripartite talks

Mr. Wilson proposes that Mr. Heath join him in talks with Sir Hugh Beadle, the visiting Rhodesian Chief Justice. It is expected that the Conservative leader will decline. Conservative leaders think Wilson is trying to "brainwash" Beadle with Government plans. They further think that both Sir Hugh and Sir Humphrey Gibbs, the Rhodesian Governor, believe that Britain must re-open talks with Smith and negotiate. Mr. Wilson refuses to recognize the Smith regime in any way and holds to his original basic principles about a settlement.

Tobacco sales secret

Rhodesian tobacco sales will not be public this year. The Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board is controlling the whole procedure. The government has placed a reserve figure on all the crops and will pay this to the farmer should he be offered less.
January 20 (Cont.)

in the auction. Any profit from a crop bringing a price over the reserve figure will be put into a pool to be shared by all growers. The Board will grade the tobacco and no appeal, by grower or buyer, may be made.

Ease petrol shortage

Twenty steam driven locomotives have been returned to service by the Rhodesia Railways to help preserve petrol stores. Experimentation with cane spirit, a sugar by-product, is being made to see if it can be used in automobile engines.

January 21

The New York Times

Queen commutes death sentence

The British Government advised Queen Elizabeth to commute a death sentence of a black Rhodesian who had been convicted of attempting arson, a crime which carries the mandatory death penalty.

The decision will pose a crisis of conscience for those responsible for the execution. If they accept the decision of the Queen, it will demonstrate that Britain continues to have a hold on the feelings of Rhodesian officials.

The Privy Council in London rejected appeal of a similar case which contended that the death penalty was an excessively cruel punishment banned by the 1961 Constitution of Rhodesia.

The Queen's decision came on the advice of the Commonwealth Secretary, not from Governor Gibbs. This was done because the Smith government professes loyalty to the Queen and considers Gov. Gibbs to be a private citizen.

London tightens sanctions

Britain banned chrome imports today. Last year's production of $5.32 million went primarily to the United States.

More petrol rationing

Smith's government cut the 1-5 gallon weekly rationing by 20% and raised the price 1¢ a gallon. Bulk buyers and farmers are included in the new restrictions with their quotas being cut 40 - 50%.

London Times

Smith announced that Rhodesian petrol consumption had been cut 39% compared with the week ending December 24, last year.

Two Britons leave Rhodesian Police

Two young Britons who had served in the Rhodesian police for 15 months left Rhodesia and returned to England. They said they
had sworn allegiance to the Queen and that now the police were controlled by a rebel regime.

Mr. Heath and Mr. Wilson disagree

Mr. Heath talked for three hours with Sir Hugh Beadle, the Rhodesian Chief Justice, and then refused an invitations by Mr. Wilson to meet Sir Hugh at 10 Downing Street. Mr. Heath viewed the invitation as an attempt to smooth-over differences between Government and Opposition views on Rhodesian policy. Mr. Heath does not want to be associated with the new plans Wilson is to announce next week. Mr. Heath favors resuming talks with Ian Smith as defacto head of the Rhodesian government, talks based on the 1961 Constitution. Mr. Wilson says that U.D.I. has ruled out a return to that Constitution. Wilson sees the possible need of direct rule from Britain during a transitional period after Smith's fall. The Conservatives do not agree. They favor the 1961 Constitution as a basis for talks with guarantees to both African and European Rhodesians to be negotiated.

January 22

The New York Times

Queen Grants second commutation

The death sentence of Simon Runyowa, convicted of attempted arson, was commuted to life imprisonment. The Queen's commutation of the same sentence of a black Rhodesian yesterday was defied by the Smith regime. Twenty two other Africans are in jail in Rhodesia under the same law.

Smith's government said it does not recognize Britain's interference in Rhodesian affairs and that the royal prerogative is, in this case, illegally taken. The action was seen as an attempt to embroil the Queen in politics and to embarrass the Smith government. The British view is that if the executions are carried out, those involved will have committed murder and may be tried under British law.

January 24

The New York Times

Heath joins talks

P.M. Wilson received interparty support for his Rhodesian policy following a talk with Mr. Heath and Chief Justice Beadle. The new policy of Mr. Wilson will be announced next week. Mr. Maudling, deputy leader of the Opposition, said the Rhodesian problem would not be made a subject of party warfare in the coming British by-election although there is some disagreement on Wilson's policy. Sanctions will be increased to cover some of the remaining 5% of exports to Britain and Rhodesian exports to Zambia.
January 22

London Times
Further Economic tightening:
Directors of British companies which export specified prohibited goods to Rhodesia would be liable to two years' imprisonment or to both a fine and imprisonment.
So far there has been no direct ban on exports, but a new Order is being drawn up to list such prohibited export goods.

General Inspects Dam
Major-General John Willoughby toured the Kariba dam area today. 700 yards away there is a Rhodesian BREN gun emplacement trained on Zambia. Major Willoughby is in Zambia discussing "further arrangements for British troops in Zambia."
Two newspaper photographers drove across and took pictures of the gun emplacement. A Rhodesian sergeant confiscated their film.
Major Willoughby flies to Livingstone tomorrow to inspect another main border crossing point between Rhodesia and Zambia.

January 23

The Observer
Sir Hugh reports to Wilson
Rhodesian Chief Justice Sir Hugh Beadle reported to government and opposition leaders this week. He does not think that sanctions are already beginning to "bite," as Mr. Wilson is convinced. Sir Hugh said that Britain must make clear to white Rhodesians what their alternative to Smith is. He appears to have doubts about the tactical wisdom of promising a "constitutional conference," Although he sees the need for an interim government, nominated by the Governor.
Tory-inspired reports say there is a gulf between Sir Humphrey Gibbs and Prime Minister Wilson. There is no foundation for this opinion.
Sir Hugh will return to Rhodesia to hear the cases of the two Africans sentenced to death, who received commutations of their sentences from the Queen. Someone will raise the question of the legality of the proposed executions, thereby forcing a head-on collision of the judges with the Smith regime.
The judges will undoubtedly be asked to hear another case on the legality of Smith's regime when the Order of the State of Emergency expires in February. Governor Gibbs signed this order before U.D.I. Any renewal of the Order would have to rely on the signature of Clifford Dupont who functions as the Officer Administering the Government -- Smith's replacement for Gibbs.
The only way the Rhodesian Front can rid itself of the judges - they cannot be fired even under the illegal regime's constitution - is to arrest them.
January 24

**London Times**

Bipartisanship important

Sir Hugh Deadle evidently convinced the Conservative leaders of the necessity of bipartisan support of British policy toward Rhodesia.

Evidently Wilson is writing his final draft of the new plan for Rhodesia after the tripartite meeting with Heath and Beadle -- possible to include those points of most concern to Heath.

January 25

**New York Times**

Wilson's Rhodesian Policy

Mr. Wilson's new plan for Rhodesia is expected to be announced tomorrow. He wants to maintain bipartisan support for the policy, although Mr. Heath's differences of opinion are strong. Mr. Heath opposes tighter sanctions because, he thinks, they would increase bitterness among white Rhodesians and lessen chances for negotiating with any moderate white Rhodesians.

January 26

**London Times**

Wilson's Peace Terms

Prime Minister Wilson addressed the House of Commons yesterday, laying down the following points:

1. Rhodesia's future cannot be negotiated with the illegal Smith regime, but the Governor is authorized to receive any proposals from the Rhodesian Front government to bring the rebellion to an end.

2. Discussion of Rhodesia's constitutional future must include "responsible persons representing all the people."

3. On the return to a rule of law the British Government will reverse the economic measures taken against Rhodesia.

4. The Governor would form an interim government with representatives of all the racial groups.

5. Maintenance of law and order would be that government's chief responsibility, guaranteeing no repetition of the rebellion and guaranteeing protection of human rights.

6. Political restrictees and detainees would be released provided they give suitable guarantees.

7. Parliamentary institutions would be restored when conditions were stabilized.

8. Independence would be negotiated on Britain's five principles plus a sixth: That there be no oppression of a majority by a minority or visa versa.
9. A constitutional conference would be held before independence and a Royal Commission to prepare for it would be considered.

Mr. Heath, leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Wilson exchanged views on the role Smith was to have in negotiations. Wilson maintains non-recognition of the Rhodesian Front government, though he is willing to include Smith in talks.

Wilson said talks could not be based on the 1961 Constitution because it had promoted and forced the conditions for rebellion and also it did not provide for a representative government.

Wilson clarified the question of "direct rule" during the interim time by saying that the government would have executive but not legislative powers. Wilson said he agreed with Mr. Heath that, "it was never intended that there should be direct rule from Whitehall." He said that the present true and legal constitution of Rhodesia was the 1961 one "as amended by some pretty fundamental changes agreed to by this House." That is the position from which the interim government will start.

The Opposition thinks that Wilson's terms will drive white Rhodesians into the last ditch.

Wilson also said in his address that Britain and other Commonwealth countries will assist with plans for the advancement, education and training of Africans so that they may "as soon as possible play their full part in the development of the country's economic and political institutions."

(Christian Science Monitor and London Times)

South Africa retains policy

The Opposition leader, Sir de Villiers Graaff, said that the Verwoerd government should recognize the Smith regime and use her influence with Britain and Rhodesia to reopen talks. He said that South Africa would never be forgiven if Rhodesia were brought to her knees while South Africa stood idly by, watching the destruction of civilization.

Verwoerd replied that South Africa would retain her non-intervention policy. This is a matter between Rhodesia and Britain, and it is not to the interests of South Africa to be drawn into the conflict, he said. The Government will not intervene should any petroleum companies want to supply Rhodesia. Verwoerd added that South African Airways fly over Rhodesia, and the Government is prepared to see that their transportation system be assisted.

He added that chaos will come from majority rule in Rhodesia.

C.A.A. may register in Malawi and Zambia

Central African Airways, all of whose aircraft are registered in Rhodesia, have been asked to change the registration of some planes to Zambia and Malawi, thereby ensuring contact with the north after the ban on overflying by Rhodesian aircraft becomes effective in about two weeks.

- 100 -
January 26 (cont.)

**Rhodesia petitions Privy Council**

Petitions have been lodged with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council seeking leave to withdraw appeals from two rulings of the High Court for Southern Rhodesia which declared invalid restriction and detention orders made in 1964 against Joshua Nkomo and 16 other Africans. The petitions will be heard next week.

**Oil from Beira to Zambia**

An oil lift to Zambia from Beira is expected to begin soon if Portugal agrees. British transport aircraft will carry the oil.

British costs for the airlift from Tanzania from December 19-31 have been £100,000. Figures are not available for later dates.

**Louder broadcasts from Bechuanaland**

Reception from the radio station in Bechuanaland is good in the southern part of Rhodesia, but not so in Salisbury. The volume of the broadcasts will be increased to assure audibility in Salisbury.

NOTE: We are at present considering possible changes in the content and approach of this newsletter. Comments or suggestions would be appreciated.

And again we would appreciate any financial contributions to enable us to continue this type of publication.