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BURUNDI

THE Kingdom of Burundi became an independent state on 1 July 1962, after it had been part of the Belgian mandate and trusteeship territory of Ruanda-Urundi from 1920.

Constitution and Government. The present ruler of the country is the Mwami, Mwambutsa IV.

Prime Minister: André Muhirwa, head of the Uprona (Unité et Progrès National) Party which won the elections in Sept. 1961.

Burundi is divided into 18 provinces, subdivided into 181 communes. The capital is Kitega.

Area and Population. The area is 27,834 sq. km (10,747 sq. miles); the population, mainly Bahutu (86.5%) and Batutsi (12.4%), is estimated at 2,213,000. The principal town is Usumbura (46,000 inhabitants).

Defence. The national army is to have an ultimate strength of 1,172 officers and men, to be reached in 1965.

Finance. There has been a chronic and growing deficit since 1954, which until 1962 has been covered by Belgian subsidies. In 1963 the revenue is expected to cover about half the expenditure.

Production. The country is entirely agricultural and pastoral. Coffee is the chief crop. An economic union with Rwanda is regarded as essential by the United Nations experts.

Trade. In 1962 the imports of Burundi and Rwanda to the UK amounted to £39,315 (1961: £29,280), exports to £240,949 (1961: £281,991).

Belgian Chargé d'Affaires: Col. E. Henninquiau.

British Ambassador and Consul-General: James Murray (resident at Usumbura).

USA Ambassador: Donald A. Dumont.

CAMBODIA

PREAH REACH ANA CHAK KAMPUCHEA

In 1863 Cambodia covered roughly its present area, with a population of about 2m.—Khmer rice farmers on the lowlands and mixed groups of hillmen on the uplands, whose life had changed little for centuries. All education and learning was with the Buddhist monks; there were few roads and little trade. In the few small towns the business was done by Chinese. The country had suffered centuries of invasion and exploitation from the