

Freedom

THE ANARCHIST WEEKLY

Vol. 15, No. 9

February 27th, 1954

Threepence

UGANDA & THE AFRICAN CRISIS

MORE light is gradually being shed on the situation in Uganda which became a topic for British newspapers when Sir Andrew Cohen, the Governor of Uganda and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton decided to banish the Kabaka Mutesa II. Of course the first point that has to be made is that this crisis like any other colonial crisis has roots which go back far earlier than the immediate situation. As an editorial writer has said: "The crisis in Uganda is such a vague affair that it is doubtful whether even now there is in this country a proper appreciation of its gravity, or even of what it is really all about. The difficulty about this type of colonial crisis is that it becomes "real" only when it explodes, as in the case of Guiana or Kenya..." (Observer, 21/2/54). (our italics). Thus the public response is always to the immediate explosion, never to the causes of it. Governments exploit this superficiality of response with consistent shamelessness.

Even so the superficial course of the explosive events in Uganda leading up to the deposition of the Kabaka are now sufficiently clear to show that the Colonial Office has behaved with the heavy-handedness and flat-footedness that we have come to expect. To give greater force to the argument we will quote some of the British newspapers which have attempted a sane analysis.

"An incipient crisis that has smouldered for many years in Buganda, the political and economic heart of the Protectorate—erupted suddenly last July. The immediate cause was a speech made by Mr. Lyttelton, which was interpreted by Africans as threatening them with an East African Federation to which they are bitterly opposed." (Colin Legum, Observer, 21/2/54. Italics ours).

The White Paper on the deposition of the Kabaka admits that the Governor,

Sir Andrew Cohen, was thoroughly embarrassed by Mr. Lyttelton's speech, but the loser was to be the Kabaka and the idea of democracy in Buganda which the event showed was treated by the Colonial Office only as a carrot to delude the donkey. Let us quote again from Colin Legum:

"The Kabaka was abroad at the time (i.e. of Mr. Lyttelton's speech.) He returned to find his Kingdom in a state of political uproar. Demands quickly went far beyond the immediate question of federation and embraced such issues as self-government for Buganda.

"As the constitutional spokesman of his people, the Kabaka opened negotiations with the Governor on the issues first raised by his Ministers and subsequently endorsed by the Lukiko, the Buganda Parliament.

"Having flown to London and obtained a satisfactory assurance from Mr. Lyttelton about federation, Sir Andrew Cohen prepared a Government statement turning down the demands of the Lukiko, including that of self-government.

"He asked that the Kabaka should

accept the Government's reply, and that he should carry out his earlier promise, since retracted at the instigation of the Lukiko, to nominate Baganda members to the new Legislative Council. This meant that the Kabaka would have to repudiate his own views and those of his Ministers. He would have to appear before his Lukiko, presenting the views of the Government as his own. He refused to do this.

"Sir Andrew Cohen, having first tried to persuade him, resorted to his rights under the 1900 Uganda Agreement, which obliges the Kabaka to speak for the Government if called upon to do so.

"For more than 50 years successive Kabakas had always obeyed this rule and hitherto the present Kabaka had been as pliant as his predecessors. But on this occasion he refused point-blank. He must have known the risks he was taking yet he chose to engage in an unequal contest—the Kabaka, a young man inclined to passivity and timidity, taking his stand against the Governor, widely renowned for his remarkable powers of persuasion and leadership.

"Yet, throughout six long interviews, Sir Andrew failed to bend the will of the normally suppliant Kabaka to his own. Something remarkable must have happened either to the Kabaka as a person or to the situation in which he found himself to explain this revolt. Many explanations for this are offered.

"The most favoured official explanation is the incredible-sounding suggestion that the Kabaka desired to be banished in order to rid himself out of his domestic frustrations.

"The explanation offered by the Kabaka is that he was confronted with the alternative of being deposed either by the Governor or by his own people who, he

claims, had reached the point where they were no longer prepared to tolerate a 'Governor's stooge' as their Kabaka."

Few reasonable people will be inclined to accept the government's alleged explanation. The position put forward by the Kabaka was that which he was bound to give expression to as spokesman for his parliament the Lukiko. The well-known writer on African affairs, Miss Margery Penham, wrote in a letter to the Times that "the Kabaka was suspended bewilderingly between the old absolutism and the new status of constitutional ruler with a rapidly awakening representative assembly."

In other words, the agreement of 1900 makes the Kabaka a native ruler who tells the people what the Colonial Government have decided for them. But the democratic structure of Buganda government had advanced far enough to 1953 for the Lukiko to instruct the Kabaka as to what he was to tell the Governor. Every Colonial Government whether Conservative or Labour speaks about leading the backward peoples towards democracy and self-government, but in practice they rely upon the agreements of 1900 or on naked force as in Kenya and Tanganyika. The word that springs to the lips to describe this behaviour is—hypocrisy.

The Observer's editorial (21/2/54) says:

"The Government may seek to justify this by claiming that the Kabaka has shown himself "unreliable" and alleging that his defiance of the Governor's will was a personal decision. But this is hard to prove, because his refusal to accede to the Governor's wishes was on the direct instructions of his native Parliament, the Lukiko."

This supports a similar point made, also in an editorial, in the Manchester Guardian (18/2/54):

"But the situation which led to his conflict with the Governor remains. The proposals on which Mutesa unwisely insisted did not come from a vacuum. Too late, he tried to withdraw from his exposed position and to fall back on the more moderate policy expounded in the memorandum of the delegates from the Lukiko, the assembly of his kingdom of

Continued on p. 3

"To argue against any breach of liberty from the ill use that may be made of it, is to argue against liberty itself, since all is capable of being abused."

—LORD LYTTLETON.

Paddington Evictions Again

FREEDOM reported two months ago the cases of two families who were tenants of the Paddington Borough Council being threatened with eviction when the husbands were sent to prison. An outcry ensued and the matter was deferred for future discussion. We warned at that time that this was probably a way of avoiding the public indignation aroused by the threatened evictions. It appears that our warning was well-justified as the following report (Times, 19/2/54) shows:

"Miss Phyllis Jenkins, aged 35, mother of three children, was informed outside Paddington council chamber last night that the council had rejected by 34 votes to 27 a motion that she should be found another home. Mrs. Jenkins, whose husband is serving a 12 months' sentence in Cardiff prison, is to be evicted from her council flat in John Aird Court, Harrow Road, W.

"The decision to evict her was taken two months ago, but the housing sub-committee decided in December not to act on the eviction order for three months. A special meeting of the council last night, called to consider a Labour motion that Mrs. Jenkins should be found alternative accommodation, went into private session after long debate in public.

"Alderman N. Kenyon, replying to the debate, said that the question whether Mr. Jenkins was in prison 'ought not to affect the council's mind one iota.' The fact was that the tenants were 'thoroughly unsatisfactory tenants from almost every point of view.' He moved that the council should go into committee so that he could give details.

"There were cries of protest from Labour members and some people in the public gallery when the council decided, also by 34 votes to 27, to exclude Press and public from the rest of the debate. Mrs. Jenkins left the public gallery with others who had been listening to the debate."

American Teachers & Witch-hunts

THE eightieth annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators was held earlier this month in Atlantic City and attended by 16,000 superintendents, college officials and other educators. Major issues facing American education were considered in a series of general sessions and panel meetings.

At a special panel session, held jointly by the administrators and the National Council for the Social Studies, the speakers split on the question of teacher reaction to city as well as national investigating committees. Dr. Samuel D. Moskowitz, principal of the Bayside High School in New York City and editor of the Board of Education's publication, "Strengthening Democracy", said that in the current inquiry not one liberal or non-Communist teacher had suffered.

In removing the Communist teacher, Dr. Moskowitz said, it was necessary to protect the innocent, the non-conformist and the dissenter. In New York City, he declared, Superintendent William Jansen has set up a fair and successful procedure for questioning teachers and removing subversives who are guilty of insubordination. Out of a staff of 38,000,

he declared, only 234 have been directed to appear for interview.

"Less than 1 per cent. of our staff has thus been implicated," Dr. Moskowitz maintained, "and no liberal or non-Communist has suffered."

This statement was challenged immediately by Dr. Herbert C. Clish, superintendent of schools in San Francisco.

"I haven't come all the way across the country to my native East," he said with emphasis, "and have anyone tell me that the liberal or non-Communist teachers in New York City have not suffered. I

don't believe that for a single moment.

"I hope that nobody will leave this room to-day thinking that teachers are not afraid. Of course they are. They are afraid to discuss controversial issues in the classrooms. They are afraid of community pressures. In a number of school systems a climate of fear has developed within the teaching profession."

Taking a similar view, Dr. Leanord S. Kenworthy, associate professor of education in Brooklyn College, said that he was appalled at the "climate of fear" that existed in the country to-day.

He Refused to become an Informer

A PHILADELPHIA teacher called to testify before the Un-American Activities Committee investigating Commission in Philadelphia schools, admitted that he had been a Communist Party member from 1935 until 1946 or 1947. His reasons for joining and for leaving the Party give one an insight into the kind of people who get caught up in such organisations. He said he had joined because he had been told that it was liberal and that its social and political programme did not differ greatly from that of the Roosevelt Administration.

He said he left the party and had "lost interest" in causes that formerly had held his attention, and because he had acquired a second wife and the "mode and manner" of his life had changed.

But what really interests us in this case is the fact that though the teacher, Dr. Wilbur L. Mahaney Jr. was prepared to admit membership of the party he flatly refused to name others who were in with him. He was warned repeatedly that by his refusal he left himself open to charges of Contempt of Congress, but he replied that as a matter of conscience he did not wish to be "an informer".

Obviously, as can be shown with hundreds of examples, the success of the witch-hunt is dependent on everyone spying on everyone else; people racking their brains to remember what so-and-so said twenty years ago; and above all everybody reporting to the F.B.I. what they

knew about the political backgrounds of their neighbours and colleagues at work. Indeed it is considered un-American by the Un-American Activities Committee not to do so. In other words the despicable rôle of the informer has in America been raised to the level of a social service. And Dr. Mahaney, who retains a healthy dislike for the informer, (in spite of his long association with the C.P.), far from this being considered a point in his favour in fact leaves him open to a prison sentence for contempt!

★

ONE does not notice even the slightest blush of shame from those who recount how they wormed their ways into the confidence of individuals or organisations with the only intention of obtaining evidence against them. In the recently concluded trial in Detroit of six Michigan C.Pers, all of whom were found guilty of the usual charges of "conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence" it was stated that: "Most of the Government witnesses were former Communists or informers placed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Communist party cells. Some had been so operating for as long as fifteen years."

One "nark" had a double assignment in that he reported both to the F.B.I. and to the Ford Motor Company.

350 SCOTS MINERS SACKED

THE entire labour force of Northfield Colliery, Shotts, Lanarkshire, has been sacked by the National Coal Board on the grounds of alleged "restriction of effort".

When the men came up from the day shift last Friday they all found in their pay packets a slip of paper saying:

"The N.C.B. regret that, due to restriction of effort by the majority of the pieceworkers at the colliery, they have been left no alternative but to serve seven days' notice on all employees except certain maintenance workers."

No details have been made public as to what exactly the restrictive practices were—unless they were simply a reflection of the lack of desire on behalf of the miners to work themselves out of their jobs.

For the coal has been running out in the Shotts coalfield for a long time, and

the threat of closure has hung over many a pit. And in fact many pits have closed down, and since nationalisation it has been a deliberate policy on the part of the N.C.B. to direct their new equipment and their labour forces to the richer, more economically worked pits, and to close down those which made a loss.

The National Coal Board, after all, is operating a major industry in a capitalist society, and the motive force there is the showing of profit. Planning on a national scale means that broad issues have to be considered, and the men who actually do the work occasionally have to be sacrificed so that the figures for the whole country look good.

It may seem to the outsider that it is no sacrifice for a miner to be shifted from a pit where the seams are narrow and the coal hard to get, and sent to a different county, to work in mines where equipment is good and the seams thick and—it would appear—easier to work.

But he is a bold outsider who tries to tell miners their business—and a callous planner who ignores the human element in any industry that creates its own social environment as mining does.

Shotts has two cinemas, about a dozen public-houses, several religious clubs, and above all, what is probably the finest miners' institute in Scotland. This institute has a swimming bath, tennis courts, bowling greens, and libraries and is the hub of a very active social life. Although Shotts is no beauty spot, its inhabitants—the miners and their families—have created in it a community life richer by far than that of most planned and tastefully laid-out housing estates.

What a pity then, that the pits are "uneconomical". Last year, says the N.C.B., Northfield Colliery lost £60,000, and because the seams are getting narrower and more difficult to work, mechanisation has been held back—because the production would not justify the expense.

E.T.U. GUERRILLAS—NEW MOVE

THE E.T.U. leaders are planning to return to a tactic they used last summer—that of picking out firms whose chiefs sit on the employers' 12-man wage-negotiating committee.

On Monday the union called out 900 electricians in two big London firms for seven days.

With electricians already on strike, Monday's total was expected to be about 3,000.

Apparently nothing is happening to further the winning of the E.T.U.'s wage claim.

Both sides are deadlocked, and the Ministry of Labour stands discreetly aside. Delay is being effected at atom sites, power stations, factories, oil refineries. And the cost to the E.T.U. strike fund must now be close to £200,000.

Freedom

THE ANARCHIST WEEKLY

Vol. 15, No. 9 February 27, 1954

THE NARK AS HERO

ON another page in this issue is reported the case of an American teacher who has admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party between certain years, but refuses to name other party members. He refuses to accept the rôle of the informer even though the committee warn him that he lays himself open to charges of Contempt of Congress.

Let us say right away that Congress deserves all the contempt of decent people since it allows itself to be represented by Senator McCarthy's committee. And let us extol the entirely praiseworthy attitude of this teacher who refuses, even under threats, to act as informer.

There is no doubt that America is being turned into a field for all those whose fear makes them regard good citizenship as consisting of informing on the opinions and behaviour of their fellows. Such a situation is the rule in Communist (as it was, and is, in Fascist) countries. The present instance shows once again how the two major contestants in the cold war are becoming more and more like each other.

Consider the case of the Michigan Communists "Most of the Government witnesses were former Communists or informers placed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Communist Party cells. Some had been so operating for as long as fifteen years". Surely it is obvious that more harm is done to the American people by a régime of fear which turns them into a nation of narks, than by refusing to implicate one's fellows.

At the time of the trials of Nunn May and Klaus Fuchs, the so-called atomic spies, much play was made of the fact that they worked with their fellow scientists while all the time they were passing on information to Russia. Much contempt was poured upon them by Bench and Fleet Street on this score.

But what of the American government's explicit demand "Act the informer", or—contempt of Congress and prison? Fuchs and Nunn May and Pontecorvo may have deceived their colleagues, but they did not denounce them or get them into trouble, which is what an informer is required to do—usually with people whom he has known well. As usual, a government demands a lower standard of morals than most of these prisoners, and then calls its lower standard "good citizenship". In Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* the conspirator Casca says to Cassius with some pride:

"You speak to Casca, and to such a man

That is no fleeing tell-tale . . ." and what child is there but does not feel contempt for the tell-tale, the informer. The law is concerned that it should not be held in disrepute, but what could bring it more readily or more rightly, into the contempt of decent men than the demand that every man shall be a nark?

The Communists have probably brought into politics more dishonesty, baseness and corruption of good-will than any other political agency, yet history is likely to forget some of that and remember instead that General Eisenhower's government offered the Rosenbergs their lives if they would turn informers. By such an act the American government offered the Communists a major card, for whatever else is thought of the Rosenbergs, it will certainly be remembered that they rejected this contemptible offer and preferred the electric chair.

Batista's Dictatorship in Cuba

NEW YORK, February.

WITH the full support of the big native landowners and Yankee imperialism, the despicable ex-sergeant Fulgencio Batista set up his military dictatorship in Cuba on March 10, 1952. Since then he has been forging new links in the chains that enslave the toiling masses of the so-called "Pearl of the Antilles".

Under all governments, the peasants of Cuba have lived in intolerable conditions only comparable to those of the middle ages. They have never had the most elementary advantages of civilized life, lacking schools, sanitary facilities, decent housing. Victims of disease and without enough land to raise the food necessary for life, the Cuban peasants have been easy victims of the land barons and the politicians. But in spite of their backwardness, these people have been learning from the experiences of the industrial workers and have fought many partial struggles to improve their conditions. They have won some of their demands for which they have paid a high price. Niceto Perez, Lino Alvarez and many other militant peasants have been assassinated for taking the lead in these struggles for a better life for their people.

The Cuban labour unions have been beaten down by the most barbarous terror. Union halls have been occupied by the military. The more honest labour officials have been imprisoned or otherwise persecuted. Many workers have been assaulted and beaten. Union meetings have been prohibited. The workers have had no defence against mass lay-offs, and wage cuts.

On the other hand most of the union leaders sold out shamelessly to the dictatorship, collaborating with it as unconditionally as they had with the preceding government. These reformists led by the cynical Eusebio Mujal and his assistant double-crosser Jose Luis Martinez now operate not as labour leaders but rather as straw bosses in the service of the dictatorship and imperialism. For thirty miserable pieces of silver, Mujal and Co. have transformed the Confederation of Workers of Cuba into an organization that is of use only to the bosses and the government.

The entire proletariat has been

savagely repressed by the military dictatorship. The whole economic policy of the government is for the exclusive benefit of the great imperialist companies, and to the detriment of the incipient national industries. Sugar production has been cut back in order to support the speculative manoeuvres of the major sugar companies, leaving great masses of workers and small planters to starve.

All of the prisons are overflowing with political and labour prisoners. Mario Fortuny, Armando Hernandez and others have been savagely tortured, having had their finger nails and teeth pulled out as well as suffer-

ing castration. More than 300 revolutionary workers were shot down in Santiago de Cuba when a group of youngsters staged a desperate attack against the military installations, which was frustrated because of its poor co-ordination.

In spite of the repressions, mass assassinations and treason within its own ranks, the oppressed people of Cuba are standing up heroically against the military dictatorship. This resistance has expressed itself in partial tieups of buses and other transportation facilities, in the sporadic paralyzation of various industries in the constant agitation and

rebelliousness of the middle class student, as well as in the occasional armed resistance of the workers, all of which shows that Cuba is on the verge of some decisive action, of upheaval that will destroy the military clique and open a new revolutionary cycle of incalculable consequences. For some time the oppressed masses of Cuba have had no illusions in the promises of the politicians. They confide ever more in their own strength to achieve new forms of social organization that will destroy forever the oppression of capitalism.

PABLO DIAZ GONZALEZ.

[The author of this article is a Cuban worker now living in exile.—EDITORS].

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following news item taken from the *Boston (Massachusetts) Herald* for February 11th:

PORTLAND, Feb. 10 (AP)—The federal government moved today to halt interstate shipment of a device the inventor allegedly claims gathers atmospheric energy beneficial to treatment of cancer, colds and effects of atomic warfare.

Named defendants in a permanent injunction request were the Wilhelm Reich Foundation of Rangeley; Dr. Wilhelm Reich, 56-year-old one-time associate of famed Viennese psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, and Dr. Reich's wife, also known as Ilse Ollendorff.

U.S. Dist. Atty. Peter S. Mills of Maine said the complaint was filed in district court here at the request of the Food and Drug Administration.

Dr. Reich heads Orgone Institute, a teaching and research centre headquartered in a modernistic building set in a wooded estate overlooking Rangeley Lakes. The permanent residents number only a handful but there are youth classes and other summer sessions.

FREEDOM PRESS

- E. A. GUTKIND : *The Expanding Environment* 8s. 6d.
 - V. RICHARDS : *Lessons of the Spanish Revolution* 6s.
 - MARIE-LOUISE BERNERI : *Neither East nor West* cloth 10s. 6d., paper 7s. 6d. *Workers in Stalin's Russia* 1s.
 - SELECTIONS FROM FREEDOM Vol. 1, 1951, *Mankind is One* paper 7s. 6d. Vol. 2, 1952, *Postscript to Posterity* paper 7s. 6d.
 - TONY GIBSON : *Youth for Freedom* paper 2s. *Food Production and Population* 6d. *Who will do the Dirty Work?* 2d.
 - PHILIP SANSON : *Syndicalism—The Workers' Next Step* 1s.
 - ERRICO MALATESTA : *Anarchy* 6d. *Vote—What For?* 1d.
 - GEORGE WOODCOCK : *Anarchy or Chaos* 2s. 6d. *New Life to the Land* 6d. *Railways and Society* 3d. *Homes orhovels?* 6d. *What is Anarchism?* 1d. *The Basis of Communal Living* 1s.
 - HERBERT READ : *Art and the Evolution of Man* 4s. *Existentialism, Marxism and Anarchism* 3s. 6d. *Poetry and Anarchism* cloth 5s., paper 2s. 6d. *The Philosophy of Anarchism* boards 2s. 6d., paper 1s. *The Education of Free Men* 1s.
 - RUDOLF ROCKER : *Nationalism and Culture* cloth 21s.
 - ALEX COMFORT : *Delinquency* 6d. *Barbarism & Sexual Freedom* boards 3s. 6d.
 - PETER KROPOTKIN : *The State: Its Historic Role* 1s. *The Wage System* 3d. *Revolutionary Government* 3d. *Organised Vengeance Called Justice* 2d.
 - ALEXANDER BERKMAN : *ABC of Anarchism* 1s
 - JOHN HEWETSON : *Sexual Freedom for the Young* 6d. *Ill-Health, Poverty and the State* cloth 2s. 6d., paper 1s.
 - F. A. RIDLEY : *The Roman Catholic Church and the Modern Age* 2d.
- 27, Red Lion Street, London, W.C.1.

Wilhelm Reich Prosecuted

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., said in a statement that Reich claims to have discovered a form of energy present in the atmosphere for which he has coined the term "orgone energy".

Reich claims, the statement added, that the alleged energy has "therapeutic value and is beneficial in the treatment, cure and prevention of a wide variety of ailments ranging from colds and bruises to cancer, bone fractures and effects of atomic warfare."

The government action—in which Dr. Reich has 20 days to reply before a hearing date is set—followed several years of intensive investigation.

FOR SALE AND RENT

Investigators said "devices for sale and rent are said to accumulate this alleged energy and transmit it to the bodies of the sick and individuals."

The government contends the devices are misbranded because of false and misleading claims. It added that "to rely upon the use of these devices in serious diseases to the exclusion of appropriate therapy may result in irreversible damage to a person or even loss of life."

The most widely distributed model is a box the size of a telephone booth. It is constructed of alternate layers of organic and metallic materials—wood, metal, glass wool and steel wool.

Orgone energy, which the government says supposedly accumulates inside the box without any electrical or other energy connection, is alleged to enter the bodies of the sick, who sit inside.

FREUD ASSOCIATE.

Dr. Reich, a native of Austria, has listed among his activities study at the University of Vienna, association with Dr. Freud at the Vienna Psychoanalytic Clinic and the staffs of similar clinics in Copenhagen, Denmark, and

Oslo, Norway. He came to this country in 1939.

Dr. Reich developed his own sex science theories which he called orgonomy. He is the author of several books and many pamphlets.

This is not the first time the Food & Drug Administration have moved against Reich. A previous investigation involving the same inter-State law was carried out in 1947 and fully described in a booklet entitled "Emotional Plague versus Orgone Biophysics", by Dr. T. P. Wolfe. In the course of this booklet Dr. Wolfe, speaking of the Food and Drug Administration, asked:

"If they are investigating the orgone accumulator, why then do they tell people they are interested in the activities of Dr. Reich and Dr. Wolfe? This can leave people with only one impression: that if 'the Government' is 'interested in the activities of Dr. Reich and Dr. Wolfe,' then there must be something wrong with their activities. This is, in fact, the impression that a great many people get from this kind of investigation."

Those who know Reich's writings will see that a very unfavourable garbled impression is given even by so apparently neutral report as that from the *Boston Herald*. Reich has in fact been most careful not to make "cure" claims for his methods, and it is plain that on the question of "excluding appropriate therapy" he is most cautious and adopts an entirely ethical position.

It is difficult to avoid the assumption that the Food & Drug Administration is being used as a cover to proceed against Reich for his radical views on sex and work, with their unshrinking recognition of the rôle of politics in present-day human misery. This attack is in the line of the Bradlaugh-Besant and Havelock Ellis prosecutions in this country, and it should be denounced by everyone interested in the defence of freedom. J.H.

Uganda and Africa Continued from p. 1

Buganda, who came over in December and are still in this country. His retraction was not accepted and his deposition was confirmed. But that still does not dispose of the views expressed on behalf of the Lukiko in the memorandum, and they do deserve serious consideration if the present difficulties between the Buganda people and the Protectorate Government are to be happily resolved without leaving a lasting scar."

The *Observer's* editorial ends with the menacing prophecy that if the Government refuses to unbend and the Kabaka is not allowed to return "we shall have one more Ireland on our hands."

Whispering Campaign

If the Government were on firmer ground, furthermore, they would not have resorted to still more questionable practices: "Further evidence of weakness in the Government's cause for the permanent banishment of this young African prince is provided by the astonishing 'smear' campaign that has been officially but secretly launched against him. Extraordinary efforts have been made to discredit him as an individual. Officials of the Colonial Office have lobbied M.P.s with wild allegations that would be plainly actionable were the defamed individual a private person free to defend himself; he is in fact a public figure unable to take such action. The Church has also been successfully lobbied. So this young man now stands defenceless, the victim of whispered charges which are either pure nonsense of irrelevant, but which he is not in a position to answer without committing political suicide.

Meanwhile, this man (who was but recently described by Mr. Lyttelton in a speech that deeply moved the House as

a friend of his and of his son's) has simultaneously been the victim of another kind of denigration. The Socialist friends of Sir Andrew Cohen, and some of his friends in the Press, have authoritatively put it about that the Kabaka is a mere nobody, the effete holder of an archaic title, and much too rich as well." (*Observer*, 21/2/54).

It appears therefore that the essence of the clash is that described by Miss Penham. That the government want the appearance of democracy with the actuality of absolutism. The Kabaka was to appear as a constitutional monarch, but actually be the spokesman for the Colonial Office. Plainly such a situation could have been rectified by a simple recognition of the changed conditions and a re-adjustment of the 1900 agreement between the Kabaka and the British Crown. The Government have preferred to denounce the Kabaka, and seem indifferent to the bitterness which they are stirring up in Buganda. Yet when this new bitterness boils over into a new Kenya, how many English people will remember the responsibility of this Government?

Now Registration of Uganda Kikuyu

KAMPALA, Uganda, Feb. 18 (A.P.)—Some 120,000 Kikuyu residents of Uganda must register with the police following a new ordinance which was passed by the Legislative Council to-day. The ordinance empowers the government to detain and deport any Kikuyu suspected of Mau Mau terrorist activity. The solicitor general said investigations showed some Uganda Kikuyu had taken the Mau Mau oath.

In Brief:

JIM CROW IN WASHINGTON

A PROMINENT negro civic leader has turned down a high job in President Eisenhower's administration because he, his wife and seven-year-old son would be barred from Washington's restaurants and public places.

Paul Phillips, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, rejecting the post of Special Assistant in the Health, Education and Welfare Department, wrote: "Being adults, my wife and I try to make some attempt at understanding and solving the problem. But how does one explain racial segregation to a child?"

ANOTHER TRIP FOR TITO

MARSHAL TITO is to visit Greece, the Yugo-Slav Government said last Thursday. No date was given.

The invitation from King Paul and the Greek Government was handed to Tito by the Greek Ambassador in Belgrade.

Perhaps Tito is now going to get his reward for the time when, on breaking with the Cominform, he closed the Yugoslav-Greek frontier without notice. This prevented the escape from pursuing Royalist forces of hundreds of Greek Communists who had counted on getting across the border to safety. Many were shot; many others are still in prison.

Americans give Franco a hand

THE American House Appropriations Sub-committee announced earlier this month that the Air Force plans to spend \$136 million (about £46 millions) on the first phase of its airfield network in Spain.

It includes the construction of Torrejon, El Coper, Moron and Saragossa airfields, and oil fuel line and communications lines. Work is expected to start soon.

