

## SOURCES FOR AFRICAN CONSTITUTIONAL STUDIES

(Part Two)

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BOTSWANA

I. The territory of Bechuanaland came under British control in 1885 and in 1895 was annexed to the Cape of Good Hope Colony. It was administered as a protectorate in conjunction with Basutoland and Swaziland until August 1, 1964, when the office of High Commissioner was abolished. The country became independent September 30, 1966, taking the name of Botswana.

II. Constitutions1. Constitution of Botswana

Botswana Independence Order 1966 [S.I. 1171/66]

2. Bechuanaland Protectorate (Constitution) Order [S.I. 134/65; L.N.1/65]

3. Bechuanaland Protectorate (Constitution) Order-in-Council 1960 [S.I. 3/60]

(Some provisions to take effect Dec. 31, 1960; others to take effect May 5, 1961 [H.C.N. 47/61])

III. Amendments

1. Bechuanaland Protectorate (Constitution) (Amendment) Order 1963 [G.N. 90/63] amending various provisions of the Constitution, effective as of Oct. 4, 1963

2. The Bechuanaland Protectorate (Constitution) (Amendment) Order 1964 [S.I. 1189/64; G.N. 121/64] amending various provisions of the Constitution

3. The Bechuanaland Protectorate (Constitution) (Amendment) Order 1965 [S.I. 1718/65] alters provisions relating to cabinet meetings, African Law Digest Vol. I Item 1119
4. Constitution (Second Amendment) Act [No. 43/69] amending sections 12, 13, 37(1), African Law Digest Vol. V Item 2266
5. Constitution (Amendment) Act [No. 25/70] amending sections concerning public service, the census and citizenship, African Law Digest Vol. VI Item 1318

#### IV. Related Orders

1. Constitutional Amendment (Adaptation of Existing Laws) Order 1963 [H.M.C. No. 1/63] adapting laws to conform to amendments in [G.N. 90/63]
2. Constitutional Amendment (Adaptation of Existing Laws) (No. 2) Order 1963 [H.M.C. No. 2/63] continuing effect of [H.M.C. 1/63]
3. The Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (High Commissioner) (Revocation) Order 1964 [S.I. 1186/64; G.N. 121/64] abolishing the office of High Commissioner

#### V. Bibliography

1. Proctor, J.H. "The House of Chiefs and the Political Development of Botswana," 6 Journal of Modern African Studies 59 (1968).
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3. Stevens, R.P., Lesotho, Botswana, & Swaziland, Pall Mall Press, London, 1967.

## ETHIOPIA

I. The first constitution in the long history of the Empire of Ethiopia was proclaimed by Haile Selassie I July 16, 1931, and was the law of the land until Italian forces began a five-year occupation in 1936. In 1941 the British drove out the Italians, the Emperor returned and the Constitution was re-established. A revised Constitution was promulgated November 4, 1955.

The Territory of Eritrea was administered as an Italian colony from 1890 until 1941 when it was occupied by British Military forces who administered it until September 10, 1952; it then joined Ethiopia pursuant to a United Nations resolution. The Eritrean Constitution, written at the direction of and with the assistance of the United Nations Commissioner, was adopted by the Assembly July 10, 1952. Following a vote by the Assembly and the approval of the Emperor, Eritrea's federated status was abolished November 15, 1962 and was wholly integrated into the Ethiopian Empire.

### II. Ethiopia (Present)

#### A. Constitution

Revised Constitution of Ethiopia Proclamation [No. 149/55] published in Negarit Gazeta, Nov. 4, 1955

#### B. Related Orders

Termination of the Federal Status of Eritrea and the Application to Eritrea of the System of Unitary Administration of the Empire of Ethiopia Order [No. 27/62; p.24] Nov. 15, 1962, integrating Eritrea wholly into unitary administration of the Empire

### III. Ethiopia (Past)

#### A. Constitution of Ethiopia 1931

To be found in the following sources:

1. Constitution d'Ethiopie, Addis Ababa, 1931
2. Ethiopia Observer, Vol. V, No. 4, 1931
3. Ethiopian Constitution, Steen, W.M., 1936
4. Ethiopian Constitutional Development, Paul & Clapham, 1967

B. Related Proclamations and Orders

1. The Entry into Force of the Federation with Ethiopia of Eritrea Proclamation [No. 124/52] ratifying the Eritrean Constitution and proclaiming the Federation
2. Federal Incorporation and Inclusion of the Territory of Eritrea within Our Empire Order [No. 6/52; 9/11 p.2] incorporating Eritrea and extending to it the provisions of the Ethiopian Constitution
3. The Public Rights Proclamation [No. 139/53] guarantying human rights and basic liberties to all inhabitants of the Empire of Ethiopia

IV. Eritrea

A. Constitution

Constitution of Eritrea Representative Assembly of Eritrea, July 10, 1952

B. Amendments

1. Ratification of Amendment to Eritrean Constitution Decree, [No. 20/57; 9/27 p.66] amending section 1 of Article 89 concerning function of Supreme Court

C. Related Acts

1. The Eritrean Functions of Government Act 1952 [Spec. Gaz. 9/4, p.8] Assembly, Sept. 4, 1952; creating various departments
2. The Eritrean Budget Act, Assembly, Dec. 6, 1952 [Spec. Gaz. 12/6, p.3] prescribing contents, form and preparation of budget

3. The Flag Seal and Arms Act of Eritrea, Assembly, Jan. 12, 1953
4. The Eritrean Civil Service Act of 1952, Assembly, Jan. 19, 1953 [Spec. Gaz. 1/19, p.8]
5. The Eritrean Audit Act of 1952, Assembly, Jan. 24, 1953 [Spec. Gaz. 1/24 p.3]
6. Administration of Justice Proclamation, [No. 133/52] (promulgated by British Administration, later substantially adopted by Assembly, Eritrean Gazette, Nov. 1, 1953 ) creating independent judiciary
7. Termination of Powers Act [No. 136/52] proclamation by which British Administration transferred its powers to the Eritrean Government according to the United Nations Resolution of Dec. 2, 1950
8. Eritrean Civil Service (Amendment) Act, 1953 Vol. XV (1953) No. 6 amending principal Act

#### V. Bibliography

1. American University, Washington, D.C., Foreign Areas Studies Division, U.S. Army Area Handbook for Ethiopia, 2d ed., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1964.
2. British Military Legislation, British Military Administration, Addis Ababa, 1941.
3. Constitution d'Ethiopie, Addis Ababa, 1931.
4. Ethiopia Observer, Vol. V, No. 4.
5. Grannini, A., La Costituzione etiopica, 2d ed., Roma, Ist. per l'Or., 1936.
6. Marein, N., The Ethiopian Empire - Federation and Laws, Royal Neth. Print. and Lith. Co., Rotterdam, 1955.
7. \_\_\_\_\_, The Judicial system and the Laws of Ethiopia, Royal Neth. Print. and Lith. Co., Rotterdam, 1951.

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9. Paul, J.C.N., and Clapham, C., Ethiopian Constitutional Development, Oxford Univ. Press, Addis Ababa, 1967.
10. Redden, K.R., Ethiopian Legal Formbook, Vol. I, Oxford Univ. Press, Addis Ababa, 1966.
11. Schiller, A., "Eritrea: Constitution and Federation with Ethiopia", 2 American Journal of Comparative Law, p.375 (1953).
12. Selassie, B.H., "Constitutional Development in Ethiopia", Journal of African Law, Vol. X, No. 2, 1966, p.74.
13. Steen, W.M., Ethiopian Constitution, Washington, 1936.
14. Vanderlinden, J., "An Introduction to the Sources of Ethiopian Law", Journal of Ethiopian Law, Vol. III, No. 1, June, 1966, p.227.

## THE GAMBIA

I. The Gambia is formed from a former British colony on the West Coast of Africa plus a contingent protectorate bordered on three sides by Senegal. The territory, which is 85% Moslem, received internal self-government October 4, 1963 and independence within the British Commonwealth February 18, 1965. A referendum on a republican form of government was defeated in 1965 and the republic was not proclaimed until April 24, 1970.

### II. Constitutions

1. Constitution of the Republic of the Gambia [No. 1/70]
2. The Gambia Independence Order [S.I. No. 135/65; L.N. 9/65] (Constitution contained in schedule 3)
3. The Gambia (Constitution) Order in Council, 1962 [S.I. 826/62; L.N. 35/62]
4. The Gambia (Constitution) Order in Council, 1960

### III. Amendments

1. The Gambia (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1963 [S.I. No. 1629/63; L.N. 75/63] amending section 2; inserting a new part concerning fundamental rights; replacing part III concerning the executive; replacing part VI concerning the public service; replacing part VII concerning the judiciary; and inserting a new part concerning finance
2. The Gambia (Constitution) (Amendment) Order, 1964 [S.I. 1190/64; L.N. 63/64] amending section 65G concerning qualifications to sit as judge of the Supreme Court
3. Constitution of the Gambia (Amendment) Act [No. 3/66] amends section 1(1) concerning citizenship, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 258
4. Constitution of the Gambia (Amendment) (No. 3) Act [No. 4/66] amends section 36(2)(a) concerning extension of the franchise, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 259

5. Constitution (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act [No. 13/68] amends section 33(1)(c) concerning nomination of members of the House of Representatives, African Law Digest Vol. IV Item 1758

6. Constitution of the Gambia (Amendment) Act [No. 10/69] amending section 36, African Law Digest Vol. V Item 1722

#### IV. Related Orders and Acts

1. The Gambia (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1961 [S.I. 2035/61; L.N. 44/61] allowing existing legislation to provide for election to proposed House of Representatives

2. The Gambia Nationality and Citizenship Ordinance, 1965 [No. 1/65] concerning the acquisition of citizenship

3. Constitutional Referendums Act, 1965 [No. 33/65] provision for holding referendums

4. Elections Act (Amendment) Order, 1965 [L.N. 51/65] changing election law to conform with independence

5. Constitutional Referendums (Application of Elections Act, 1963) Order, 1965 [L.N. 77/65] applying section of Elections Act of 1963 to constitutional referendum; amended in [L.N. 80/65]



## GHANA

I. The present Republic of Ghana comprises the former British colony of the Gold Coast and the trust territory of British Togoland. Portuguese interested in the gold trade first controlled the area in the 1500's, followed by Dutch slave traders who gained sway in the 1700's. In the late 1800's Britain acquired dominion over the territories and in 1901 established the Gold Coast Colony. During its status as a colony, the Gold Coast was governed under a series of constitutions. On April 28, 1954 it achieved internal self-government and with independence on March 6, 1957, became the first Black country in Africa to be free of colonial rule. Ghana became a republic July 1, 1960 under the leadership of President Nkrumah, who led his country into socialism. A military coup February 24, 1966 ousted President Nkrumah, suspended the Constitution, and established the National Liberation Council. Ghana returned to civilian rule with the adoption of the Constitution of August 22, 1969.

### II. Constitutions

1. Constitution of Ghana of Aug. 22, 1969, African Law Digest Vol. V Item 670
2. Constitution of July 1, 1960 [C.A.1, June 29, 1960]
3. Constitution of March 6, 1957 Ghana (Constitution) Order in Council, 1957 [S.I. 277/57; L.N. 47/57]

### III. Amendments

1. Constitution (Repeal of Restrictions) Act, 1958 [No. 38/58] repeals sections 32, 33, and 35 of [L.N. 47/57]
2. Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1959 [No. 7/57] amending sections 16, 51, 54, 56 and 68 of [L.N. 47/57]
3. Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1964 [No. 224/64] amending sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 18, 20, 45 and 46 of [C.A. 1/60]
4. Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1965 [No. 290/65] amending section 11 of [C.A. 1/60]

#### IV. Related Acts and Decrees

1. Constituent Assembly and Plebescite Act, 1960 [No. 1/60] establishing a constituent assembly and providing for a plebescite on a new Constitution
2. Presidential Affairs Act, 1960 [C.A. 2/60] concerning the scope of presidential powers and functions
3. Cabinet and Ministers Act, 1960 [C.A. 3/60] concerning the powers and duties of the Cabinet and Ministers
4. Interpretation Act, 1960 [C.A. 4/60] concerning the interpretation of the Constitution and laws
5. Civil Service Act, 1960 [C.A. 5/60] concerning the structure and operation of the Civil Service Commission
6. State Property and Contracts Act, 1960 [C.A. 6/60] concerning the vesting and acquisition of property in and by the state
7. Acts of Parliament Act, 1960 [C.A. 7/60] concerning the form of acts and bills and the procedure for their passage
8. Constitution (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1960 [C.A. 8/60] concerning the period of governmental transition
9. Courts Act, 1960 [C.A. 9/60] setting up the judicial system
10. Judicial Service Act, 1960 [C.A. 10/60] concerning the structure of the judicial service
11. Regions of Ghana Act, 1960 [C.A. 11/60] establishing regions and territories
12. Oaths Act, 1960 [C.A. 12/60] concerning the taking of oaths
13. Presidential Elections Act [No. 292/65] concerning the election of the President, African Law Digest Vol. I Item 776
14. Proclamation for the Constitution of a National Liberation Council for the Administration of Ghana and for Other Matters Connected Therewith, establishing a National Liberation Council as of Feb. 24, 1966; suspending the Constitution; dismissing President Nkrumah and his ministers. Council to rule by decree until new constitution, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 273

15. National Liberation Council (Proclamation) (Amendment) Decree [N.L.C.D. 1/66] adding new members to Council and vesting therein the executive powers of the state.
16. Decree [N.L.C.D. 73/66] serving as interim Constitution, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 970
17. Constitutional Commission Decree [N.L.C.D. 102/66] establishing commission to formulate new Constitution, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 1844
18. Constituent Assembly Decree [N.L.C.D. 222/68] establishing constituent assembly to ratify new Constitution, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 1896
19. Constituent Assembly (No. 2) Decree [N.L.C.D. 299/68] establishing a new assembly and repealing [N.L.C.D. 222/68] African Law Digest Vol. IV Item 2447
20. Constituent Assembly (No. 2) Decree, 1968 (Amendment) Decree [N.L.C.D. 304/68] amending [N.L.C.D. 229/68] African Law Digest Vol. IV Item 2448
21. Constitutional Commission (Amendment) Decree [N.L.C.D. 311/68] amending [N.L.C.D. 102/66] and [N.L.C.D. 299/68] African Law Digest Vol. IV Item 2449
22. Constituent Assembly (Amendment) Decree [N.L.C.D. 380/69] expanding powers of the assembly, African Law Digest Vol. V Item 669
23. Constitution (Consequential and Transitional Provisions) Decree [N.L.C.D. 406/69] concerning implementations of the new Constitution, African Law Digest Vol. V Item 1737

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3. Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, Ghana Publishing Corporation, Accra-Tema, 1969.
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5. Elias, T.O., Ghana and Sierra Leone, Stevens & Sons, Ltd., London, 1962.
6. "Ghana Constitution in a Nutshell", 9 Africa Quarterly No. 3 (1969/70) p.225.
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11. Twamasi, Y., "Ghana's Draft Constitutional Proposals", 7 Transition No. 37 (1968) p. 43.

KENYA

I. Arab traders frequented the coast of Kenya until the area was overrun by the Portuguese in the 16th Century. The Imam of Oman drove out the Portuguese in the late 17th Century and the European colonial powers asserted a presence nearly two hundred years later. The Imperial British East Africa Company was established in 1888 and Kenya became an East Africa Protectorate July 1, 1895, Kenya was granted independence December 12, 1963, and a Republic was declared one year later.

II. Constitutions

1. Constitution of Kenya Act [No. 5/69] African Law Digest Vol. V Item 952
2. The Constitution of Kenya Kenya Independence Order in Council [S.I. 1968/63; L.N. 718/63]
3. The Constitution of Kenya The Kenya Order in Council [S.I. 791/63; L.N. 245/63]

III. Amendments

1. The Kenya (Amendment) Order in Council 1963 [S.I. 1047/63; L.N. 316/63] amending S.I. 791 in various respects
2. Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act [No. 28/64] establishing a sovereign Republic as of 12/12/64 and necessary amendments
3. Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1964 [No. 38/64] making numerous minor changes
4. Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act [No. 14/65] making numerous minor changes
5. Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act [No. 16/66] increasing the power of the President with respect to offices, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 67

6. Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No. 2) Act [No. 17/66] inserting a new section 42A to the effect that a party member must resign his seat in Parliament if he resigns from the party, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 68
7. Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No. 3) Act [No. 18/66] amending the Constitution to give the President power to suspend certain individual rights, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 1047
8. Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No. 4) Act [No. 40/66] amending to establish a single National Assembly, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 338
9. Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act [No. 4/67] interpreting section 42A, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 339
10. Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act (No. 2) Act [No. 45/68] African Law Digest Vol. IV Item 1779

#### IV. Related Orders and Acts

1. Kenya (Adaptation of Laws) Order in Council, 1963 [S.I. 167/63; L.N. 95/63] giving Governor power to adapt laws to facilitate introduction of proposed Constitution
2. The Referendum (Amendment of the Constitution) Act, 1964 [No. 26/64] providing for referendum under section 71 of the Constitution

#### V. Bibliography

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2. \_\_\_\_\_, "Independence and Safeguards in Kenya," 3 EALJ, (1967), 3, p.177.

Webster, J.B., A Bibliography on Kenya, Syracuse University, Syracuse, 1967.

## LESOTHO

I. Basutoland became a British Crown Protectorate in 1868, was annexed to the Cape Colony in 1871, but returned to direct British control in 1884. After the turn of the century Basutoland was administered with Bechuanaland and Swaziland as a High Commission Territory; it continued in that status until independence as Lesotho, October 4, 1966. In a coup January 30, 1970, the Prime Minister assumed control of the government and suspended the Constitution.

### II. Constitutions

1. Constitution of Lesotho, 1967
2. Basutoland Constitution, 1965 Basutoland Order, 1965  
[First Supp. to Gaz. No. 3462 of 1965]
3. Basutoland Constitution of 1959 Basutoland (Constitution) Order in Council [H.C.N. 103/59]

### III. Amendments

1. Basutoland (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1964
2. Basutoland (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1964
3. Basutoland (Constitution) (Amendment) Order, 1965
4. Basutoland (Constitution) (Modification) Order in Council [G.N. 74/63] modifying section 91(4) of 1959 Order
5. Lesotho Constitution (First Amendment) Act [No. 14/69] repealing section 90 and amending section 99, African Law Digest Vol. VI Item 2634

### IV. Related Acts and Orders

1. Lesotho Independence Act [Supp. to Gaz. No. 3542 of 1966] establishing the Kingdom of Lesotho as of Oct. 4, 1966, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 1960

2. Lesotho Order [No. 1/70] vesting executive authority in Prime Minister and suspending the Constitution, African Law Digest Vol. VI Item 188

3. Constitution (Suspension) Order [No. 2/70] confirming the suspension of the Constitution, African Law Digest Vol. VI Item 2670

4. Lesotho (Amendment) Order [No. 28/70]; (Amendment No. 2) Order [No. 45/70] amending No. 1/70, African Law Digest Vol. VI Item 2685

#### V. Bibliography

1. Proctor, J.H., "Building a Constitutional Monarchy in Lesotho," Civilisations, 19 (1969), 1, p.64.

2. Stevens, R.P., Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland: The Former High Commission Territories in Southern Africa, New York, Praeger, 1967.

3. Webster, J.B., & Mohome P., A Bibliography on Lesotho, Syracuse University, Syracuse, 1968.



## LIBERIA

I. The Portuguese dominated the West Coast area of modern Liberia from the 15th to the 17th Centuries, until other European colonial powers invaded the territory. In 1821 the American Colonization Society chose Cape Mesurado as the first settlement for freed American slaves. Liberia was proclaimed independent and its first and only Constitution issued in 1847. In 1857 the independent state of Maryland, founded at Cape Palmas in 1833, was annexed. The Constitution of July 26, 1847 was principally amended in 1907, 1926, 1934 and 1955.

### II. Constitution

1. Constitution of Liberia of July 26, 1847 text, as amended through May, 1955, published in:

a) Liberian Code of Laws of 1956, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 1957.

b) Lavroff, D.-G., Les constitutions africaines, vol. II, Editions A. Pedone, Paris, 1964.

c) Peaslee, A.J. Constitutions of Nations, vol. I, Africa, (3ed.), Netherlands, 1965.

### III. Bibliography

1. Constitution and Laws of Maryland in Liberia, Maryland State Colonization Society, Baltimore, John D. Toy, 1847 (2ed.).

2. Dormu, A.K., The Constitution of the Republic of Liberia and the Declaration of Independence, Exposition Press, New York, 1970.

3. Huberich, C.H., The Political and Legislative History of Liberia, vols. I and II, Central Book Co., New York, 1947.

## MALAWI

I. Portuguese Jesuit missionaries first established settlement in the present republic of Malawi in the 17th Century. British dominion of the area, then known as Nyasaland, dates from 1883 and a protectorate was proclaimed in 1891, On August 1, 1953, Nyasaland was federated with the colony of Southern Rhodesia and the territory of Northern Rhodesia. Nyasaland seceded from the Federation, gained autonomy in 1963 and became independent July 6, 1964. The Republic of Malawi was proclaimed in 1966.

### II. Constitutions

1. Independence Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, July 6, 1966 Republic of Malawi (Constitution) Act [No. 23/66], African Law Digest Vol. II Item 1134

2. Constitution of Malawi of July 6 1964 The Malawi Independence Order, 1964 [S.I. 916/64; G.N. 215/64]

3. Nyasaland (Constitution) (No. 2) Order in Council, 1963

4. Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1963 [S.I. 883/63; G.N. 97/63]

5. Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1961

6. Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1953 S.I. 1199/53; G.N. 162/53]

### III. Amendments

1. The Nyasaland (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1963 [S.I. 175/63; G.N. 34/63] amending various sections of the Order in Council, 1961

2. The Nyasaland (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1964 [S.I. 493/64; G.N. 136/64] amending various sections of the Order in Council, 1963

3. Constitution of Malawi (Amendment) Act, 1964 [No. 1/64] amending various provisions of the Constitution

4. Constitution of Malawi (Amendment) Act, 1965 [No. 41/65] amending section 80 of the Constitution
5. The Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1965 [No. 49/65] extending periods during which one may register as a citizen
6. Constitution of the Republic of Malawi (Amendment) Act [No. 39/66] amending sections 13, 19, 25, 26, 32, 67, and 72 of the Constitution, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 1113
7. Constitution (Amendment) Act [No. 6/68] amending the Constitution with respect to the electoral college and judgments in judicial proceedings, African Law Digest Vol. V Item 403
8. Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act [No. 32/68] repealing section 88(2)
9. Constitution (Amendment) Act [No. 25/69] amending sections 19, 21, 31, 69, 70, and 98 of the Constitution
10. Republic of Malawi (Constitution) (Amendment) Act [No. 27/69] amending section 8(2)
11. Constitution (Amendment) Act [No. 1/70] amending section 63(3) concerning qualification of High Court Judges, African Law Digest Vol. VI Item 901
12. Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act [No. 19/70] amending section 20 of the Constitution, African Law Digest Vol. VI Item 1758
13. Constitution (Amendment) Act [No. 35/70] amending sections 9 and 10 as related to Dr. H.K. Banda and the Presidency, African Law Digest Vol. VI Item 2736

#### IV. Related Orders and Acts

1. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Order in Council, 1963 [S.I. 1635/63; G.N. 206/63] effecting transfer of legislative and executive powers over certain matters to the territories

2. The Nyasaland (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1963 [S.I. 1925/63; G.N. 250/63] setting procedures for election of a National Assembly
3. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Dissolution) Order in Council, 1963 [G.N. 273/63] concerning the secession of Malawi from the Federation
4. The Nyasaland (Electoral Provisions) Order in Council, 1964 [S.I. 269/64; G.N. 103/64] replacing the 1963 Order on the same subject
5. Election of the First President of the Republic Act [No. 22/66] decreeing that the first president be selected by the National Assembly

#### V. Bibliography

1. Roberts, S., "The Constitution of Malawi, 1964," 7 Journal of African Law 178 (1963).
2. Syracuse Univ. Program of Eastern African Studies, A Bibliography of Malawi, Syracuse Univ. Press, Syracuse, 1965.

MAURITIUS

I. The island of Mauritius was named by the Dutch explorers, who first visited in 1598. For several decades Dutch, French and English mariners used the island as a port of call until the Dutch asserted control in 1638. After nearly a hundred years the Dutch were followed by the French, who ceded to the British during the Napoleonic Wars. Under the British, political progress resulted in a Constitutional Conference in 1965, general elections in 1967, and independent status as a member of the Commonwealth on March 12, 1968.

II. Constitutions

1. Mauritius Independence Order, 1968 [G.N. 54/68] African Law Digest Vol. IV Item 584

2. Mauritius Constitution Order 1966, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 3184

III. Amendments

1. Constitution of Mauritius (Amendment) Act [No. 39/69] amending sections 57, 59, 66 and 112

IV. Bibliography

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2. Ratsimbazafy, A., "Elections aux iles Maurice," Remarques Afr., 11 (1969), 333, p.161.

## NIGERIA

I. European influence in Nigeria commenced with the Portuguese in the late 1400's. A British consul was assigned to Lagos in the 1850's and the Berlin Conference of 1884 resulted in a British protectorate of the Niger area, followed in 1886 by the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos. The Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were formed in 1900 and in 1914 the three were merged into the Protectorate of Nigeria. The Federation of Nigeria was declared October 1, 1954, and independence was achieved October 1, 1960. In 1961, the former German territory of Kamerun, administered since 1946 as part of Nigeria, voted in a plebscite to join Nigeria permanently. The Republic of Nigeria was established October 1, 1963 and fell to a military take-over on January 16, 1966. A second coup in the same year was followed by widespread massacres of Ibo tribesmen. Most of the nation's Ibos were repatriated to the Eastern Region, which after a period of increasing disaffection with the Federal military government, seceded as the state of Biafra on May 30, 1967. A prolonged civil war ended in January, 1970 with the defeat of Biafra.

### II. Constitutions

1. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria [No. 20/63]
2. Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1960 [S.I. 1652/60; L.N. 159/60] (included also are constitutions for the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions.)

### III. Amendments

1. Nigeria Constitution First Amendment Act, 1961 [No. 24/61] amending section 16 to provide for inclusion of the Cameroons in the Federation
2. Constitution (Suspension and Modification) Decree, 1966 [No. 1/66] suspending and modifying certain Constitutional provisions; other changes are contained in Decrees Nos. 14, 20/66, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 1229
3. Constitution (Suspension and Modification) (No. 9) Decree [No. 59/66] declaring Nigeria to be a Federation and related changes, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 2076

4. Constitution (Suspension and Modification) (No. 10) Decree [No. 69/66] giving power to Regional Attorneys-General, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 2077
5. Constitution (Suspension and Modification) Decree [No. 8/67] concerning powers of the Supreme Military Council, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 579
6. Constitution (Repeal and Restoration) Decree [No. 13/67] repealing No. 8/67 and restoring Decree Nos. 1 to 10/66, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 1387
7. Constitution (Suspension and Modification) (Amendment) Decree [No. 16/67] adding a new member to the Supreme Military Council, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 1388
8. Constitution (Miscellaneous Provisions) Decree [No. 27/67]
9. Constitution (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Decree [No. 44/68] amending section 2 of No. 27/67 with respect to construction of certain laws, African Law Digest Vol. IV Item 2670
10. Constitution (Suspension and Modification) Decree [No. 42/69] amending section 8 (2) of No. 1/66, African Law Digest Vol. V Item 2675

#### IV. Related Acts and Decrees

1. Nigeria Independence Act, 1960 [8 & 9 Eliz. 2] declaring Nigeria to be independent as of Oct. 1, 1960
2. Administrative Councils Decree [No. 18/67] establishing administrative councils for the territories formerly known as the Northern and Eastern regions, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 1383
3. Constitution (Miscellaneous Provisions) Decree [No. 20/67] adjusting personnel of the Federal Executive Council, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 2339

4. Interim Administrative Councils (Amendment) (No. 2) Decree [No. 38/67] prohibiting the IAC's from appointing judges to the Sharia Court of Appeal, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 2540
  5. Interim Common Services Agency Decree [No. 12/68] replacing No. 18/67; membership of ICOSA amended by No. 47/68, African Law Digest Vol. IV Item 2681
  6. Constitution of the Western State (Amendment) Decree [No. 10/70] making minor changes with respect to the judiciary, African Law Digest Vol. VI Item 286
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SIERRA LEONE

I. Freetown, the present coastal capital of Sierra Leone, was first established in 1787 as a refuge for freed British and American slaves. In 1808 it acquired the status of a British Crown Colony and territory gained from Liberia and France was annexed as a protectorate in the late 19th Century. Following four pre-independence constitutions, Sierra Leone was declared an independent member of the Commonwealth with a new constitution, April 27, 1961. In March, 1967 a series of bloodless coups led to the assumption of power by the National Reformation Council which yielded to the Anti-Corruption Revolutionary Movement on April 18, 1968 following another military coup. Civilian rule was re-established shortly thereafter, April 26, 1968, and, prompted by an abortive coup, the republic was declared April 19, 1971.

II. ConstitutionsThe Constitution of Sierra Leone

1. Sierra Leone (Constitution) Order in Council, 1961 [S.I. 741/61; P.N. 78/61]
2. Sierra Leone (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958 [S.I. 1259/58; P.N. 68/58]

III. Amendments

1. Sierra Leone (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1958 [S.I. 1524/58; P.N. 90/58] amending various provisions of the principal Order
2. Sierra Leone (Constitution) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1960 [S.I. 1056/60; P.N. 81/60] amending various provisions of the principal Order
3. Sierra Leone (Constitution) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order in Council, 1960 [S.I. 1960/60; P.N. 173/60] amending various provisions of the principal Order

4. Sierra Leone (Constitution) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order in Council, 1960 [S.I. 2415/60; P.N. 27/61] amending various sections of the principal Order
5. Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1961 [No. 38/61] amending section 7 of the Constitution
6. Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1962 [No. 11/62] amending sections 2, 3, 10 and 31 of the Constitution
7. Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1962 [No. 12/62] amending sections 1, 4 and 7 of the Constitution
8. Constitution (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1962 [No. 39/62] amending section 23 of the Constitution
9. Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1965 [No. 4/65] amending section 7 of the Constitution
10. Constitution (Amendment) (No. 5) Act, 1965 [No. 20/65] amending section 51 of the Constitution
11. Constitution (Consolidation of Amendments) Act [No. 52/65] amending and replacing various sections of the Constitution to consolidate all previous amendments
12. Constitutional Provisions (Suspension) Decree [No. 28/67] replacing various provisions concerning review of detention and of restriction orders, and protection of freedom of assembly and association African Law Digest Vol. III Item 1507
13. Constitution (Amendment) Act [No. 2/69] repealing and replacing section 59(1) concerning qualification for position as Attorney-General African Law Digest Vol. V Item 432

#### IV. Related Acts and Proclamations

1. The Sierra Leone Independence Act, 1961 [P.N. 87/61] granting full responsible status within the Commonwealth
2. Administration of Sierra Leone (National Reformation Council Proclamation, 1967 [P.N. 28/67] establishing the National Reformation Council; suspending as much of the 1961 Constitution and other laws as are inconsistent with the Proclamation dissolving the House of Representatives and political parties African Law Digest Vol. III Item 687

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2. Elias, T.O., Ghana and Sierra Leone, Stevens and Sons, Ltd., London, 1962.
3. Porter, A.T., "Constitution and Institutions of Sierra Leone," The Constitutions and Administrative Institutions of the New States, Institute International des Civilization Differentes, Brussels, 1965.

SOMALIA

I. The European colonial powers of Britain, France and Italy dominated the area of Africa's Horn since the end of the 19th Century. During the Second World War Britain and Italy alternated domination of their respective territories which became independent and merged on July 1, 1960. On October 15, 1969 the President was assassinated and a week later the Supreme Revolutionary Council assumed control.

II. Constitution

1. Costituzione della Repubblica Somala [no. 1 of July 1, 1960 p.3]

III. Related Acts

1. Referendum per l'approvazione della Costituzione della Repubblica Somala [Supp. 4 to no. 2 of Feb. 20 1961 p.3] providing for a referendum to approve the Constitution

2. Decree of the Supreme Revolutionary Council [no. 12 of Oct. 25, 1969 p.30] concerning modification of the judiciary following the assumption of full government powers by the Council

IV. Bibliography

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## SOUTH AFRICA (TRANSKEI)

I. The Transkei Territories, consisting of various Bantu native lands, between the Kei River and Natal, including East Griqualand, were annexed one by one by the Cape Colony during the 1870's and 1880's. They were completely ruled by the Colony and later the Union and Republic of South Africa until granted limited self-government in 1963.

### II. Constitution

Transkei Constitution Act No. 48/63 [Gaz. Ext. 516 p.2] published in South Africa Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 516, May 30, 1963

### III. Amendments

1. Transkei Constitution Amendment Act No. 101/67 [Gaz. 1776 p.152] dealing with the proportion of chiefs and other members in the Legislative Assembly, African Law Digest Vol.III Item 1600

2. Transkei Constitution Amendment Act No. 36/68 [Gaz. 2038 p.49] amending Part B of First Schedule and inserting new section 22A, dealing with the power of the Assembly with respect to several districts and chiefs

3. Third Bantu Laws Amendment Act No. 49/70 [Gaz. 2820 p.3] amending No. 48/63 as it relates to certain Bantu Affairs

### IV. Bibliography

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2. \_\_\_\_\_, "Some Thoughts on the Competency of the Transkeian Legislative Assembly and the Sovereignty of the South African Parliament", South African Law Journal, Vol. 80, 1963, p.475.

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4. Rubin, N., "Transkei Constitution Act", Journal of African Law, Vol. VII, No. 3, (1963) p.183.
5. Stultz, N.M., "Creative Self-Withdrawal in the Transkei", Africa Report, Vol. IX, No. 4, (1964) p.18.

SUDAN

I. Christian and Islamic influences vied for control of the Sudan until 1820 when Egypt and Turkey established dominance. A rebellion threw out the foreign rulers in 1884 but in 1899 an Anglo-Egyptian condominium followed reconquest. A three-year period of transition under international supervision culminated in independence January 1, 1956. The Supreme Council for the Armed Forces assumed control of the country and suspended the provisional Constitution on November 17, 1958. A second revolution October 21, 1964 resulted in the passage of a new Constitution. The civilian regime fell to a military coup on May 25, 1969, the rule of which was interrupted by a briefly successful takeover in July, 1971.

II. Transitional Constitution of Sudan (Amended 1964)

III. Amendments

1. The Sudan Transitional Constitution (Amended 1964)  
(Amendment No. 2) 1965 [22/11/65] amending Article 5 concerning Communism

2. The Sudan Transitional Constitution (Amended 1964)  
Amendment (No. 3) 1965 amending Article 46

IV. Related Acts and Orders

1. Constituent Assembly Act [No. 24/57] authorizing the House of Representatives and the Senate to form a Constitution.

2. Constitutional Order No. 1 [11/17/58 p.1] establishing the Supreme Council for the Armed Forces as source of governmental power

3. Constitutional Order No. 2 [11/17/58 p.3] naming members of the Supreme Council

4. Constitutional Order No. 3 [11/17/58 p.4] suspending the Transitional Constitution and dissolving Parliament



5. Constitutional Order No. 4 [3/5/59 p.5] naming new members of the Supreme Council

6. Constitutional Order No. 5 [3/5/59 p.6] concerning the powers of the President of the Supreme Council

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2. Gretton, G., "The Law and the Constitution in the Sudan," World Today, 24 (1968), 8, p.314.
3. The Transitional Constitution of Sudan, McCorquodale & Co. Sudan.

SWAZILAND

I. During the 19th Century Swaziland was administered by the South African Republic. Britain assumed control when the Republic was annexed, and, following the Boer War, administered the country as a High Commission Territory, later in conjunction with Basutoland and Bechuanaland. Internal self-government was granted in 1967 and independence as a member of the Commonwealth September 6, 1968.

II. Constitutions

1. Swaziland Constitution Order [S.I. 241/67] African Law Digest Vol. III Item 786
2. Swaziland Order in Council, 1963 [S.I. 2094/63; G.N. 5/64]

III. Amendments

1. The Swaziland (Amendment) Order 1964 [S.I. 1192/64; G.N. 131/64] amending the principal Order
2. The Swaziland (Amendment) Order 1965 [S.I. 1305/65; L.N. 36/65] comprising various minor amendments

IV. Bibliography

1. "Constitutional Advance in Swaziland," Commonwealth Survey, Vol. 12, Nov./1966, p.1130.
  2. Proposals for a Swaziland Constitution, High Commission Printing and Publishing Co., Swaziland, 1962.
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  4. Rautenbach, I.M., "Reflections on the Swaziland 'Bill of Rights'," Speculum Juris, 4 (1968), p.44
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## TANZANIA

I. Tanzania was born October 29, 1964, when the composite name was adopted by the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which was formed six months earlier, April 27, 1964, by the union of those previously independent states.

Tanganyika was a German protectorate, from 1891 until 1919. Great Britain in 1919 accepted the territory as a mandate from the League of Nations; and subsequently administered it as a trusteeship under the auspices of the United Nations from 1946 until Tanganyika achieved the status of an independent dominion of the Commonwealth, December 9, 1961. Tanganyika adopted a republican form of government one year later, December 9, 1962.

The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, under the control of a sultan, were administered as a British protectorate from 1890 until independence, December 9, 1963. Shortly thereafter, January 12, 1964, the sultanate was deposed by revolution and a People's Republic established.

The Tanganyika (Constitution) Order in Council [Gt. Brit. Statutory Instrument No. 2274/1961] effecting the country's independence, set forth a Constitution which remained in effect until the Republican Constitution was adopted December 9, 1962. The present Interim Constitution of Tanzania is derived primarily from this latter document with the adjustments and amendments required by the union with Zanzibar. Although Zanzibar had adopted a Constitution at the time of its independence, it was the Tanganyikan model which provided the foundation for the composite document.

## II. Tanzania

### A. Constitution

Interim Constitution of Tanzania [No. 43/65] declared July 10, 1965, African Law Digest Vol. I Item 62

B. Amendments

1. Interim Constitution (Amendment) Act [No. 21/65] amending section 68 and providing rules of interpretation for sections 5 and 8 of the Acts of Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar [G.N. 243/64]
2. Interim Constitution of Tanzania (Amendment) Act [No.4/66] amending section 67 of [No. 43/65], African Law Digest Vol. II Item 1129
3. Interim Constitution of Tanzania (Amendment) Act [No. 35/67] amending [No. 43/65] by extending its provisions to Zanzibar, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 2507
4. Interim Constitution of Tanzania (Amendment)(No. 2) Act [No. 40/67] amending several sections of [No. 43/65] including sections 27, 34, 35, and 37 concerning the members of the National Assembly, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 3452
5. Interim Constitution (Amendment) Acts [Nos. 36 & 48/68] amending sections 68 and 85, African Law Digest Vol. IV Item 2114

C. Related Acts, Decrees, and Notices

1. United Republic (Declaration of Name) Act [No. 61/64] changing name of republic to Tanzania
2. Constituent Assembly Act [No. 18/65] eliminating requirement [G.N. 243/65] that President appoint commission to propose a constitution and summon Constituent Assembly to consider proposals within one year of commencement of Union and providing that such appointment be made "at such times as shall be opportune"
3. Interim Constitution (Consequential, Transitional and Temporary Provisions) Act [No. 45/65] pertaining to the status of existing law; repealing and amending certain laws, African Law Digest Vol. I Item 63
4. Statutory Bodies (Change of Names) Act [No. 24/67] authorizing the President to substitute the word "Tanzania" for "Tanganyika" in the names of statutory bodies, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 2517

5. National Assembly (Alteration of the Number of Constituency Members) Act [No. 56/68] amending section 24(1) of [No. 43/65], African Law Digest Vol. IV Item 2877

6. Age of Majority (Citizenship Laws) Act [No. 24/70] lowering age of majority from 21 to 18 years

## II. United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar

### A. Constitution

The Interim Constitution Decree [G.N. 246/64] under s. 5 of The Acts of Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar [G.N.243/64] dealing with amendments, additions and deletions in the Constitution of Tanganyika [C.A. No. 1/62]; section 69 provides that it is now to be cited as Interim Constitution of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, 1964

### B. Amendments

1. Constitution (Amendment) Act [No. 44/64] amending section 47 of [G.N. 246/64]; repealing section 15 of Tanganyika (Consequential, Transitional and Temporary Provisions) Act [C.A. No. 2/62]

2. Extension and Amendment of Laws Decrees [G.N. 384, 385, 419, 581, 652/64; 73/65] under s. 8 of [G.N. 243/64] dealing with the extension of the laws of Tanganyika to Zanzibar

3. Interim Constitution and Amendment of Laws Decree [G.N. 181/65] under ss. 5 and 8 of [G.N. 243/64] adding new section 53A; amending section 2A; amending subsection 6, of section 6, of the Citizenship Act as set out in Schedule 2 of [G.N. 652/64]

### C. Related Acts, Notices and Decrees

1. Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar Act [No. 22/64] ratifying the Articles of Union, signed April 22, 1964

2. Acts of Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar [G.N. 243/64] noticing the ratification of the Articles of Union by the Revolutionary Council and the Cabinet of Ministers of Zanzibar, April 25, 1964; declaring the name to be United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar; providing that government to be by the Constitution of Tanganyika as modified

3. The Transitional Provisions Decree [G.N. 245/64] under ss. 6(3) and 8 of [G.N. 243/64] dealing with the succession of officials at Union Day, the continuity of courts and property rights, all with respect to the Interim Constitution

### III. Tanganyika

#### A. Constitution

The Constitution of Tanganyika [C.A. No. 1/62] passed by the Constituent Assembly, Nov. 23, 1962; declared Dec. 9, 1962

#### B. Related Acts, Decrees and Notices

1. Republic of Tanganyika (Consequential, Transitional and Temporary Provisions) Act [C.A. No. 2/62] repealing existing constitutional provisions and dealing with the continuity of laws, all in light of the Republican Constitution

#### C. Acts of British Government

1. Tanganyika (Constitution) Order in Council [Gt. Brit. Statutory Instrument No. 2274/1961] providing for the establishment of Tanganyika as an independent dominion pursuant to the Tanganyika Independence Act; Schedule 2 setting forth the "Constitution of Tanganyika"

### IV. Zanzibar (People's Republic)

#### A. Constitution

1. Existing Law Decree, 1964 No. 1/64, declaring laws to be those in effect before Jan. 11, 1964, modified so as to bring them into conformity with the Republic Status of the State of Zanzibar

2. Cabinet Decree, 1964 P.D. No. 4/64 establishing the offices of President, Vice-President, and Cabinet members to be appointed by the President

3. Constitutional Government and the Rule of Law Decree, 1964 P.D. No. 5/64 Revolutionary Council given power to enact Constitutional Decrees which will be basic law; no later than Jan. 11, 1965, a Constituent Assembly to pass on these and other provisions which will then become the Constitution

4. Equality, Reconciliation and Unity of Zanzibar Peoples Decree 1964 P.D. No. 6/64 declaring the equality of all citizens

B. Related Laws

1. Legislative Powers Law, 1964 Zanzibar Gazette Extraordinary, Vol. 73, No. 4337, Feb. 6, 1964 Legal Supp. (part II) vesting the power to make laws in the President, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Revolutionary Council

V. Zanzibar (Independent)

A. Constitution

Constitution of the State of Zanzibar Official Gazette of Zanzibar Government, Vol. 72, No. 4320, Legal Supp. (part I)

B. Related Acts, Decrees and Proclamations

1. Constituent Assembly Decree [No. 21/63] establishing a Constituent Assembly with power to enact a Constitution to take effect Dec. 10, 1963 and to repeal the former Constitution, in accordance with Zanzibar's acquisition of independent statehood, Dec. 10, 1963, (Zanzibar Independent Conference, 1963)
2. Proclamation [L.N. 108/63] Sultan confirms authority of Constituent Assembly and relinquishes all power to make laws except that to be granted in the new Constitution
3. Proclamation [L.N. 109/63] Sultan orders Constituent Assembly to convene Nov. 21, 1963

VI. Zanzibar (Protectorate)

A. Constitution

Constitution Decree [No. 10/63]

B. Amendments

[L.N. 71, 72, 98, 112, 130/1963] British Resident, by authority granted in [No. 10/63], makes various amendments



### C. Related Orders

1. The Constitution Decree (Commencement) Order [L.N. 46/63] British Resident, under authority in [No. 10/63], orders that Constitution Decree to come into effect June 24, 1963, except for Part VII.
2. The Constitution Decree (Commencement) (No. 2) Order [L.N. 62/63] British Resident orders that Part VII to come into effect Aug. 1, 1963

### VII. Bibliography

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18. Tanzania. Report of the Presidential Commission on the Establishment of a Democratic One Party State, Govt. Printer, Dar es Salaam, 1965.

## UGANDA

I. Arab and European explorers penetrated the territory of Uganda in the mid-19th Century. The Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 placed the country within the British sphere of influence. Soon thereafter a protectorate was established over the Kingdom of Buganda and later over the remainder of the area. Independence was achieved October 9, 1962 under a constitutional framework giving federal status to five states Buganda, Ankole, Bunyoro, Toro and Busoga. A coup in 1966 was followed in January, 1971 by a military takeover of the government and suspension of the constitution.

### II. Constitution

1. Constitution of Uganda Uganda (Independence) Order in Council 1962

### III. Amendments

1. Constitution of Uganda (First Amendment) Act [No. 61/63] providing for election of a President and Vice-President

2. Constitution of Uganda (Third Amendment) Act [No. 36/64] incorporating the "lost counties" into Bunyoro

3. Constitution (First Amendment) Act [No. 9/66] amending so as to return Territory of Busoga to former status as a district, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 1578

### IV. Related Acts and Declarations

1. Declaration by the Government [2/24/66] concerning assumption of all governmental powers by the Prime Minister, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 168

2. Declaration by the Government [3/2/66] vesting the powers of government in the Prime Minister, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 169

3. Constituent Assembly Act [No. 12/67] authorizing the National Assembly to resolve itself into a Constituent Assembly, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 1802

4. Proclamation [L.N. 1/71] concerning change in government following coup, African Law Digest Vol. VII p.101.

V. Bibliography

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## ZAMBIA

I. Portuguese explorers were the first to discover the present territory of Zambia, at the end of the 18th Century, although European interest in the area was not great until Livingstone's expedition more than fifty years later. The British South Africa Company first acquired control of Northern Rhodesia, as it was known then, which was later administered as a British protectorate and merged into the Federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953. Northern Rhodesia seceded from the union December 31, 1962, received internal autonomy in March of the following year and gained independence as Zambia on October 24, 1964 with a new Constitution.

### II. Constitutions

1. Constitution of Zambia Zambia Independence Order, 1964 [G.N. 496/64]
2. Northern Rhodesia (Constitution) Order in Council 1963 [G.N. 25/63; S.I. 2088/63]
3. Northern Rhodesia (Constitution) Order in Council, 1962 [G.N. 213/62; S.I. 1874/62]

### III. Amendments

1. Northern Rhodesia (Constitution) (Amendment) Order, 1964 [G.N. 386/64, S.I. 919/64] amending sections 106 (2), 107, 108
2. Northern Rhodesia (Constitution) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1964 [G.N. 456/64; S.I. 1191/64] amending various provisions of the principal Order
3. Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1965 [No. 42/65] amending section 125
4. Constitution (Amendment) Act [N. 30/66] requiring Minister's approval for registration of certain persons as citizens, African Law Digest Vol. II Item 1615

5. Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act [No. 47/66] removing limit on number of Ministries and requiring Assemblymen who leave party to leave National Assembly. African Law Digest Vol. II Item 2459
6. Constitution (Amendment) Act [No. 33/67] changing the terminal date of the financial year, African Law Digest Vol. III Item 1852
7. Constitution (Amendment) Acts [Nos. 1, 2/69] repealing and replacing section 47 concerning office of Secretary-General, and section 56 concerning Presidential power to abolish officers; amending sections 115, 125; adding section concerning financial responsibility of Ministers, African Law Digest Vol. V Item 3000,-01
8. Constitution (Amendment) Act [No. 10/69] amending section 62, African Law Digest Vol. V Item 3002
9. Constitution (Amendment) Act [No. 33/69] amending sections 10, 18, 20, 24, 26, 29, 44, 62, 65, 99 and 109, African Law Digest Vol. V Item 3003
10. Constitution (Amendment) (No. 6) Act [No. 12/70] amending sections 110 and 113; adding a new section concerning defense spending, African Law Digest Vol. VI Item 566
11. Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act [No. 58/70] amending sections 18, 44, 65, 96, 97, 99 and 100 concerning offenses by members of National Assembly, elections returns and the judiciary, African Law Digest Vol. VI Item 3205

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