

Uganda: Nation Without Nationalism

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Of the Associated Press

JINJA, Uganda — for the first time in this century, the stately Nile flows 3,800 miles from Lake Victoria to the Mediterranean without washing against colonial territory.

The bluish waters that tumble from the lake here at Jinja sweep through a free and independent Uganda before they pick up the mud and silt of Sudan and Egypt and emerge, sluggish and muddy, into the Mediterranean.

Jinja, at the southernmost source of the Nile, is an important railway and industrial center of the new nation. It is the site of the Owen Falls Hydroelectric Power Station. Tourists stand on a platform and watch fish soar above the turbulent water after being expelled from Lake Victoria through the dam's great sluices.

Jinja is even more important as the place where Apollo Milton Obote, the son of a Lango chief, took his first job as a laborer and felt the first political stirring. Obote, then 26, was helping to build silos at \$3 a month.

He became active in the trade union movement.

Now 37, he is prime minister of Uganda, facing Africa's problems of disease, poverty, ignorance and tribalism plus special problems peculiar to Uganda.

This is a nation of seven million without a national consciousness. National independence means nothing to 9 out of 10 people.

Obote himself admits that when he was first elected to the colonial legislative council four years ago, he had difficulty deciding whether he represented his tribe, his party, the electorate of his constituency or the country at large.

Included in this nation of 94,000 square miles are four kingdoms, one territory and eleven administrative districts. The kingdoms and the territory of Busoga all have their own legislative bodies and administrations apart from the national parliament and administration.

Such traditional rulers as the Kyabazinga of Busoga, the Omukama of Bunyoro, the Omukama of Ankole, the Omukama of Toro and the Kabaka of Buganda compete with the prime minister for prestige. On a lower level are dozens of chiefs among 28 tribes.

Except in Kampala, the ordinary man of Uganda never raises his sights above the local chief except for the Omukamas and the Kabaka. The most important, the most sartorially gorgeous and probably the wisest of these state rulers is the Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda who



A. M. OBOTE
Prime Minister

A referendum may permit the populace of the two countries to state their preference, but it is not certain that the result will settle the dispute.

Obote, impressed but not virtuous of a coalition with the Kabaka's party, Kabaka Yekka (Kabaka only). Obote's United People's Congress holds 38 seats, Kabaka Yekka 21 and the Democratic party 24.

The Kabaka is ambitious and with his people growing three-fourths of the coffee and one-third of the cotton, the two main export items, he can exert great pressure. He apparently aspires to become head of state.

Obote, impressed but not subdued by the Kabaka's stature, is a plain man with a ready smile. He smokes a pipe and carries a black cane almost constantly.

He is an unpretentious man and refused to move into the prime minister's luxurious office, preferring the cramped office he knew when he was leader of the opposition.

Obote was accidentally hit in the back by a spear thrown by a boyhood friend years ago and spent five months in a hospital. It was necessary to carry him 50 miles by foot in a snare net to a hospital, but he recovered fully. Like many other Ugandans he also had narrow escapes with pythons and leopards during boyhood.

The prime minister is outstanding among African leaders for one thing. He does not orate at length about neocolonialism whenever foreign investment is mentioned.

At his first news conference after independence, he said: "For nearly 70 years we have been under British protection. The British administration has done a wonderful job in education, health, water resources and economic affairs and has founded quite a lot on the materialistic side and also in the cultural sense."

The prime minister may be just the man to make a nation out of the gentle, friendly people of Uganda.

Many Priests Receive Aid

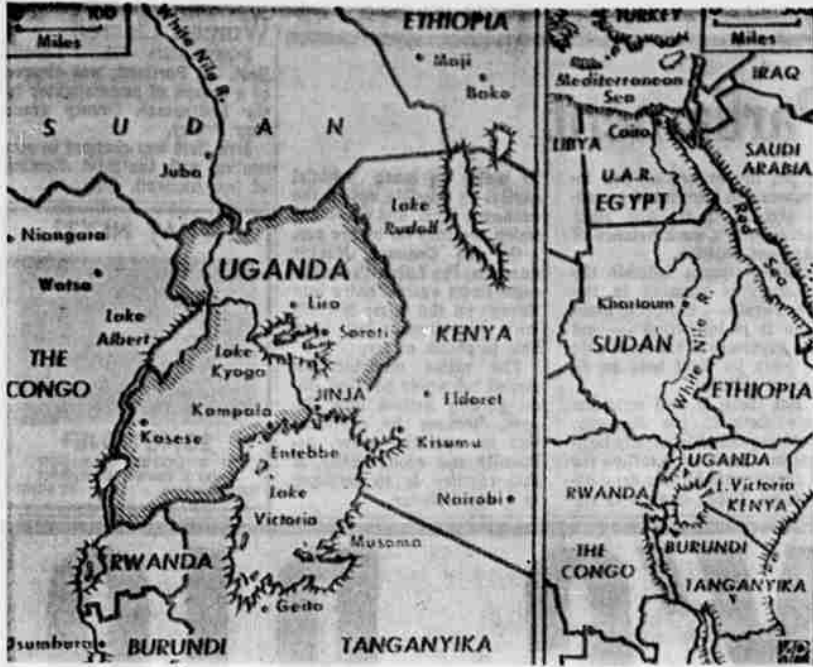
VATICAN CITY (AP)—Every day the Ecumenical Council is in session, a battered Volkswagen sneaks through Rome's congested streets.

Crammed inside are two or three bishops, gingerly holding their three-cornered purple birettas.

"They asked for a ride to St. Peter's," explains the German prelate at the wheel. "They are poor, very poor."

Many possibly half of the 2,700 church dignitaries attending the Ecumenical Council get financial assistance from the Vatican treasury. They themselves could hardly pay the travel cost alone. Vatican sources are quick to add that this does not mean that the Vatican has money to spare.

The Vatican itself gets an assist from the Catholic churches in wealthy countries.



New Land
The maps above locate the new nation of Uganda in Africa and show how the Nile river, for the first time in this century, flows 3,800 miles from Lake Victoria to the Mediterranean without washing against colonial territory.

Bonn Troops Defy Prussian Tradition

By JOHN WEYLAND
Of the Associated Press

BONN, West Germany—West Germany has produced a new type of soldier.

By the defense ministry's own definition the teenagers constituting the great mass of the West German Bundeswehr (armed forces) lack the mystic devotion to duty and blind obedience to authority that characterized the Prussian military tradition.

The discrediting of this tradition through defeat in two world wars is partly responsible. So are the emergence of democratic institutions and a strong American influence.

Today a questioning, critical attitude prevails among the 400,000 men in uniform. They insist on being treated like human beings, and the externals of discipline have been relaxed.

The defense ministry takes the view that, all things considered, the change is for the good. It feels that Hans, Franz and Wolfgang would fight as well as their fathers and grandfathers if another war broke out.

"Only those who think that 'shoulders back, chest out' represents the military ideal can write off the new generation," says Col. Gerd Schmuecke, spokesman for the defense ministry.

NEW SOLDIERS PRAISED

Schmuecke praises the new soldiers, most of whom are draftees serving 18 months, for initiative and adaptability. He finds their type better suited to the technical armed forces of today than the former goose-stepping, heel-clicking automatons.

To quiet fears about the military capability of the present generation, Schmuecke wrote a study based on experience since the Bundeswehr was created in 1955.

"To serve is no ideal in itself of these young soldiers," Schmuecke said. "It is a disagreeable must."

"They find tradition something that belongs to the older generation. Their national feeling has what I might call a low temperature. The state for them is, in their own words, 'far away,' and for some even a hostile thing."

"Feelings of hate against other peoples—even the peoples of the East—are foreign to them."

"They sweat no more from fear of rank when a superior draws near. Even to generals they show an attitude that one could call lacking in respect."

"To real or imagined injustices by their superiors these young men react sharply. If they are bawled at, they show anger and opposition. Commands that are not readily understood they want explained."

"They express criticisms of the service without hesitation in the presence of their officers."

REFLECTS REACTION

Schmuecke says the new type of German in uniform is generally admired by allied officers, who despised the old Prussian ways.

The new generation reflects reaction against the excesses of militarism that came after the collapse of the Third Reich. An inspector general has been provided to protect the men against abuses of authority by superiors. This office did not exist previously.

Any punishment that entails a deprivation of liberty must be confirmed by a civilian judge.

Information and discussion periods have replaced Nazi propaganda indoctrination, where the men were told this-and-that was so, and forced to repeat it to make sure they remembered.

A troop commander said he found today's soldiers responsive and first-rate, provided they are handled right.

"The way to lead these young fellows," he explained, "is to treat your unit like a sports team. Then everything goes fine. The old ways just won't do any more."

Modern Romans Taking Historic Talks in Stride

By EUGENE LEVIN
Of the Associated Press

ROME — These are historic days for the Eternal City—these days of the Vatican's Ecumenical Council.

There has never been such a gathering of prelates in the annals of the Church of Rome. Assembled here are the spiritual leaders of 500 million people—possibly five times more than lived in Rome's whole ancient empire at its height.

How are modern Romans taking the council?

Some with excitement. School children and government employees had a day off when the council opened. Up to 150,000 Romans and tourists flocked to St. Peter's square to see an inaugural procession of white-robed prelates.

Some with curiosity. All Italian newspapers, including the Communist dailies, have used their biggest type for banner headlines, vying for customers curious to read all about the council.

Some with calm. Italians go on enjoying their biggest economic boom in history, buying cars and refrigerators and other items that once were luxuries. Alert businessmen cash in on every opportunity,

including the chance to sell Ecumenical Council souvenirs.

The council may last a year, and Romans are preparing to live with it.

Walk down the Via Veneto, the city's fashionable boulevard of sidewalk cafes and expensive shops. The customers sip dark espresso coffee and watch the parade of Roman high life and low life.

Yet there's a difference these days. There are more young priests in the sidewalk crowds. They are here for the council from America and elsewhere, and like other visitors to Rome find their way to the Via Veneto for a pleasant evening stroll.

In cafes and markets Romans talk about progressive prelates and conservative prelates in the same way they debate Premier Amintore Fanfani's government. But more often they speculate whether Fanfani will be able to win final parliamentary approval for the nationalization of electric power, and whether he will keep communism's old ally, the Italian Socialist Party, behind his government.

Spotlight

In South Africa

Woman Silenced As 'Subversive'

By RICHARD KASISCHKE
Of the Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—If Mrs. Helen Joseph gets in a traffic jam driving home from her downtown office she steps on the gas to get out of it fast.

Otherwise she may be in trouble with the South African government, because for the next five years she has to be home every day at 6:30 p.m.

Mrs. Joseph, a graying white woman, is under house arrest—the first such under new political control laws exercised by Minister of Justice Balthazar Vorster.

This means among other things she is confined to her home from 6:30 p.m. to 6:30 a.m. She is forbidden to have visitors there except a doctor—who must be considered nonsubversive. She cannot leave her home on public holidays or in weekends, cannot attend any political or social gatherings and must report to the police every day except Sundays and holidays. Furthermore she is silenced here and cannot be quoted by word or writing.

If she breaks any of the restrictions she could be jailed for up to three years.

However she has her Siamese cat Siti and she gets newspapers and still has a telephone that rings constantly. Well-wishers' calls mix with anonymous messages.

She works in a downtown medical aid society doing welfare work for the African people.

Mrs. Joseph has been interviewed frequently since Vorster arrested her but the interviews cannot be quoted here or cabled abroad because she has been silenced as an alleged Red subversive.

Friends say Mrs. Joseph, who is a childless divorcee, is determined to carry on her welfare work, packing as much work in her daytime freedom hours as possible.

She spent four months in prison as one of the defendants in South Africa's marathon treason trial. All the defendants were acquitted because the court ruled the government had not proved they were guilty of Communist conspiracy.

She is represented as a great admirer of Zulu ex-chief Albert Lutuli, South Africa's only Nobel Peace Prize winner, who has also been politically banned and silenced.

She also knows other outlawed African political leaders, among them Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, who have been charged with incitement.

Mrs. Joseph was born in England, and likes gardening. On the first Sunday of her house arrest, neighbors came by to chat over her garden gate. Evenings she works on a new book that will describe South Africa's political laws. Her first book titled "If This Be Treason" is expected to be published next year but will not be for sale here.

Author Alan Paton told the Johannesburg Sunday Express that the conditions of Mrs. Joseph's house arrest are vicious and barbaric.

"No one can say that this is not an imitation of a Nazi country," he said. "This move by Vorster is one of the consequences of Mrs. Joseph's unequivocal opposition to apartheid (racial segregation)."



MRS. HELEN JOSEPH
Victim of Law

Living Standards On the Rise In Pakistan

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP)—Pakistan is making substantial progress toward improving the living standards of its almost 100 million people. Foreign aid, topped by a million dollars a day from the United States, is helping.

National income has risen an estimated 9.8 per cent in the first two years of Pakistan's second 5-year plan. The average income per person which remained virtually constant in the first plan because the growth in population equaled the economic gains, has risen about 5.5 per cent in the last two years.

It is an uneven rise, however. Many of the seminomadic people of the Baluchistan desert and the overcrowded rice farmers of monsoon-soaked East Pakistan have seen no progress. Some say things have gotten worse.

Helping these people is a massive problem because the starting point was so low.

At the beginning of this plan in 1960 the per capita income was 235 rupees (\$49.35) a year. Now it has crept up to about 250 rupees (\$52.50).

In neighboring India per capita income is more than 330 rupees (\$69.30) and in nearby Ceylon it is some 625 rupees (\$131.25).

Pakistan can be proud in its poverty because of the progress. Compared with little Ceylon, or with Indonesia, which is comparable in population, Pakistan is moving ahead rapidly.

At Pakistan's present rate of progress, "it would be reasonable to assume that the target of a 24 per cent increase in national income (by 1965) will be exceeded," according to S. A. Hasnie, governor of the State Bank of Pakistan.

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