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CENTRAL AFRICAN OFFICE

# Report of the Central Africa Conference, 1963

*Presented to Parliament by the First Secretary of State  
by Command of Her Majesty  
July, 1963*

LONDON

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# REPORT OF THE CENTRAL AFRICA CONFERENCE 1963

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

On 18th June, 1963, the First Secretary of State, the Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.P., announced in the House of Commons that the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia had agreed to attend a Conference on the orderly dissolution of the Federation and the consequential problems involved. The Nyasaland Government had agreed to send observers. This Conference met at the Victoria Falls Hotel, Southern Rhodesia, on 28th June and completed its work on 3rd July, 1963. A list of those who attended the Conference is at Annex A.

2. There was full agreement among all delegations that arrangements should be made for the orderly and speedy transfer of Federal responsibilities to the territories. There were many difficult and complex problems to be solved which could not be dealt with fully at the Conference. It would be the task of the Conference to set up the necessary machinery for a detailed study of these problems and to set a time-table for the processes of dissolution.

3. The Conference agreed that there was a range of functions which could be transferred without great difficulty, provided that satisfactory arrangements were reached regarding the officers manning these services and the finances for them. It was also agreed that, where it might be practicable, arrangements should be made for the transfer of such services to territorial responsibility in advance of dissolution. This would include transfer of those subjects where the Federal Government had a constitutional responsibility in respect of one territory only.

4. The Conference also agreed that there were certain matters on which the post-Conference machinery should be given guidance. First there were the important problems of the Federal Public Service and the apportionment of assets and liabilities including the public debt. There was a range of functions in which the question of inter-territorial collaboration arose. There were the problems connected with the transfer of taxation functions to the territories. The question of defence needed special examination and there were also problems connected with citizenship and the question of an appeal court to replace the Federal Supreme Court.

5. The Conference first considered these matters and in the light of its conclusions thereon proceeded to examine the machinery which would be needed to carry forward the detailed implementation of the processes of dissolution.

6. The next chapter of this report outlines the machinery which the Conference agreed should be established. The succeeding chapters summarise the discussions of the Conference on particular issues of importance for the guidance of those who will be responsible for carrying forward the work of the Conference.

## MACHINERY

7. The United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia Delegations each tabled sets of proposals providing in different ways for a system of committees. The Northern Rhodesia Delegation indicated that their approach to the problem was different. They considered that the United Kingdom Government should at an early date appoint a Commissioner to take over all functions of the Federal Government, and then to arrange for the progressive transfer of those functions to the territorial governments; they felt that this arrangement would assist a clear cut change of regime at an early date and avoid the embarrassment to the Federal Government of being left at the end with only a handful of minor functions to administer. This view was not, however, accepted by any other delegation, on the grounds that the processes of dissolution ought to be worked out between the Governments in advance of some date at which the dissolution could and should take place. It was also made clear by the Chairman that the concept of appointing a Commissioner to inherit the functions of the Federal Government formed no part of Her Majesty's Government's policy.

8. The Conference agreed to remit to a sub-committee further examination of the two sets of proposals made by the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia Delegations. The sub-committee reported substantially on the lines set out in the following paragraph, and after discussion which covered the understandings recorded in paragraphs 11 and 12 below, the Conference adopted their proposals.

9. In consequence, the Conference agreed that, immediately after the Conference, two official committees should be established as follows:—

**Committee "A" (General Committee)**

(i) **Composition.** Officials representing the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Federation, and Southern and Northern Rhodesia, under a United Kingdom Chairman appointed after consultation with the other three Governments.

(ii) **Terms of Reference.**

- (a) To work out detailed arrangements for the reversion of Federal Government functions to territorial responsibility, in such manner and order as may best contribute to their speedy and orderly reversion.
- (b) To work out solutions of general problems arising from the dissolution of the Federation particularly as regards the Federal Public Service (including in this term Parliamentary officers and members of statutory bodies), the armed forces and the judiciary.
- (c) To make recommendations as to the means of dealing with Federal assets and liabilities (including the public debt) and, if they considered an Apportionment Commission to be required, to make a reference to the Governments accordingly, including recommendations as to its terms of reference, powers and composition.

(iii) Directive.

- (a) The Committee would be an inter-governmental negotiating body through which the representatives would seek to reach agreement by reference to their respective Governments as necessary as the work progressed.
- (b) The Committee would be empowered to set up separate sub-committees for the examination of particular functions. The Committee should be required to set up special sub-committees for the consideration of:—
  - (1) Federal Public Service, and
  - (2) Assets and liabilities.
- (c) The presence of a United Kingdom representative on each of the two sub-committees mentioned above was essential for their speedy and effective operation. The Chairman appointed by the Committee for each sub-committee should be acceptable to all the Governments concerned.
- (d) Each Government would appoint one principal (co-ordinating) representative to the Committee but would be free to nominate at will additional or alternate representatives (or advisers) to the Committee and its sub-committees in accordance with the subject under discussion.

**Committee " B " (Committee on inter-territorial questions)**

(i) Composition. Officials representing the territorial governments assisted by Federal officials, under United Kingdom chairmanship.

(ii) Terms of Reference. To work out in respect of those Federal functions referred to it by Committee " A " detailed arrangements for the reversion of those functions to territorial responsibility having regard to the possibility of collaboration between the territories in particular fields.

(iii) Directive. The Committee's method of procedure and their powers to set up sub-committees as necessary would generally be the same as for Committee " A ". In particular each Government, including the United Kingdom Government, would be entitled to appoint additional representatives, alternates or advisers. This Committee would not submit its conclusions in all cases to the Federal Government, but when making submissions to the constituent governments would keep the Federal Government informed whether or not action by the Federal Government was contemplated; where action by the Federal Government was required, consultation should take place before any final conclusion was reached.

10. The Chairman of Committee " A " would be charged with the general responsibility in his Committee, of co-ordinating the work of the two committees so as to secure an orderly and expeditious process of dissolution and transition to a new régime in accordance with the broad decisions of the Conference.

11. The Conference agreed to the arrangements described above on the understanding that where a territorial government considered that its arrangements, particularly as to staff and finance, were such as to enable it to take

over a Federal function, there should be no delay in that transfer being effected. Governments would, however, consult together so that in most cases Federal functions should be taken over simultaneously by the territories.

12. It was also agreed that if any territorial government objected, in Committee "A", to the remit of any subject, affecting its own future powers, to Committee "B", that decision should be final, and the subject so far as it affected the objecting territory, should be considered further only in Committee "A".

13. The Conference considered that the effective operation of the machinery would be hampered unless the Nyasaland Government were fully associated with it on the same terms; lack of Nyasaland's association would tend to delay the operation, rather than the reverse. The Conference therefore invited the Chairman to seek the agreement of the Nyasaland Government to associate itself with the machinery.

### CHAPTER III FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE

14. There was general agreement that on the reversion of Federal functions to territorial governments as many Federal officers as possible, of all races, should be absorbed in the territorial public services.

15. The first problem to which the post-Conference machinery should turn its attention was comprehensive terminal arrangements for the Federal Public Service, which would ensure the equitable treatment of Federal officers whose employment was brought to an end.

16. As a part of these comprehensive arrangements the territorial governments would need to state as soon as possible the terms of service they would offer and the extent to which, having regard to their own public service policies, further employment could be offered to Federal officers.

17. The post-Conference machinery would also need to reach agreement on arrangements for securing the discharge of the pension liability for past and present Federal officers and their dependants. Liabilities in respect of pensions (and the precise nature of these liabilities) would be a matter for the post-Conference machinery to consider and would need to be assessed and distributed as part of the general apportionment of assets and liabilities of the Federation. These arrangements would need to cover the present Federal Pension Fund which covered only a proportion of the Federal officers and was not yet actuarially viable.

18. The Northern Rhodesia Delegation drew attention to the fact that it would take some time to evolve these detailed arrangements and for Governments to consider and finally approve them. They reminded the Conference that on the creation of the Federation officers had been compulsorily seconded from the territorial Government to the Federal Government for a period of two years. They considered that a similar procedure would be natural and appropriate on the dissolution of the Federation and proposed that this period of secondment should be one year. The Southern Rhodesia representatives agreed that an interim period would be needed for the application of the full public service arrangements but they expressed the

view that they could probably maintain their services during this period by a process of voluntary secondment. The Federal representatives pointed out that under regulations made under the Federal Public Service Act the consent of an officer was required to his secondment to another government and that when the secession of Nyasaland was announced the Federal Government had given an undertaking to the Federal Public Service Association that these regulations would be observed. Accordingly the Federal representatives said that they could not consider supporting any arrangements to cover this interim period that would involve compulsory secondment until there had been full consultation and agreement with the Federal Public Service Association.

19. The Conference recognised that some standstill arrangement for staff would be needed, following the transfer of departments to territorial control, although the Federal Government made it plain that this should not involve any compulsion. In the light of the detailed examination of such an arrangement by a sub-committee, consultations with the Federal Public Service Association were begun during the period of the Conference.

20. The Conference agreed that the post-Conference machinery should take full account of the views of delegations including the reservations entered by the Federal Government in the arrangements to be made to cover this standstill period, and should continue the consultations begun with the Federal Public Service Association as part of the general discussions that would be necessary with the association about the comprehensive settlement of public service issues.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### FEDERAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES INCLUDING PUBLIC DEBT

21. The Federal Government submitted a paper containing a survey of the Government's financial obligations, including the public debt. The paper pointed out that these obligations rested on the resources and reflected the credit-worthiness of the Federal economy. In the opinion of the Federal Government, the dissolution of the Federation as an economic unit would involve a loss of economic strength; and the separate territorial economies should not be expected between them to meet the obligations which had been incurred on a scale appropriate to the Federation as a whole. If they attempted to do so, a great part of their product would be absorbed in this task, and their capacity to finance much-needed development would be unduly restricted. Since the dissolution of the Federation was an exercise of Britain's sovereign power, Britain should, in the interests of the territories and of the creditors, assume responsibility for the Federal Government's obligations. It should look to the territories for reimbursement on a scale related to their assets and revenues; assets which did not become part of the capital equipment of a territorial economy should be transferred to the United Kingdom.

22. The Federal Delegation explained that their concern was to see that their financial obligations including guarantees and moral obligations were honoured. This involved the acceptance of responsibilities not only by the territorial governments but also by the British Government whose action in dissolving the Federation made it impossible for the Federal Government

to honour its obligations. The two principles involved were the safeguarding of public credit and the need to avoid calling on the territories to pay more than their economies could bear.

23. SIR GEORGE CURTIS analysed the obligations of the Federal Government in the light of the discussions in the Nyasaland Working Party. He classified them into five groups, viz, those relating to the Federal Public Service ; Federal Government guarantees of loans ; continuing obligations to various institutions ; other loans including Federal loans relented to territorial governments ; and a group of miscellaneous liabilities mainly related to claims by the public. He observed that even when the problem of apportioning financial liability for these loans and debts had been solved there would remain the problem of securing them in the interests of creditors.

24. The Southern Rhodesia Delegation said that the three territories could not as separate units carry the same burden of debt as the Federation. Assessments of the amount of debt each territory could carry should relate to its revenue earning capacity ; only the United Kingdom could bridge the gap between that amount and the money the Federal Government owed. The Southern Rhodesia Government was prepared to accept its fair share of liability for public debt arising from the dissolution of the Federation, but many Federal assets were bound to depreciate on reversion to the territories and it would be unfair if they were apportioned on the basis of their former valuations. Many fixed assets also might not be required by the territories in the same shape or size.

25. The Northern Rhodesia Delegation's view was that machinery should be set up to examine these problems, including pre-Federal debt, loans to statutory bodies, and the legal liability for the Federal Government's open market borrowing. The machinery would deal with Federal assets as the other side of the problem of public debt. The Northern Rhodesia Government was willing to take over its fair share of Federal liabilities and public debt.

26. The territorial governments reserved their position as to how their shares should be assessed until the post-Conference machinery had reported. The United Kingdom Delegation expressed the view that if the United Kingdom Government took over liability for debts, it would also have to take over the corresponding assets and thus introduce a second government into another government's territory.

27. The Chairman made it clear that Her Majesty's Government's action in dissolving the Federation was based on their assessment of the political realities of the situation. It was true that the acceptance of Federal liabilities would impose a burden on the territories but many valuable and indeed essential assets would also pass to the territories and it would surely be wrong to divorce the question of assets from that of liabilities. Broadly speaking, liabilities were the counterpart of benefits which accrued to the territories individually or collectively. Difficulties might well arise in certain cases but the right approach to the whole question was to start from the connection between assets and liabilities. This approach would not pre-judge consideration at a later stage of the capacity of the territories to carry the burden and the position of the Federation's creditors in the new circumstances. The post-Conference machinery should start their work on the basis of seeing where in consequence of the re-allocation of functions the assets were physically likely to lie, and apportioning the liabilities, including the public



debt among the three successor governments in such a way as broadly to correspond with the division of assets and to deal equitably with any anomalies which might arise. It was then that there would emerge the question whether any territory would be saddled with too heavy a debt burden, since it would be seen exactly what responsibilities would fall to it. At that stage it would be for consideration between governments what means might be adopted to lighten the burden. The question whether the United Kingdom Government could and should help would have to be considered in the light of their general policies on overseas aid towards countries which showed need for assistance in the development of their economies. It would be in accordance with these policies for the United Kingdom Government to consider the need of a Commonwealth territory, within the limits of their resources and the calls upon them in the light of such territory's economic position as a whole—including of course its debt burden.

28. The Conference agreed that the whole matter should be referred to a committee to be set up under post-Conference machinery.

## CHAPTER V

### INTER-TERRITORIAL COLLABORATION

29. The Chairman suggested to the Conference that some thought should be given to the range of subjects in which questions of inter-territorial collaboration arose.

30. There were two reasons for this. The first was the practical one that, unless broad conclusions were reached on how inter-territorial issues were to be tackled, the machinery to dissolve the Federation could not work speedily and effectively, as these issues were interlocked with the processes of dissolution.

31. The second consideration was the interests of the territories and the future prosperity of the region and its inhabitants. The Chairman reminded the Conference that it was the United Kingdom Government's declared policy to seek to assist in the evolution of effective new forms of collaboration between the territories when the Federation came to an end, forms which would be acceptable to each of them and help to preserve and promote, in particular, the economic prosperity of all. Serious thought should be given to the ways in which the benefits of association might be preserved through new forms of collaboration.

32. The essential core of this association lay in the shared economic arrangements, such as the common market in goods and labour, and the joint banking, credit, exchange and currency facilities. There were here issues of great complexity and vital importance to each territory, which called for most thorough and searching examination by each government. This was essentially a matter for the territories, and their decisions would have far reaching effects on their future finances and economy.

33. There was also the field of common services, in which Kariba and the railways were obviously of particular significance to both the Rhodesias : and other fields, such as freedom of movement between the territories, in which the governments might wish to consider mutual arrangements for the future.

34. Whatever decisions the territorial governments might reach on long terms arrangements for the future, there would be need before dissolution to reach agreement at least on transitional arrangements if the prosperity of the area was not to be jeopardised. The process of transferring functions to separate governments could be difficult and complicated ; and, for example, during any transitional period, local confidence in the currency must be maintained if serious economic damage were to be avoided, and therefore the Central Bank must be given adequate authority to continue in the new circumstances, if only as a temporary arrangement. There were similar problems in relation to customs and posts and telecommunications among other subjects: and all this would call for close co-operation between the governments.

35. The Chairman therefore proposed that provision should be included in the post-Conference machinery for a body to carry forward further study of questions of inter-territorial collaboration, without commitment at this stage by any government to any particular form of future collaboration. It would be understood that on dissolution constitutional responsibility for the functions in which such inter-territorial issues arose would revert to the territorial governments, and any joint arrangements for the future would be based on the territories exercising their separate powers in agreement.

36. The Federal Delegation agreed that this was a matter for the territorial governments. The Northern Rhodesia Delegation indicated that their Government accepted in principle that there should be inter-territorial collaboration in regard to the railways, Kariba and Central African Airways, and recognised the possible need for interim joint arrangements in such matters as currency. The Southern Rhodesia Delegation welcomed this statement, but hoped that collaboration with the Northern Rhodesia Government might go beyond the subjects mentioned.

## CHAPTER VI

### TRANSFER OF MONEY AND TAXATION FUNCTIONS

37. The Northern Rhodesia Delegation said that satisfactory arrangements for the transfer of money and taxation functions were an essential prerequisite to the transfer of services. The main requirements were that the financial arrangements:

- (a) must be as simple as possible ;
- (b) must provide a firm basis in advance for the return of services ;
- (c) must provide a firm basis for the general financial settlement ;
- (d) must be acceptable as fair and reasonable by all governments ;
- (e) must allow territorial governments to administer a service taken back according to its own requirements.

38. The main difficulty was that income tax receipts varied widely over the year and the position could be affected substantially as between one year and another by the speed with which assessments were issued and dealt

with. The transfer of effective fiscal powers should therefore coincide either with the beginning of the tax year (1st April) or with the beginning of the financial year (1st July); but it was not possible to contemplate waiting until these dates in 1964.

39. They suggested two alternative broad approaches:—

(i) *Scheme "A"*

The Federal Government would continue to collect tax in terms of its existing legislation but, by an agreement between all the governments, would distribute that tax in full to the territorial governments having regard to its known source of origin in the case of income tax and sundry revenues, and on an agreed estimated basis in the case of customs and perhaps one or two other items. This would entail in practice returning to each territorial government its full revenues (though not its own taxing powers) with effect from the 1st July, 1963. The Federal Government would then charge each territorial government with the cost of providing services in its area together with an agreed proportion of central and overhead expenditure, including public debt charges.

(ii) *Scheme "B"*

The transfer of taxing powers to the territories would take place on an agreed date which would be as early as possible. As subjects were taken back by the territories, the Federal Government would hand over either in a lump sum or in monthly instalments the money required to carry on the services at the level which had previously been determined by the Federal Government in its estimates. Income tax in respect of earnings of individuals and profits of companies to 31st March, 1963, should be credited to a special account as it accrued being divided as to 62 per cent. to a Federal Account and the remainder to the territories in the constitutional proportions. The Federal account would have to be maintained on a trustee basis after the dissolution of Federation and would provide the money needed to continue Federal services up to the end of the tax year. Thereafter the account might provide a surplus for distribution between the territorial governments.

40. The Conference appointed a sub-committee consisting of the senior financial advisers of the delegations to consider these proposals.

41. The sub-committee considered the two schemes, having regard to the expressed wish of all delegations for speed and simplicity in the process of dissolution. The sub-committee felt that the division of revenue by territorial sources and of expenditure by territorial incidence necessary under Scheme "A" involved some intractable problems and that the process of reaching agreement and of negotiations would be unlikely to be completed with maximum speed.

42. On the recommendation of the sub-committee, the Conference agreed that the attention of the post-Conference machinery should be directed to Scheme "B", as representing an outline of the procedures which might be appropriate to be followed in this matter.

## CHAPTER VII

### DEFENCE

43. The Conference agreed that when the Federal Government ceased to exercise responsibility for defence the position in regard to the operational control of the forces should revert to that which obtained before 1953 when Southern Rhodesia was responsible for her own forces and the United Kingdom Government had operational control of the Forces in the Northern territories. Thus, although the Federal forces would have to be partitioned between the three territories the actual task of partition would be made easier by the fact that it would initially simply be a question of transfer to two commands—that of Southern Rhodesia and that of the United Kingdom Government in the Northern Territories.

44. In most cases, the Conference envisaged units passing under the control of either Southern Rhodesia or the United Kingdom according to their present dispositions, though there would be some agreed exceptions to this which would be announced as soon as possible. It was agreed that arrangements would have to be worked out to permit members of the forces to declare in which territory they wished to serve in future.

45. The physical assets of the forces would in general remain with their present units, though the value of these assets would naturally fall to be dealt with in the context of the general arrangements for the apportionment of Federal assets and liabilities. Obligations to members and former members of the forces would be dealt with on broadly similar lines to those of members of the Federal Public Service.

46. It was agreed that future consultation on these matters should be between the Governments concerned.

## CHAPTER VIII

### CITIZENSHIP

47. The Conference agreed that when Federation was dissolved, Federal citizens, being British subjects, ought not to lose that status. A separate citizenship for each of the three territories would eventually be created by the law of each territory, and the first necessity was for the governments of the territories to agree on a scheme under which a Federal citizen would by law become a citizen of the territory to which he belonged. It would be the task of a committee of experts to draw up a scheme for this purpose, for recommendation to governments. The committee should provide in suitable cases for giving an option, exercisable within a reasonable time, whereby a Federal citizen might choose the citizenship he would take; and for allowing in appropriate cases for double or even triple citizenship.

48. Such a scheme having been drawn up and agreed, Southern Rhodesia would pass a citizenship law to come into force on the dissolution of the Federation. In case there were difficulties over the two Northern territories doing the same, the United Kingdom Government would consider making those Federal citizens, who would not become Southern Rhodesia citizens

because they belonged to one or other of the Northern territories, citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, at least until those territories enacted their own citizenship laws. Any of these persons not wishing to become citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies might be given an option to disclaim. The United Kingdom Government would in any case be responsible for the diplomatic protection of those persons who could properly be considered to belong to either of the two Northern territories, until independence.

49. Other matters raised in connection with citizenship were passports, and free movement between the territories. It was agreed that the responsible successor governments should make arrangements for suitably endorsing passports already held by Federal citizens, or for their re-issue, as seemed most convenient. As to free movement, this matter would be of great importance to many individuals, and it should be considered by the appropriate committee with a view to arriving at fair and satisfactory arrangements.

50. The Federal delegation said that there might be Federal citizens who at the end of Federation would feel unable to return to their home territory, and asked what consideration should be given to their compensation by the United Kingdom Government. In other cases Federal citizens might be in need of protection in the territory to which they belonged, and this ought to be the duty of the United Kingdom Government. The further point was made that free movement included the right of leaving a territory as well as that of entry.

## CHAPTER IX

### THE FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

51. The Conference noted that the Federal Supreme Court would come to an end with the dissolution of the Federation. Accordingly the question of the scales of recompense for the judges might arise. It was agreed that the question of a new Court of Appeal was a matter to be pursued between territorial governments.

## CHAPTER X

### TIMETABLE

52. The Conference agreed that in drawing up a timetable for the processes of dissolution it was necessary to strike a proper balance between the need for speed and the orderly transfer of Federal functions to territorial responsibility. It was obviously not possible for every consequence of dissolution to be settled and new arrangements implemented within a matter of months, but there was general agreement that given the necessary willingness and determination it should be possible to reach not later than the end of the year a stage at which the main range of Federal functions would have been, or would be in the position to be, transferred

to the territories, including the transfer of fiscal powers. When that stage was reached would appear to be the appropriate time at which the Federal Legislature and Executive could be brought to an end.

53. The Conference agreed to set a target date of the 31st December, 1963, for the dissolution of the Federation. This must be conditional on the substantial settlement by that time of such important general issues as the apportionment of the public debt and other liabilities and assets and the future of the Federal Public Service. All delegations agreed on the need for the greatest degree of collaboration and effort.

54. The various committees set up under the arrangements described in Chapter II of this Report would have to complete their work by about mid-September. At that time the governments concerned would be called upon to reach final decisions on all questions arising out of dissolution, including decisions in principle on the areas of future collaboration. This process would have to be completed by about mid-October and would call for consultation between governments though not necessarily by means of another formal conference. So far as possible all further processes of dissolution should be carried through at the working level.

55. By mid-October the post-Conference machinery would need to have worked out for final agreement between governments the principles on which the apportionment of assets and liabilities should be carried through. This should leave time for the final stage of the work of division of the assets and liabilities to be carried forward and completed between October and December.

56. By about October the governments concerned would need to consult together about any transitional arrangements which might need to be introduced on 31st December 1963, to deal with matters on which the decisions reached between governments could not in practice be fully implemented by that date. The Conference agreed that until the post-Conference machinery had done its main work it would not be possible to say exactly what issues might remain to be dealt with nor to suggest what might be the best method of dealing with them.

57. Assuming that the decisions mentioned above were taken at the times stated, the United Kingdom Government should be in a position to complete and enact before the end of December 1963, the legal instruments necessary to give effect to the decisions agreed upon by the governments who would be given an adequate opportunity of commenting on their proposed provisions.

J. T. A. HOWARD-DRAKE,  
*Secretary-General.*

R. A. BUTLER,  
*Chairman.*

Victoria Falls Hotel,  
Southern Rhodesia.  
3rd July, 1963.

## ANNEX A

### LIST OF THOSE ATTENDING THE CENTRAL AFRICA CONFERENCE, 1963

#### UNITED KINGDOM

The Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.P.	First Secretary of State, Chairman of the Conference.
Mr. M. D. Tennant, C.B., C.M.G. ...	Secretary, Central African Office.
Mr. D. A. Scott ... ..	Acting British High Commissioner.
Sir George H. Curtis, C.B. ... ..	Chairman, Nyasaland Working Party.
Mr. N. D. Watson, C.M.G. ... ..	Central African Office.
Mr. J. C. Morgan ... ..	Adviser to Sir George Curtis.
Mr. W. L. Dale, C.M.G. ... ..	Legal Adviser.
Mr. J. W. Vernon ... ..	Colonial Office.
Mr. C. J. Hayes ... ..	Treasury.
Mr. M. G. Smith ... ..	Department of Technical Co-operation.
Mr. D. W. C. Allen ... ..	Bank of England.
Mr. A. Lord ... ..	Private Secretary to First Secretary of State.
Mr. J. W. Miller, M.B.E. ... ..	Information Officer.
Mr. G. W. Jamieson ... ..	Central African Office.
Mr. S. F. St. C. Duncan ... ..	Central African Office.
Mr. H. W. S. Roberts ... ..	Liaison Officer.
Mr. B. Sparrow ... ..	Administration Officer.

#### FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

The Rt. Hon. Sir Roy Welensky, K.C.M.G., M.P.	Prime Minister.
Hon. Sir Malcolm Barrow, C.B.E., M.P.	Deputy Prime Minister.
Hon. J. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., Q.C., M.P.	Minister of Home Affairs and Law.
Hon. J. M. Caldicott, C.M.G., M.P.	Minister of Finance.
Hon. J. P. G. Duncan ... ..	Minister for the Public Service.
Mr. G. A. M. Lewanika, M.P. ... ..	Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.
Mr. C. M. Chipunza, M.P. ... ..	Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.
Sir Athol Evans, K.B.E. ... ..	Secretary for Home Affairs.
Mr. H. N. Parry, C.B.E. ... ..	Secretary for External Affairs.
Mr. H. M. McDowell, C.B.E. ... ..	Secretary to the Treasury.
Mr. J. B. Ross, O.B.E. ... ..	Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission.
Mr. R. A. Yates, Q.C. ... ..	Attorney-General.
Mr. S. F. Brice ... ..	Liaison Officer.
Mr. D. K. Phillips ... ..	Ministry of Home Affairs.
Mr. J. L. Pank ... ..	Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.
Mr. C. L. Black ... ..	Press Officer.

#### SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Hon. W. J. Field, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.P.	Prime Minister.
Hon. I. D. Smith, M.P. ... ..	Minister of the Treasury.
Hon. C. W. Dupont, M.P. ... ..	Minister of Justice and Minister of Law and Order.
Hon. W. J. Harper, M.P. ... ..	Minister of Water Department and Minister of Roads and Road Traffic.
Mr. H. Reedman, M.P. ... ..	Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Public Service.

### SOUTHERN RHODESIA—*contd.*

Mr. C. E. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., M.B.E.	Secretary to the Treasury.
Mr. H. M. M. Mackenzie, C.B.E. ...	Chairman, Public Services Board.
Mr. T. A. T. Bosman, Q.C. ...	Attorney-General.
Mr. G. B. Clarke, I.S.O. ...	Secretary to the Prime Minister.
Mr. W. H. H. Nicolle, O.B.E. ...	Deputy Secretary for Internal Affairs.
Mr. J. Edmondson ...	Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.
Mr. D. Hilton-Barber ...	Press Officer.
Mr. R. H. Coates-Palgrave ...	Liaison Officer.

### NORTHERN RHODESIA

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