

UGANDA. — Return of Kabaka of Buganda. - New Constitutional Arrangements in Force. - Appointment of Baganda Ministers and Baganda Members of Uganda Legislative and Executive Councils.

Kabaka Mutesa II, who had been exiled from Buganda on Oct. 10, 1953, returned to his country on Oct. 17 in accordance with the constitutional arrangements worked out at the Kampala Conference and subsequently approved by the British Government and the Buganda Lukiko. These provided for three main stages: (1) the signing of a transitional agreement on the constitutional changes by three of the Kabaka's representatives, who would then become regents until the Kabaka's return; (2) the election by the Lukiko of a new Prime Minister (Chief Minister), who would then choose his five Ministers from a list of 15 selected by the Lukiko; (3) the election of five Baganda representatives to the Uganda Legislative Council. Six weeks after the second and third stages had been completed the Kabaka would be authorized by the British Colonial Secretary to return to Buganda, where he would personally sign the new constitutional arrangements himself. The implementation of these developments is described below.

Signing of Transitional Agreement. - Appointment of Regents. The Uganda (Transitional) Agreement, 1955, was signed in Kampala on Oct. 15 by the Governor of Uganda (Sir Andrew Cohen) and the representatives of the Kabaka—Prince Badru Kangalu, the Kabaka's great-uncle, and a Moslem; Mr. Muryangenda, father of the Kabaka's chaplain, and a Protestant; and Mr. Andrea Kyemwa, a Roman Catholic. After the agreement had been signed the Kabaka's representatives were sworn in as Regents.

Appointment of Katikiro.—Appointment of Ministers. As the next step in implementing the Buganda agreement, the Lukiko on Aug. 17 elected Mr. Raphael Kasule to the new office of Speaker. [Previously Mr. Kasule had been both chairman and chief spokesman for the Buganda Government, but in future the Speaker will preside over the Lukiko and, in particular, will be responsible for the elections of Ministers when there is a new Ministry.] Mr. Kasule, a wealthy landowner and a Roman Catholic, had been one of the Kabaka's six nominees for the Lukiko for the past 12 years; he was one of the plaintiffs in the Kabaka case in 1954, and was a member of both the recent British delegations to London.

Nominations for the post of Katikiro were submitted to the Lukiko on Oct. 15 and in the elections by the Lukiko on Aug. 24 Mr. Mikasa was returned with 40 votes. Mr. Matayo Mugwanya, the Chief Justice (Omulamuzi) received 37 votes; Mr. D. M. Kavuma, an elected member, five; and Mr. Paulo Kavuma, the Katikiro, four. Mr. Kintu is a *saza* (county) chief and was chairman of the drafting committee which went to London to draw up the new Buganda agreements.

On Sept. 4 Mr. Kintu announced his list of Ministers as follows: Mr. Antonio Gita; Omuwanika (Treasurer), Mr. Paulo Kavuma; Education, Mr. A. K. Sempa; Health, Mr. Paulo Kavuma; Natural Resources, Mr. D. M. Mukubira. Mr. Gita and Mr. Kavuma are both *saza* chiefs. Mr. Sempa was secretary of the Lukiko, and Mr. Male was senior assistant to the Katikiro, so Mr. Mukubira was the only non-official appointed. Mr. Gita, in accordance with tradition, is a Roman Catholic, while Mr. Male is a Moslem to hold ministerial office in Buganda.

Election of Baganda Members of Uganda Legislative Council. The Uganda electoral college, whose members had earlier been elected throughout Buganda, met on Sept. 5 and elected the five Baganda members of the Uganda Legislative Council: Mr. Kironde, a Muganda lawyer and a member of the Uganda National Congress (U.N.C.); Mr. I. K. Musazi, president-general of the U.N.C.; Dr. E. M. K. Muwazi, secretary of the U.N.C.; Dr. K. K. Munkwa, treasurer of the U.N.C.; and Father R. Masagazi, of the Roman Catholic newspaper *Munno*. It was pointed out by *The Times* correspondent in Kampala that the educated members of the Lukiko had shown little interest in the elections, and that they had done so it was doubtful whether the U.N.C. would have achieved their success.

Completion of Uganda Executive Council. After the Buganda Ministers had been appointed to the Legislative Council of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen announced on Sept. 14 the appointment of the two remaining Ministers, both Baganda, in the Protectorate Government. Mr. Paulo Kavuma, who failed to secure election to the Legislative Council, was appointed as Minister of Rural Development, and Mr. A. K. Kironde as Minister of Social Services. Mr. Z. C. K. Kironde, originally appointed Assistant Minister for Social Services (see 14356 A), was reappointed as Minister without executive responsibilities but with the title of Minister of Land Tenure.

The Kabaka left London by air on Oct. 16 and arrived at Kampala (Uganda) on Oct. 17, six weeks after the completion of the stipulated preliminary arrangements. He was greeted at the airport by his wife (the Nabagareka), by the Governor and Lady Governor, and by the regents and Ministers of Buganda, officials of the Protectorate and Buganda Governments, and the rulers of Bunyoro, Ankole, Toro, and Busoga.

The Kabaka was given an enthusiastic reception by a crowd of 50,000 at the airport, and drove in an open car to Kampala on a route lined with people and crossed at intervals by triumphal arches. In Kampala, where the crowds were estimated at 100,000, he attended a special service in the cathedral, which was followed by

a ceremony in the Lukiko Hall. Loyal demonstrations continued throughout the day.

The Buganda Agreement, 1955, was signed in Kampala on Oct. 18 by Sir Andrew Cohen and the Kabaka, thus formally bringing into effect the agreed constitutional changes. In a speech the Kabaka thanked those in Buganda and Britain who had served him or helped to bring about the present result, mentioning Sir Keith Hancock and Mr. Lennox-Boyd (the Colonial Secretary), and said that he looked forward to the "self-government of Buganda within the framework of a self-governing Uganda." In reply, the Governor, after welcoming the Kabaka, declared that as a result of the recent events a better understanding between the British and the Baganda could now emerge. The British would know that however fervently the Baganda desired progress in the western way, they were still deeply attached to their traditional institutions; while the Baganda might know "that the force which drives us in our work is the desire to help you forward."

The revised Bunyoro agreement (see 14356 A) was signed at Hoima on Sept. 4 by Sir Andrew Cohen and the Omukama of Bunyoro.—(Times - Daily Telegraph) (Prev. rep. 14356 A.)

B. PAKISTAN - AFGHANISTAN. — Settlement of Dispute over Insult to Pakistani Flag.

As a result of discussions between the Afghan Foreign Minister, Sardar Mohammed Naim Khan, and the Pakistani Ambassador in Kabul, Colonel A. S. B. Shah, an agreement was reached on Sept. 9 whereby the Afghan Government promised to make amends for the insult offered to the Pakistani flag during the Kabul riots of March 30, and both Governments undertook not to conduct propaganda calculated to arouse hatred and incite violence against each other.

Accordingly, the Pakistani flag was ceremonially hoisted on the Embassy in Kabul on Sept. 13 by Sardar Mohammed Naim Khan in the presence of an Afghan military unit and heads of foreign diplomatic missions. In a short speech the Foreign Minister expressed regret for the incident, and gave assurances for the safety of the life and property of Pakistanis in Afghanistan. Similar ceremonies took place on Sept. 14 at Jaisalabad, where the Afghan Communications Minister hoisted the flag on the Pakistani Consulate, and on Sept. 15 at Peshawar, where Dr. Khan Sahib (the Pakistani Communications Minister) hoisted the flag on the Afghan Consulate "as a gesture of good will" towards Afghanistan and, in a formal statement, gave assurances for the safety of Afghan life and property in Pakistan.

Relations between the two countries again deteriorated during October, however, as a result of continued Afghan opposition to the inclusion of the Pathan areas in the new Province of West Pakistan, leading to the recall of the Afghan Minister in Karachi and the Pakistani Ambassador in Kabul.

In a survey of the latest developments, the Pakistani Foreign Office stated on Oct. 18 that the Afghan Foreign Minister had proposed on Oct. 8 that the Prime Ministers of the two countries should meet urgently, either in Karachi or Kabul, for a "heart-to-heart talk on matters affecting Afghan-Pakistani relations." This proposal had been accepted immediately by the Pakistani Prime Minister, Chaudhri Mohammed Ali, who had sent an invitation to the Afghan Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan, to visit Karachi whenever convenient. On Oct. 11, however, the Pakistani *Chargé d'Affaires* in Kabul had been informed that the visit of the Afghan ministerial delegation led by the Prime Minister was conditional upon the postponement of the implementation of the One-Unit Act setting up West Pakistan. On being told by the Pakistani Ambassador on the following day that the establishment of West Pakistan could not be postponed, the Afghan Foreign Minister (Prince Naim) had replied that no useful purpose would be served by the visit of the Afghan Ministers to Karachi, since its very object had been to secure the postponement of the implementation of the One-Unit Act.

Moreover, on Oct. 13 the Afghan Minister in Karachi had handed over a Note expressing his Government's concern at the incorporation of "Pashtunistan" in the new province of West Pakistan, and asserting that this was against the wishes of the Pashtuns; at the same time he had again proposed a high-level meeting of representatives of both countries to settle "all outstanding political differences." In its reply, the Pakistani Government had deprecated the "continued Afghan attempts at interference in Pakistan's affairs," and had rejected the Afghan contentions as "wholly unwarranted," reiterating that all territories lying to the east of the Durand Line were an integral part of the Pakistan and completely outside the jurisdiction of the Afghan Government. Nevertheless the Pakistani Government had expressed willingness to have a meeting of responsible Ministers of the two countries, provided that matters which were purely Pakistan's own concern were excluded from the scope of the discussions.

The Afghan Minister in Karachi was recalled to Kabul on Oct. 17, and the Pakistani Ambassador in Kabul on the following day.—(Pakistani High Commissioner's Office, London - Times) (Prev. rep. 14291 A.)