

alterations to the constitution to centralize the government. The problem of how to reconcile the need for national unity, as stressed by KANU, with the desire to protect the rights of the minority tribes, which is the chief concern of KADU, remains the central problem in Kenya's politics.

European Minority

Until recently it seemed that the chief barrier to independence would be another minority group — the European farmers in the "white highlands". However, this group eventually accepted the inevitability of an independent Kenya under African leadership. Many left the colony. The British Government is providing funds to purchase much of the farm land in the "white highlands" and to hand it over to the new Government for the resettlement of landless Africans.

Somali Minority

The most immediate problem facing the Government is presented by the 120,000 Somalis in the northeastern part of the country, the majority of whom have demanded secession from Kenya and eventual federation with the neighbouring Somali Republic. A new North Eastern Region was created at the constitutional conference in March to provide a degree of local autonomy for the Somalis, who are separated from other tribes in Kenya by social, cultural, religious and ethnic differences. However, this has failed to satisfy the Somalis. They refused to participate in the elections in May and the North Eastern Region has been the scene of mass demonstrations and violence involving Somali tribesmen almost daily during the past several months.

East African Federation

On June 5, 1963, one week after the elections which brought internal self-government to Kenya, the Prime Ministers of Kenya and Uganda and the President of Tanganyika announced their intention to link their three countries in an East African Federation. The basis for such an association already exists in the East African Common Services Organization, which provides a well-established network of services linking the economies of the three countries. A working party was set up at the ministerial level to draw up federal constitution, but it has encountered difficulties and federation has not been achieved in 1963 as had been originally anticipated.

Kenya takes its place as an independent African state, a member of the Commonwealth and a member of the United Nations with many unsolved problems. It has, however, a great store of human energy, considerable material resources and the goodwill of the many countries who have followed with sympathy its progress to independence, which will enable it, either alone or united with its neighbours, to become one of the leading states of Africa.