

the Principal Order have been obtained by false representation or fraud, or by concealment of material circumstances, or that the person to whom such letters are granted has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty, the Governor shall, by order, revoke such letters.

(2) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions the Governor shall by order revoke letters of naturalisation in any case in which he is satisfied that the person to whom such letters were granted either:—

(a) has during any war in which His Majesty is engaged unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy or with the subject of an enemy state, or been engaged in or associated with any business which is to his knowledge carried on in such manner as to assist the enemy in such war; or

(b) has within five years of the date of the grant of such letters been sentenced by any court in His Majesty's dominions or in a British Protectorate to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months, or to a term of penal servitude, or to a fine of not less than one hundred pounds; or

(c) was not of good character at the date of the grant of such letters; or

(d) has since the date of the grant of such letters been for a period of not less than seven years ordinarily resident out of Northern Rhodesia otherwise than as a representative of a British subject, firm, or company carrying on business, or an institution established, in Northern Rhodesia or in His Majesty's dominions, or in the service of the Crown, and has not maintained substantial connection with Northern Rhodesia; or

(e) remains according to the law of a state at war with His Majesty a subject of that state;

and that (in any case) the continuance of such letters is not conducive to the public good.

(3) The Governor may, if he thinks fit, before making an order under this article refer the case for such inquiry as is hereafter specified.

(4) An inquiry under this article shall be held by a committee constituted for the purpose by the Governor presided over by a person appointed by the Governor and shall be conducted in such manner as the Governor may direct.

Provided that any such inquiry may, if the Governor thinks fit, instead of being held as aforesaid be held by the High Court, and the practice and procedure on any inquiry so held shall be regulated by rules of court.

A committee appointed under this article shall have all such powers, rights and privileges as are vested in the High Court or in any judge thereof on the occasion of any action, in respect of the following matters:—

(a) the enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath affirmation, or otherwise, and the issue of a commission or a request to examine witnesses abroad; and

(b) the compelling the production of documents; and

(c) the punishing of persons guilty of contempt;

and a summons signed by one or more members of the committee may be substituted for and

shall be equivalent to any formal process capable of being issued in any action for enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents.

(5) Where the Governor revokes letters of naturalisation, the revocation shall have effect from such date as the Governor may direct, and thereupon the letters shall be given up and cancelled, and any person refusing or neglecting to give up such letters shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

IV.—(1) Where letters of naturalisation are revoked the Governor may by order direct that the wife and minor children (or any of them) of the person whose letters are revoked shall cease to possess the local status of British subject in Northern Rhodesia and the wife or child, as the case may be, shall thereupon be regarded as an alien within the limits of Northern Rhodesia, but except where the Governor directs as aforesaid, the local status of British subject in Northern Rhodesia possessed by the wife and minor children of the person whose letters are revoked shall not be affected by the revocation, and they shall continue to possess the local status of British subject in Northern Rhodesia: Provided that

(a) it shall be lawful for the wife of any such person within six months after the date of the order of revocation to make a declaration of alienage, and thereupon she and any minor children of her husband and herself shall cease to possess the local status of British subject in Northern Rhodesia: and

(b) the Governor shall not make any such order as aforesaid in the case of a wife who was at birth a British subject, unless he is satisfied that if she had held letters of naturalisation in her own right the letters could properly have been revoked under this Order and the provisions of this Order as to referring cases for inquiry shall apply to the making of any such order as they apply to the revocation of letters of naturalisation.

(2) The provisions of this article shall, as respects persons affected thereby, have effect in substitution for any other provisions of the Principal Order as amended by this Order as to the effect upon the wife and children of any person where the person ceases to possess the local status of British subject in Northern Rhodesia, and such other provisions shall accordingly not apply in any such case.

(3) Where letters of naturalisation are revoked the former holder thereof shall be regarded within the limits of Northern Rhodesia as an alien and as a subject of the state to which he belonged at the time the letters were granted.

*M. P. A. Hankey.*

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 1st day of *November*, 1928.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the 3rd and 4th years of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Chapter 113, of the Act of the 6th and 7th years of Her said late Majesty, Chapter 37, and of the Act of