

United Nations
**GENERAL
 ASSEMBLY**

SEVENTEENTH SESSION

Official Records

**FOURTH COMMITTEE, 1343rd
 MEETING**

Friday, 12 October 1962,
 at 10.45 a.m.



NEW YORK

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Chairman: Mr. Guillermo FLORES AVENDAÑO
 (Guatemala).

Tribute to Sir Hugh Foot

1. Mr. NABAVI (Iran) expressed the shocked surprise of his delegation, which he felt certain was shared by all the members of the Committee, at the news of the resignation of Sir Hugh Foot from the United Kingdom delegation. All those who had had the pleasure of working with him had learned to appreciate his qualities of liberalism, devotion to democratic principles, belief in human dignity and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter, while his rare personal qualities had been universally esteemed. He requested the United Kingdom delegation to transmit to Sir Hugh Foot the assurances of his esteem and friendship.
2. Mr. PASCUCCI-RIGHI (Italy) said that the resignation of Sir Hugh Foot would be a severe blow for the activities of the Committee, to which he had made a most valuable and balanced contribution. The Italian delegation had been deeply affected by the news of his departure and he wished to convey to Sir Hugh Foot the assurance of its esteem and gratitude.
3. Mr. USTUN (Turkey) said that his delegation very much regretted the resignation of Sir Hugh Foot, whose vast experience in colonial matters and great personal qualities had been appreciated by all members. He did not doubt that Sir Hugh Foot, to whom he sent his delegation's best wishes, would be greatly missed.
4. Mr. AGUIRRE (Uruguay) said that the work performed by Sir Hugh Foot in the Fourth Committee, the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had been exemplary and his collaboration had proved of inestimable value; in making that statement, he was speaking also on behalf of the delegations of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Guatemala, Venezuela and Haiti, and undoubtedly for all the other Latin American delegations which he had been unable to consult. In participating in the work of universal liberation pursued by the United Nations, Sir Hugh Foot had displayed great qualities of liberalism, statesmanship and consistency in the defence

of his position. He proposed that, in accordance with past precedent, the valedictory of the Fourth Committee should be repeated in the presence of Sir Hugh Foot himself.

5. Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) said that the news of Sir Hugh Foot's resignation was most regrettable. He had shown himself to be a man of strong convictions and in opposing, on occasion, the views of other delegations he had always been sincere. He would be greatly missed.

6. Mr. MONGUNO (Nigeria) said that his delegation shared in the expressions of regret at the resignation of Sir Hugh Foot, whom he had held in special esteem not only on account of his association with the work of the United Nations but also because of the important role he had played and the liberal and democratic attitude he had displayed in connexion with Nigeria's past history. On behalf of the Nigerian delegation, Mr. Monguno wished to offer Sir Hugh Foot all best wishes for the future.

7. Mr. CALINGASAN (Philippines) said that his delegation regretted the resignation of Sir Hugh Foot, for whom it had the greatest esteem. He could only hope that the event would lead to an improvement in the policies of the United Kingdom towards its remaining colonies.

8. Mr. COOMARASWAMY (Ceylon) expressed his delegation's regret at the resignation of Sir Hugh Foot, whose presence in the Fourth Committee had seemed, so high was his reputation, to constitute an assurance that sooner or later the principles of democracy would prevail in Southern Rhodesia. He hoped that Sir Hugh's departure would have no adverse consequences on the attitude of the United Kingdom towards finding a solution for the problem and implementing the decision of the General Assembly, and that Sir Hugh might be able to return to the United Nations at an early date.

9. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) said that his delegation had learned of the resignation of Sir Hugh Foot, whom he personally considered to be one of the great men of the age, with profound regret. Sir Hugh's relationship with the Fourth Committee had been most inspiring and Mr. Bingham felt that the members of the Committee were unanimous in appreciating his personal qualities and deploring his departure.

10. Mr. KOSZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) said that his delegation associated itself with the tributes that had been paid to Sir Hugh Foot, who had proved to be a man of great stature and generous spirit, both as colleague and as a friend. While all would regret his departure, Mr. Kosziusko-Morizet felt that it would be best, as a tribute to the devotion he had displayed to his country and to his high ideals, to refrain from commenting on the motives or the consequences of that departure; a man went, but a policy remained.

11. Miss IMRU (Ethiopia) said that she had been much moved by the news of Sir Hugh Foot's departure; his vast experience, especially in the Palestine and Cyprus questions, would have been valuable to the United Kingdom on the matter of Southern Rhodesia, but it seemed that the "wind of change" referred to in 1960 by the United Kingdom Prime Minister, Mr. Macmillan, could not be expected to blow there, and apparently the moderate appeals of the petitioners had fallen on deaf ears. It was persons such as the Reverend Michael Scott, Sir Hugh Foot, and Mr. Anthony Nutting that accounted for the greatness of the United Kingdom. She wished Sir Hugh the best of luck for the future.

12. Mr. PALAR (Indonesia) paid a tribute on behalf of his delegation to the personal convictions, devotion to his country and loyalty to his Government of Sir Hugh Foot. Although the reasons had not been published, his resignation at such a moment was considered by many delegations to be a significant step.

13. Mr. FOURNIER (Spain) said that, without passing judgment on the reasons which might have moved Sir Hugh Foot to take the decision that had been reported in the Press that morning, his delegation associated itself with the tributes paid by the members of the Committee to Sir Hugh Foot, who would always be remembered for his qualities as a man and a diplomat.

14. Mr. SALAMANCA (Bolivia) said that although the representative of Uruguay had already spoken on behalf of the Latin American delegations, he wished to pay a personal tribute to Sir Hugh Foot, with whom he had co-operated closely on the Trusteeship Council and in the Trust Territory of New Guinea; Sir Hugh had displayed great virtues of diplomacy and his absence would be much regretted. In speculating on the reasons for his resignation, it should be remembered that in general United Kingdom representatives had to act both as representatives of, and advisers to, the Government, and he might have experienced difficulties in that capacity; to be able to gauge the best interests of his country in relation to others, a representative required some freedom of conscience. Sir Hugh Foot was a man of moral and intellectual fibre who stood up to his convictions. His absence would be universally regretted.

15. Mr. Chiping H.C. KIANG (China) pointed out that Sir Hugh Foot, who would be much missed, had left behind him a monumental work in the shape of the reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962 (T/1595 and Add.1, T/1597 and Add.1). He requested the United Kingdom representative to convey to Sir Hugh Foot his appreciation of Sir Hugh's contribution to the work of the Trusteeship Council.

16. Mr. O'SULLIVAN (Ireland), speaking also on behalf of the Scandinavian delegations, said that, like the French representative, he did not wish to comment on the circumstances surrounding the resignation but merely to say that Sir Hugh Foot had displayed the most noble qualities to be found in the British. In him, Mr. O'Sullivan saluted a gentleman and a distinguished public servant, who deserved well of his country, of the former British colonies, of the United Nations and of the world.

17. Mr. ALLOUNI (Syria) associated his delegation with the tributes paid to Sir Hugh Foot. He regretted that the Committee would no longer benefit from

Sir Hugh's experience but hoped that his successor would be wise and enlightened enough to bring the question of Southern Rhodesia to a happy conclusion.

18. Mr. MAKKAWI (Lebanon) said that the sad news of Sir Hugh Foot's resignation would mean a great loss to the Committee. He had had the reputation of an outstanding statesman and a man of high principle, and he would be remembered for his valuable work. He wished him all possible success for the future.

19. Mr. YOMEKPE (Ghana) said that his delegation had been stunned by the news of the resignation of Sir Hugh Foot. The reasons that had been quoted for the resignation might constitute some grounds for hope. Sir Hugh had had a distinguished career in colonial affairs. Mr. Yomekpe hoped that he would continue to serve the cause of the Commonwealth as in the past.

20. Miss KAMAL (Iraq) expressed regret at the resignation of Sir Hugh Foot; although their opinions had often differed, she had always respected Sir Hugh Foot as a man and a democrat. She hoped that his decision might have some influence on the future course of events regarding colonial questions. She wished Sir Hugh all possible success.

21. Mr. EOUAGNIGNON (Dahomey) said that although as a newcomer he did not know Sir Hugh Foot personally, he associated himself with the tributes paid to him and hoped that his example would be taken to heart by those delegations which might still think that they could run counter to the course of history.

22. Mr. DIALLO (Mali) associated himself with the tributes paid to Sir Hugh Foot, whom he had found to be a man of goodwill whose presence would, he felt, have contributed to the happy solution of the problems with which the Committee was faced. He hoped that Sir Hugh's resignation might help to create objective conditions in the United Nations for the settlement of the problem of decolonization in Africa, as testifying that colonialism was universally denounced by men of goodwill.

23. Mr. THOM (United Kingdom) thanked all the speakers sincerely for the warm tributes they had paid to Sir Hugh Foot, whose request to be relieved of his post, made at the beginning of the session, had just been approved. He promised the speakers that their remarks would be passed on. In his delegation, too, Sir Hugh Foot would be sorely missed.

AGENDA ITEM 56

Question of Southern Rhodesia: report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) (A/5238, chap. II; A/C.4/560, A/C.4/561)
(continued)

HEARING OF PETITIONERS (continued)

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Josiah Chinamano, representative of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), took a place at the Committee table.

24. Mr. BIYOUUDI (Congo, Brazzaville) recalled that on the one hand it had been said that the Southern Rhodesian Government had been moved to act because ZAPU had been responsible for disturbances, while on the other hand the petitioner had said that the disturbances had increased in intensity after the banning of ZAPU. He asked whether the petitioner could supply further information regarding the incidents.

25. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) replied that he had no figures to hand of the number of incidents since the banning of ZAPU. The Government had at first given great prominence to such incidents but when it had become apparent that the banning had not proved effective, some incidents had not been reported. The Bulawayo Chronicle had recently published a list of incidents over a certain period before and after the banning, which showed that cases of arson and sabotage had increased. Prior to the banning, incidents had been largely confined to the homes of certain individuals in African areas, but subsequently they had spread to include industrial concerns, plantations and other important objectives with a view to forcing the Government to realize the extent of the population's dissatisfaction.
26. Mr. PALAR (Indonesia) asked what impact the news of Sir Hugh Foot's resignation from the United Kingdom delegation had had on the petitioner and his colleagues, and what might be its influence on developments in Southern Rhodesia.
27. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) said that, though he knew the departure of Sir Hugh Foot would be a loss to the Fourth Committee, the stand that Sir Hugh had taken was a source of encouragement to him. Sir Hugh was one of many Britons who had shown themselves ready to make sacrifices because of their disagreement with the policies followed in Southern Rhodesia. He thought that the event would bring home to the Governments of the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia the importance of finding a solution to the present crisis.
28. Mr. McINTYRE (Australia) thought that Sir Hugh Foot would be distressed if members indulged in undue speculation about the possible reasons for his resignation. He expressed the hope that members would have some consideration for Sir Hugh's feelings.
29. Mr. PALAR (Indonesia) said that he appreciated the sentiments expressed by the Australian representative. It was, however, impossible to ignore the fact that Sir Hugh's resignation at that moment was a political event of great importance in relation to the question of Southern Rhodesia.
30. In his statement at the previous meeting, the petitioner had called for a round-table conference in Southern Rhodesia. However, another petitioner, Mr. Sithole, the National Chairman of ZAPU, had gone further than that and had called for a constitutional conference at which a new constitution would be worked out. The General Assembly, in resolution 1747 (XVI), had also called for such a constitutional conference. He would like to know whether Mr. Chinamano had been expressing his personal views in that regard or those of the leaders of ZAPU.
31. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) explained that by a round-table conference he had meant a constitutional conference. When the group of church leaders to which he had referred at the previous meeting had asked for a round-table conference to be convened, Mr. Nkomo, the President of ZAPU, had declared that only a conference under the auspices of the United Kingdom Government and designed to lead to a new constitution would be acceptable. He himself shared that position.
32. Mr. PALAR (Indonesia) said that certain delegations had criticized the young people of ZAPU who had committed acts of violence. In his view it was wrong to criticize such acts without knowing the full story behind them. It should be borne in mind that Southern Rhodesia was an occupied country comparable with the European countries occupied by the Nazis during the Second World War; in the case of those countries resistance fighters who had committed acts of sabotage and even murder had been regarded by the world as heroes. As Mr. Sithole had told the Committee, the African people were becoming desperate and the fact was that the world was witnessing the beginnings of a revolution. He asked the petitioner whether he regarded the young people of ZAPU as the spearhead of the nationalist movement and what they had done to merit the criticisms levelled against them.
33. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) said he would like to make it clear that the recent acts of arson and sabotage had not necessarily been the work of the youth of ZAPU. The African youth of Southern Rhodesia lived in a state of constant frustration and many of them were unable to find employment; it was understandable that they should react to recent developments in the way that they had done. ZAPU's attitude to those occurrences was to see them as symptoms of an intolerable situation and of a growing desire to change that situation.
34. Some of the acts of violence had been aimed at intimidating those who were considered to be stumbling-blocks to freedom. In some cases bombs had been thrown into people's houses. Such activities were deplorable, but understandable. The reason why events of that nature had occurred mainly in African areas was the difficulty of penetrating into European areas. The destruction of African beer halls and schools represented a symbolic attack on the settler Government, since those institutions were regarded as the creation of the Government. Subsequently the saboteurs had gone on to attack industrial installations and warehouses, to disrupt communications and to set fire to the big plantations, which were considered symbols of white supremacy.
35. Mr. PALAR (Indonesia) asked whether the destruction of churches was to be explained by the fact that the churches of Southern Rhodesia were still led by Europeans and were therefore identified with the white settler Government. He recalled that during Indonesia's struggle for independence no churches had been destroyed because the leadership of the churches had been mainly in the hands of Indonesians.
36. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) replied that the church in Southern Rhodesia was still predominantly a missionary church; although the number of indigenous pastors was increasing, the senior ministers and bishops were white missionaries. ZAPU had hired a number of church halls for the school which it ran at Highfield and differences had sometimes arisen between the African pastors who had authorized the use of those halls and their white superiors. He understood that in one case the burning of churches had been provoked by a statement made by a bishop attacking African nationalists. The acts should be seen as directed, not against Christianity, but against those who were trying to suppress African nationalism.
37. Mr. PALAR (Indonesia) asked whether the activities described by the petitioner could be explained by the absence of any democratic means by which Africans could express their grievances.

38. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) agreed that when people were prevented from expressing their feelings in normal ways they were apt to turn to violence. In saying that he regretted such incidents he meant that he would like to see the people allowed to express their feelings in positive rather than in negative ways; however, the fact that the African people were reacting against existing injustices was in itself to be welcomed.

39. Mr. SAID (Federation of Malaya) expressed his sorrow at the departure of Sir Hugh Foot, who was a man of great integrity and humanity. He wished him every success for the future.

40. The Committee had been told that under the new Constitution voters were required to have a certain knowledge of English. He would like to ask the petitioner what degree of competence in English was required; whether he knew of any other country which made literacy in a foreign tongue a voting qualification; whether the vernacular languages were taught in Southern Rhodesian schools; and whether the African leaders considered that any literacy qualification for voting was necessary.

41. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) replied that voters were required to be able to read and to complete, without assistance, a registration form made out in English. In addition, for both the "A" roll and the "B" roll there were income or property requirements, those requirements being somewhat reduced for persons with full primary or secondary education.

42. He would not like to attempt to say whether any other countries had similar franchise restrictions, though he was not aware of any such countries.

43. With regard to the teaching of the vernacular, children in primary schools learned both English and the vernacular, though as their education proceeded teaching of the vernacular decreased. Upon entry to secondary school, a pupil could drop the vernacular language but had to continue to study English.

44. He did not think that it was strictly necessary for voters to be literate in order that democracy might function. In the modern world, however, it was essential for all members of society to widen their mental horizons and that was why ZAPU was anxious to encourage every African to become literate.

45. Mr. NICOLAESCU (Romania) asked the petitioner what effect the existence of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had on the situation of the indigenous inhabitants in Southern Rhodesia and what consequences the electoral victory in Nyasaland of a party which advocated that Territory's withdrawal from the Federation and the forthcoming elections in Northern Rhodesia—which, he hoped, would be won by the Africans—would have in Southern Rhodesia.

46. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) replied that the Federation did not appeal to the Africans, not because they failed to realize the need for closer links between the Territories concerned but because they regarded the Federation as at present constituted as an attempt to strengthen the position of the white settlers. The people of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were opposed to the Federation because they looked upon it as a vehicle for the penetration of discriminatory practices from Southern Rhodesia into their own land. The policy of partnership which had been promised to the Africans had not been

applied. It was common knowledge that Nyasaland would soon withdraw from the Federation, and in point of fact the United Kingdom Government had promised Nyasaland constitutional talks later in 1962. Northern Rhodesia was bound to have an African Government soon and would follow in Nyasaland's footsteps. That would mean the end of the present Federation.

47. In order to make the Federation work and to woo the inhabitants of the two northern Territories, the Federal Government had liberalized or repealed some of the more severe discriminatory regulations in Southern Rhodesia. Once the Federation had been dissolved, such reasons for relaxing restrictions would no longer operate. The Africans would not wait for concessions to be made to them but would fight for their legitimate rights. He was of the opinion that when Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland broke away from the Federation, they would experience an influx of a new type of white settler who would be prepared to work with the Africans, while the Europeans who favoured paternalism would move to Southern Rhodesia. The latter Territory would then become a stronghold of white extremists, and the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory would have to fight harder, with the result that there would be bloodshed and chaos.

48. Mr. CALINGASAN (Philippines) asked the petitioner to compare the quality of the teaching given in the government schools designed exclusively for the Africans and in those used exclusively for the Europeans. He also asked the petitioner, as a member of the teaching profession, to say whether he thought that the school curriculum contained anything likely to indoctrinate the young Africans into accepting the false notion of white supremacy and to prepare them psychologically for the perpetuation of a predominantly white government in Southern Rhodesia.

49. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) replied that the funds allocated for African education fell far short of the needs and were much smaller than those allocated for European education. The schools catering for European children had much better premises, equipment and teaching aids and could therefore provide better education. It was true that there were a small number of good schools for African children in the urban areas, which were used as show-pieces for foreign visitors, but 95 per cent of the schools, particularly in the rural areas, fell far short of that standard. The mission schools were short of funds and the missionaries had to solicit contributions from communities outside the Territory—in the United States, the United Kingdom and various European countries. The quality of the teaching in the African schools was also bound to suffer from the large size of the classes. While in some European communities schools stood empty or had been closed because there were not enough children, the influx of African children was so great that the Department of Education had placed an upper limit on the size of classes, limiting them to forty-five children.

50. With regard to the second question by the Philippine representative, he would not like to say that any material had been deliberately inserted into the curriculum for the purpose of indoctrinating African children along the lines suggested. The South African system of laying stress on the local environment in the education of African children was not being applied in Southern Rhodesia. On the other hand, textbooks used in the African schools lavished praise on the

European conquerors and disregarded the achievements of Africans in the field of education, culture etc. Again, no schools were being named after African personalities. The impression was thus being created that Europeans were making a more important and significant contribution to culture than the Africans. In general, responsible posts went to Europeans and to people with the lighter skins.

51. Mr. CALINGASAN (Philippines) asked the petitioner whether he was aware of any request by the white settler Government in Southern Rhodesia to the United Nations specialized agencies, and particularly to UNESCO, for help in improving African education in Southern Rhodesia. If the reply to that question was in the negative, he would like the petitioner to tell him how UNESCO might help in improving African education.

52. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) replied that in 1961 the Director of African Education had attended a UNESCO meeting in Paris at which he had asked for financial assistance for promoting African education. Upon his return to Southern Rhodesia, the Director had indicated that his appeal had not received favourable consideration, firstly because a request for funds for African education coming from a white man had been an embarrassment; and secondly, and mainly, because UNESCO felt that Southern Rhodesia had done much more to promote the education of its African children than other African countries. UNESCO regarded Southern Rhodesia's school attendance figure of one child in five as very high and felt that other African countries were in greater need of assistance.

53. In practice, the position with regard to African education was much less impressive, since the education programme in Southern Rhodesia was designed to give African children five years of schooling. At the age of nine or ten the education of African children ceased. Such half-education only frustrated the African children. He felt that education should be provided up to the school certificate level. Southern Rhodesia was an industrially developing country which needed an educated population. A person who lacked education would be a burden upon society and a misfit and would therefore feel frustrated. An added source of frustration was the fact that while African children received education up to standard III only, and were often turned away for lack of places, white children were given complete primary and secondary education.

54. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization could give valuable help by providing funds not only for the building and expansion of schools but also for the training and employment of teachers, so that all African children in Southern Rhodesia could become useful citizens of their country and of the world.

55. Mr. BUDU-ACQUAH (Ghana) referred the petitioner to his earlier statement and to press reports about acts of arson and sabotage in Southern Rhodesia, and asked him whether, in the light of the history of colonial struggles, he thought that the use of force as a last resort could be justified. By force he did not necessarily mean physical force but also passive resistance such as non-co-operation with the Government and strikes and boycotts.

56. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) observed that the acts of arson and sabotage that were being committed in Southern Rhodesia were

the spontaneous reaction of people labouring under a sense of injustice and frustration. There was no organization behind them.

57. Africans in Southern Rhodesia had tried to use the strike weapon. He himself had been at Highfield when a trade union, braving the stringent anti-strike legislation in the Territory, had called for a strike. On the morning in question the entire Southern Rhodesian army had been moved into the townships. Workers' buses had been driven by security personnel and accompanied by soldiers so that strike-breakers should not be ill-treated or intimidated. A number of peoples had been killed on the pretext that they had been intimidating strike-breakers. The security forces had conducted a door-to-door search of the townships, looking for workers who had stayed away. The employers had been given orders to dismiss those who had not reported for work. Masses of workers had lost their employment. In the situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia it took a brave man to go on strike, since dismissal entailed the loss of the worker's home and relegation to the reserves, where there was not enough land for everyone. The Law and Order (Maintenance) Act was a vicious piece of legislation which made it virtually impossible for workers to resort to strikes as a means of bringing pressure to bear upon the Government. Critics living in foreign countries had on occasion accused the workers of Southern Rhodesia of a passive attitude and lack of militancy, but if they exchanged places they would see that strikes called for a great deal of courage. The workers had also tried to negotiate through their trade unions, professional associations and advisory boards, but as the people were not adequately represented in the Government the latter could disregard such moves. That was why ZAPU had laid emphasis on the need for a government elected by the majority of the people.

58. Mr. BUDU-ACQUAH (Ghana) said that he found it difficult to understand why Africans should resort to sabotaging their own installations. In the circumstances he asked the petitioner whether he did not think that the acts of arson and sabotage reported in the Press had been committed not by the foes of racial discrimination but by "agents provocateurs" on the instigation of the white settlers, who might want to put the blame on ZAPU and find a pretext for a brutal massacre of Africans such as had occurred in Angola, Mozambique and Kenya and at Sharpeville.

59. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) said that he was inclined to believe that the destruction of African churches and other installations which provided welfare facilities for the Africans was prompted by the feeling that they were signs of the white man's presence and of white rule.

60. In the absence of conclusive evidence, he was unwilling to speculate on the possibility that the acts of arson had been deliberately staged by the white settler Government in order to lay the blame at ZAPU's door. The Government of Southern Rhodesia did, however, bear ultimate responsibility for the acts of arson and sabotage because it had created the climate in which they had been committed.

61. The reason why more European property had not been set on fire should be sought in the operation of the Land Apportionment Act, under which Southern Rhodesia had been divided into African and European communities. The European areas were so heavily

guarded that an African who tried to penetrate them with a view to committing acts of sabotage was unlikely to escape alive. European-owned installations, barns and grasslands on outlying and isolated farms, which were more accessible to the Africans, had been set on fire. Similarly the reaction to the banning of ZAPU had been more severe in the rural areas than in the townships because the latter were more heavily policed.

62. Mr. BUDU-ACQUAH (Ghana) asked the petitioner to amplify his reply to the question by the Philippine representative concerning any attempts by the authorities to indoctrinate young Africans. In particular he would like to know whether textbooks laid emphasis on British history and the superiority of European culture rather than on the glories of Zimbabwe's past, the heroic history of the Zulus or the ancient civilization of Ghana and Mali.

63. Mr. CHINAMANO (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) replied that the Ghanaian representative, who, like himself, had been brought up under a British system of education, was aware of the importance

which the British attached to their own standards and traditions. Now that more and more African teachers taught in Southern Rhodesian schools, a change of emphasis was coming about. Africans now tended to cherish everything African. While his own generation had been given Christian or Anglicized names, the younger generation bore real African names. The Africans were fighting hard against the kind of relationship which could be illustrated by a picture in his possession showing the working of "partnership"—in that particular instance an African carrying a white Cabinet minister on his back across a river.

64. Mr. BOZOVIC (Yugoslavia), speaking on a point of order, suggested that to expedite the hearing of petitioners the Committee might adopt the procedure it had used in the past of having several petitioners or groups of petitioners appearing together, so that after hearing their statements the members of the Committee could put questions to one or several of them.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.