

) always been convinced that Rhodesia needs recognition 3D trading relationship at least with most of the developed this country is to make the most of its potential for long-ical stability and economic growth. As a journalist and h identified political views I have done what I could to help situation about in the past four years. . . . My acknowledged th a representative of a foreign Government was . . . part e pattern of activity. I believed it would be useful overall appreciation of the situation was received by the Govern-estion, as a corrective to the views held in other quarters, ure of my journalistic work there was always a risk that I lect or obtain information which could be deemed to be m enemy. But I never sought such information, and I do ; that my activity endangered the security of Rhodesia. . . . yers had no knowledge of these extra-mural activities and i way party to them."

ge, continuing his summing-up, said that among documents Ir. Nicholson's office was a statement of his own assets and including about £9,000 in a bank in the foreign country in the case. Although this was suspicious, there was no the money had been paid for information received and no 3nce could be drawn. The agent to whom Mr. Nicholson had information worked for the Government of a "Western Fhich was not at war with Rhodesia, but in the context of this nation was an adversary of Rhodesia and thus con-D enemy within the meaning of the Official Secrets Act.

illaher, who had been committed for trial on Nov. 12 targes under the Official Secrets Act and five alternative spect of the Counter-Espionage Regulations, pleaded ' before Mr. Justice Davies on Dec. 17 to four charges, er each measure. His pleas of "not guilty" to the naining charges were accepted by the prosecution. : case of Mr. Nicholson, most of the trial took place in

lacey, outlining the case, said that Mr. Gallaher had left the documents in a private box at a Salisbury post office : (1) nvelope, the contents of which were photographed by the 1 found to contain a report of a visit paid by the defendant ncsburg in August 1969; the envelope was later collected Dox by a foreign agent; (2) a paper, headed "for information sian Front Headquarters", indicating how sanctions were mvented; this had been dictated by Mr. Gallaher to his , but was not received by the party; (3) an envelope con- report on a confidential lunch with Mr. Rodney Simmons, ative secretary of the Rhodesian Front, and entertainment of £42 for the month of August; (4) a letter, addressed to , giving details of negotiations for the sale and export of a tobacco.

il contacts between Mr. Gallaher and the agent had included ag of a report of a Rhodesian Front meeting and £36 for ment expenses incurred during September. After Mr. 3 arrest, police searching his home had found equipment for e "writing which would not be detectable by such normal is ultra-violet rays and iodine fuming, and a list of instructions on Rhodesian internal, foreign and economic affairs.

atment to the officer who arrested him, Mr. Gallaher was > have said : "During the last few months in particular continued efforts to enforce sanctions have indeed become nd she continues to be supported or perhaps coerced by the fit members of the U.N. to the extent that we must accept sating fact that Britain has turned to Communism. Her al from the Far East and the Indian Ocean with Russia's [the Red Sea and the Mediterranean presents an ominous . . . The other major Western Powers have in the past been and cheated by Britain, in that they have realized that in sanctions through the U.N. she has endeavoured to destroy as an additional move to enable Communism to penetrate Africa so that the Cape sea route could then be destroyed."

ustice Davies on Dec. 18 sentenced Mr. Gallaher to a six years' imprisonment with hard labour, two years i would run concurrently with the other four. Passing the judge said that he was reducing the term of iment by one year because Mr. Gallaher had been kept ry confinement for one month after his arrest.

connexion the judge read to the Court part of an unsworn t by Mr. Gallaher on the previous day, in which he had said had been detained by the police on Oct. 10, removed to zi, about 30 miles from Salisbury, and been kept in a cell g 9 ft. by 11 ft. "Although," Mr. Gallaher continued, as an inspection panel in the door and a skylight, both were dy closed so that no natural light could enter. An electric kept on constantly and it was impossible to distinguish day it. I was refused any reading matter of any sort and allowed lunication with my legal representative, despite requests y made, or with anyone else. Periods of exercise were 10 ivioe a day at first and then reduced to once a day, and shaving were also withdrawn for periods. For some time meals were it up and a teaspoon provided." Mr. Gallaher said that he was 1 to see his lawyer for the first time on Oct. 31 and his wife 7, and was not allowed a radio set and reading matter until

While not wishing to comment on the rights and wrongs of Sir. Gallaher's detention, the judge said, he had no doubt that it had constituted a very severe punishment. When solitary confinement was ordered by a court the maximum customary period was two weeks. As regards the charges against Mr. Gallaher, he had claimed that his actions were in Rhodesia's interests, but the evidence showed that the information passed on to an unnamed foreign Power could have helped to thwart the country's attempts to circumvent sanctions. Mr. Gallaher had abused his standing as a lawyer by passing on information given to him in his professional capacity, and by masquerading as a strong supporter of the Rhodesian Front had obtained information from senior party members and Government Ministers. The fact that secret writing materials had been found at his home was "hardly consistent with honest motives".

Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Gallaher were released from prison and deported from Rhodesia on Jan. 15, 1970.

A statement from the Prime Minister's Office on the following day announced that both men, having surrendered their Rhodesian oizenship, had been declared prohibited immigrants and escorted to an aircraft bound for London. "The decision to make this deal," the statement continued, "was taken in the national interest after the most careful examination of all the circumstances. The Govern-ment wishes to assure Rhodesians of their conviction that this move, which is in keeping with international practice, will confer advantages on Rhodesia which will outweigh all other considerations."

The Johannesburg Sunday Times had alleged on Jan. 4 that Mr. Nicholson had been recruited by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in 1968 and had passed his information to Mr. Irl Smith, Political Counsellor at the U.S. Consulate-General in Salisbury. The paper also alleged that Mr. Gallaher had passed economic information on behalf of the State Department to Mr. Paul O'Neill, the U.S. Consul-General. Both Mr. Irl Smith and Mr. O'Neill immediately denied the allegations.

New Opposition Leader in Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Percy Mkudu was on Aug. 27, 1959, deposed as leader of the National People's Union in the Legislative Assembly and succeeded by Mr. Chad Chipunza, a former leader from March to September 1966 of the then Opposition United People's Party. Mr. Mkudu, having at first agreed to serve under Mr. Chipunza as deputy leader of the National People's Union, changed his mind on Aug. 28 and resigned from the party, saying that it would be a betrayal of all his "moral and political" principles to serve under Mr. Chipunza.

Internal Security.

A renewal of infiltration into Rhodesia by African nationalist guerrillas was reported during January 1970.

The headquarters of the security forces announced on Jan. 5, 1970, that efforts were being made to track down a group of guerrillas who were believed to have crossed the Zambezi river into Rhodesia from Zambia on Jan. 3. On that day, the communique continued, about 20 men from the Zambian bank of the river had fired on a clearly marked police patrol boat, holing it in three places and slightly wounding a White officer.

A further communique on Jan. 17 stated that during a guerrilla raid on the Victoria Falls airport and a detachment of South African police the previous night one infiltrator had been killed and four South African policemen wounded. The headquarters in Lusaka of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) claimed on Jan. 18 that in the raid its forces had killed eight South Africans and five Rhodesian soldiers.

The Rhodesian Executive Council had announced on Aug. 19, 1969, that death sentences on 19 African prisoners had been commuted to life imprisonment. Mr. Lardner-Burke had told the Legislative Assembly on June 27 that 44 persons were at that time under sentence of death, having exhausted their remedies in the courts.—(Times - Daily Telegraph - Guardian - Financial Times - Cape Times - Hansard - Survey of British and Commonwealth Affairs) (Prev. rep. 23474 A.)

A. UNITED KINGDOM, — Appointments to Court of Bank of England.

The following appointments of directors of the Bank of England were announced on Jan. 22, effective March 1 :

Executive Directors. Mr. J. S. Fford (chief cashier since 1966—see 23728 B) and Mr. Christopher McMahon (an adviser to the governors since 1964 and previously with the Treasury) in place of Mr. W. M. Allen (retiring) and Mr. Jasper Hollom (appointed deputy governor—see 23728 B).

Non-executive Directors. Mr. Adrian Cadbury (managing director of Cadbury Sohweppes Ltd.), Sir Sidney Greene (general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen) and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild (a partner in N. M. Rothschild and Sons, merchant bankers), replacing Sir Henry Wilson Smith and Sir Ronald Thornton (both retiring) and the late Lord Carron. [Mr. de Rothschild's appointment took immediate effect.]

Mr. John Brangwyn Page, who joined the staff of the Bank in 1948 and has been first deputy chief cashier since 1968, was appointed to succeed Mr. Fford as chief cashier from March 1. (Times - Financial Times) (Prev. rep. 23728 B.)

A. UNITED KINGDOM. sion on Environmental Pollution for Problems of Air Pollution Noise Abatement.

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on Oct. 13, 1960, the setting up of a standing committee on Environmental Pollution with the following terms of reference: "to advise on matters, both national and international, relating to the pollution of the environment in this field; and the future policy of the Government in this regard."

Mr. Wilson recalled that in an earlier statement on Oct. 13 on ministerial responsibilities, the duties of Mr. Crosland, Secretary of State for Regional Planning, would be "to advise on environmental pollution in all its aspects." The Prime Minister on how the problem had now reported, and was setting up a committee, composed mainly of scientists on his behalf, to be coordinating role on environmental pollution. He also announced that he would maintain close relationships with the Advisory Committee on Environmental Pollution and with the research committees on environmental pollution.

Following Mr. Crosland's report on environmental pollution, the Prime Minister had recommended the setting up of a standing Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution. After giving the Commission its terms of reference, Mr. Wilson explained that it was his mission to take up any problem of environmental pollution for the benefit of the best possible advice from the Departments responsible for executing the policy.

The Prime Minister added : "The existing particular concern is the proposed to establish an Advisory Committee on Environmental Pollution of the Clean Air Council. Concern has been expressed both inside and outside about the use of pesticides in agriculture. The House that the Agriculture Committee should consult about the preparing of a White Paper on environmental pollution would be presented to the House."

The existing arrangements for dealing with environmental pollution—as they affect air pollution—were described in the *Sixth Report of the Select Committee on Environmental Affairs* of Jan. 2, 1970, and are set out in the following pages.

Air Pollution. Local authorities are responsible for air pollution in towns and cities; in most cases they employ health inspectors, but specialist inspectors are employed in some cities. Under the Clean Air Act of 1956, local authorities may declare the whole or part of an area to be a "control area" within which the emission of air pollution is prohibited (domestic heating is excepted). More than 100 control areas have been made under the 1956 Act. Commercial and industrial premises are required to take steps against the emission of smoke.

The Clean Air Act of 1968 helped local authorities to control areas by making it an offence to emit an excess of solid fuels in these areas. Under the 1968 Act, local authorities are required to obtain advice from the Central Government in respect of enforcing control of emission of smoke from over 3,000 specific industrial premises.

The Clean Air Council [see 15744] is a joint committee of the Home and Local Government Departments. Its main function is consultative council to keep the Government advised on matters relating to the abatement of the pollution of air in England and Wales. It is obtaining advice on this problem from the Home Department in this field. A similar committee is set up for Scotland.

Emissions from motor vehicles are controlled by the Road Transport Regulations which require that no avoidable smoke or visible emissions be emitted from motor vehicles fitted with catalytic converters. The devices being so fitted that they are not in motion; and make it an offence to emit smoke or visible vapour causes of air pollution. The regulations also require that the property of other road users, and that they conform to the requirements of the regulations. No legislation exists at present to control emissions from motor vehicles other than smoke.

Air pollution research projects are carried out by the following establishments, including those of the Meteorological Office, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Science and Technology. The main centre of research is the Air Pollution Laboratory of the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Water Pollution. Major administrative responsibility for inland water pollution in England and Wales rests with the river authorities and the Water Resources Commission. The Water Resources Commission is a joint authority of local authorities and the Government, of which there are 150 members. The Water Resources Commission is responsible for the management of the Water Resources