A constitutional amendment, passed unanimously by the National Assembly on June 7, 1964, laid down that the political bureau of the P.T.T. should be placed above the Government. The party's secretary-general was M. Tombalbaye, and most of his Ministers were members of its political bureau.

Further Cabinet Changes.

As a result of further Cabinet reorganizations, the composition of President Tombalbaye's Government, as announced on April 20, 1966, was as follows :

*President François Tombalbaye	Prime Minister, Defence, Veterans, and Interior.
*M. Silas Selingar	Public Works.
*Dr. Jacques Baroum	Foreign Affairs.
†M. Maurice Elbongo Adoum ..	Public Health and Social Affairs.
M. Abdoulaye Lamana	Economic Affairs and Transport.
†M. Issaka Sako	Education.
†M. Michel Djidingar	Posts and Telecommunications.
*M. Ali Keke	Labour, Youth, and Sports.
M. Issa Outmane	Water and Forestry.
M. Abakar Sanga Traore ..	Finance.
M. Brahim Seïd	Justice.
M. Antoine Bangui	Co-ordination at the Presidency.
M. Georges Diguimbaye	Planning and Co-operation.
M. Raymond Naimbaye	Agriculture.
M. Ouchar Tourgoudi	Information and Tourism.
M. Rahama Saleh	Public Service.
M. Mahamet Talba	Secretary of State for Agriculture.

* No change. † Took different portfolio.

M. Traore was previously director-general of the State audit and a director of the Chad Press Agency. The posts of M. Bangui and M. Diguimbaye had been newly created.

Normalization of Relations with Sudan.

On June 13, 1965, President Tombalbaye gave a warning that he would expel all Sudanese from Chad unless the Government of the Sudan took action against a group of "adventurers" who, he alleged, had set up an "Islamic Government-in-exile" in Khartoum and were "plotting" against the Chad Government. The Sudanese Prime Minister, Mr. Mahgoub, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Khalil, on June 21 denied these charges and declared that no "Government-in-exile" would be allowed to operate in the Sudan.

Normal relations between the two countries were, however, restored after talks held at Fort-Lamy on June 29-July 1, 1965, leading to an undertaking by the Sudanese Government to expel those Chadians who were engaged in subversive activities against their Government and to dissolve and prohibit all Chadian political movements.

Following a visit to Fort-Lamy by a Sudanese mission, co-operation agreements on air communications, trade, and frontier traffic were announced on Feb. 23, 1966 ; a communiqué stated that they were "a prelude to a wider economic and social understanding between the Sudan and Chad, as a stepping-stone towards a future African Common Market." (Le Monde - Times - Daily Telegraph) **(Prev. rep. 18866 C.)**

A. UNITED KINGDOM. — Bank of England. - Mr. O'Brien to succeed Lord Cromer as Governor.

It was announced on April 25 that the Earl of Cromer would resign as Governor of the Bank of England on June 30 at the end of his five-year term of office and would be succeeded by Mr. L. K. O'Brien, the Deputy Governor, for a five-year period from July 1.

Mr. Leslie Kenneth O'Brien (58) was educated at Wandsworth School and entered the service of the Bank of England in 1927. He was appointed chief cashier in 1954 [see 14044 B] and a director of the Bank in 1962, succeeding Mr. H. C. B. Mynors as Deputy Governor in 1964.

The following exchange of letters between Lord Cromer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Callaghan, was also published on April 25 :

Lord Cromer to Mr. Callaghan (April 5) : ". . . On March 8 I wrote to the Senior Director of the Court of the Bank of England, Lord Kindersley, suggesting that it would be appropriate as soon as convenient after the general election to discuss with the Chancellor of the Exchequer the appointment of Governor of the Bank of England from June 30 next when my appointment expires.

"I explained in my letter to Lord Kindersley that by June 30, 1966, it will be over seven years since I laid aside my various family and business responsibilities in order to serve the Crown, the last five years as Governor of the Bank of England. I went on to state that I felt the time had come when, even if I were invited to continue in the office of Governor of the Bank for a further term, I should decline.

"I expressed the view that the burden of responsibility on the Governor of the Bank of England has become such under the circumstances of today that after the five years I will have served in this office I felt I should make way for a successor who could approach the next phase in the financial affairs of the nation with fresh vigour. . . ."

Mr. Callaghan to Lord Cromer (April 6) : "In acknowledging your letter of April 5 I must first express my regret that we shall no longer be working closely together, and also my unqualified and sincere thanks for the great services you have rendered to the country during your period of office as Governor of the Bank of England.

"Those of us who have had the privilege of working closely with you know better than anyone the high sense of duty which has characterized all your work, the skill with which it has been carried out, and the great esteem and respect in which you are held—not least by your fellow Central Bankers in other countries. This has been shown most markedly during the troublesome times for sterling, both in 1961 and more recently whilst we have worked together.

"You have also introduced some welcome innovations into the traditional City pattern, and made much easier the relationship between the Bank and the Treasury.

"For all this I thank you very warmly. We have been able to discuss your possible successors, and it is clear that we should have no difficulty in agreeing on someone who would be suitable. I agree also with what you say about the heavy burden of responsibility carried by the Governor, and understand your feeling that the time has come for you to resume your business and family responsibilities once again.

"I therefore must accept your decision with renewed thanks for the invaluable public service you have rendered and which I shall always recall with gratitude. . . ."

At the same time, Sir Maurice Parsons (55), a director of the Bank since 1957 with principal responsibility for overseas affairs, was appointed Deputy Governor for five years from July 1 in succession to Mr. O'Brien.

The other members of the Court of the Bank of England are as follows (date of appointment given in parentheses) :

Lord Kindersley—chairman of Rolls-Royce and until 1964 chairman and managing director of Lazard Brothers and Co. (March 1, 1947); Sir George Bolton—chairman of the Bank of London and South America (March 1, 1948); Mr. M. J. Babington Smith—director and formerly deputy chairman of Glyn Mills and Co. (March 1, 1949); Mr. W. J. Keswick—chairman of Matheson and Co. Ltd. and until 1965 governor of Hudson's Bay Company (March 1, 1955); Sir Harry Pilkington—chairman of Pilkington Brothers (March 1, 1955); Lord Nelson of Stafford—chairman and chief executive of English Electric (July 1, 1961); Sir Maurice Laing—managing director and deputy chairman of the Laing Group of Companies and president of the Confederation of British Industry (March 1, 1963); Sir William Carron—president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union (late 1963); Sir Henry Wilson Smith—a former additional Second Secretary at the Treasury and now chairman of Powell Duffryn Ltd. (March 1, 1964); Mr. J. V. Bailey—chief accountant of the Bank of England 1962-64 (March 1, 1964); Mr. W. M. Allen—an advisor to the Bank of England 1950-64 (March 1, 1964); Mr. C. J. Morse—formerly a director of Glyn Mills and Co. (January 1965); Mr. Cecil H. King—chairman of the International Publishing Corporation (March 1, 1965); Lord Robens—chairman of the National Coal Board (March 1, 1966); and Sir Ronald Thornton—vice-chairman of Barclays Bank Ltd. and the first director to be appointed from one of the "Big Five" London clearing banks (March 1, 1966).

The present Chief Cashier of the Bank of England is Mr. J. Q. Hollom, who succeeded Mr. O'Brien in that capacity in March 1962.—(Times - Financial Times) **(Prev. rep. 17810 A.)**

B. INDIA. — Further British Loans.

Agreements for two British loans to India totalling £5,000,000 were signed in New Delhi on April 20. The larger of the two loans (£4,833,000) will finance purchases from Britain for the heavy electrical factory at Bhopal (a major recipient of British aid in the past), in particular of components for six large turbo-generators to be manufactured at Bhopal. The smaller loan (£167,000) will help to finance the construction of a sulphuric acid plant at Sindri for the Pyrites and Chemical Development Company, following a previous British loan of £500,000 (Jan. 29, 1965) for this project.

Both loans will be interest-free and for 25 years, repayment starting after the seventh year. With the £6,000,000 food loan announced on Jan. 18 [see page 21342], the above loans completed the £30,000,000 aid pledge made by Britain towards India's Third Five-Year Development Plan in 1965-66.—(Board of Trade Journal - Financial Times) **(Prev. rep. 21185 C.)**

C. PERSIA. — Second Son for the Shah.

A second son, their third child, was born on April 28 to the Shah of Persia and Queen Farah, and was named Ali Reza. Their other children are the Crown Prince Reza, born in 1960, and Princess Farahnaz, born in 1963.—(Times) **(17718 B.)**