

R H O D E S I A

HMG RELATIONS - - - AND COMMENTS AT THE UN

New York Times - Oct. 21

Smith said that it appeared to him that RG/HMG dispute was "coming to a climax", and it was important to "keep negotiations going." RG and HMG agreed on the 6 principles laid down by Wilson for settlement of Rhodesia independence dispute, in which Britain is seeking guarantee of progress toward eventual majority rule by black Africans in Rhodesia.

Smith added:

if Rhodesia should be "ejected from the Commonwealth," the country would automatically become a republic and there would be no need for him to seek a mandate from the voters.

if Britain did go to UN for mandatory sanctions he would have "no option but to set up a high-powered commission to look into our constitutional future. This would also mean studying the issue of Rhodesia's becoming a republic. But if there seems no reasonable chance of settlement, appointment of such a commission could take place beforehand. (Smith spoke 6 hours after departure for London of Sir Morrice James, who had brought HMG's latest terms for settling UDI dispute.)

HMG's 6 principles: 1) "unimpeded progress toward majority rule." This means that ruling whites must not change voting rules as Africans achieve required educational/economic qualifications; 2) guarantees against retrogressive constitutional changes; 3) immediate political advance for Africans; 4) progress toward ending racial discrimination; 5) acceptability of any Constitution to "the Rhodesian people as a whole"; 6) no oppression of the minority by the majority or vice versa.

HMG told RG that unless it accepted conditions for settlement before 12/66 (i.e. by Nov. 30) HMG would ask UN to apply selective mandatory sanctions. Asked about the time left for finding a solution Smith said, "I'm always an optimist."

Zambian Foreign Minister Kapwepwe speaking before the Trusteeship Committee of UN charged that Britain tolerated an illegal regime in Rhodesia with the intention of maintaining white supremacy in southern Africa. Earlier . . .

The Times, London - Oct. 15

Zambia asked Britain to summon U.N. Security Council to take measures to bring down Smith regime. " - - - force is the only effective instrument to restore legitimacy to Southern Rhodesia," said Kapwepwe. He added " - - - mandatory sanctions, comprehensive or selective, presuppose use of force." Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad of India told Trusteeship Committee, "The failure of the British Government to get rid of the Smith regime will go down in history as the great betrayal of the trust placed by the African people in the good faith of the British Government." Economist - Oct. 15-21. In UN General Assembly debate, most Commonwealth African nations -- with exception of Tanzania -- showed tendency to hold back rather than criticize Britain's Rhodesian policy so sharply "as to invalidate its commitment to move for tighter sanctions if the restoration of legal rule is not under way within a few weeks." Whether or not tighter sanctions yielded decisive results, vision of Rhodesia passing under UN control would remain a mere vision. Rhodesia will remain Britain's problem -- as UN member states overwhelmingly insist that it should. Only Smith's backers demand that Britain should wash its hands of it. Purpose of more effective sanctions is to enable Britain to fulfil its duty to Rhodesia's people as it must do.

The Times, London - Oct. 14

Whitehall announced that HMG's proposals to Smith are "final terms", but it is still emphasized that discussion could occur over minor details. Commonwealth Secretary Bowden said, "I should imagine that about the end of November is about the latest possible date for a settlement." But some quarters still stress that if talks started with some hope of settlement then time-table could be altered. Transitional rule is one main problem, but UK Ministers now think that period of direct rule might be through Governor and definitely for short time, perhaps "matter of minutes or hours." It is possible that if Smith went to Governor Gibbs and renounced UDI, then Governor would invite him to form a Government. But the type of Government would have to be worked out since HMG wants broadly based one.

Editorial: " - - - it is clear HMG will lean backwards to get a settlement." Differences between Britain and Rhodesia are many: unimpeded progress to majority rule; any settlement must be acceptable to all of the Rhodesian people. Smith does not favor 1 man/1 vote referendum, while HMG does not want an election on present franchise system plus consultations with tribal chiefs. Wilson suggested a Royal Commission 1965, but nothing was settled as negotiations broke down. But even here there is a problem, in that according to Commonwealth communique, the system of consultation would have to be "acceptable to the general world community". Thus UN would favor an administered plebiscite over the investigation of a Royal Commission. The Commonwealth conference tied HMG's hands more tightly regarding kind of compromise it could reach with white Rhodesians - - - there is now a time-table.

And further uncertainty - - - Wilson promised Commonwealth Prime Ministers that if they supported Britain's formula for mandatory sanctions, all previous offers to Rhodesia would be withdrawn, and any subsequent settlement would be based on principle of no independence until majority rule existed. Should Commonwealth fall out of line on sanctions at UN, Wilson could, in theory, prolong the present offer to Smith regime.

The Times, London - Oct. 18

Reportedly the HMG "final terms" are really the reiteration of the 6 principles and the Commonwealth communique, rather than more "cut-and-dried constitutional proposals which some anti-Government forces here (Salisbury) hoped for."

Letter to The Times, London - Oct. 19

Mr. Rory McGregor wrote, " - - - any qualified franchise system - - - gives the Europeans the power to impede progress to majority rule indefinitely, without amending the constitution (1961); for since the Europeans control the economy and the educational system they control ipso facto the only means by which Africans can qualify to vote, namely the means of acquiring money and education." Denouncing any inference that guarantees against amendments in a 1961-type constitution would lead automatically to majority rule, McGregor pointed out "guarantees against constitutional amendment, e.g. the entrenchment of Chapter 3, cannot - - - by themselves guarantee any progress towards majority rule."

The Times, London - Oct. 18

Idea of using force (if Smith rejects latest HMG proposals) has been discussed "in circles so close to Ministers that the transition from ideas into practical planning would not be difficult." But, "there is no sign that senior Ministers are ready to accept the idea". Even if HMG does not accept such suggestions it is possible that UN may attempt to pressure Britain into enforcing sanctions.

Some proposals include bombing 2 supply routes which enable Rhodesia to receive oil: 1) road crossing into Rhodesia at Beitbridge, and 2) railway near Malvernia coming from Mozambique. This could be accomplished either by RAF V-bombers or RN Buccaneers. "The implications of such an operation, however, would be enormous, as there could be no guarantee that it would be militarily successful, even before the political consequences were taken into account." Target areas would have to be approached via Zambia and Botswana, since flying over SA or Portuguese territories

would not be advisable. Although bombs could be dropped with great accuracy, especially with aid of radar, success would depend on several aircraft leading several different attacks. Rhodesian retaliation probably would occur with second bombing attack and possibly Rhodesia could attack superior British aircraft with anti-aircraft fire, as is being done to U.S. planes in North Vietnam. This type of counter-attack by Rhodesia, rather than fighter interception or surface-to-air missiles, "would not be beyond Rhodesian capability, particularly with SA assistance." Other dangers would arise from attacks being near frontier borders, a danger which could be avoided only if British planned one solitary bombing raid. But, an isolated military operation would be difficult because of necessity for preparation of British public opinion, and thus publicity of any attack. And, of course, one attack would not stop oil flow into Rhodesia. "In this case, since the physical effects of the bombing would be marginal, the whole operation would have to be justified in terms of the political impact it had on the Rhodesian public." And as has been borne out in other countries, a greater hardening of Rhodesian opposition might occur with military attacks.

BRITISH POLITICS - - - CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE

The Times, London - Oct. 13

At Conservative Party conference, national executive committee motion proposed that future of Rhodesians "can best be assured by the achievement of independence by a legal constitution which embodies the five principles, calls upon the Opposition to press for a negotiated settlement on these lines and to oppose the handing over of this British problem to the United Nations."

Lord Salisbury and other MP's tabled amendment calling for party "specifically to oppose, by all means in their power, any proposal that Great Britain should call on the United Nations to apply mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia."

Conservative Party Leader Heath observed that Conservatives had constantly pressed for negotiated settlement, and although Labour had opposed this in last elections, a weak after Labour victory they initiated talks. Again Opposition had advocated Smith/HMG talks which Government opposed, but which were later started after Commonwealth Conference. "We must keep up the pressure to prevent them (HMG) indulging in follies . . ."

Deputy Leader Maudling (spokesman on Commonwealth affairs) said, if HMG and Smith cannot reach agreement now, "The results will be disastrous for Britain and Rhodesia and may well tear the heart out of the whole of southern Africa, and, indeed, the entire Commonwealth." Going to UN would definitely involve SA, for Vorster told him that SA was going to continue trading with Rhodesia. In Rhodesia it would unite even moderates behind Smith. He said Wilson had misjudged Rhodesians by demanding return to direct rule/threatening sanctions. The Rhodesians "are not the sort of people to knuckle under to threats." Conservative policy was not to call for return to direct rule but independence on legal constitution which embodied the 5 Principles. Basis of agreement should be 1961 Constitution - and from there Mr. Smith would accept the legal authority of the Government.

Like almost every Conservative spokesman, Maudling warned HMG against going to UN for selective sanctions. He said present sanctions would not bring about change, and concessions by both sides were necessary. On basis of the 1961 Constitution and the 5 Principles, each could be safeguarded with a) blocking proportion of Africans in Parliament, b) right of appeal to Judicial Committee of Privy Council, c) extension of franchise, d) removal of Land Apportionment Act, and, e) commission to report on views of Rhodesian people as a whole. With constitutional agreement, return to legal rule would be easy--probably with Smith as head of government, (who should broaden government/stop censorship).

The Times, London - Oct. 14 - Editorial

Conservative Party adopted resolution calling for settlement to conform with 5 Principles, but without recourse to UN. This resolution, in which UN is a euphemism for mandatory sanctions, gives their policy an appearance of consistency that is

spurious. . . so Conservative policy amounts to proclaiming a principle, but denouncing the only apparent means of enforcing it.

It is right to negotiate, political realism does mean some compromise. But basic requirement remains: not to endorse unfettered control by white minority over present and future of their 4 million black fellow-countrymen. A limited trusteeship over their African wards, with safeguards, is negotiable for sake of settlement to end present grave risk of bloodshed in central Africa. "To grant sovereignty in a form that gave the minority the powers of a gaoler rather than a trustee over the majority is morally unacceptable." In modern world it is politically unfeasible. The Government are in a bad fix, but the Opposition has produced no workable alternative.

SMITH'S FRIENDS IN THE US - AND -

Friends of Rhodesian Independence (US) Newsletter - September

Sen. James Eastland (Mississippi) introduced resolution in the Senate, 8/25, which read in part: "That it is the sense of the Congress of the US that the US Government immediately cease its inhumane, illegal, arbitrary, unfair, harmful, and costly policy of economic sanctions against Rhodesia; that necessary steps to compensate US citizens for any financial losses incurred as a result of said policy; and resume this Nation's former policy of honorable self-interest toward this friendly country."

The Friends' Activities:

California: A pro-Rhodesia dinner was held at Knott's Berry Farm, July 20. Michael Newman - former Civil Servant, head of Rhodesian Information Office, who served under Welensky during C.A. Federation - was principal speaker. California State Senator John G. Schmitz was honored guest - about 200 FRI's attended.

Massachusetts: FRI's helped sponsor a booth at the New England Rally for God, Family and Country in Boston, July 2-4.

Washington, D.C.: FRI's staged demonstration against arrival of Wilson, for which Daniel Paulson, member of Young Americans for Freedom was leading organizer, and notified YAF chapters across the US.

New York City: Friends of Rhodesia held "Recognize Rhodesia Week" May/66. A delegation visited British Deputy Consul-General and Lord Margeson (political advisor) May 3 to explain their concern for effects of British policy on stability of Africa, to warn that there were many US supporters of Rhodesia who wished to boycott British goods. Another delegation visited US Mission to the UN, June 15, saw senior advisor on political/security affairs who asked "some penetrating questions" - - - the group left him copy of Rhodesian Constitution (1961 or 1965?). They also petitioned UN for hearing before Committee of 24.

World Friends of Rhodesia meeting is planned at Overseas Press Club, as part of 2-day Conference on Peace with Southern Africa. Organizations from all over the world are expected to send delegates or reports. (Meeting on Nov. 12?)

- - - RELATIONS NEARER HOME

The Times, London - Oct. 19

Emperor Haile Selassie and President Nasser issued statement after Emperor's 3-day visit to UAR, denouncing "the hateful alliance between the racist Government in SA, the racist minority Government of Rhodesia, and Portuguese colonialism in Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea." It also condemned British policy in Rhodesia and pledged aid to Rhodesian people to reach "independence and total freedom."

Sunday Nation (Nairobi) - Oct. 9

SA turned down secret plea from Wilson for a "more understanding attitude" to Rhodesian problem. Vorster Govt. will defy all pressure to become involved in UN mandatory sanctions. This emerged from meetings between British Foreign Secretary

Brown and SA's Ambassador to Britain deWet, held at former's request.

The Star, Johannesburg - Oct. 8

Many Rhodesians think Vorster will support their independence more directly than former Verwoerd Government. They see this as result of events in UN which are binding white SA's closer together. Generally, RG and Rhodesian Front are hopeful about independence, but "they have changed from the euphoric wishful thinking that Britain's resistance will collapse before Christmas."

Prospects for the future include: a) pressure to extend Nov. 30 deadline for British-Rhodesian settlement; b) Wilson may use "let out" clause in Commonwealth communique which demands that he has unanimous Commonwealth support for co-sponsorship of qualified mandatory sanctions, i.e. Rhodesians are not convinced that Britain intends to go through with the action.

- - - AT HOME

New York Times - Oct. 19

The one-year restriction order on former Prime Minister Garfield Todd expired and he became free man again. Todd was first white person to be restricted under one-year ban in Rhodesia - RG served him with notice of restriction Oct. 18, 1965, and refused to give reason for it.

The Times, London - Oct. 19

Interviewed, Todd said Smith had "scored a major victory in his clash with the British Government, and that Mr. Wilson should be honest enough to admit that he has failed badly." Todd also commented that he was still opposed to Rhodesian policies and would continue to work for unity.

New York Times - Oct. 14

Salisbury Council of Churches (representing Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians Congregationalists and Society of Friends), refused to sponsor united services celebrating first anniversary of UDI Nov. 11. "The executive committee is unable to sponsor any united services on this day because Christians in Rhodesia have certainly not accepted in any measure of unanimity either the suggestion that Christian ideals prompted the declaration or that we have been divinely guided in the course taken since then."

The Star, Johannesburg - Oct. 8

Visitors to Rhodesia are not required to produce evidence of entering/leaving the country by having travel documents stamped, Acting Director of Rhodesia National Tourist Board Chittenden announced. Letters were sent to 3,000 travel agents throughout the world.

ECONOMIC

The Times, London - Oct. 19

The £4 1/2m. 6 1/2% long-term loan floated by RG was immediately fully subscribed.

The Star, Johannesburg - Oct. 8

Rhodesia's latest loan issue will be inflationary, but RG is more interested in keeping up employment than implementing price controls/deflationary measures. It came right after £5.5m. 3-year loan recently repudiated by British Treasury. Rhodesian Finance Minister Wrathall expressed surprise that British authorities should choose to repeat fiction that RG not competent to raise loans for development. (Total raised by Smith regime is £20m. or £70 per white Rhodesian.)

Star (cont'd)

New fast Rhodesian/SA goods link, "Railtrader", has started; negotiations for similar service with SA ports are underway.

The Times, London - Oct. 14

Mozambique-Rhodesia Pipeline Company's Board of Directors met in Lisbon for first time since HMG stopped CPMR's maintenance payments Sept/66. (British company Lonrho holds majority shareholding in CPMR, but there is Portuguese majority on Board). HMG paid compensation to CPMR when oil embargo imposed on Rhodesia, and CPMR directors reportedly met to discuss ways to pay next installment to Hume Pipe Co. who financed pipeline with SA Industrial Development Corporation (payment is due Mar/67).

Z A M B I A

The Times, London - Oct. 21

Copperbelt's African miners (approx. 43,000) will receive 22% pay rise back-dated to Oct. 1, as agreed at meetings between mine management (RST and Zamanglo) and miners' union leaders (ZMU/MLSA). This follows recommendation for 22% pay rise by Brown Commission report and ZG White Paper, which were published simultaneously Oct. 14.

Washington Post - Oct. 17

Copper mining groups RST and Zamanglo announced 25% production cutback to 75% of normal level. Reportedly, cutback is caused by shortage of coal, most of which comes from Wankie, Rhodesia. Cutback represents drop of about 500 tons refined metal per day, worth about \$560,000 at current prices. Production at Copperbelt's 7 mines will continue, except for Chibuluma, which is out of action due to flooding. (Chibuluma is expected to start production again in week beginning Oct. 24.)

Economist - Oct. 15 - 21

"On any long-term view for southern Africa, except intransigent white sovereignty in Rhodesia, Zambia seems to be forcing itself into some very expensive economic errors . . . Zambia is pouring money into mining low-grade, expensive coal, when a short distance over the border there is a high-grade, exploited and cheap reserve. . . The 'contingency' field at Nkandabwe came into production in June 1966. . . Siankodobo, south-west of Nkandabwe, was discovered in May. . . The commercial irrelevance of both Zambia's pits is shown up by the figures for Wankie, with reserves of 600 million tons of better quality coal, an ash content of only 10 per cent and calorific value of 13,500 BTU/lb., producing at low cost, with excess capacity even before UDI."

"Economically, as well as politically, the rationale is that Zambia is turning its back on the south and facing hopefully towards Tanzania. But the change will cost Zambia dear and will be difficult to reverse. . . One of the more desperate good reasons for an early settlement in Rhodesia is to save Zambia from the economic consequences of its political courage."

The Times, London - Oct. 18

Reportedly, a contract for building oil products pipeline from Dar es Salaam to Zambia's Copperbelt may go to Italian Company ENI. Italian state-backed Medio Banco is offering loan at 6% over 15 years which apparently cannot be outdone by consortium of Lonrho, and oil companies with Tanzanian-Zambian interests, including Shell, B.P., Caltex, Mobil and C.F.P. Initially pipe line will be 1,100 miles long, cost about £12m. The Italians are also offering to finance other projects, e.g. dam near Lusaka.

Financial Times - Oct. 14

Third competitor for pipeline is British consortium, backed by London banks, which claims to undercut ENI and Lonrho groups by using Swiss Driam method, i.e.

the pipeline is formed/welded by mobile mill on the spot. This group is latest in bid for contract, and ZG is not disclosing progress of negotiations.

East Africa Standard, -Nairobi - Oct. 3

The Guyana Prime Minister, Mr. Burnham, announced that Guyana is to make token gift of about £1,700 to Zambia.

S O U T H A F R I C A

NYT - Oct. 18: Trial of Verwoerd's assassin, Tsafendas began with defense's plea of insanity. NYT - Oct. 21: Cape Town Supreme Court declared Tsafendas insane, ordered him to be detained in prison indefinitely. Judge Beyers interrupted Court hearing midway, and said, "I can as little try a man who has not at least got the makings of a rational mind as I could try a dog." "It is not humane or Christian to condemn mentally ill people." SAG accepted Court finding without reserve.

NYT - Oct. 18: Senator Robert Kennedy said he planned to visit SA again 1967 at invitation of SA Foundation.

South West Africa

NYT - Oct. 15: SAG plans to extend Suppression of Communism Act to SWA. Under Bill pending in Parliament, police officers with at least rank of Lieut. Col. would have authority to arrest anyone suspected of certain security offenses under the Act for 14 days interrogation. Any extension of detention would need judicial decision, but judges would be restricted to evidence presented by Commissioner of Police. This new part of the Suppression of Communism corpus would follow in tradition of now lapsed 90-day detention law, and apply to SA as well as SWA.

UN Debate

NYT - Oct. 13: US Representative Goldberg spoke in favor of suggestion that UN form commission to study question of SWA's future/recommend solutions. "By virtue of the breach of its obligations and its disavowal of the mandate South Africa forfeits all right to continue to administer the territory of South-West Africa." While he did not go as far as Afro-Asian proposal to supplant SA, Goldberg did articulate stronger US position in asserting SA's forfeiture of rights, suggesting any commission should actually recommend solutions, and US would be glad to serve upon it.

Editorial:(unsigned): US has finally thrown its weight behind UN effort to divest SA of its control over SWA. US committed itself for first time to commission to study question/establish UN administration with definite timetable for compliance by SA. All appropriate UN organs would be asked to act on Commissions's report, including Security Council.

NYT - Oct. 17: US turned fateful corner with proposals to UN on SWA. Some members of US delegation regard Goldberg's 'action proposal' as his most significant achievement in fifteen months as US Representative; it should at least dilute rumors that Goldberg¹⁸ only diplomatic errand boy for Johnson and Rusk. This SWA proposal was largely Goldberg and US delegation's creation, not a finished policy sent from Washington. ". . . it can be doubted that State on its own would have produced so bold a document. . . ."

NYT - Oct. 13: In UN speech of SA Foreign Minister Muller, and in statement by her New York mission, SAG deplored "emotional approach" to Assembly discussions of SWA issue; questioned UN's ability to gain control of SWA; outlined some difficulties any UN administration would encounter. In the last category, Muller included possibility of discrimination against smaller/"more highly developed" tribes, danger of warfare, and economic/financial burdens.. SA would leave the UN if it attempted to take over SWA.

HMG RELATIONS - - - AND MOVEMENTS AT THE UN

The Observer - Oct. 23

Sir Morrice James returned London with personal impression that no acceptable deal is now possible with Smith regime. But HMG will not make final decision on whether Bowden should return to Salisbury until Smith's written reply to latest memorandum is received. Rhodesians may be playing British along in hope of retarding any appeal to UN. (Such a move by HMG would have to come by end November to give UN General Assembly time to act.)

Both Wilson and Smith are averse to showdown, (Wilson because of consequent risk of showdown with SA). Wilson and Bowden tend to assume that Smith shares their desire for solution, but Judith Hart (Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs) and Malcolm MacDonald (advisor on East/Central Africa) are "far more skeptical."

The Times, London - Oct. 22

British Ambassador to UN Caradon demurred from giving information to UN Trusteeship Committee about British talks with Rhodesia when asked to do so -- he informed committee he would report on Rhodesia at end of its debate.

New York Times - Oct. 23

Fourth Trusteeship Committee and General Assembly passed resolution 88 to 2 (with 18 abstentions) condemning present HMG-RG talks as jeopardizing rights of black Africans. Portugal and SA opposed vote; US, Britain, France abstained. Resolution also condemned any arrangement that would not guarantee rights of Rhodesian Africans to self-determination/independence, and reaffirmed Britain's obligation to transfer power to them on basis of universal suffrage.

Liverpool Post - Oct. 24

Unwarranted motion on Rhodesia was hustled through UN General Assembly by Afro-Asian powers, who appear to anticipate HMG will sell out to illegal Smith regime. Yet there is redeeming feature of galling UN motion; properly understood in Rhodesia, (though one begins to despair of very much being understood properly there), it could give sharp jolt to Smith regime. They, and minority of Rhodesians who support them, have persisted in looking on Britain as enemy power whose harsh unreasonableness alone has interposed between Rhodesia and her reasonable aspirations. This travesty of truth will be hard to reconcile with continuing pressure of world opinion, evidenced once again in UN, for Britain to be not more, but much less indulgent, to Rhodesia. "If one is being shot at with more or less equal venom from both sides one may be pretty sure that one is steering a moderate course."

ADAMS - - - UCRN AND LSE

The Times, London - Oct. 22 (London School of Economics)

LSE students union meeting passed resolution "seriously questioning" Dr. Adams's appointment as Director. With vote of 425 to 10 they acted "in the light of information from the Birley report, the report on the University College of Rhodesia, and the report by Mr. Louis Blom-Cooper on behalf of Amnesty International." Student pamphlet criticized Adams for his relations with staff/students at University

College, for his reaction to UDI. Adams was asked to reply to student criticism within 18 days, and if student union does not find his answer satisfactory, it will oppose his appointment. The union also urged Association of University Teachers at LSE and academic board to support a similar motion.

The Times - London - Oct. 24

Letter from Louis Blom-Cooper: My report, following on my visit to Rhodesia in connexion with arrest/deportation July of 9 lecturers/1 student, was confidential. Extracts from my report, which appeared in LSE students's pamphlet attacking Adams, were published without my authority --- had permission to publish been sought I would have refused it. My comments re Adams formed only small section of my report ---were directed solely to principal-staff/principal-student relationship as it appeared following Birley report May, 1966. I was not, am not, concerned with Adams's appointment to LSE ---I have never met Adams and remarks in my report to Amnesty were based on ex parte statements from staff/students at University College.

The Times, London - Oct. 26

Letter from Prof. A.V. Hill: It was my good fortune, in early days of Nazi fury, to be intimately acquainted with Adams's work for Hitler's victims. Their emergency could have been made pretence for political propaganda--but persistent objective of Adams and colleagues was to help refugees, not exploit them for purposes irrelevant to their need. Some sober/kindly liberalism has enriched Adams's work for new universities overseas. Inflexible integrity, however liberal, does not commend itself to adolescent extremists at LSE.

Letter from Prof. W. Feldberg: Many of us, former refugee university teachers/scientists from Germany who came to England 1933 after Hitler took power, feel deeply distressed about accusations recently levelled against Adams. We cannot help feeling that to throw doubt on Adams's liberal outlook and to create impression that he is a racialist is unjust. In 1933, Adams was so concerned about Nazi onslaught on freedom of teaching and science that he gave up his position on teaching staff of University College London to become secretary of Academic Assistance Council, later Society for the Protection of Science and Learning, which was brought to life at the instigation of Beveridge, then director of LSE (at that time, teaching staff of this school donated percentage of salaries towards helping dismissed German University teachers/scientists).

Adams gave up his position in order to be at disposal of refugees for 5 years as secretary of SPSL, he made the office where work for the dismissed scientists/teachers was undertaken something akin to an embassy. When he was invited to become secretary to LSE he still gave wholehearted help as non. sec. of SPSL. When in Rhodesia and the University College at Fort Hare ceased to be multi-racial, he advised SPSL how best to help, and himself took one of the displaced teachers on his UCRN staff (Dr. Selby Ngcobo).

Z A M B I A

RAIL COAL

ZG likely to ban general imports from Rhodesia in order to make room on limited railway cars for increased imports of Rhodesian coal. Zambia received only 44,000 tons coal in past month: slightly more than half normal requirement for operation of copper mines. Effect of new ban will be to increase coal imports by 20,000 tons per month and to reduce RG foreign currency earnings, since wagon of coal is worth less than one of general merchandise. (The Times, London - Oct. 21)

Observers believe ZG must soon take drastic action to obtain additional coal supplies. Since July, she has imported only 50% normal coal supply, partly because of 1-for-1 exchange which both ZG and RG impose on open-car shipments of coal and copper. (New York Times - Oct. 24)

PIPE OIL

Lonrho and Shell with Japanese firm Nissho made bid to ZG for building pipeline-- Nissho to build oil line; Shell, BP, Caltex, and others to supply oil. Lonrho and Shell would operate pipeline, to be jointly owned by Zambia and Tanzania. If Nissho will finance building at 5 1/2% rather than the 6% offered by Italian group ENI, Nissho may win the contract. (The Times, London - Oct. 21)

ZG Industrial Development Corporation disclosed reception of 3 bids for construction of Dar es Salaam - Ndola oil-products pipeline. Bids of Nissho Co., Japan (in conjunction with Lonrho and Shell), ENI of Italy, and International Management and Engineering Group of Britain, are being studied by Zam-Tan Governments and by IDC's consultants, U.S. Bechtel Corporation. (New York Times - Oct. 24)

SWITCH AID? - - NO

President Kaunda disclosed that China had offered Zambia aid (which ZG considering) adding "which we will accept . . . in its own right -- not as a matter of competition between British and Chinese aid." Zambia looks on British aid "as compensation for Zambia's part in the whole Rhodesian/sanctions affair." (The Times, London - Oct. 22)

Kaunda said there was "no question" of considering Chinese aid in competition with aid from Britain. (Washington Post - Oct. 22)

ZG suspended negotiations with HMG over £14m. contingency aid agreement. Hesitation was related to Sir Morrice James's mission to Salisbury: Although ZG and HMG agreed there would be no strings attached to aid, ZG seems to feel that signing agreement now would give HMG possible propaganda weapon if they did negotiate deal with Smith regime. ZG asserts aid would not bind Zambia to the Commonwealth -- this was made clear from beginnings of negotiations. (Observer - Oct. 23)

Botswana . . . Management switch in only railroad link with outside world delayed shipment of much needed supplies. Railroad management was taken over by Rhodesia Railways from South African Railways earlier this month, and Rhodesia Railways spokesman blamed chaos on "teething troubles and staff shortages." (Washington Post - Oct. 22)

Malawi . . . Malawi Development Corporation and IMEX (Pty.) Ltd. of Johannesburg signed contract covering design/plan of new capital Lilongwe. Contract "will run into millions." IMEX was formed in SA, 1965, to promote international trade; backed by Anglo-American Corp., General Mining and Finance Corp., IDC, Netherlands Bank and others. (News from South Africa-- Oct. 12)