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S.A.C.O.B.

KENYA COMMITTEE

PRESS EXTRACTS
JULY 1954

86 Rochester Row
London, S.W.1.
21-9-55
VICTORIA 4962

Newsings No. 5

1st. With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, has appointed two Africans and one Arab to be parliamentary secretaries under the Lyttelton plan.

An African, Mr. James Jeremiah, who is one of the nominated unofficial members of the Legislative Council, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Government, Mr. W.B. Havelock, a European elected member. A Kikuyu, Mr. Wanyutu Waweru, becomes Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, Labour and Lands.

TIMES

The Kenya Asian Elected Members' Association has now replied to the three-point declaration on policy issued recently by the European elected members. This declaration reaffirmed the Europeans' intention to maintain the security of the White Highlands, to continue the principle of parliamentary elections on communal rolls, and to continue separate European education. It has, not unnaturally, been much criticized by other races on the ground that it is a breach of the spirit of the understanding, reached as part of the Lyttelton settlement, to promote racial harmony and friendliness.

The Asian elected members have issued a statement, according to the Kenya Weekly News, in which they say that "the declaration by the European elected members runs counter to the requirements (for building a multi-racial society) and it unavoidably raises suspicions in the minds of non-Europeans about the genuineness of the intentions of the unofficial European community."

TIMES

2nd. The new camp for detainees at Kapenguria was described to the Trans Nzoia Association by the District Commissioner, Kapenguria, Mr. C.H.F. Wilkes. He said it was being built to absorb Kikuyu against whom no charge could be brought after screening but whom the Trans Nzoia screening teams considered to be active members of Mau Mau.....

When the camp is finished, the detainees will be used on such tasks as roadmaking, building several small dams, cutting fence posts to fence the Trans Nzoia boundary and possibly the construction of a rural school...."

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

3rd. Mr. Hardy, the district officer in charge of the investigation into Mau Mau activities among the Wakamba, delivered an ultimatum on June 20 announcing that unless co-operation and information were forthcoming those known to be its leaders would be arrested. More arrests are likely. Mr. Hardy today received a threatening letter from the "Kamba committee from Nairobi to Mombasa" saying that he had talked nonsense in claiming to know all who were Mau Mau and warning him to "look out". His comment was that the arrest of these 60 individuals would prove that he knew what he was talking about. He added that only one man had come forward in the past ten days in response to the invitation. He believed that the main Wakamba committee had been threatening reprisals against any who gave proof of their loyalty to the Government.

TIMES

Mr. E.A. Vasey, Kenya Minister for Finance, who is in London for the second time in three weeks to discuss the finances of the colony, stated yesterday that expenditure on the emergency had almost reached its peak. Operation "anvil" in Nairobi had led to much expenditure on building camps for those detained and on works schemes for those released from detention. The cost of all this could not be met by the Kenya taxpayer alone. It was important to get the national economy back to a level whereby the colony could become self-supporting. The Minister said that he had met with the "greatest sympathy" from British officials...

TIMES

6th. The African leader Harry Thuku, who was president of the Kikuyu Central Association in the early 1920's, and an attempt at whose forcible release from custody by a crowd of Kikuyu was the reason behind the fatal rioting in Nairobi 30 years ago, is to carry out a two months' tour of Britain, financed by the Kenya Government and organized by the British Council.

TIMES

Yet there are also darkening signs. Never before has the European population been so riven and rent as since the agreement reached by Mr. Lyttelton last March which led to the establishment of a multi-racial government.

TIMES

7th. The European Electors' Union issued today a comment on the Kenya Government's statement policy (published in the Times on Monday) which, it says, has been read "with the greatest anxiety, as it discloses once more a complete misunderstanding, deliberate or naive, of the growing feeling of resentment prevailing throughout even the most moderate section of the European community at the suppression of their own interests and the wider interests of Kenya in a thinly veiled effort to appease influences hostile to European settlement in Kenya..." The union waits impatiently for a solid programme of action supported by a planned time table of achievement, together with a few assurances. Examples of these are:-

- (i) That the Government will not surrender to any pressure from any source at any foreseeable time to alter the European position in the white highlands, and will reaffirm the relative positions of all races in other areas, especially the townships.
- (ii) That all questions be examined from the Kenya viewpoint, not from a racial angle, and that all Government servants should be instructed accordingly.
- (iii) That character and ability be the only tests of appointment and that appointments will not again be made in racial proportions.
- (iv) That Europeans be the arbiter of their own rights and wishes regarding the education of their children so as to maintain their own standards, culture and tradition.
- (v) That English be the lingua franca of the Colony and that none other be accepted for administrative and legal purposes.
- (vi) That all references to immigration should leave no room for doubt that European immigration will be encouraged and that skilled persons will be only of European descent and tradition.
- (vii) That an early statement be made on how loyalty to the Crown is to be measured and proved.
- (viii) That the Government will cease to claim a rate and effectiveness of progress in mastering the emergency which events do not support, and instead pay heed to the increasing alarm, the rising military costs, and the waning belief that those at the helm are capable of handling the craft and the crew.

TIMES

8th. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday dismissed the petition by Jomo Kenyatta and four other Africans for special leave to appeal against their convictions at Kapenguria, Kenya, in April, 1953. At the end of the eight-hour speech by Mr. D.N. Pritt, Q.C., counsel for the five men, the judges consulted privately and then announced that the petition would be dismissed. They did not call on counsel for the Crown.

TIMES

9th. There are now some 1,720 detainees (at Athi River detention camp). Of these, there are about 30 women, who are shortly to be moved from Athi to a camp where there are better facilities for women.

KENYA WEEKLY NEWS

The Mau Mau chief commander, the self-styled Field Marshal Dedan Kimathi, and his second-in-command, Stanley Mathenge, have been told they must surrender by August 15th if they wish to oppose the forfeiture of their land. The notice said both were wanted to stand trial on charges of terrorism, consorting with armed persons, and "other charges which may be preferred."

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

- 10th. A new political party to unite all races in support of a multiracial Government was formed in Kenya today. It is restricted to Europeans at present but intends to invite other races to join when certain of its aims have been achieved. It is to be known as the "United Country Party". It has the backing of Mr. Michael Blundell, former leader of the European elected members on the Legislative Council and now Minister without Portfolio. It has been formed by a group of Europeans determined to fight the next general election on a platform of multi-racialism, and is the first attempt to establish a political body in Kenya on a non-racial basis. Among its declared aims are:-
1. To support the principle of multi-racial government on a basis of communal rolls as conceived in the Lyttelton plan of multiracial government.
 2. To protect and maintain the standards of civilisation attained by the more advanced sections of the population, and raise the standards of the more backward people.
 3. To fight all forms of extreme racialism, whether of African, Asian or European origin.
 4. To aid the progress of African peoples and give practical recognition to advancement that should naturally ensue.
 5. To create between all elements of the population harmony, mutual confidence and a will to work together.
 6. To maintain the present powers of the Highlands Board (limiting land in the White Highlands to European ownership) and the Native Land Trust Board, and to promote the maximum development in these areas.
- MANCHESTER GUARDIAN
- 12th. An official press statement says that the Chief of Staff, General Heyman, in his reference to Mau Mau casualties since the beginning of January this year in his address to the Asian Conference in Nairobi on Friday, stated that 2,500 were known to have been killed in operations, but it was quite probable that a more accurate estimate of the enemy's fatal casualties would be in the neighbourhood of 3,000, taking into account those killed in air action, and those who had been wounded and had escaped, and who had subsequently died.
- TIMES
- 14th. The Christian Council of Kenya, which represents all Protestant churches and missions, has accepted an invitation by the Government to cooperate fully with the authorities in the work of rehabilitation of Mau Mau dupes and adherents and in the task of wiping out the idea of Mau Mau from the minds of the people.... In the detention camp at Athi River, near Nairobi, where a Moral Rearmament group has been working for some time, it is claimed that 270 hard core detainees have already severed their connexion with Mau Mau.
- TIMES
- A 20-year-old Kikuyu woman, Wanji Johanna, was sentenced to death in the Supreme Court today for the murder of a European woman.
- MANCHESTER GUARDIAN
- 16th. It was announced today that experience gained in putting down communism in Malaya by rehousing the civilian population will be used in Kenya to reduce Mau Mau terrorism. Half the Kikuyu population of the Nyeri district -- about 100,000 people -- will soon be housed in 120 villages completed under a new scheme.
- MANCHESTER GUARDIAN
- 20th. The Kenya Government today declared a prohibited area 58,580 acres of the Masai reserve, forests in the Narok district, about 70 miles east of Nairobi. Security forces will be able to shoot on sight in the area.
- TIMES
- 23rd. The Kenya Government has no intention of absorbing bad Kikuyu in forest areas, said Mr. L.R.M. Welwood, Minister for Forests and Fisheries at the annual meeting of the Kenya Arbor Society at Gilgil County Club. When the position improved or when the Emergency was over the Government did, however, intend to try to increase the forest programme by absorbing "white" and "near white" Kikuyu in their areas, Mr. Welwood added. He said he knew there would probably be a storm over that proposal but it was one which would have to be faced..... He did not subscribe to the view that Kikuyu should never again be employed in the forests. They were the only tribe who worked satisfactorily there.
- EAST AFRICAN STANDARD.

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KENYA COMMITTEE

86 Rochester Row,
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PRESS EXTRACTS

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1st. at the time of writing there are few signs that it will be possible to arrange a truce without a dangerous sacrifice of liberal principles. It is reported that the seven European Elected Members, somewhat cynically called the "seven wise men", maintain that an essential feature of a truce must be the closure of activities of all political organisations, including the Electors' Union, until six months before the General Election. Apparently some of the seven fear that unless the United Country Party be anaesthetised a steady growth of liberal and balanced opinion would run against them in their constituencies. It is understood that the seven members accept that the Lyttelton constitution should be given a fair and reasonable trial during the experimental period which would end with a General Election; but unless their terms be accepted they urge that the European Elected Members resign and a General Election be held forthwith....

In "Comment" of September 23rd, Mr. L.E. Nigam urges an immediate General Election and "the return of the Members pledged to have nothing to do with the illegitimate child of Blundelling known as Multi-Racialism and the United Coloured Party." In a later paragraph he writes: "We want people in Legislative Council who are pledged to destroy the United Coloured Party and Multi-Racial Government, and also pledged to force the Colonial Office to put power into the hands of the Europeans who have proved by their sacrifice that their's is the right to govern".

..... No British Government of whatever party would grant to Kenya a constitution whereby the Government would be solely elected by and responsible to a European electorate which numbers only a fraction of one-per-cent of the population.

KENYA WEEKLY NEWS

The far reaching effects of the Mau Mau rebellion on the Kikuyu people are only now beginning to become apparent. The bereavement, Misery and personal loss sustained by many thousands of the tribe is the price which has to be paid in the present for the support which the Kikuyu gave so thoughtlessly, willingly and disloyally to the evil movement... the problem of the children is coming rapidly to the forefront.... The State may have to become the foster-parents of a large number of children, but large though the cost will be they must be rescued and educated and trained for a future of usefulness... In meeting this cost the Kikuyu tribe must be called upon through the years to make a large contribution. They can expect to do no less.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

The Australian Government is to offer the Kenya Government the use of its immigration machinery in London. This was announced by Gen. N.M.S. Irwin, chairman of the Electors' Union, at the annual conference of the Kenya Farmers Union in Nairobi. Gen. Irwin said he had been authorised to make the offer by Mr. Harold Holt, the Australian Minister of Immigration, who was in Kenya recently as Chairman of the Commonwealth Association Conference. He said "he was prepared to give Kenya advice as to where the best settlers should come from, to screen them, select them, and make all the necessary arrangements for getting them out here."

Mr. Slade said "It was up to every farmer in Kenya to consider seriously if he could find room for one or more former immigrants on his property. It might be financially hard, but it would pay dividends in the long run."

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

2nd. The bodies of eight Mau Mau terrorists - six men and two women - lay on the ground outside a Kikuyu guard post at Dagoretti, ten miles from Nairobi, today. They were seen by hundreds of the local African population. Six of the bodies were badly burned by Phosphorus bombs thrown into the hut where the terrorists were trapped last night by a three-man patrol of the Kenya Regiment. One member of the patrol, Sgt. Neil Purves, aged 26, was fatally wounded by fragments of the hand grenade he threw into the hut, which six of the terrorists refused to leave when ordered. The remaining two were shot as they tried to escape.

TIMES

5th. European leaders in Nairobi today agreed to a four-month "political truce" in Kenya in an attempt to settle the dispute among the European community over the Lyttelton plan for multi-racial Government. More than two hundred delegates from all over the Colony debated for nearly five hours the split that followed the formation of the Colony's first multi-racial Government in March.

The leaders of the political parties met in an attempt to create a United European front. The multi-racial United Country party, led by the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Michael Blundell, the Right-Wing Federal Independence party, which is opposed to the participation of any other race in the Government, and the European Electors' Union, which is opposed to all political parties, were represented. Called by the Electors' Union the conference agreed that discussions should be held between representatives on all European views in an effort to discover political solutions generally acceptable. It was also agreed that these discussions should be initially for about four months and that during that period no public meetings on constitutional matters should take place and political parties and their leaders should not engage in public controversy. The conference ended with the singing of the National Anthem, and one political leader remarked that that was the nearest to political unity that the Europeans in Kenya were ever likely to get. According to the majority of observers here to-night, the "political truce" had been achieved in name only.....

The Government of Kenya today confiscated four plots of land owned by the convicted Mau Mau leader Jomo Kenyatta.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

6th. At the first meeting with the Council of Ministers, the emergency and political and economic questions were surveyed. Three representatives of the Hindu section of the Indian community told Mr. Lennox-Boyd, that the experiment of the multi-racial government in Kenya was not likely to succeed unless the Europeans gave it genuine support. Mr. Patel said it was necessary to create circumstances which would produce a moderate people "so that we can avoid acute nationalism on the part of the African and acute racialism on the part of the Asian. Persons should be judged more on merit, and less on account of race, to avoid Africans pressing their numbers. If we fail to do so the weight of these numbers will increase.

The delegation expressed to Mr. Lennox-Boyd strong resentment against the preference given to German and Italian immigrants while many worthy applicants from India were passed over, they asserted, by the immigration authorities.

Three representatives of the Asian Muslims emphasized the serious effect of the emergency and suggested further attempts to win the confidence of Africans through their leaders.... In the afternoon the Secretary of State met two representatives of the African unofficial members, who made African political aspirations the keynote of the discussion and pressed for election instead of nomination. They told him that if the scope of the Lyttelton plan was to be extended the Africans wished to have two Ministers, one with portfolio, and the other without. Their view was that there should be four European Ministers, two African and two Asians. They also pressed their case for permission to launch a new political organisation in place of the banned Kenya African Union, saying that they could not develop politically unless they had a common platform to exchange African opinions.

TIMES

8th. The Conference arranged by the Electors' Union at Nairobi on Monday reached an agreement by the process of adopting a vague and imprecise resolution and of referring the controversies at issue to a committee..... Mr. L.E. Vigar declaimed that many people sincerely believed that the present multi-racial form of government was infinitely more dangerous to the survival of the European in Kenya than the Mau Mau rebellion. It is improbable that many people believe anything of the sort.... dreams of responsible government in Kenya solely by Europeans elected by Europeans are beyond the pale of practical politics..... There would be no practicable means whereby such a government could rule against the will of the overwhelming majority of the people.

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This Conference agrees that discussions will be held between representatives of all European views in order to try and discover political solutions generally acceptable for Kenya. During the period of these discussions, which should be initially for four months, this conference agrees that no public meetings on constitutional matters should take place, nor should party officers or leaders of political groups and organisations initiate or embark on public controversy - carried nem. com.

There were six apparent factions active at the conference; the U.C.P., the F.I.P., the Electors' Union, the Independent Elected Members, whose spokesman was Mr. Slade, and the members of the ad hoc committees, whose spokesman was Mrs. A. Christopher. The sixth voice was that of the country, the people outside the political turmoil but whose livelihoods are effected by the Kenya situation nevertheless.

KENYA WEEKLY NEWS

Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, spoke tonight of the fears in the minds of Europeans and loyal Africans of which he had been made aware in discussions during his five-day visit.

The Europeans fear, he said, was of insecurity in the future, and he gave an assurance of his help in encouraging further British migration to the colony. Answering the African's fears that Mau Mau would be allowed to return again among them, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said, on behalf of the Government, "that irreconcilables would not be allowed to return."

Asked whether his statement meant that British settlers were definitely in Kenya to stay, he said "You can say that as emphatically as you like, with the full force of Her Majesty's Government behind them. I have never met anybody of any race who would like them to go."

Asked how long British troops were to stay in Kenya, he said that the Kenya War council and the Government always had that under review. They would stay not only until the end of the emergency but for some time afterwards.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd added "I believe in British emigration to Kenya. I know the difficulties which often stand in the way. I shall explore with vigour ways of overcoming them.... Her Majesty's Government are not likely to lend themselves to encouraging people to come if they intend to betray them or their predecessors. They should be entitled to feel confidence in the possession of the homes they have built or will build for themselves and their children.

TIMES

.... Kikuyu and associated tribes have to thank the authorities in far-off Malaya for the stimulus which has made so rapid a change for the better a practical policy... In Malaya, as in Kenya later, the same problems of denying bandits food supplies, recruits and information, and protecting the loyal villagers from murderous raids, arose for solution.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

About 270,000 Kikuyu, Meru and Embu people lived in villages, according to the latest official figures. The three affected tribes number more than 1,500,000, or 30% of Kenya's population, and the building of villages is a voluntary movement encouraged by the Government and also a measure designed to establish a closer control over people in Mau Mau areas.

In Embu, 82 centres have been established, housing 121,000 people. After Embu, the next highest total has been achieved at Nyeri, where 48% of the population - 103,000 - live in 134 villages. In Fort Hall, 42,000 people are in 21 villages, representing 13% of the population. In Meru 11,000 people live in 22 villages.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

9th. ... the multi-racial form of government upon which Kenya has embarked depends on the continued and willing participation in it of the European community.... No British Government except the most irresponsible would be at all likely to try to impose on the Colony policies which would compel the European people who have made their homes in it to consider seriously withdrawal from the partnership in government which the Lyttelton coalition has created and which has made so successful a beginning. It represents one of the most important and effective safeguards against extremism in British policy, a safeguard which can be made immensely strong by the wisdom and leadership of the European community between now and 1960.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

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10th. Mr. Lennox-Boyd plans a new Devil's Island in the middle of Lake Victoria. He plans to transport there 10,000 or more "unredeemable" Kikuyu. What the Island is like we are not told, but it is significant that, despite the intense land hunger of Kenya's native population, the island is at present completely uninhabited. The inhabitants of the new Devil's Island will serve no fixed prison sentence. They will not even be free to leave at the end of a "life" term (which in Britain means some 14 to 20 years). They will stay there until they die. And because most of them are illiterate they will be cut off forever from everyone and everything they know.

REYNOLDS' NEWS

13th. The Dean of the College of Engineering and Professor of Electrical Engineering at Rutgers University, New Jersey, Mr. E. C. Easton, arrived in Nairobi last week with Mr. M. D. Ayres, Assistant Dean and Professor of General Engineering. The object of their visit to Kenya is to discuss with the Royal Technical College of East Africa details of the equipment and other resources to be supplied by the United States Foreign Operations Administration. The Royal Technical College will serve the whole of East Africa in providing higher technical education for all races, is at present under construction in the centre of Nairobi.

KENYA NEWSLETTER No. 66

... When the Lyttelton Plan was put forward by the then Secretary of State, he agreed to meet the request made by Mr. Mathu and his colleagues for a more democratic system of selection by promising that an investigation into an alternative method would be made. The task will be undertaken by Mr. Walter F. Coutts, Administrator of St. Vincent in the Windward Islands.... The Coutts inquiry is to begin soon and recommendations should be in the hands of Government within the coming twelve months... what is required is a system which will reasonably ensure majority choice with the minimum opportunity for corruption.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

14th. Thirteen Mau Mau terrorists, including two women, were ambushed and killed on the outskirts of Nairobi. Only one terrorist escaped the ambush, the biggest single success recorded by security forces for months. Four Service Rifles, two home made guns, 250 rounds of ammunition, and a hand grenade were captured.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

15th. Mr. Lennox-Boyd gave to the settlers of Kenya assurances more categorical than any spoken by a Secretary of State for more than thirty years.... He made it clear that, whatever may be the recommendations of the Royal Commission, no action effecting the present status of the White Highlands would be taken before 1960.... On the issue of common schools he said that he was convinced that a Government venture on such lines would embitter and not help the racial relations at this stage.

KENYA WEEKLY NEWS

The basic danger to European settlement from Kenya to the Cape, is general democracy in the sense of one-man-one-vote. It is folly not to face the fact that we cannot have general democracy even in a refined form, and also have European settlement. Letter from A.G. Lindsay.

KENYA WEEKLY NEWS

The Kenya Government has launched a pilot scheme for the construction of detention camps for hard-core Mau Mau on islands in Lake Victoria. Ordinary Convict labour is now clearing bush on the uninhabited island of Mageta, in the Kavirondo Gulf, where the first camp is to be established. The Minister for Internal Security, Mr. J. W. Cusack, told the "East African Standard" this week: "For some time the Government has been giving earnest consideration to the problem of what is to be done with those members of Mau Mau who are ostensibly irredeemable. It has been realised that these people must be kept away from the loyal Africans. We think that the best solution to the problem is to house them on one or more islands in Lake Victoria." He pointed out that the idea of detaining people on islands was not new to the Colony. Manda Island, off Lamu, was being used for

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the detention of Mau Mau, while a penal settlement for convicts serving sentences for non-Mau Mau offences had been established on the island of Sayusi, in Lake Victoria.

"The only feature about the present scheme is that men sent to Mageta will not have any definite sentences to serve." ... "A Mau Mau fanatic who refused all attempts at rehabilitation could be kept there for the rest of his life." Mr. Cusack said it was hoped that the island camp would ultimately become self-supporting. Detainees would chiefly be put to work on the land, with the primary aim of growing their own food....convict labour from the penal settlement on Sayusi was now constructing the first camp on Mageta. Mr. Cusack continued: "The Government is also considering the establishment of other camps in the colony where Mau Mau could work for the agricultural betterment. Several sites on the banks of the Tana River seem suitable for this purpose. Men sent to these camps, however, would be a shade less hard-core than those sent to Mageta."

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

..... a severe blow was struck at the Mau Mau movement by the destruction of their base in Nairobi during "Operation Anvil". Since then Mau Mau leaders and organisers had been unable to send the recruits, the money, the food, the weapons and ammunition, and the messages to the forest gangs and to those who belonged to their elaborate organisation in African Reserves and farming areas..... At times a large roving gang could still strike a severe blow, but the general picture now was more of small groups of terrorists trying to keep alive by theft of stock and food rather than of big gangs prepared to take important offensive action. In the future the main task might well be the chasing of those elusive small groups and the development of the technique of catching them..... The Government had a policy that was in two parts. One was to place, as soon as possible, on the road towards release, those who were capable of being recalled to a decent life; and in the meantime to make the method of confinement such that it would lead to the least bitterness..... the Government intended to continue its policy of closer administration, both in the African and settled areas and, by increasing the number of administrative officers in the field, by opening administrative sub-stations in divisions and by concentrating on a more intense control of urban areas, to reinforce confidence and create a sound public opinion among Africans of all tribes.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

20th. The report of the War Council, the military and civilian body established in April to direct the operations against Mau Mau, is a distressing document, because it contains nothing to suggest that the re-establishment of law and order is in sight.... if more Mau Mau leaders are being killed, there is little evidence to show that more are not being recruited. At this moment there are 46,000 Africans detained by way of precaution. To keep the upper hand it has been necessary to hang about fifty men a month, mostly Kikuyu. European volunteers for the defence have come forward with creditable alacrity; but "sufficient men had also been left to sustain the remaining economy of the Colony efficiently." A community whose administration has to calculate so nice a balance in the use of its manpower is in a state of war, and not far off "total war". Most ominous of all is the observation on the attitude of the enemy, that "most of the leaders, in the absence of any alternative, are still firm in their determination to continue the fighting."

TIMES

A report by the War Council on the progress of operations against Mau Mau is issued today, the second anniversary of the declaration of a state of emergency in Kenya.....The report states that there is nothing in the military situation to suggest an early end of the emergency. Operation Anvil is described as a turning point in the campaign. The operation, in which about 28,000 Mau Mau suspects were removed from the city of Nairobi, disrupted the organisation which supplied terrorists up-country with recruits and with about a third of their administrative requirements. The male Kikuyu, Embu and Meru population of the city had been reduced by more than half, and the introduction of the passbook system enabled a check to be made on the remaining 21,000. Constant pressure must be maintained by the security forces, as a further determined effort by Mau Mau to establish itself in the city might be expected. "Post Anvil" operations

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are designed to make the reserves independent of military help, leaving control in the hands of the police and the Administration, with assistance from the Home Guard. These operations have been successful except in some areas, notably the southern half of the Kiambu district, where there has been an influx of terrorists from Nairobi.....

In spite of the good progress in operations in many parts of the reserves and in Nairobi, Mau Mau still has the tacit support of the African population in some areas, and there are still many well armed gangs about. Precautions cannot yet be relaxed.

The following table shows the increase, since the emergency began, in the strengths of the Military Forces and the Kikuyu Guard:

Date	U.K. Based Troops	Kenya Regiment	African Troops	Kikuyua Guard	* Operational Strength
30 Sep.52	1,485	-	4,910	-	
31 Oct.52	2,023	330	5,052	-	
30 Apr.53	3,527	390	5,305	9,050	
31 Oct.53	6,631	434	6,279	13,450	
30 Apr.54	7,383	428	5,027	18,640	
31 Aug.54	7,109	452	5,865	22,130	

Authorization was also given in May this year to increase the strength of the police force by 33 European Officers, 100 Inspectors and 1,000 Africans. The Government has decided that not more than 1,000 Kenya Europeans should be employed in the security forces at any one time.....

There are at present 46,000 Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru detained for suspected complicity in the Mau Mau movement....The hard core are segregated and the remainder moved to works camps, where they are given paid work on projects beneficial to the country. There are at present camps for about 17,000 detainees, and camps for a further 13,000 are under construction or planned.... Plans are going ahead to concentrate a considerable proportion of the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes into organised villages.... Up to the end of June 1954, the emergency had cost about £14 million. Emergency expenditure for the six months ending December 31, 1954, is estimated at about £8 million, of which about £5m. will be spent by Gov. departments and the rest by the fighting Services. In spite of this expenditure, which, the report admits, Kenya could not have met without British Government assistance, the colony's revenue has remained buoyant, and for the period ended June 30, 1954, revenue exceeded the estimate by about £2,500,000.

TIMES

.... the Government was firmly resolved "to prosecute the emergency until terrorism has been finally defeated and to avoid the danger of merely driving Mau Mau underground"..... The cost of the emergency was now running at £1 million a month..... New industrial projects with a capital of about £8.5 millions had been started since October 1952.

A total of 433 terrorists had surrendered since the Government's surrender policy was first announced in August last year.....

African pupils enrolled in the Colony's 3,419 primary and intermediate schools this year totalled 337,500, compared with 330,463, when the emergency began.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

Asked how many hard core Mau Mau were still in the forests, General Erskine, confessing that the answer would be guesswork, said something like 7000, with 1,000 precision weapons, but neither men nor weapons were concentrated in one area.... Concerning surrender policy, Gen. Erskine said that the question of abolishing the death sentence in this connection was certainly kept under constant consideration, and the Governor added: "We look to see if there are special circumstances which justify a change in the present green branch terms." He did not think anybody among the Mau Mau was in a position to bring about what was attempted through "General China".

Mr. Blundell remarked that it was wishful thinking to consider any terms of surrender until military operations had destroyed the Mau Mau will to fight, and added: "We have no indication that we have reached that point". General Erskine said that the surrenders had averaged 20 a week since July. 25% had been due to hunger, 30% due to action of the security forces, and the remainder gave personal reasons, mostly untruths, and hunger was probably the main cause in their case.

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Sir Evelyn Baring said that the total prison population was 27,300, of which 17,200 were held for Mau Mau offences. These figures do not include detainees in camps such as Mackinnon Road and Manyani.

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"In the absence of any alternative" must inevitably suggest the importance of a search for one. We have urged another approach to the question of surrender, believing the moment psychologically to be favourable. That is an "alternative", with the aid of the Kikuyu people, which deserves the most serious attention.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

1st. To the Africans Mr. Lennox-Boyd gave a no less categorical assurance that those who did not renounce the ideas and practices of Mau Mau would not be allowed to return to the areas where loyal Kikuyu lived. The effect of those assurances has been very marked. Intelligence reports show that they have proved an effective counter to the propaganda of the Mau Mau leaders.....

For many weeks the Mau Mau propaganda has been based on the argument that if only they can carry on their resistance a bit longer the Europeans will leave Kenya. The Europeans are quarrelling among themselves, they say, and the Government has no money left to continue the fight. You had better join us or help us now, or you will be sorry for it when the Europeans do leave. The last threat creates unfathomable fears in the minds of the loyal and the wavering Kikuyu. That is their one nagging fear and there is no doubt that the Secretary of State's assurances were an immense relief to them.

The African members will be elected at the next General election, which will probably be held in the first half of 1956....

The two African members also told Mr. Lennox-Boyd that they would prefer four European, two Asian, and two African unofficial Ministers to the present state of nine Europeans, two Asians and one African. Their third point was the need to revive the Africans' political organisations, for nothing has yet emerged to take the place of the proscribed Kenya Africa Union.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

2nd. The loyal tribes have benefited increasingly from their loyalty. A grant of £10,000 to Kitui to improve water supplies; An intermediate school for boys in Baringo; Extension of the Government school farm at Tambach; A farm of 16,000 acres provided for the Wakamba for resettlement; Loans to finance and encourage African traders in Nyanza.....

Owing to the educational progress made by the Wakamba, it has been possible to plan a considerable expansion in the rate of production of trained teachers. In their schools, 3,000 more children enrolled in 1953 than in 1952 and in Nyanza 7,000 more. But among the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru the numbers went down to 8,000. The adult literacy scheme at Machakos was offered to the Wakamba in consideration of their loyalty. The first two rural training schools have been opened in the Wakamba and Nyanza tribal areas.... Before the Mau Mau rebellion, Government planned to put the new African women's training centre in the Kikuyu country. Because of terrorism it will be built at Machakos.... The story of the Medical Dept's work among Africans is a similar record of progress. Since October 1952, 115 new beds have been provided in hospitals and health centres for the loyal tribes but only 38 for Kikuyu, Embu and Meru. Work on leprosy, malaria and blindness has gone ahead among Africans in the loyal districts. In the African agricultural areas the aim of the Gov. was to ensure that the agricultural development of the loyal tribes was not impeded. A growing number of African farmers in these areas have applied for help in consolidating their scattered pieces of land and planning their holdings. In Nyanza 80 holdings were planned in the first half of this year and there are 400 on the waiting list. In the loyal tribal areas in 1951 there were 2,069 coffee growers with 173 acres of bearing coffee and 449 acres planted. By June this year the number of planters was 4,565 with 454 acres in bearing out of 1,413 planted, mainly in South Nyanza.... In the Machakos area, the African District Council in 1952 produced 81 tons of baled fibre washed and brushed, valued at £6,680. By June this year, the output was 337 tons and the value 364,914. Also, in the loyal reserves since 1951, some 650 dams 85 boreholes and wells had been completed and 150 springs improved.

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By contrast, in the Central Province, progress towards better farming received a severe setback at the hands of Mau Mau. Although many young plantations of coffee and tea were destroyed by terrorists, the expansion of cash crops, coffee, pyrethrum and pineapples continued but as a matter of policy this expansion was confined to loyalists..... Work on making dams and drilling wells was seriously handicapped, but there were some compensations. The large number of Kikuyu repatriates, for whom work had to be found, have been employed on general land development in their own districts....

In the first half of this year, 1,000 more acres have been bench-terraced than in the whole of 1952, twice as many acres (86,000) cleared of bush and bracken, and grass-planting was up by one-third.

The second important advantage had been the progress made with the important irrigation project in the Mwea-Tebere area of Embu. Two detention camps were built there this year.....

Since the start of the Emergency, new industrial enterprises with an estimated capital totalling £8,500,000 have started. Among the larger new enterprises are: E.S. Portland Cement Co.Ltd., £2,000,000; E.A. Tobacco Co.Ltd., £1,000,000; British Standard Portland Cement Co.Ltd., £500,000; Brooke Bond Ltd., £500,000 annually for five years; E.A. Breweries Ltd., £450,000.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

On the eve of the Second Anniversary of the declaration of Kenya's State of Emergency, members of the War Council this week reviewed the progress of the campaign against Mau Mau.....

Gang members could be called on to surrender before a certain date and informed that, if they did not, their land would be confiscated. In the case of certain leaders, among them Dedan Kimathi, and Stanley Muthenge, land had been confiscated. "But we do not want to give the impression that we are taking away the rights of any Africans except those who are very deeply implicated," the Government added.

Mr. Blundell stated that a large number of terrorists in the forests had no land rights because they were so young.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

The publication "SOCIALIST ASIA", monthly organ of the Asian Socialist Conference, has been banned in Kenya. By command of the Governor in Council, an order has been made under the Penal Code, forbidding its importation into the Colony.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

21st. Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that up to Sept. 25th, 6,608 terrorists had been killed in Kenya and 11,524 captured, of whom 727 were wounded. Casualties to the security forces were 476 killed, (28 Europeans, 2 Asians, and 446 Africans) and 426 wounded (55 Europeans, 12 Asians, and 359 Africans). In addition 25 Europeans, 18 Asians, and 1,234 African civilians had been murdered, and 24, 27, and 703 respectively, wounded by Mau Mau terrorists. He states in a written answer that up to October 1, 686 Africans had been executed in Kenya. The charges were: murder (including 218 Mau Mau cases) 245; unlawful possession of arms and ammunition, 258; consorting with terrorists, 145; administering unlawful oath, 28; acting with intent to further terrorism, 8; and procuring supplies for terrorists, 2.

TIMES

22nd. At times it has not been possible to obtain from Britain the skilled single men required, such as stock men and agricultural mechanics. Efforts have been made to obtain immigrants from other European countries.... The request for stockmen and for small-holders had been turned down by the Dutch Emigration authorities. The chief difficulty in accepting more Italians will again be that of housing, and to it will be added a further difficulty in that most of the suitable Italians will be unable to pay their passages. Norway is so short of skilled agriculturists that on no account would they encourage any emigration. The Danish Labour organisation has shown interest in the prospects in Kenya and we might, I believe, be able to obtain some men with capital as well as skilled assistants..... As long as the Emergency lasts it will become increasingly difficult to get the type of skilled men we need for agriculture.

KENYA WEEKLY NEWS

Mr. Luyt, the new Labour Commissioner, gave the Government view on Trade Unions. Where the workers proved really anxious to organise themselves, Government would assist them to establish a healthy organisation. It was world experience that workers would organise themselves, in spite of anything done to discourage it. This being so, far better that the unions should come to some extent under the guidance of the Department.

KENYA WEEKLY NEWS

The Minister for Local Government, Mr. W. B. Havelock, announced in the Kenya Legislative Council on Wednesday evening it was likely that a new organisation, which would give assistance in finding homes for Kikuyu children orphaned by the Emergency, would be launched within a matter of days. The Government, he said, recognised the problem of African juvenile delinquency was a matter of urgency. ... He had been informed that in Nairobi and at Langata Camp, there were a number of children for whom homes could not be found. He visited Langata and found 160 such children. Only six were actual orphans - the remainder were being repatriated to their parents in the reserves. Juvenile delinquents roaming Nairobi would have to be dealt with by the law and through approved schools.... and how I hope that a "Save the Children" organisation will be started. "We are in close contact with missions of all denominations and they are prepared to help us with the establishment of orphanages, and the provision of other facilities". On the question of the forfeiture of land owned by Mau Mau, Mr. Slade said that if it was not possible to move any faster with the machinery that had been devised, the only answer was other measures making it clear to those Africans who chose to stand against the Government that they could not expect to retain their rights in the Reserves.... I ask the Ministers of Government whether they have the control of justice - now that the Home Guard operate - such as they might have had if they had introduced a system of summary justice"... but they must not pretend that every man who called himself a Home Guard and asked for a rifle was loyal. There was proof in some Home Guard units of 50% being Mau Mau. On the day after the disappearance of Mr. A. G. A. Leakey at Nyeri, Mr. Cooke said it was announced that troops searching for him would be brought back, and that the vacated area would be bombed.... Mr. Cooke deplored "indeterminate, unpinpointed" bombing - from the point of view of the expense, and also on account of the suffering caused to animals. "It may be that Mr. Leakey suffered from this bombing", he said.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

The Agriculture Bill was criticised yesterday on the second day of the annual conference of chairmen and representatives of District Production Committees and Sub-Committees in Nairobi. The proposed powers of the Minister of Agriculture to make Land Preservation Orders without consultation were described as "almost incredibly Nazi". The Acting Director of Agriculture, said there were cases of emergency where Land Preservation Orders were required immediately....

A Clause in the Agriculture Bill, which would enable the Minister to make a compulsory development order against a farmer was criticised by Mr. J. G. Hopkins, Chairman of the Nyeri Production Committee. He described the clause as "a dangerous weapon which could be used to freeze a man from his land". The Clause enables the Minister to make an order, without the sanction of the Agriculture Board and without a hearing in Court, on any farmer who, in the preceding five years, "had not continuously managed the farm according to the rules of good farming and husbandry". Mr. Hopkins suggested "This clause plays right into the hands of enemies who for years have accused Kenya White farmers of sitting on the land, keeping Africans off and just waiting for prices to go up, so that they can sell it and leave the country."....

By 32 votes to 12 the Production Conference rejected a motion by the Machakos Committee which sought support for the suggestion that planting orders and guaranteed minimum returns should be eliminated gradually.... Opposing the motion, Mr. S. P. Kruger (Uasin Gishu) claimed there were a lot of cereal farmers who were in serious financial difficulties. He said they should not be misled into giving away the rights promised to them in the war years.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

PRESS EXTRACTS
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Mr. E. Whiteside of the Tsetse Research Department, Kabete, said he was certain that the tsetse fly, contrary to previous belief, was breeding in the settled area of Sotik. Fifteen flies of the Palidipes variety had been found in the past nine months, showing infestation to be heavy. His advice was to clear strips 100 yds. wide along the banks of rivers running through some farms. Clearing should be followed by mass inoculation to wipe the infection out. . . . If a grant were made for the initial clearing it would then be up to farmers to keep down the bush on their own farms.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

In Kenya Legislative Council, Mr. Slade asked: "Will the Government request Her Majesty's Secretary of State to consider the urgent need of legislation in the United Kingdom against anything done or said there which if done or said in this Colony, would constitute the crime of sedition or any similar crime?" Mr. Whyatt replied: "Her Majesty's Govt. has been asked to consider this question once again, as it is obviously desirable - in the interests of the United Kingdom no less than in the interests of this country to devise some means of preventing the dissemination in the U.K. of provocative and mendacious matter which might have the effect of prolonging the Emergency and hampering the efforts of those engaged in prosecuting it to a successful conclusion."

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

The Director of Medical Services, Mr. D. T. F. Anderson, referred to the island prison camps in Lake Victoria. A medical survey had been made, he said, and it had been decided that it was perfectly possible to control malaria there. Since the islands had been occupied the malaria figures had not been high. . . . Nominated member, Mr. Okwirry, thought the Mau Mau were again very active and he considered it high time there was another "Operation Anvil" in the city. . . . A claim that the Govt. had used the Emergency as a cover to evict Kikuyu speaking families from the Game Park at Nairobi was made by Mr. J. M. O. Tomeno (African Rep. Member). He said: "These families were told that they must get out because they were in danger of Mau Mau attack. They were not liable to any attack and I feel the Govt. made use of the Emergency to remove the families in order to extend the Game Park area." . . . "I am very perturbed about it" he added. "The Govt. should not wield the Emergency Regulations to obtain something it could not have done previously." . . .

Col. E. S. Grogan (Nairobi West) said "The Emergency had shattered the finances of Kenya. It had made Kenya a laughing stock and proved a cause of alarm to the European element throughout Africa. The Lyttleton plan had merely added a racial war to a tribal war. Never had there been such a racial disharmony in the Colony as at present. Every weapon but the most effective one had been used against the Kikuyu tribe. The solution was the threat that their Native Land Units would revert to the Crown, to be allocated to more loyal tribes, unless they purged themselves of Mau Mau.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

6th. The Government announced that Mr. Arundel Gray Leakey, who disappeared twelve days ago was probably buried alive as a sacrifice. It is thought that no other torture was used against him, and that he was buried on the slopes of Mount Kenya near the place where "Field Marshall" Kaleba, the commander of local Mau Mau forces, was captured yesterday in a cave. It was thought at first that Mr. Leakey had been abducted as a hostage. He was a diabetic and would have been unable to live in the forests without his daily injections of insulin.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

7th. Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, made a statement in the House of Commons yesterday on his recent visit to East Africa. . . . He said that it was estimated that the active strength of Mau Mau in the field was about 7,000 with a possible 5,000 known as Komerara who were fugitives both from justice and from Mau Mau.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

Mr. J. Griffiths said: "... Does not the Rt. Hon. gentleman think it very desirable, particularly in view of the necessity for providing an alternative leadership for Africans since they are the only race now left there without a political organisation of their own, to provide them with the means whereby they can express their political desires? Will the Rt. Hon. Gentleman now consider a proposal for the formation of an African political organisation?

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said: "... the Rt. Hon. Gentleman asked me about an African political party. It has been our unhappy experience in Kenya that a nation-wide organisation is liable to get into the wrong hands. All efforts will be made to give guidance and encouragement to divisional or tribal organisations which can then, by a process of growth and federation, become in better days nation-wide organisations."

HANSARD

29th. ... The judicial process has more recently been speeded up. In the field the regular police, the special reserve, the armed forces, the Home Guard and tribal police, the odd settler turned free-lance gunman have combined, with a peculiar lack of cohesion, in the man-hunt. Now justice follows close in the rear. Over 600 accused have died on the scaffold; in the first year of the emergency fewer than eight were hanged a month; during the second year the monthly figure has been over 50. Less than a third have committed murder.... The abandonment of the preliminary proceedings usual under British law enables some cases to be tried very quickly. In November last year convictions were secured on the day following the arrest. Appeals are carefully sifted by individual Judges of the Court of Appeal, who can dismiss them summarily without a hearing. The Judge bears a responsibility more heavy than the English Judges have wished to bear. He has no jury to assist him: only three African assessors whose verdict he must reverse if he does not agree with it.... Though the standard of justice has been maintained, the law plays a small part in the emergency. The policy of the police is to bring to trial wherever possible, but few suspects are so brought, largely due to the reluctance of a Kikuyu to give evidence in open Court... It is far easier to obtain evidence to support detention orders. The witnesses do not then appear in open court and are hooded when they identify miscreants..... Interrogation of prisoners is essential in the emergency - the security forces depend on information for their effectiveness. But the Judges' Rules (laid down in England) in effect forbid the interrogation of prisoners, and those rules have been held to apply in Kenya. The Police Force has been rapidly built on a small and backward foundation and it is not surprising that on one occasion it has occurred the displeasure of the Court of Appeal for East Africa.... Some 46,000 are being detained without trial. It would not be fair, however, to regard the detention camps as wholly outside the pale of the law. No one is detained for more than a few months unless, on information from a number of independent witnesses, he is shown to be an active adherent to Mau Mau. There appears to be a deplorable lack of equality before the law as between European and African. Perhaps the most serious failure of justice in Kenya is the failure to ensure discipline among some Europeans. There are Europeans, gun in hand, tend to regard themselves as a law unto themselves; and that some of these sometimes connive at cruelty by loyal Africans to suspects can hardly be doubted. The Europeans, unlike the Africans, are tried by jury - and it is notoriously difficult to bring a European to justice for an offence against an African. It is only those in the military forces that can effectively be brought to book, by Court Martial.

TIMES

30th. The Governor of Kenya today received a deputation representing the Sikh community, which is requesting separate representation in the Kenya Legislature and a voice in important bodies. The Sikhs are at present included in the Hindu voters' roll.

TIMES

Evan Kinyanjui, a terrorist leader who has escaped eleven times from the security forces, was killed today making his twelfth attempt to escape. He was recently recaptured by the Nairobi Police and offered to take them to a Mau Mau meeting place. A policeman held a chain attached to Kinyanjui's handcuffs. When they approached the supposed lair Kinyanjui grabbed the chain and ran. He was shot when he refused to stop.

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PRESS EXTRACTS

JANUARY 1955

1st There is an urgent need for the drawing together of the East African Territories. Recent policies and the policies which territorial governments and governors have preferred have driven these countries dangerously apart. The future of the E.African High Commission and the Central Legislative Assembly is being jeopardised.....

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

3rd All controls on retail tea prices in East Africa have been abandoned and, simultaneously, the growers announce rises in the charges to the trade. If the shops maintain a profit margin of 12 1/2% this decision will bring in its train increases in prices varying from 40 to 85% per lb..... The minimum wage is fixed on the basis of the price of certain commodities essential in the African budget. As tea is one of these, the new prices must be considered by the Advisory Board in determining minimum African wages. Here is a plain warning that African wages must rise again, on top of the new levels introduced last Saturday.....

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

5th The Thika and Kiambu districts have been added to the list of areas in which the Government can compel the occupants of houses, farms and estates to take measures considered necessary for the protection of property against raids. The Official Gazette today lists a number of new prohibited areas. As these include the East Mau forest reserve and the Londiani forest reserve it indicates that there has been a movement of terrorist gangs for a considerable distance westward from the Aberdare and Mount Kenya forests into new forest areas, which will bring them into close contact with some European farming settlements where there has been little Mau Mau activity until recent months.

TIMES

6th New measures have been taken to provide tighter control of Kikuyu, Embu and Meru trespassers still resident in Nairobi, especially as domestic servants. In view of the evidence of some Mau Mau activity among Kikuyu, Embu and Meru domestic servants in Nairobi, it has been decided to reduce their numbers in the Nairobi extra-provincial district, particularly in the residential areas. From today no member of these three tribes will be allowed to enter domestic service in the district. This decision does not affect the continued employment of Kikuyu, Embu or Meru by their present employers, but when a vacancy occurs re-engagements will depend on accommodation being available, otherwise the African concerned must either return to his reserve or enter non-domestic employment with an employer who can provide accommodation.

TIMES

7th ... It has long been suspected that the "brains" behind the Mau Mau movement are to be found hidden under the cover of the respectability of their employment and association..... As far as possible every African in employment should be in accommodation where the necessary supervision can be exercised.

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Nine battalions of British and African troops are now deploying for a new phase of the fight against the Mau Mau. Their task will be to carry out the largest sweep of the forests yet planned; the purpose of the operation is not only to search out and destroy the gangs, but to make clear to the terrorists that they can no longer find security in the forests..... After pointing out that at the beginning of last year there were only 40 district officers in charge of the Kikuyu guards and that there are now 120, and that the police had also been concerned in a considerable programme of expansion and training, Gen. Heyman said: "We have now reached a stage where in our opinion, and the opinion of everybody else, including the War Council, the administration and police are quite capable of looking after certain areas. The areas, he added, included the Kikuyu, Meru and Embu tribal reserves, the Rift Valley, and to a less extent the Nanyuki district....."

TIMES

- 7th The 9/- rise in township wages is causing some anxiety among employers who are faced with the problem of paying certain of the lower grades of African employee 71/- when he is willing and able to produce perhaps from 30/- to 60/- in services or goods. ... In order to create a reserve for paying the inefficient the difference between what they earn and the minimum wage, the following steps have been gradually and progressively put into effect with every artificial rise in wages:
- A. Withdrawal of pension privileges for new employees.
 - B. Withdrawal of free issue of clothing.
 - C. Withdrawal of free food issues.
 - D. Replacement of hand labour by electric machinery.
 - E. Increases in daily tasks.
 - F. Withdrawal of annual paid leave.
 - G. Employment of one Asiatic in place of several Africans.
 - H. Discharge of employees who, from age or disability, are incapable of earning the minimum wage.
 - I. The passing on of a proportion of the additional cost of wages to the public.

Letter from "Realist", EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

.... there is a present determination to enter as far as possible only the rawest of young gentlemen in the most junior roles and, if possible, keep them on a contract or probationary basis..... The more mistakes such people make the better, as there is then little prospect of them constituting a threat in competition to the permanent personnel..... Two years on probation can be extended indefinitely.... Probationary appointments can be terminated at will without any reason or explanation being necessary.... When I first joined the Administration in March 1952, I was immediately struck by the appalling condition of the Tribal Police.... One could not help wondering how the Provincial Administration could hope to govern a country. Its correspondence organisation was chaotic.... Financial control still leaves much to be desired, while the Minister of Finance goes from Britain to America, cap in hand like any Nairobi beggar, mortgaging the future of the Colony....

Letter from "Nauticus", EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

- 10th. The Moderator of the Church of Scotland in East Africa, the Rev. David Steel, in a sermon to a large Nairobi congregation said: "In particular a judicial commission of experts in constitutional law is called for to pronounce on the legality of much of our emergency legislation. Kikuyu employees in the residential areas of Nairobi had been repatriated to the reserves - although their papers were in order.... We don't kill babies, we can only put father out of employment and reduce them to starvation, and then we will have a save-the-children fund. The indiscriminate removal of Kikuyu from the Rift Valley early this year had disastrous results. Hundreds of removed Kikuyu had joined Mau Mau and others had removed to Nairobi, where they turned to crime and became part of the cause of the necessity of Operation "Anvil", as a result of which 60,000 Africans were detained in camps. General Erskine himself announced afterwards that 12,000 of them were not Mau Mau supporters and would be freed unconditionally. A fortnight ago the Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, told me only 305 had been released and last month a further 2,000 had been detained. These were not ways to end the emergency, and even the European community was becoming accustomed to injustice by the Government's practices.... The Government could not do what it liked because that was the road to tyranny.... The Govt. had grossly misjudged the temper and attitude of the European community and was voicing the disquiet of the great majority. "

TIMES

A member of the Executive Committee of the Kenya India Congress, Mr. Jaswant Singh, has been declared a prohibited immigrant. He was notified of this decision whilst on holiday in India, and informed that, in spite of the fact that he had been granted a re-entry permit before leaving Kenya, he would not now be allowed to land in the colony in any circumstances. Mr. Singh was one of the Defence Council at the Kenyatta trial and has appeared for the defence in several emergency cases.

TIMES

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RECORDS RELATING TO THE 'TREASON TRIAL' (REGINA vs F. ADAMS AND OTHERS ON CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON, ETC.), 1956 1961

TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

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