

INTERNATIONAL

Canadian churchmen, both Catholic and Protestant, last week addressed an open letter to President Americo Tomas of Portugal. Warning that the "indiscriminate killing" in Angola "threatens to explode into a war of extermination," the church group begged the Portuguese to meet with the rebel African leaders to work out a "solution that is just for all."

The chances of Portuguese acceptance seemed slim indeed. Once again Portugal's African policy became the subject of U.N. Security Council debate last week and once again, as it had in March, the U.S. voted with the Afro-Asians to condemn its NATO ally, 9 to 0. The Portuguese reaction showed the kind of answer the churchmen might expect to get. Carefully sitting a cigarette into his long holder, Portuguese U.N. Ambassador Vasco Vieira Garin explained that no foreign power had the right even to discuss Portugal's civilizing mission in Angola.

'American Colonies'

"Look who's talking," said a Portuguese delegate as the U.S. cast its vote to condemn Portugal's policies in Angola. What the Portuguese had in mind was a report to the U.N.'s Trusteeship Council on U.S. stewardship of its own "American colonies" in the Pacific.

The 100-page report by a four-man

investigating committee (a Bolivian, a Belgian, an Indian, and a Briton) charged the U.S. administration of its South Pacific Islands with:

▶Exerting "insufficient effort" toward preparing their 70,000 brown-skinned islanders for self-government.

▶"Allowing the economy to remain static too long" by failing to exploit the resources of the 2,141 atolls.

▶Failing to maintain the island's cottage industries which had prospered under the Japanese.

Made up of three archipelagoes—the Marshalls, the Marianas, and the Carolines—the Trust Territory was annexed by the U.S. during eight months of bitter fighting against the Japanese in 1944. Three years later, its legal status was changed to that of a U.N. Trusteeship under U.S. administration.

U.S. policy is to prepare the islands for self-government as rapidly as possible. But the U.S. believes they won't be ready for independence for at least another decade. In the meantime, it has provided them with universal elementary education and good health services.

Yet despite cordial relations between the islanders and the Americans, the U.N. committee reported "dissatisfaction and discontent." Its recommendations: "Greater and speedier efforts to prepare the islands for self-government."



FOUND abandoned and starving in a Teheran gutter, this 8-week-old baby was adopted last week by Iran's new Premier, Ali Amini, and his wife, Batool, who named the child Khodadad (Gift of God). Like the wealthy Aminis' only other son, Iraj, 29, little Khodadad will know only the best: Nursery school in Switzerland, and, later, an estate of his own in Iran—if the Shah's shaky regime can survive mounting revolutionary pressures.

ZANZIBAR:

Bad Memories

Tom Mboya, the Kenya nationalist, was furiously indignant. "We don't want our people used to promote imperialist intrigues in any country," he raged. "And that is just what they are being used for in Zanzibar."

Mboya, who claims to speak for all Kenyans, was annoyed because 400 Kenya troopers of the King's African Rifles had been airlifted into the lush tropical spice islands of Zanzibar, 20 miles off the Tanganyika coast. Yet the troops had been sent to end a racial conflict that threatened what British rulers have promised Zanzibar: Self-government and eventual independence.

The violence erupted after a June 1 election showed an Arab-dominated coalition had won thirteen of 23 seats in the protectorate's legislative council. That left the predominantly African Afro-Shirazi Party with a mere ten seats.

Cheated: In the Arabs' victory, the Africans (who comprise some 75 per cent of Zanzibar's population) saw proof of gerrymandering and corruption. Screaming that they had been "cheated," the Africans drew their razor-edged pangas, cornered hundreds of innocent Arabs in the narrow streets of Zanzibar city, and hacked at least 59 to death.

The Africans had good reason to fear Arab control. Since the Arabs seized Zanzibar in 1698, an estimated 2 million slaves have passed through the markets of Zanzibar; perhaps 400,000 died on the island. Most of them were left to rot where they fell, a practice that led missionary David Livingstone, who stopped off at the island in 1869, to describe the place as "Stinkibar."

Since the British took over in 1890, the island economy has switched from selling slaves to growing clove trees. Zanzibar was well on the road to independence until the riots broke out.

Now, both the British Government and—despite Mboya's objections—the King's African Rifles are mainly concerned with stopping the wanton killing. "I can see no end to the emergency," said one British officer.

KOREA:

House Cleaning

South Korea's ruling military junta last week gave itself complete dictatorial powers—far more absolute than those ever held by former President Syngman Rhee. For good measure, the junta cracked down on the students and labor groups whose uprising led to Rhee's ouster in 1960, then fired 1,385 government and military personnel. The reason: Keeping concubines.