



TO GIVE AWAY HIS \$150,000

One of three Canadians to win first prize money of \$150,000 in the Irish Sweepstakes, R. L. Macdonald, waves his hands as he tells reporters he'll give it all away. The 67-year-old bachelor, a retired civil servant, said in his Toronto home Saturday he'll buy a few books, take a trip and give the rest away to charities and his brothers and sisters.

WORLD SPOTLIGHT

Aden Independence Discussed; DeGaulle Uses Silent Tactics

David Lancashire, Toronto-born reporter with the Associated Press, reports this week on Britain's plan to give Aden independence. Other AP world spotlight stories tell of one of the last bastions of white colonialism in Rhodesia and give a report on the French election campaign.

By DAVID LANCASTER. ADEN (AP) — By day, the streets of Aden are filled with Arabs, Indians, British housewives and an occasional goat. By night, they are lined with armed guards and patrolled by British troops searching for terrorists who have killed two score residents and wounded 250 more in pistol, bazooka and grenade attacks.

Huddled beneath the jagged mountains of South Arabia, Aden is Britain's only colony in the Middle East. Its volcanic cliffs and scenic beaches surround a major military base. A century and a quarter of colonial rule began when a single ship of the East India Co. took over a wasteland of rock and desert.

Britain is determined to give Aden independence by 1968. The plan is to merge Aden with 16 sultanates that sprawl from here to the frontiers of the Yemen, creating a South Arabian state.

OPPOSE PLAN
Aden's political leaders, supported by President Nasser of Egypt, oppose Britain's terms. Terrorists demand immediate independence and the removal of the military base.

Faced with politicians' refusal to co-operate, Britain last month took full control of the colony. It fired the government of chief minister Abdel Qawi Mackawee after he suggested the terrorist National Liberation Front be accepted as a legitimate political party.

Then infuriated mobs poured into streets of the Crater district. They burned churches, wrecked cars and smashed water pipes to wash away tear gas thrown by more than 500 British troops brought by helicopter into the volcano-rimmed town to restore order.

Some politicians now are apparently intimidated themselves by the terrorist movement, and note growing unrest among the colony's Arab youths. They urge the short cut to independence recommended by the United Nations in 1963—elections throughout southern Arabia under UN supervision, the withdrawal of the British base and the lifting of emergency regulations.

They calculate the back-country sultans, who rule through traditional tribal power, would be voted down in elections, making the more sophisticated town dwellers of Aden a ruling power in the federation instead of just its 17th state.

The tribal rulers who make up the federation's present government have agreed to hold elections but consider any UN supervision an affront. Realizing the presence of British troops guarantees their feudal powers, they contend that a decision on the future of the military base can be discussed only after independence.

REFUSED UN MOTION
Britain has had treaties of protection with the sultans since the last century. It has supported their stand and refused to follow the UN resolution, maintaining the base issue cannot be discussed under terrorist pressure.
One trump held by the fed-

eration is that it has an army of five battalions of tough British-trained troops, while Aden has none. While some visualize the army simply taking over Aden after the British have left, this could prompt Aden to call on Egypt for help or push it into declaring itself part of Yemen—a move which some political parties already favor.

The man speaking was born in Birmingham, England, came

to Rhodesia, liked it and decided to stay.
If referred to as an Englishman, he snaps angrily: "I'm a Rhodesian now, and I'm staying one."
Successive attempts to gain independence for Rhodesia under white governments, each one rebuffed, have developed a fervent national pride in the Rhodesians.

The present government, headed by Ian Smith, icy-cool former fighter pilot, leads the country in the right-wing path of white domination and the crisis of whether or not it will bolt from Britain.

So great is the support for Smith's ruling Rhodesia Front party that it won all 90 parliamentary seats in the last election.

Rhodesian-born Smith once said:

"No African rule in my lifetime. The white man is master of Rhodesia, has built it up and intends to keep it."

Rhodesia, a landlocked British colony in southern Africa, internally self-governing since 1922, is one of the last bastions of white colonialism.

There are 250,000 whites and 3,800,000 Negroes.

The original white administration, beginning late last century, was by the British South Africa Company which was largely concerned with gold mining and farming.

In 1922 voters were offered the choice of becoming South Africa's fifth province, but chose instead to become an internally self-governing colony.

For the white man, Rhodesia provides a life of good and easy living.
Negro labor is cheap and usually fills all unskilled jobs. The garbage man, the gasoline attendant, the ditchdigger, the hotel porter—all are Negroes.

MOST HAVE SERVANTS
Most white homes have a Negro servant, sometimes two or three.

The white man has a skilled or semi-skilled job which usually brings him in more money than he could expect in England. Or he may be a farmer who has all his manual work done by Negroes.

He owns a car and his wife possible has one too.
He fears that if he allows the Negro to take over the government of the country, by virtue of his overwhelmingly greater numbers, he will lose most of this.

He sees a steady stream southward of disgruntled whites who could not take life under black government in one of his northern neighbors, perhaps Zambia or Kenya, and decides he won't let this happen to him.

Official figures of average earnings show how well off the white man is in relation to the Negro. In 1964 the Negro earned

an average of \$336 while "other races" earned an average of \$3.475.

The feeling of Rhodesia's Negro independence are more difficult to learn than those of the whites.

TWO GROUPS BANNED
The two main political organizations representing nationalist-minded Negroes are banned. Their leaders are restricted to remote regions of the country and it is an offence to publish anything from them or their organizations.

These leaders are Joshua Nkomo, of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, and Ndabaningi Sithole, of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

The country's recognized Negro leadership now is in the hands of the Moderate United People's party, which is represented in Parliament but is not outspoken, and tribal chiefs who are considered by many to do whatever the white government tells them.

Most Negroes seem to feel they should be allowed to vote on the basis of one man, one vote, which would automatically mean a black government.

While many ardent nationalists want it immediately, there are others who believe the white contention that they are not yet politically sophisticated enough.

At present only Negroes with a certain degree of education or a prescribed income or property can vote.

PARIS (AP) — President

Charles de Gaulle has chosen the weapon of silence to throw confusion into the ranks of avowed and prospective candidates for the December presidential election.

De Gaulle said Sept. 9 he would announce within two months whether he would be a candidate for a new seven-year term.

Paris newspapers speculate that de Gaulle may make the announcement Oct. 25. Paris Jour, commenting that Mrs. de Gaulle has bought several new formal dresses, speculated that she wouldn't have done this if her husband planned to retire.

By keeping his opponents off balance and wondering, de Gaulle shortens their campaigns. If he decides to step aside, he wants to abbreviate as much as possible his term as a "lame duck" officeholder.

NOV. 18 IS DEADLINE
Under French regulations candidates must file nomination papers before Nov. 16. The campaign opens Nov. 29 and the first round of voting is Dec. 5.

If no candidate gets half the votes on the first ballot, a second round Dec. 19 will list only the two top candidates on the ballot.

While de Gaulle sits in the Elysee Palace surrounded by Olympian silence on his intentions, the other candidates aren't sure of their campaign target.

Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancour, a right-wing lawyer who delights in extremist causes, keeps

flailing away at de Gaulle, Francois Mitterrand, often a minister during the Fourth Republic, has tentative backing from the Socialists and full support of the Communists. Mitterrand, too, is out to battle "personal power."

Paul Antier, a former agriculture minister, is appealing for farm votes.

MIGHT WITHDRAW
Pierre Marchal, a relatively unknown senator, says he'll withdraw if former premier Antoine Pinay gets into the race.

Pinay, like de Gaulle, says he is not a candidate, but seems to leave the door open for a change of mind.

The general impression is that Pinay could be drafted if de Gaulle steps aside. Centre parties have been putting heavy pressure on Pinay, but he seems determined not to get into losing fight against de Gaulle.

Until de Gaulle speaks, no Gaullist dares broach the idea of becoming a candidate. If de Gaulle should bow out, Premier Georges Pompidou is expected to get his backing.

It is doubtful any candidate

except de Gaulle could get a majority on the first round—and perhaps not even de Gaulle.

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