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Draft of Brief in regard to Lord janderson's Motion in the House of Lords on the 4 th of May regarding the Land Commission, Kenya.

A list of the personnel and the terms of
reference of the Cominission are appended.
Reference is invited to the remarks made by the
Secretary of State and by Sir Robert Hamilton in the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the 22nd of April - aet columns 1794,1844 and 1843 of the atteahed report.

The Motion deeds with three points. The first two are related, they are:
A. The addition to the Commission of (a) Eoropeart,
(b) African members representing the pointwoi view of the native population, and
Bur The freedom of the natives to aust and disuse the land question during the sitting of the Commission.

The Commission was not intended to be a body representative of the various interests concerned, but rather in the nature of a judicial body to hear the evidence which those interests may desire to bring and *ill have every opportunity of bringing velure the Commission. For this reason Sir Morris Carter was ammon ground that he is eminently suited for those duties in view of his knowledge and experience, not only on the Bench but of enquiries into land questions elsewhere in Africa. $/$ tran " $P$ ".tare

Ae regards the remaining membersit was felt
that the commies on should combing 10081 knowledge With expert experience and that it would be preferable
-Si hamelarters tomial sencee indude he knuer 1 thi otheer I Chaif batice. I uqanda and ranganyeta fention form the later of hared he relinei 4.1gut. the Lavectrable lansinttres doaluaz sidt malia. Gind thure ottesent and lanclefictatiai in Manca.
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tanamiain afuenteo as Tatheon Rhorlecei in SRy,
 $\therefore$ Kicya.
"Si kamelarters' tomial enence include the tenure 1 the Otraes I Chaif Rastice. I uqanda and ranganyita fention trom the latter of thach he retined 4. 1924t. the hat canciotable tansidttres doalenz cill malix. land koure oftement and land legridatiai in upanda. Whas thaiman of thi tanancician afrienteo an Sution Rhodecei in Sas,
 in Rerya.
us decciatle oncourage/co-operution local knowledge emanctionty ait has to he
 dealt $\operatorname{sinf}$ and $\%$ is, in fact, in accordance with the Committee on Closer Union in East africa:
"The committee are of opinion that the trusteeship of natives must remain the function of His Majesty ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Government, but that the assistance of the non-native communities in carrying out this obligation should be ene ouraged to an increasing extent. In setting up machinery for the detailed administration of the trust, the Government should avail itself to the full of the local knowledge and experience of the unofficial elements".

The Secretary of state is satisifed that the
opacity, knowledge and experience of Captain frank Meson and Mr. Rupert Hemste: render tom admirably suited for service on the Commission: and stomeagtr
 arr Mr. Rupert Hems ted an ex peflajel of we ra Gaxarmant, they may be relied upon to curry out their


 view of their local experience they are well fitted to appreciate the native point of view as represented to the Commission.

enlarge the committee on We sis that the impartiality
of any of the existing members do ourepeet by
appointing theramene on tre ground referied to. 4n-binetotion. In any case the appointment of an African or Afrieans would involve the difficulty of finding an individual or individuals sufficiently oapable of representing the netive community generally.

As to the last point the Secretary of State will glady bring the Noble Lord's remaris to the notiee of the Governor of Kenya but the Secretary of State is confident that the Governor will be equally anxious to ensure that the natives should have full opportunities for meeting and discussion not only during the sittings of the commisat on but also in the preparstion of the represintationa whioh they wish to make

In oonelusion I should like to take the
opportunity of exprassing the gratitude of the Governmont to Sir Morrief, Captsin Wilaon and Mr.Hensted for concenting to undertake what will neeessarily be a laborious task is-a-sheld-mhioh-hem-been-4yutiad-at diphte in the past. The Government trusts however that they can proesed relying on the good-will and oooperation of all sections of the ommunity and in the knowledge that every section of the communitr sharés the hope of the Goverment that the outcome of their lawours will bes material contribution to appessement by stilling apaient controversiae and allaying mutual fears.
 +1H-bheffotion. In any ease the appointment of an African or Africans would involve the difficulty of finding an individual or individuels sufficiently cepeble of representing the native community generally.
$\Delta s$ to the last point the Searetary of State will gladiy bring the Noble Lord's remarks to the notiee of the Governor of Kenya but the Secretary of Stete is confident that the Governor will be equally enxious to ensure that the natives should have lull opportunities for meeting and discussion not only during the sittings of the commiseit on but also in the preparation of the represantetions whioh they wish to make.

In ooneluaion I shoula like to take the opportunity of expressing the gratitude of the Covernment to Sir Morris/, Captain WLaon and Mr.Hansted for consenting to undertake what will neeesearily be a laborious task in-a-pfold-whieh heo-been-erutctuk-af dispute in the nast. The Government trusts however thet they an proceed relying on the good-will and cooperstion of all sactions of the cmmunity and in the knowledge that every section of the community sharés the hope of the Goverment that the outcome of their la bours will be a material oontribution to appasaement by stilling apeient controversiea and allaying mutusi fears.

## Mr. Allen

Notice has been given of a Question by Lord Sanderson for answer in the House of Lords on Wednesday th of May, on theliand enquiry in Kenya.

Mr. Fitzgerald, Private Secretary, War Office, telephoned this morning to say that Lord Stanhope would be unable to answer this Question, as he will be in Geneva, and that Lord Stanmore will do it instead Mr. Fitzgerald said that a rather different kind of brief would be required for Lord Stanmore, who, it seems, is accustomed to read his speeches. Mene It is suggested that the Department should prepare the material for the answer more or less in the form of a set speech.

## OLD HALL.

RAMSDEN,
RAMSDEN,

CHARLBURY.
CHARLBURY.

and May 1932.

## Drer $\delta_{n}$ R Rout Hamieden

## Eomye Hative. Iand Comisaloz.

I expeet to be apoaking in the House of Lerds
 cifren notiee, and se me doubt you vill be deelite with materifor a reply to that geention 1 wite to you a $^{3}$, the mbjeot. The torme of roteronce to the divitusion apponer to to lertmily quite aatiofoetory, emt, es thor hill vo latoro
 e-t is be me remei for an menetivinetery intownetetion bein gaciel on then. Her dece $1 t$ appear to me pory meeessary to
 Ghon its Chaiman is a man of Bir Fomprile Carter's eperienten.


 whil telve overy peasible mite to aneure that this is thne. zeo only relint, therefore which $r$ lintend to ralse with ang



OLD HALL
RAMSDEN.
CHARLBURY.

Wy excuse for distrust and suspicion, which it is the purpose of the appointment of the comalesion to allay, will be aimed at making perfectly clear what is the intended seopesof the refersine

The possibility of ambiguity seems to me to 110 In the eireumstanee that in Lav the natives have no slain what t overt any more than they hold to have in soupthorim Rhodesia.

 Lot of the question of Natives in European Areas, partieulay pars: truptragoent, $556,357,358$, and 359 ale o the lat paragres of Para 36I. Paragraph 364 expresses an opinion of policy into which I do net propose to ce: though of course it has been a question of much eentroveray in Kenya.

The findings of the Souther Rhodesia Ind Commission took mo cogilante of equitable claims on the part of the actives te the lands they were occupying or had former My cecupied: but contemplated that the principles accepted in Rhodesia should centime to be applied. But the whole ease in eomeideration of which, as $I$ judge, this present Land emmet-
OLD HALL,
GADSDEN.
CHARLBURY

Wye excuse for distrust and suspicion, which it is the purpose of the appeintiant of the commission to allay, will be aimed at making perfectly clear what is the intended seepe of the refer ese.

The possibility of ambiguity seems to me to 11 is the eireumstanee that in haw the natives have no claim what evert any more than they held to have in Sourthern Rhodesia. Sir Wolforria Carter was Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Land Comadseiong and I have in wy wind the findings of that Comoseion on the question of Natives in European Areas, partieuldy paras uFtifyogobil, $356,367,358$, and 359 : ale the last paraguay of Pari36I. Paragraph 364 expresses an opinion of policy into which I do met propose to ge: though of course it has been a question of muslin eentroveray in Kenya.

The findings of the Southern Rhodesia Land commission took mo cognisant a of equitable claim e on the part of the natives to the lands they were occupying or had formerDy occupied; but contemplated that the principles accepted in Rhodesia should centime to be applied. But the whole ease in consideration of which, as I judge, this present Land comer-

## old hall.

RAMSDEN. CHARLBURY.
ssion has been appointed is that the primeiples adopted as thei suidanee by the Southern Phodesia Land Commission, mamely that natives mot only had to legal rigints, but had equitable righta which could be recograised or evaluated, $a^{2}$ not the principles by whilh this present Land commissien is to be guided. She Whole case for the appointment for this conulssion has been that the seleet Committee desired that $t i$ whould be recognized that native qeenpants had rights thet ceuld be recoguized and ovalueted snd that the claime which are to bo eaquired inte are their elaing in this aspect, and not rerely in the aspeet of established Law in Kenya, whether that Law be based on the judgmonts of the Privy Council or on losel statutes or on accepted Goperment Poliey.

It seams to me.I admit, that $t i$ will be very diffiemit for the Comission to make a Report, without making some promouncement or recomendation on poliey;and it is, I think, on this account that questions heve been raised on the Dart of the Labour Party as to the coimesition of the comingete 10in. Nif that $I_{\text {g mowever, desire to have deelared, with regard to }}$
the Reference, is that native claims are to be taken cogisame of from the point of view of native Law and custom antecedent to and irrespective of any depravation or expropriation which natives my have suffered in regard their interests under those rights, through the operation of British Laws, Statutes or Policy, If this intention of the Reference is clear then the words, "adequate settlement of such claims", if and when they are established, may, I think be relied upon to ensure proper consideration and compensation being given any navel able damage suffered through the operation of an approved pubis policy which it may be, and obviously is in some respects, in possible to undo.

I hope I have made mint perfectly clear.

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& \text { OLD HALL, } \\
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the Roforinee, is that native claims are to be taken cogisamze of from the point of view of native Law and custom antecendent to and irrespective of any depravation or expropriation which natives may have offered in regard their interests under those rights, through the operation of British Laved, Statutes or Policy, If this intention of the Reference is clear
then the words, "adequate settlement of such claims ", if and rhone they are established, 2 may, I think be relied upon to ensure proper consideration and compensation being given twa any umavod able daze suffers through the operation of an approved publ policy wheel it may be, and obviously is in some respects, inpossible to undo.

I hope I have made point perfectly clear.


The point raised in Lord Olivier's letter has been discussed with Mr. Bush una Sir Robert Hamilton, and it is suggested that the reply should be


It is for the Commission io interpret their terms of reference but] the intention was that they should accept the facts as they exist today, ana on that basis deal with the native claims upon grounds of equity and should not be prevented from so dealing with them by any considerations of law."

## Itritele.

J.5.32.

I submitted the above to the Secretary of
State when he was having a talk with Lord Strathcona and he approved the suggested reply, aubleot to the omission of the words in red brackets. which ne did not regard as suitable.

## Sinter. <br> 575/32 <br> locus



I attach a copy of the report of the debate in the House of Lords on Lora Sunuerson's question on the 4 th May. It includes one important variation from what Lora Etruthcona said, 1.e. the use of the word "equality" instead of "equity" in line 23 of column 321. I have spoken to Lord Strathoona, and he has agreed to pet it altered, and the word "equity" should be substituted for "equality" in the copies to be sent to the Governor. Lord Strathcona we witt also have "sections" altered ta "section" in the sixth line from the end of his speech (column 321).

In sending six copies it will be necessary to invite the Governor's attention to Lord Sanaerson's remarks (column 310) on the third paint in his question as to allowing the Africans freedom of meeting and discussion, and also to the reply made by Lord Strathcone on this point (column 320). It would also seem desirable to invite the Governor'g attention to Lord Stratheona's reply (column 321) to the point raised by Lard Olivier se to the scope of the terms of reference in regard to native claims.

Draft herewith.
$\underset{\substack{\text { jun ac. } \\ \text { S7/32 }}}{ }$


## HOUSE OF COMMONS

## WEDNGSDAY, 8: JUNE

v in. Mr. Thomas Williams, - To aet the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will state when the Kenya land inquiry committee proposes to start its work; whether the question of adding independent Europeans and Africans has received the attention of His Majesty's Government; and, if so, with what result.

ORAL REPLY


1. The postponement of Sir Horris+Carter's date of sailing, and the reasons for it, were stated In the "TImes" and "Manchester Guardian" (ana possibly other papers) today; see the Press cutting attached to $18117 / 2$.
2. The suggestion made in the second part of the question wasifaly dealt with in the House of Lords on the fth offing; see No. 2 on this file. The draft reply herewith attempts to compress the line adopted by the coverament spokesman on that occasion.
3. A supplementary question may impuge the impartiality of Captain F.B. Wilson on the Ines foreshadowed in No. 5 on 18117; see also the minutes thereon. $A$ reminder is being sent today to the telegram ta the Governor of May 24 th , No. 6 on that dapper. The point is dealt. Wi the at some length by Mr . Hobleg on pages 9 and 10 on No. 7 on $18217 / 2$. His conclusion Fs that the
suggestion that captain wilson 18 occupying land Which the African population regard as stolen from
thea, has no founcetion in fact.

- Reply an in draft.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
EXTRAOT FBOM OFFIOLAL REPORT OF S JUN 1932
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HOUSE OF COMMONS

* 5. Mr. David Grenfell, - To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether the Land

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HOUSE OF COMMONS
EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL REPORT OF C JUN 1932.


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HOUSE OF COMMONS
EXTRAOT FROM OFFIOIAL REPORT OF 8 JUN 1932.

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* 5. Mr. David Grenfell, - To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether the Land Inquiry Commission in Kenya Colony will be asked to report, on the question whether any of the Crown lands should be alienated to Europeans. [Thursday 16 th
ORAL MiPLY

Lakom - Power
该 engunci I thi tanmeacian The kustai of tablenitie: I Comen lends a Erotame arcrececanis intertaleteo fontrame cionot vacest liad. 4 Enghen vears ungno t leanowe A A. subuat $t$ anpeciry. meth $i$ xother 4 the detemuined $\&$ thi Stroment a he condenocens thi lomigide wic reassary laceor Ketaren int cunai. OFr-sentrinites anteen $15 / 6 / 22$
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14） $\qquad$



Hールン＿OF CCividuNo

13．Mr．Morgan Jones，To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies，if he can state when the Kame reserve（Kenya）was first delimited；and at what date the Akamba Natives Were subsequently removed by the Fast African protectorate government from the Ma hills and other lands near Machakos and Ulu．［Wednesday 6th July．］
ta bur bueratiay
ORAL REPLY

These threqquestions arise from
the reference in the Debate last Friday which I nave flagged D whin the attached Hansard．

The met in $14851 / 26$ makes it
then 5 ．
clear that Captain Wilson＇s land，which is near Ulu， can hardly have been affected by the removal of the Wakambe in 1908 from the Mus Bills；which lie considerably to the north．


EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL REPORT C （f）141 1932．arched
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\text { To. } 9 \times n,-(M /(q \cdot A-4,5+4)-\eta / 3-14 \cdot 7.32
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## HOWS: OF COMMONS

 land office number amp ste of Captain F. WR. Wilson's farm in Kenya, which forms part of an estate alienated to a Captain Statue about che sear 190 g subsequent to the eviction of Akamba Natives; what was the size of the estate alienated t. 'captain Slater; and whether any of the Akamba Natives, living under a heathens maned Mohindu, who were resident on this land have remained ar at ... eves on the tat 1 :i fer


Ka bow
waerpha ely
ORAL MEALY


AUS: OF COMMONS
25. Mr. Morgan Jones, - To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, if he can state what was the form of the inquiry held in 1929 into the delimitation of certain lands in Kenya; whether the inquiry was held in public or in private; by whom it was conducted; at what place and on what date; and whether public notice of the inquiry was given beforehand. [Wednesday fth July.]
Labour baervbilly.

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& 6 \text { toUL } 1932 \text { attached }
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# OFFICIAL 

## REPORT.

# ParilamentaryD ${ }^{\text {debates }}$ House of Commons. 

Vor. 267, No. 124.

Friday, 1st July, 1932.

## Contente.

SUPPLV [sh ALLOTTED DAY-SECOND PART] :
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Civil Eqfipetio, 1932 :
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matime amb valuation (No. i) ahl jombl?
Net gnepted (in the Standing Committee), eevipidered; read the Thirit time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, 1st July, 1932.

## [OTYIOLAL REPORT.]

The House met at Eleven of the Clock. Mr. Spraker in the Chair.

## NEW WRIT:

For the County of Cornwall (Northern Division), in the room of the Right Hon Sir Donald Maclean, K.B.E., deceased -[Mr. Rea.]

## PRIVATE BUSINESB

Gateshead Extension Bill,
Lords Amendments considered, and agreed to.
Weaton-duper-Mare Grand Pier Bill [Lords], (King's Consent signifiged),
Bill read the Third time, and passed, with Amendments.
Metropolitan Water Board Bill [Lords], As amended, considered; to be read the Third time.
Ministry of Health Provisional Order Oonfirmation (Hertford) Bill [Lords], Read the Third time, and passed, without Amendment.
Ministry of Health Provisional Ordera Confirmation (ETham Valley Water and Hers and Essex Water) Bill [Lards],
Ministry of Heslth Provisional Order Conffrmation (Hsilaham Water) Bill [Lorde],
Ministry of Health Próviaional Order Confirmation (Henley - on - Thames Water) Bill [Zorde],
As amended, conididered; to be read the Third time upon Monday neik.
Leven Bügh Extenaion Order Confirma tion Bill [Zonde],
Conaidered; to be read the Third time upon Monday next.

Kilmarnock Gas Provisional Order (No. 2) Bill,
Read a Second time, and ordered (under Sections 9 and 16 of the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899) to be considered upon Monday next.

Public Works Facilities Scheme (Shrewsbury Corporation) Bill,
" to confirm a Scheme made by the Minister of Health under the Public Works Facilities Act, 1930 , relating to the Shrewsbury Corporation," presented by Sir Hilton Young; and ordered (under Section 1 (9) of the Act) to be considered upon Monday next, and to be printed. [Bill 115.]

## oral answer to question.

## IRISH PREE STATE (LAND ANNUITIES).

1. Sir ASSHETON POWNALL asked the Ohaneellor of the Exchequer, if the $\$ 1,800,000$ hali-yearly instalment of Irish land annuities due on 30th June has been paid 9

## The FINANCIAL SECRETABY to the

 TREASURY (Major Elliot): No payment. has been received from the Irish Free Btate in respeet of the hali-yearly instalment of the Irish Land Annuities due to be paid to the National Debt Commiasioners before the end of last month.
## MRSSAGE FROM THE LORD8.

That they bave agreed to,-
Amendments to-
Patents and Designs Bill [Lords], without Amendment.
That they have passed a Bill, intituled, " An Aet to ammend the constitution of Malta and to remove doubts as to the validity of certain letters natent and other enactments relating . Malta." [Malts, Constitution Bill [Lorde].]
And aleo, a Bill, intituled, " An Act to include offences in relation to dangerous druges and attempta to commit such offlenees, among extradition erimes." [Extradition Bill [Lerda].]

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, 1 st July, 1932.

## [OPMIOLAL REPORT]

The House met at Eleven of the Clock. Mr. Spraker in the Chair.

## NEW WRIT:

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## PRIVATE BUSINESS

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As amended, considered; to be read the Third time.
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Read the Third time, and pameed, with out Amendment.
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Ministry of Health Provisional Order Confrimation (Hailgham Water) Bill [Lerala],
Ministry of Health Provisional Order Confirmation (Henley - on - Thames Water) Bil [Lordo],
As smended, oonaidered; to be read the Third time upon Monday nex̃.
Leven Burgh Extengion Order Confirmar tion. Bill [Zorsh],
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## oral answer to question.

## IRISH FREE STATE (I.AND) ANNUITIES)

1. Sir ASSHETON POWNALL asked the Ohaneellor of the Exchequer. If the E1,500,600 hall-yearly instalment of Irish land annuities due on senh June has been paid 1

The FINANCIAL SECRETARY to the TREASURY (Major Elliet) No paymeat bas been received from the Lrish Frem State in respect of the half-yearly insto ment of the Irish Land Annumses due to be paid to the National Debt Comma sioners before the end of last month

## MESSAGE FROM THE LORD\&

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That they have passed a Bill, intrituled, " An Aet to amend the constitution of Malta and to remove doubta as to the validity of certain letters natent and other enactmends relating $~ M a l t a$ " [Malts Constitution Bill [Lords]]

And also, a Bill, intituied, "An Aet to include offences in relation to dangerous drugs, and attempts to commat such offeness, among extradition erimes." [Extradition Bill [Lerde].]
2. 53
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WRITIEN ANSUEAS

Mr BHA * 1 N
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get over the difficulty, but before the ard aecessary steps could be taken the cage
Read the First time; to be road a Second time upon Monday next, and to be printed. [Bill 116.]
Extradition Bill [Lords],
Fead the First time; to be read a Second time upon Monday next, and to be printed. [Bill 117.]

## WRITEEM MSWUERS.

## CROWN PROPERTY (REPAIR).

Mr. BRACKEN asked the Miniater of Agrioulture whether his attention has bees called to the dilapidated condinum of No. 36, Kensangton Square, the property of the Crown, and, in view of the historie intereat attaching to this house will be take steps to have it put and mann tained in good order and repair !
sir J. GILMOUR : The lease of this house oontains the usaal repairing covenants, and the exteraal paipting is due to be dowe next year. Meanwhile, I am advised that the eondition of the premises is sot sueh as to juatity any action by the Oum saissiowers of Orowa Lands.

OOLLIERY AOOIDENT, DURHAM.
Mr. LAWSON asked the Becretary for Mines if be has any information concern: ing the aocudent at Pelton Fell Colliery, Durhaw whereby three men lost their lavea on Tuesday laat by the cage falling dowis the shats and wbether he proposes to have as offecal inquiry ulo this condes! !

Mr. ISAAC FOOT 1 have recesved a prellimiasry roport trow whe divisionai isapectior of the regrettabile acoideet at Pelton Fell Oolljery, Durtam, on Tuenday laat. Is appears that the sapowd oustet abaft (which is only uned on rare ooessions) was beise used out that day by a sions) was beide used ot hast day by a sund party of ofteials. During the lower and was ourpeaded on the flange of a ginder which acopported the plationn at the amid froet. The rope epotinued to be paid ons and alack rope aecuanulated ow the cage top and in the ahaf. After a short interval an stlempt was made te
slipped off the girder and fell to the bottom of the shaft, the three persons then in it being killed. I propose to await the report of the inquest before deciding whether any further inquiry would be of whathe.

## ROYAL NAVY (OFFIOERS

 PENBIONS)Mr. HALLCAINE, asked the Furst Lord of the Admiralty, whether, as the present pensions of naval officers were based partly on the cost-of-living figure, as catculated by the Ministry of Labour, and as this cost-of-living figure does not properly represent the living eosts of re properly represent the living eosts of re
tired officers, he will eonsider the sd tired officers, he will consider the sd-
viability of evolving a apecial cost-ofliving figure which wil fairly refleet such costs $\dagger$
Sir B. EYRES MONSELL: No, Sir, as the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living inder figure affecta the remunerntion of publie servants generally, retired Nowai pubhe servante generaily, retirea rean eamnot be regerded as a class officers camnot be regended as a class is this respeet.

ThaDE AND OOMMEROE (EXPORTB). U. T. WHLLAANS, avked the President of the-Board of Trade, the total value of exports from Great Britais and Northern Ireland for the 10 years ended 3ist December, 1191, reapeetively, to the Irish Free Biate, Britiah India, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, and fweden; and the purebases per beed of population by these countries, per bead of population by these countries,

Mp. HORE-BELISHA: It is not Mr. HOMEDible to give somplete particulars for posaible to give oenaplete particuiars for
the 10 years ended alst Decenber, 1931 , the 10 years anded alat Decenaber, 1931, as trade between the United King dom asd she Iribh Free State was not separately reoorded prior to lat Aprij, 10ha, Eut was part of the internal trade of the Usited Kingdom. The following table abows the segregate declared value of the domentie experta of merchandise from the United Kingdom conaigned to the ounntries opecified during the years iste to 1831, together with the value per head of tie population of the inpporting sounitry.

## Ounntry to which conaigned.

Exports of produce and manufuctures of the United Kingdom.

Oriah Free Stste
British India
Belgium
Denimark
Italy
Netherlands
Sweden

OROWN LAND, FOREST OF DEAN
(SALES).

Mr. RHYS DAVIES asked the honourable Member for Rye as representing the Forestry Commissioners, how many plots of land for house-building purposes have heen sold on the Crown land of the Forest of Dean; the average price per Forest of Dean; the average price per
plot; and whether the Commissioners plot; and whether the Commissioners
bave any deflnite plaming for this purpose for the future it
Sir G. COURTHOPE: During the past five years 177 ploty of land luyy been sold at an average price of 226 per plot and 192. ©d. per perch. The Forestry Commissioners have no definite information as to bow many of these plots have bpen used for bouse-building purposes. Consideration is given from time to time to the question of planning house-building development on definite blocks of land, and endesvours have been, and are being and endesvours have been, and are being
made to clear uy the small isolated plots made to clear uy the small isolated plots
surrounded or partly surrounded by private property

HOUSING (EXOHEQUER CONTRIBC

## TION).

Mr. L. SMITH asked the Minister of Health what will be the approximate average Exehequer contribution per week up to 1980 in respect of each house built under the Housing Act, 1919, provided no alteration is made in present contractual alteration ss mads

Deelared Value.
Value per head of population of importing country.
$£^{\prime} 000$
294,558
590,801
133,540
82,578
114,598
165,347
81,225

| $\mathbf{f}$ | $\mathbf{8}$. | $\mathbf{d}$. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $9 y$ | 8 | 3 |
| 1 | 15 | 3 |
| 16 | 16 | 11 |
| 23 | 14 | 2 |
| 2 | 16 | 4 |
| 21 | 13 | 8 |
| 13 | 6 | 11 |

Sir H. YOUNG: The average E.xchequer contribution up to 1980 is estimated at about 13s. per house per week.

POOR L.AK RELIEF, LANCASHIRE.
Mr. G. MACDONALD asked the Minister of Health the number of persons in receipt of outdoor public assistance in the administrative county of Lancashire on 19th Novamber, 1031, and at the latest date atowhich fugures arè available; and similar information for Wigan and St. Helens ?

Sir H. YOUNG: The numbers of ner sons (men, women and children) in receipt of domiciliary poor relief in the areas mentioned on Saturday, 14th November, 1931, and on Saturday, 18th June, 1932 (the latest date for which figures are available) were as follow Persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only are not included.

|  | 14th Nov., 1931. | 18th Juae, 1932. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Administrative County of Lancaster | 18,661 | 23,250 |
| Wigan County Borough | 2,496 | 2,904 |
| St. Helens County Borough. | 3,298 | 4,285 |

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## sUPPLY.

13th ALLOTTED DAY Snoust fast] Considered in Committee
[Captain Bounne in the Chair.]
L Estiustis, 1892
Ouass 11
Colonial Omice
Mution made, and Yuestive propused, That a sutm, por exoeeding 297, 875, be grasud to Hie Majoty, to comple vinich .id necoeary io is ovarse of payment during the yon unding ou the slat disy of March 1past fors
 of Elis M,
Mr. LUNN: 1 suppose it would be mar. LUNN: for wiolive every day io the unposaible for us to ave every had restertay on the Irish queation and the War dosy an hat lriak questione and to to day, Loan Conversion question, owd to a plaed I anke it, we shali somen dowe wo aplach dhacossion of sdminiatration in the Colosies. What ve diacumed yhe Colosial Office Eatimates ste the Secretary of Btate for the Apri, the Secretary of Btate for the Colomies sove ogneral reviev Eusise administration beat, bos 1 thisk it wa by tis departa that obe day was sol benerall ation the Culotial Eati sufficieal, if dwe aikertioly all matter mates, to cover adequately all matior affecting the Colamiee Thyt powitiot vad rakea up very stroagly by my rigto hen. and gallant Yriend the Member for Xow castlo under-Lgme (Colosel Wedgweed) 1 ueay remiad the Cornmittee that thr
 mules, and have a population of mat leas than so,goo,00e people There are very than so, ow,as people threepourthe of theis mang of thesll, but three tourthe oplation are in tropieal Atries, and wo are ene are in tropieal Atrica, and wo are colp ocrsed, aot only with their eeveremie developenest but mith the heallih of tores people and of animals and with all horm, I make ao applogy for ooming luck to this subjeet on a further day in the presests Bestion.
I do sot desire to repeat what 1 maid on the leat oeccaios, but thers is aop thing that I muat say, and that is that we ore protoundly diasppolated at the conatitution of the Marris Carter Ovmenis
sion which is to inquire into the land question in Kenya. In my opinion, this Commisaion is overionded in the interests of the settiers, and we asked on the last occasion, and we ask now, that there should be placed upon it a representative of native interesta. It is not sufficient to say, as the Under-Seeretary of State for say, as the alonies said then, that these gentlee Coloniesitiah and have a sense of fal lay play which we hope is be oo, but what Enghishmen. That may be oo, but what we want is confidence, and the best way to secure confidence and co-operation would be to give some form of representation to thet part of the population whieh forms four-fifths of the people coneersed with the conclusiona of this Comminatyon. We hope it is aot get too late for the Secretary of eitate to remedy this defect, which ve bellewe were the present phich, we beliewe were the present Government a reall Nabieasi, Goverb sent, we ahoula not have to raise in thia
easiner in the House. masiner in the House
Thare hwve been se mayy Comweidelons to Enet Atrien, and so many reperte, that oesly an expert in Colonial affair tean keep up with them. There seen te have been wo many sanisplons from the Cow mieniose' : reports that eommianion and whales and oomanittee and reports are sever-epding. Within the last few days we have recelved a report of 1 in pages by Lerd Moyses whe has beee out to Byept Afries sa © frasselal eomminaiones. Yept Africe an o hinabia Lord Moyne. We Mary of as here know Lard Moyne. we romember hise as Mr. Walter Cheinases when he was a Manber of the House, nod we reapeseber him as a Mininter, and I should be the last to eriticies his ablity or bis mitability for the ingoiry slibel he has jost oowpleted. Tie had se make he hae jast oowpleted. he wheaterent of reosimentendationa for the adyustasond of tasatios and expraditers, and he has dowe so. It would be inppoable tor the oe this exesalies te dea sish all she pointe io which be nefere ie whet I may asy is a poed report, het I should hike te kall stientios to satae of the chinge that be ange. Is paraghaple I he angs




and is peragrapl is be ange.
a Is apponeriny this iopuiry, es atielagt


directed is a general improvement of the tandard of bative kfe.
He then seta out to discuss the ques tion of taxation in various forms. H makes recommendations as $t 0$ changes in the hut tax and the poll tax, and in the taration of widows? bat 1 wonder how many of us would agree with him when he awy that wives are a very popu lar form of capital iavestment. He suggests reductions in certain railway freight eharges and eertain import duties and he arges that a native bettermen committee hould be set up to co-ordinate native services, such as education, healch, agrieulture and roads, with a separale fund. He never fails to let you know tuad, He tazation is very anfairly levied on that taxation in very intaur the coonemies, the natives and that, in all the ecoaomies, they have had to bear the how' posaible sometimes, he feared with possibie dagger to the health and He faveurs of the native oceninange Tax in Kenys. the levying at an lanosere Tax in Lhat he I should tike to quote agaid





4 organisation and adminiatration. believe there ought to be a well equipped Labour Department in every Colony Development in some parts has been going ahead, and systems which were in operation in the past are now quite in aperatio. In some Colonses there is not an abudance of human labour. That may teem striking with the large number of beemploy that we have in this of unemployed that we have in thi country, but it is a fact. We should not have men earrying road metal or water for long distances on their beads, nor should rosd surfacing be done by buman rollers in the form of hand rammers, as the case to-day. We ought to bave got beyond methods sueh as those. They ore beyonanical means hould be encouraged more than they hould be encouraged more than they have been in the part. II there were al efficient Labour Comminationer with a trafil in each Oolony, they would soe that aecesasy work properly planned, that labour was recruited at the mant wuitiable seawons, that the bealth houning, food and welljbeing of the workers were looked ther as they should be and that wagen wets mail ant as in some casex now whet were paid ay hat pe par months for satives bave hae no pay kr work that they have completed.
I ahoald hise to ank if these things are inguired inte in any way and how the various tribes supplying labour are alleoted by the habit of wage earving f Is there any epanpulaipe or foreed labour is the Colonies I Ia there any mediead acamitintion of reeruits on engogeanent and at the ond of their task to see that is their physiest sonditloe 1 I underatand that ia Franol and Belgian territonies vital atatiatioe regardian feeding and bealth and allowable recruiting are kept Wheve can I flad any sueh otatiaties in any part at the Britiah Oolonies I ahauld like te ank the right han. Oentleane it he avere that, rien when an it he ig awale laboer has beeda opiened. arvears of wapes are asayning great proportions Does he kwow of asy proseputions of fobleret I bould like to ask him it feprolt edeaider copying generally the he would egenider sopying generaly the legal proviaions laid down in the Xyasaland Ondiganoe which mahes the cupploysmest of antives withoul adeyuste menan of payment puairinable by a fime of file of ofte rear'l isprisosment. I of tion go pae rear Geatlenanas le have ack the right han Goanicuman he have these watere sees to at the eariient poteible manemat.

2137 Supply: Comnittee HOUSE OF COMMONS Colenial Office else ORDERS OF THE DAY.

## supply.

[1ath ALLOTTED DAY-8mound Pakr.] Considered in Committee
[Captain Boukss is the Ohair.]
ivil Eatimaten, 1838

> Ouass II

Cosonial Omice
hutiun made, and Question propused,
That a sull, aot exeeeding 287,875 , be That wo His Majeoty, to oomplinte the sual crasted to Hio cefajuy the Obarge which wil potive is oourne of payment during the peas ending on the Slat day of March Departives the Starien and Expenses of the Deorarteret
of Bis Majentg's Seeretary of Blate for the Culcoine
Mar. LUNN: 1 suppose 4 woald be apposaible for wa to live every day in the aidst of beacatiots waoh as we had yesterjay on the Irish quention and the War joy ou heo rrish quention, and as to day lous Cownsrwioh gaestion, and to a plocid take in we ahall sometionsion is the josemsaion of shmisisticatios is we diocused she Colowises. When Katimates ont the thed Ooloulal Ortiee ) oximates bat ine tor the Apni, the Beuretary of Btate for the Colowies gave o gelleral reviey of the daninistration of the Oolosial Enpire by hue department, bol I thisk it was generally ugreed that obe day ons sot suffeisul, is diserasing the Colowial Eatimates, to eover adequately all matten aflecting the Oolauien. That poeitise was takes up very strongly by wy righ han. and allinet Friesd the Member for Kew and gas ander Lywe (Colonel Wedgwood) ascie meay reatisd thie Cosplitiee siat ane wiobies oover his area of hane of not lesa miles, and bare a popalatios of wot lese many of them, bat threedoarthe of their ares and four-ifith of their popplation are is tropiteal Africes, and wo are eop. oerned, wot onty with theis onobevel ocrned, nool oaptasem bet with the healith of the people and of animals sad wist all fornes people sad of at ithe people. Theretore, I rake mo apology for soming back to thio anbiect on farther day ii the present Bension.
I do not dosive to repest what 1 asid on the lat aspsaion, hef these is nove thing thet I aruat any; and that is thet we are profoandly disappolated at the "e are protion the Morris Cartier Cowneis
sion which is to inquire into the land question in Kenya. In my opinion, this Commission is overloaded in the interesta of the settiers, and we asked on the last occasion, and we ask now, that there should be placed upon it a representative of native intereste. Is is sot sufficient to say, as the Under-Secretary of State for say, Colosiou said then, that these gentle men are British and have a sense of fal play which we hope is inherent in all play which That may be so, but what Kaghiamen. That may bed the best way we want is conficenee, and the best way to socure confidebee and eo-operation would be to give some form of represente thoa to that part of the population whiet forms four-Afits of the people cobeerted with she eovelusions of this Comanintyus. We hope it is aot yet teo late for the Secretary of Etate to remedy this defoct, which, wo believe, were the present Gevarament i really Nationat Govert Governas ahoald not have to raise in this masnot is the House.

Tuers have been as anay Oonunidaiona to Kand Atrien, and so many reports, tha oely as expert in Colonial affairt aen keep op with them. There sesm to bave bees on many sasiasion from the Clas Merions roporte that comarianion and nopelos and semmitiee and reperta are sieslos and sommitiee and repors arv bevep-epding. Withis the lat few days ws hwoe reoeived a repert of in pages te lant Moyses, whe has beee oct to Eapt Afriee is a framacial semmisaioane. Many of wi here ksew Levd Moysas. Wy reunember lis as Mr. Walter Ouinsess when to was a Member of the Hepwe. whene
 I should he the last fe criticiae his obility or his saitelility foe the inguiry vhies be has just ocepleted. Re had te make reoominendationa for the adjuaterent of toxatioe and expenditern, and be hax done ac. Is would be inperaible for ne as this asesalea tle ted with all the points be whinh be molere ie whal I mas polists to whiad lopert, hat 1 shoeld like osy io a all aveetios to womse of the claing That he alieps. Is paragrapt it he awysi
ar heve underobol it to low the vesim

 comeenition "]
sad is persegrepl 3 he cave
 mun averonily lo mote to inserpes
colide peling fir antive aifaire aboed the standard of native Hfe.
He then mets out to discuss the gues tion of taxation in various forms. He makes recommendatiops as co changes the hut tax and the poll tax, and iz the taxation of widows; bat 1 wonder how many of ss would agree with him when he alay that wives are a very popu -har form of eapital iavestment. He lar lucts reductions is certais railway auggeate reduction and import dutios, freight oharges and oertain import dution and he argea that a native bethermeat committee should be set up to co-ordinat native services, such as edacation, bealth agriculture and roads, with a separale fund. He never faile to let you kwow that tazation is very unfairly levied on he antires and that, in all the economies, they have had to bear the Hon's share, they have had to bear the how's sasere, mometimest, he feared with possibie danger to the kealth and well-being of the astive donamonity. He faveurs Whe levylag of an Inoose Taz in Kenya. sye is paragraphe 14 , and 118
"I I.e fored to thropogtaies that fred
 nevierdy how las in inoment
Thieve are solshint the reoomamenfations that I aull stitentios te. Thers are maky pother mettinse whiek I mill ieave te outher Wen Menbery the heve deveted tagy tizee to the lawdy of what io ate expetien tepers to dial with 1 beedl partionelarly
 fivite she sastons cempidinetuice of te Sederetury of Bteve to is nad I hape he oill ree itat sove ot uhe pondigines elat

I aloe viak be rolee the aceditiones of tabest ie the Colenies and Lebour
organisation and administration. I believe there ought to be a well equipped Labour Department in every Colony Development in some parts has been going ahead, and sysiems which were in operation in the past are nuw quite in adequate. In some Colonses there us no an abundance of human labour. That may seem striking with the large number may soem sloyed that we have in this of unemployed We should not country, but it is a lach. Wetal or wates have men carrying road metal or water tor long distances on their heads, wan should road surfacing be done by buman rollers in the form of hand rammers, a is the case to-day. We ought to bave ot beyond methods such as those. They re toe antaquated. Mechanical mean bould be encouraged wore than they are been is the past. If chere were a fit theieat iah Oolony, they would see the talt in each. Ooloy, thy planned, that aecessary work properiy planned, abour was recruited at the aoat suitable seasous, that the beaith housing, food and weilhetng of the workers wers look ther at they ehould be and that wager were paid not as fo some cases now whep satives tave hat no pay for mooths for the work that they have completed.
I ahould the to ask if these things are loguired liste is any may and bow the tiarious tribes aupplying labous are aftected by the habil of wage earning Is there any compulaion or forsed labour in the Colowies I In there any medica: asamination at asprits as esegetineal and at thes of and at the eed of chair caak to dep is their physioal wonduloel 1 underotaad then is Frohelh and Belgan terrikepie vital atatiatioe regarding leodiag ant havit and allowahle recruiting are kept Where can I flad any such statiatios in saly part of the British Colosase I ahoald tike to akik the right ban Oentle mase it he is sware that, eves othet labour has beee oblained. arresry of wages are anguling great proportions Does he knive of aky prosocutions of ffiephierel I boald bike to ank Min it
 ae cover equaider copying generaily legal proviaions laid down is the Kyandsad Ondiganee which makes the atploymest of aatives without adequabe weasa of paymenat pyaihable by a fime at fiop of ghe year's imprisosmenh. ack the righ has Gentionane to have reas inatiers sqes to at the eurliest potaible maspot
[Mr. Lunn.]
I should like to ask how many of the staff of the Colonial Office are going 12 Ottawa and for what purpose the right hon. Gentleman himself is going. Does he know that Colonial questions are not to be discussed there, and will he tell the Committee what he believes it is possible to come out of that Conference n the interests of the Colonies ? I think we have a right to know more to-dt than we have been told up to now. noticed the question that was answered yesterday but there was nothing very much in it as to what is the purpose of representation of the Colonies at the Ottawa Conference.

The SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES (Sir Philip Gunliffo-Lister) The hon Gentleman is rather suggesting that something is being concealed from the House. The Lord President, in his speect at the end of the last debate, sated with fullness and preasion the whole of the preparations that have beers aade and the proposals that have been at forward

Mr. LUNN: 1 mam quite well aware of the correspondence that has taken place hut I feel that something more is needed than simply the statement that thr Colonies have been communicated with on the matter and that the right hon. Gentleman is going to represent them there. We might be given some idea as to how they will come into the discussions at the Conference and what benefits are likely to accrue to them.
My last point is regarding the trade union organisation of postal workers in Palestine. These workers have been organised along with raslwaymen in the past and they are affiliated to the In ternational Transport Workers Federa tion and the Jewish Federation of Labour in Palestine This organisation is a joint Jewish-Arab union, and ahould have thought that the right hon Gentleman and the Government would have encouraged this brotherhood of the two peoples in the interests of peace and amity $\mathrm{Em}^{2}$ ongst the two communities, but I understand that the Government, with the approval of the Secretary of State, has laid down conditions of trade union organisation which mean a breakup of the present organisation and are much regretted by the workers generally. I have the conditions here and the lette
of the Postmaster General and I say, as a trade unionist, that they are conditions that I should oppose being imposed upon me, and I do not believe they should be inflicted on any British subjects. They are to be allowed, I understand, to join a sick club but the limitations and regula tions laid down for a trade anion are ridiculously restricted and take away ald ideas of liberty and freedom to combine to protect their conditions and to unite with their fellow workers. The right hon Gentleman ought to withdraw those regulations and give every encouragement to the mixing of Jews and Arabs in Palestine in the interests of harmony among the two races.
Finally, I emphasise the fact that the Labour Party are concerned with the good government of all parts of the Colonial Empire equally at least, with any other party in this House. We wish to encourage the development of those araas, to improve and preserve life and to make for human progress. We are opposed to the exploitation of cheap native labour, but we hope that we may be considered considerate of everything which will help in the economic and moral woll-being of all who have to spead their lives in the various parts of the Colonial Empira.

Mr. AMERY: The hon Member for Rothwell (Mr. Limp) has raised some questions with which I had better leave the Secretary of State to deal, but he ha raised one broad general issue connected with East Africa, or more particularly with East Africa, or more particularly
with Kenya, on which I should like to make a few observations. This Heuse appointed a little over a year ago a Select Committee which reviewed the whole problem of East Africa, and sue ceeded in arriving at a unanimous report not an easy thing to do in view either of the composition of the Committee or of the very varied schools of thought repre sented on it. In its broad treatment of the whole relationship of the settler community with the other communities in East Africa, the report has commanded general assent ewerywhere and ought, I think, to put an end to controversy With regard to the question of closer union between the different colonies in East Africa, the report took the view, with which I fully concurred, that at the present moment anything in the nature of a formal constitutional union is no practicable

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I would, however, point out that the report laid great stress upon the desir ability of co-operation and emphasised the great importance attached to the Governors' Conference as the practica rinm through which that closer co merion should be exercised. It re operation as something in garded the Conference more or less per the nature of a body in mere occta manent session and noting of governors. sional and casual meeting of governa It suggested that the Conference an meet as often as twice a year and als that its corporate character should b mphasised, not only by a permanen mphasised, hat by the attachment to it of ecretariat, but policy permanent auity and unity in railwa because continuity and unis importan policy is perhaps the of Fas aspect of unity in this stage ea Africa's development. I confess to little anxiety as to whether that positive spect of our recommendations has bee iven quite as much weight recently a
the more negative aspect.
am a little sorry that the
Secretary of State did not find it possible to appoint a pormanent railway adviser, but has oaly esked for report, which, I have no coubl, will be very useful but will not, I think, attogether aerye the aame purpose. Erom the reports whiah hy re, ronhed me, I gather that the tendency of the recent Governors' Conference was to regard it as a mere meeting of govemors, and not quite enough as that cegtral co-ordinat ing body on East African affairs which one would like to see. However, evolve with time, and I am not in any sense criti wising adyersely the line which has been cising so far, but only indiosting the hope taken the Crivernors' Conference should be that the Governors body as possible.
I now turn back to the critieisms I now Member for Rothwell. I con fess that I rather regret his criticism of fess That I Carter Commission. Sir the Morris Carter Com man not only William Morris Oarter of andiality of the highest standard of impartianty but of grest experience in this partioular kind of work and one whose broad sym pathy with native interests I should have thought no one would have doubted, and in Mr. Hemsted, at any rate, yon have in think that it has ever been suggested that the ohief of the Commissioners of publio services in East Africa have not
steadily and consistently champioued the native interests where their interests have heen in conflict with those of the settlers I now turn to the Moyne Report, and m glad that the hon. Member thunks tha Morne Report is good I think tha It is an extra it is more fir gorstanding, practica ordinarily fair, and wise report, and all the ing because it tentious in its statement of the probiem It shows a real human understanding of the native situation which is found in ver fow reports dealing with simular prob low. Lord Moyne has pointed out how lems. Lord Ho the lot of the native infinitely better the beto

Whereas he lived in constant fear,"
I am quoting his words
" of famine, slavery, and volent death be o-day eably and security and in varying deagrees improv
He also points out the good feeling He also poins settlers and aatives. generally between settiers and anits, and At the same thme hat fact that on the rightly emphasive of Keaya is still far whole the native oi Keaya is sel would poorer and less advanced than $\# e$ would wiah, and makes practical and belpia uggestion for improving his position In the same way he disposes of the vague genaral sharges of deliberate unfairness in the incidanee of customs eharges and railway rates and in railway eonstruction as against the native. Where he does tund a practiont unfairness, as, for instance, in the railway charges on cotton goods and blakkets, he clearly points the aeed for blankets,
In the same way, the figures he give as to the contribution and experience by the different sectiond of the community do not suggest anything in the batur d interests of the white people The white interests of the whive people The whit community, according to the figures, paye very nearly $\& 500,000$ a year common services. That is to say. 10 per cent. of the taxation levied on the whil community goes to common services and only 95 per cent to the specific needs of the thite comsunity, whereas of the the while the natives, is per cent goes alaves, ts per cenl goes to their own immediate needs and only of per cent. to the common service. Even so it is true that the natives are more heavily taxed than we should like to see them tazed, but are we to soorifice the whole tabric of the eivilisation whieh we are

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## Mr. Lunn.]

I should like to ask how many of the staff of the Colonial Office are going .o Ottawa and for what purpose the right hon. Gentleman himself is going. Does he know that Ooloniad questions are not to be discussed there, and will he tell the Committee what he believes it is possible to come out of that Oonference in the interests of the Colonies? I think we have a right to know more to-day than we have been told up to now. I noticed the question that was answered yesterday but there was nothing very much in it as to what is the purpose of representation of the Colonies at the Ottawa Conference.

The SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES (Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister): The hon. Gentleman is rather suggesting that something is being concealed from the House. The Lord President, in his speech at the end of the last debate, stated with fullness and precision the whole of the preparations that have been aade and the proposals that have been put forward

Mr. LUNN: I am quito well aware of the correspondence that has taken place ati I foei thnt something more is noeded than simply the atatement that the Colonies have been communicated with on the matter and that the right hon Gentleman is going to represent then there. We might be given some idea as to how they will come into the discussions at the Conference and what benefits are likely to accrue to them.
My last point is regarding the trade union organisation of postal workers in Palestine. These workers have been organised along with railwaymen in the past and they are affiliated to the In ternational Transport Workers Federa tion and the Jewish Federation of Labour in Palestine, This organisation is a joint Jewish-Arab union, and should have thought that the right hon Gentleman and the Government would have encouraged this brotherhood of the two peoples in the interests of peace and amity amongst the two communities, but I understand that the Government, with the approval of the Secretary of Stato, has laid down conditions of trade union organisation which mean a breakup of the present organisation and are much regretted by the workers generally. I have the conditions here and the letter
of the Postmaster General and I bay, as a trade unionist, that they are conditions
that I should oppose being imposed upon me, and I do not believe they should be inflicted on any British subjects. They are to be allowed, I understand, to join a sick club but the limitations and regula tions laid down for a trade union are ridiculously restricted and take away al ideas of liberty and freedom to combine to protect their conditions and to unite with their fellow workers. The right hoo Gentleman ought to withdraw those regulations and give every encouragement to the mixing of Jews and Arabs in Palestine in the interesta of harmony among the two races.
Finally, I emphasise the fact that the Labour Party are concerned with the good government of all parts of the Colonial Empire equally at least, with any other party in this House. We wish to encourage the development of those areas, to improve and preserve life and to make for human progress. We are opposed to the exploitation of cheap native labour, but we hope that we may be considered considerste of everything which will help in the economic and moral well-being of all who have to spend their lives in the various parts of the Oolonial Empire.
Mr. AMERY: The hon Member for Rothwell (Mr. Lunn) has raised some questions with which I had better leave the Secretary of State to deal, but he has raised one broad general issue connected with East Africa, or more particularly with Kenya, on which I should like to make a few observations. This Heuse appointed a little over a year ago a Select Committee which reviewed the whole problem of East Africa, and suoceeded in arriving at a unanimous report, not an easy thing to do in view either of the composition of the Committee or of the very varied schools of thought represented on it. In its broad treatment of the whole relationship of the settler community with the other communities in East Africa, the report has commanded general assent eterywhere and ought, I think, to put an end to controversy. With regard to the question of closer union between the different colonies in East Africa, the report took the view, with which I fully concurred, that at the present moment anything in the nature of a formal constitutional union is not practicable.

I would, however, point out that the report laid great stress upon the desir ability of co-operation and emphasised abily the great importance as the practical Governors Conference a medium through which thet It re operation should be exercised. It in garded the Conference as something the nature of a body in more or less per manent session and not as a mere occa man meating of governor It suggested that the Conference should It suggested that the Conierence and als meet as often as twice a year and be that its corporate charact a permanen emphasised, not only by a perm to secretariat, but by the attachilway policy because continuity and unity in railwa. policy is perhaps the most importan policy is perraps in this stage of Eas aspect of anily confess to Africa's development. 1 confes positiv. little anxiety as to whether that pos been aspect of our recommondar as given quite as much weight recencly the more negative aspect
$11.30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . \mathrm{am}$ a little sorry that ne Secretary of State did not find it possible to appoint a perm for a railway adviser, but has ony aske will be report, which, I have no doubt, will be very useful but will not, I think, siowgether sorvp the same prpose. From the repart which have reanhed me, gather that the tendency of the recent Governors' Conference was to regard it as a mere meeting of governors, and not quite enough as that ceytral co-ordinat ing body on East African aftairs whese one would like to see. However, these are matters which will naturally evolve with time, and I am not in any sense orit cising adversely the line which has beer taken so far, but only indicating the hope that the Governors' Conference should be made as effective s body as possible.
I now turn bsck to the criticism, of the hon. Member for Rothwell. I con fess that I rather regret his criticism of the Morris Carter Commission. Si William Morris Oarter is a man not only of the highest standard of impartiainy but of great experience in this particula kind of work and one whose broad sym pathy with native interests I should havi thought no one would have doubted, and in Mr. Hemsted, at any rate, you have in M.T. Hemsted, at any and I do not an old Chief Commissioner, and I do no think that it has ever been suggented that the chiel of the Commisaioners of public services in East Afriea have not
steadily and consistently champroued the native interests where their interests have heen in conflict with those of the settien I now turn to the Moyne Report, and am glad that the hon Member thinks that an glad that the hon Mord think tha the Moyne Report is giod It is an extra ordinarily fair, understanding, practical and wise repurt, and all the more interes ing because it is so essentially unpr ing in statement of the problem tentioue its anderstanding of It shows a real hen the native situation which is lound prit few reports dealing with sumiar prim lems. Lord Moyne has pointed out how infinitely better the lot of the native " to day than it was before
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[Mr. Amery.]
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Lord Moyne makes some thoroughly practical suggestions with regard to the but tax and the poll tax, whilst realising that certain total revenue has for the time being to be maintained. We are dealing with the existing situation and the existing aative hagits and he suggests. first of sil, a greater flexibility in the levying of the hut tax and the poll and a method of volleeting the two taxes whieh will be fairer and easier to the astives as well as more convenient to the administration, looking forward to a gradual change from the hut tav, which is primarily a wife tax, including a live atook tax, and ultimately replacing it by a cultivation tax. At the same time he is working on the right lines in his re cognition of the practical considerations imposed by the aetual situation. He points out very truly that under preseat East African conditions wives are stall a very popular form of investanent: He indicates the possibility of what I might to-day eall a conversion scheme, and that with the spread of monogamy eattle and crops might gradually be exchanged, not compulsorily-again follow ing the Chancellor of the Exeheguer's example but gradually and voluntarily, for wivelias the basis of inyestment.
Lord Moyne alao deals with certain other easential and vital problems. The Seleet Committee suggested the great impertanee of making sure that native intereats and native development were safeguarded by the special allocation of funds. Their recommendation was that the chief native commingioner's eetimates should be outaide the parviem of the Eatimates Oommittee. Lord Mogae saggents, and I am by no means sure that it is not a better plan, the eetablishment of, a native betterment fund to which half if
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his pay or that the health of the natives his pay or that the health of the natives has not been looked after. I seam to have a recollection of not a fow papera desling with the problems of native health. On the whole, whether the native prefers to work in the reserves or on the pettilers' farms, he is better ofl on the mottlers? farms from the point of view of diet than he naually is in the reserves. At any rate, he has a free choice in the mstter.
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Lastly he recognises as hecessary in the present financial situation the imposition of some form of Income Tax in Kenya. No one who veads the repprt vil dispute the jastice of thet ennoluaion. There is no reason-to suppose that any community in Kerya, face to lace with all the problems of the time and the efforts made here and in every part of the Empire to maintain eslvency, would begrudge some contribution of a direct begruage some contribution of a direct general administration of the Colony. That is all I have to say on the subject of East Africa
May I say a few wonds on the position in Malta; I would begin by congratulating my right hon. Priend on his handling of a very difficult and dolioata iituation. It is a very good thing, that he his managed to create oonditions under whioh an election hat been held. The local results of that election are naturally matters which the Maltese muist deoide for themselves. There is no partisanship in thir House as between one fMaltese party or another. On the other hand, I thint it is easential that the fundamental conditions laid down for the rentoretion conditions laid down for the rentoration ol. eelf-governaient in $\mathbf{y}$ ialte should be ohseryed, and I trint, in the intereat of
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In view of the position which the Italian language has occupied in the history of the island and in the legal profession and the Church, there is a perfectly natural case for including Italian in the curriculum of those wh are going to take up a more literary education or to enter the Church of the law and the learned professions. Punderstand that Italian is to continue to be taught in the secondary schools. They will learn Italian all the better and more quiokly having laarned one other foreign language first and for having got a good general education, instead of for politica reasons being set the impossible task of trying to learn two foreign languages simultaneously while they are learning their alphabet and rule of three. As far $8 s$ the manual and agricultural classes are concerned, in so far as any foreign language is of use to any of them, their employment at the dockyards or big in employment at the dockyards or or or in dustrial establithments, or when they where they make such admirable settlers, the only reasonsble chance of suecpeding is if they know English.

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## [Mr. Amery.]

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9147 Supply: Committre- 1 July 1932 Oolonial Office. 2142 where in the Oolonial Empire, except for tary of State will stand absolutely firm very limited comilunal purposes among on the line he has taken and will not be the natives themselves, for local roads, immediate drainage purposes and so on. There, I entirely agree with Lord Moyne in deprecsting the direct and universal abolition of a method which is customary, which meets their immediate needs in a way they understand, and which involves far less hardship than the raising of sums of money under the present price con ditions, which would make it very difficult indeed. Another point that Lord Moyne has made is the importance of effective financial control in the Kenya administration. I think there is great force in what he says as to the desirability of the Colonial Treasurer being effectively consulted at every stage in the framing of the Estimates. On the other hand, it is worth while remembering that the Colonial system is not quite the same as our Parliamentary aystem here. The Colonial Secretary occupies a higher and Colonial Secretary eccupies a higher and
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deflected by any representations which may be made to him. After all, could anything be more absurd from an educa tional point of view than that children in the elementary schools in Malta, in addition to learning their own native tongue, should be compelled simultaneously to learn two foreign languages, differing widely from each other in structure, pronunciation and character, and differing even more widely from their own native tongue? Would anyone suggest that we could make any educational progress in this country if our ohildren had to learn simultaneously two languages differing as widely as French and Japanese? They cannot have any chance under such conditions.
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## [Mr. Amery.]

political peace. All it would do would be to preserve this language question as the main mubject of political controversy n election after election, whereas there is a hope, if the Secretary of State makes the position perfectly clear, as I think he has already done, that politics in Malta utay begin to turn on economic and other practical issues which omore vitally concern the peeple of Malta. I strust tha he will leave Maltese Ministers under no nisapprehensian on that point and make misapprehensian on that point and make
it perfectly elear that there in ne ques. tion either of a former reversel of his decision of of any disregirdzor exasion of the conditions under which selfgovernnient has been restored.

Sir P CUNLIFFELiSTERE. Let me teil my right bou. Friend at once that 1 havr made that most aburndantly plain.

Mr. AMERY: I am very glad to have that assurance. Indeed, If put the questhon having no doubt in my mind as to the answer. I should like to make one or two observations on the gensal problems before the Oolonial Empire at the moment, and specially with regard to the Ottawa Conference. The hon. Member on the other aide of the Honse gave us figures as to the extenteand importance figures as the extentinand importance
of the Oolomal Empire. It is gradually of the Oolomial Empire. It is gradually emerging as by no means the least im-
portant part of the British Commonportant part of the British Common-
wealth. In trade it is now comparable to the Empire of India and in latent possitifitiea it may some day even exceed Ingia or any single Dominion in trade, producuse capacity and in wealth. It is produeuse capacity and in wealth. it is monious and balaneed system of producsiohious and balaneed system of produc-
tion and finance an essential copplement as a tropical producer th the developroent of this country or of the Dofrifiones is emperate zones. Oves and (aboyly that it has been and is to-day a mondert field of work for our people is lifting and rais ing the standard of living of those for whom we are trustees. Looking back there is wo task of rocent years of which we can be more proud than what we have done in education in hesith and agricul tural development for the masses of the native populations entrusted to our charge.
But the whole of thin great work in in peril owing to the astatrophic fall in the prices of primary products, which has
brought every colony almost to the verge of ruin. They have been confronted with the necessity for drastic retrenchments of one sort and enother, which has often meant not only the disappearance of trained administrators, whose years of experience nothing can replace, but the cutting down of fruitful new experimental services, which Lord Moyne fastened upon in his Report. More than that, imposes on every one of these Colonies a tremendous and excessive burden of debt. It seems to me that unless the splendid work of the last generation in the Colonial Empire is largely to be wasted, it is essential that the Secretary of State should secure for the Colonial Empire-he cannot secure it for the Colonial Empire alone-the restoration of a reasonable price level. There are special reasous why the Colonial Empire is en titled to consideration in this matter The Colonial Empire bas always honoured ite obligations. However hard we have made the burden of their debts, acting in a way as introluntary Shylocks to our own wards, there hae never been any question of not fulfilling punctually to the minute every obligation that any Colony has incurred. Again, the fact that practically the whole Colonis Enyire is linked to sterling was of inestimghle walue to us when we wes off the Gold Standard. It is that faet, coupled with the fact that India followed sterlinge as well as other countries, that falsified all the alartuist predietions made about the danger of goipy off the Gold Standard. That inguted the bulk of our supplies of raw material adid of-foodetifl

Therefore, it seefis to me that as the Colonial Empire has belped to make it possible for us to go off the Gold Stan dard and to maintain a iterling standard so we have a corresponding obligation to the Colonies, as indeed to all the other members of the sterling partner ship, to raise sterling pries to a level which will make it possible for them to pay their debts, to earry on their coonomic life and to continke on the sterling standard. I know that the Secretary of State goes to Ottawa technically as a member of the British Goverament, but setually and moraliy his primary oblygntions are to the peoples and Governments of the Colonia Enapire, and I knew how zealous a

Colonial Office

Supply: Committee-
2151 Supply: Comir interests. I simple, comprehensive, uniform and effec champion he is of their interests. to tive scheme of sugar preference. only trust that both before he goes will Ottawa and at Ottawa his influence will be used, and his voice raised, in favour of a monetary polioy which will make it of a monetary forse Governments to carry possible for those Governmenich British on the splend has carried on in the past. administration has less resoItrust too, that he claim of the lute in advocating the claim from the Colonial Empire to preference frem there Empire as a whole. At present in any are only two Dominions that in any measure really give prefe New Zealand Colonial Empire. They Africa, Australia and Canada. South Africa, Australa and India give no preference, and yet there is in all those three Dominion a very wide field, without any interfer ence with local production, in regard to which any of these Dominions could be made field of favour to the Colonia producer. More than thit, as the producer. More in impantinice, especially Dominions grow in impaytaice, especially as thay become indnetrjal producers and large sonsumers of luxuries, there will be an ever-grawing market for tropical raw materiale, fruits ade foodstufls There it a field that my right
19 n. hon. Friend ought to atake Above all Cariads, te These divelepment no-one can prediet w Atink may very well in time beeome Alrices freatest customer and find in Alries one of her best markets. She alveady has given a lead among the Dominpus k ky her Canadian-West + bdiant greferential policy. I bope that that wht be supplemented and expanded to wn even more effective Canadiar: Oolorial Eupire policy at Ottawa If we are to secure from other Dominions generons preferences to the Colonied we must not be afraid of taking a lead ourselves. We have taken a lead in the complete freedom from the 10 per dent. duties, which is ow in operation. But there are still other things that might be dealt with. TTake coffee, for which there is a very fine market in Oraads and Bouth Africa. I hope that at Ottawa the Beeretary for the Colonies will be-able, whea asking Oanada and Sonth Afriek for a reamonable coffee preference, to asture them that we thal do the same. In the asme way I think that a great deel may be done by a

I do not want to elaborate points of I, further Just this we have to re detail furth the Colonies are not at this nember: All the Colonies are not at this moment free to reciprocate. Where they are free many of them have shown not only good will, but in preference have gone further than any part of the Dominions. The 50 per cent. preference of some of the West Indies, given to Empire produce, should be a lead to the Ottew Conference. In other cases. I have no doubt the Secretary of State wil have no doubt the Secretary of State will not fail to point out the advantages, and to impress upon the Colonies the desir ability of not being backward in their contribution to that general Empire de velopment by which they stand to gain more than anyone else. On the other hand they are restricted by tyeaty obligatrons over a great part of Aprica In April last the Eecretary of State referred April that these treatios were framed originally from the point of view framed originally from the point of view of our own interests as well as that of others. That is perfectly true. As long as we were Free Trade, as long as we hoped for an expansion of Free Trade, as long as we thought preference to be a dangerous idea, we prevented other people from adopting a polioy which we people from adopting a porip ourselves ere determined a adopt oursaives But that state of affairs has changed, and it seems to me that the pripciple that makes it to our interest and the Dominions' interest for us to co-operate should also unite Colonial interests with ours and the rest of the Empire in mutnal preference.
Take the West African position, and the Anglo-French Treaty as an example. We are there precluded from giving preforence in our territory, and the French are precluded in certain. Freach terri tories but not in all, from giving pre teries, 10 at finstight it ference to their trade. At fitst aight it weuld segn that that arrangexnent was still to our interest. We export to the Freach area in question something ike E8, 130,000 worth of British manufaotures. The French export to Nigeria and the Gold Coast, our Colonies that are fffected only 8730,000 wofth, As between England and France, we are obviously England and even now getting the best of the bargain Unfoptunately, we have to remember tha under present international conditions the Anglo-French agreement includes the moe favoured nation elause and the privilege
[Mr. Amery.]
political pesce. All it would do would be to preserve this language question as the main subject of political eontroversy in election after election, whereas there is a hope, if the Seeretary of State makes the position perfectly clear, as I think he has already dome, that politics in Maita has glready done, that politics in Malta
mayy begin to turn on economic and other mayy begin to turn on economic and other praetieal issues which qmore vitally concern the people of Malta. I strust that he will leave Maltese Ministere under no misapprehengiap on that point and make it perfectly Qear that there la po quee tion either of a fotmer revieraty ef his decision or of any diaregand ownaion of the cunditions under whiek seltgoverninent has been reptored.

Sir P CUNLIFFELISTERI: Let me teil iny right hom. Friend at once that 1 have trade that most abundaptly plain.
Mr. AMERY: I am very glad to have that assurance. Indeed, I put the ques twon having no doubt in my mind as to the answer. I should like to make one or two observations on the gemeral problems before the Colonial Etipire at the moment, and specially with regard to the Ottawa Conference, The hon. Member on the other side of the House gave us figures as to the extentwand importance of the Oolonial Empire. It is gradually emerging as by no means the least important pert of the British Commonwralth. In trade if is now comparable to the- Empire of Ladia and ip latent posmitititins it may some day even exceed India or any single Dorainion in trade, productasg capacity and in wealth. It is also from the poriat of view of a har saothious and balaneed system of production and finabce an easential oomplement as a tropical producer to the dewelopueent
 of thas coutatry of of the poppriasa, in it has been and is w-day a wopderdel field of work for our people ia liftivg and rais ing the suandard of living of those for whom we are trustees. Looking back there is no tack of recest years of whjeh we can be gaore proud than what we have done is education in bealth sad agricul tural development for the masses of the native populations eatrusted to our charge
But the whole of thie great work is in penil owing to the astastrophie tall in the prices of primary producte, which has
brought every colony almost to the verge of ruin. They have been confronted with the necessity for drastic retrenchments of one sort and another, which has often meant not only the disappearance of trained administrators, whose years of experience nothing can replace, but the eutting down of fruitful new experimental cutting down of fruitful new experimental
services, which Lord Moyne fastened services, which Lord Moyne fastened
upon in his Report. More than that, imposes on every one of these Colonies a tremendous and excessive burden of debt. It seems to me that unless the splendid work of the last generation in the Colonial Empire is largely to be wasted, it is essential that the Secretary of State should secure for the Colonial of State should secure for the Colonial
Empire-he cannot secure it for the Empire-he cannot secure it for the
Colonial Empire alone-the restoration of a reasonable price level. There are special reasons why the Colonial Empire is entitled to consideration in this matter The Colonial Empire has always honoured its obligations. However hard we have made the burden of their debts, acting made the burden of their debts, acting
in why as involuntary Shyloeks to oor in why as ígvoluntary Shylocks to our
own wards, there has never been any question of not fulfilling punctaally to the minate every obligation that any Colony has incurred. Again, the fact that practically the whole Coloaisl Eappire is linked to sterling was of inestimable value to us when we weet off the Gold Standard. It is that fact. coupled with the fact that India followed coupled with the fact that India followed
steringe as well as other countries, that stering, as well as other countries, chat
falsified all the alarnist predictions made about the danger of goligg ofl. the Gold Atandard. That inimed the bulk of our supplies of raw material and of foodituff coming in at athelarg priees: $f ?^{-12}+3$.
Theretore, it seeth tive mat as the Colonial Empirs has belped to make it possible for us to go ofll the Gold Stasdard and to maintain a bterling standard, so we bave a corresponding obligation to the Colonies, as indeed to all the other members of the aterling partnership, to raise sterling prioes to a level which will make it possible for them to pay their debts, to carry on their soonomile life and to contigue on the aterling atandard. I know that the Becretary of. State goes to Ottawa techoioally as a member of the Britiah Government, bat actually, and marally His primary obligetions are to the peoples and Governmenta of the Oplonial Empire, and I know how sealoas a
champion he is of their interests. only trust that both before he goes to Ottaws and at Ottawa his influence will be used, and his voice raised, in tavour of a monetary polioy which will make it possible for those Governments to British on the splendid work which British administration has carried on in the past. I trust too, that he will be no less reso lute in advocating the claim of the Colonial Empire to preference from the Empire as a whole. At present any are only two Dominions breference to the measure really give preference Zealand Colonial Empire. They are New Zealand and Canada. South Africa, Australis and India give no preference, and yet there is in all those three Dominons a very wide field, without any interfer ence with local production, in regard to which any of these Dominions could be
made a field of favour to the Colonial producer. More than thet, as the Dominions grow in imporfatice, especially at they begome industrjat producers and large conwumers of luxuries, there will large ooncumers ing market for tropioal be an evergrowing mark and toodstaffs raw materials, fruits and toodstafts There it a field that my right
18 a. hon. Friend ought to stake Above all Gaxada, to whene drvelopanent no-one can prediet 4 Whelt, may wery all in time bewome Afriehts gtenteat rell in time beeome airiep gtemteat customer and find in Afries one of ber best markets. She already han given a lead among whet Dohindes by ber Canadian-West I mope that that wid the aupplenented and expanded to 76 even more effective Canadiarr-Colordal teapire pollicy at Ottawh. If we are to seeure from other Donsinions genarous preferen ees to the Colonied we must not be afraid of taking a lead ouractives. We have taken a lead in the complete freedom from the 10 per oent. daties, which is now in operation Bnt there are still othine, things that might be dealt with. STake ofllee, for whieh there is a very fine enarket in Oanada and Blouth Africa. I hope that at Otisws the Bepretary for the Colonies will berable, when aking Canada and Bonth Afried tor a reasonable coffee proference, to asture theas that we ghall do the eame. In the amme way I think that a grest deel may be done by a
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I do not want to elaborate points of detail further Just this we have to remember: All the Colonies are not at this moment free to reciprocate. Where they are free many of them have shown not only good will, but in preference have gone further than any part of the Dominions. The 50 per cent. preference of some of the West Indies, given to Empire produce, should be a lead $t$, the Ottawa Couference. In other cases I have no doubt the Secretary of State will not fail to point out the advantages, and to impress upon the Colunies the desir ability 'of not being backward in theur contribution to that general Empire decontribution which they stand to gain elopment by which they stand to gain more than anyone else. On the other hand they are restricted by treaty obligathons over a great part of Africa. In April last the Secretary of State referred to the fact that these treaties were framed originally from the point of view of our own interests as well as that of others. That is perfectly true $A_{8}$ fong others. Free Trade as lons as as hoped for an expansion of Free Srade, as long as we thought preference to be a dangerous idea, we prevented other people from sdopting a policy which we were determined not to adept ourselves. BaV that state of affairs has changed, and it seems to me that the principle that takes it to our interest and the makes it , ar to eo-pperat Dominions should also unite Colonial interests with ours and the reat of the Empire in mutpa preference.

Take the West Afriean position, and the Anglo-Erench Treaty as an example. We are there preoluded from giving preference in our territory, and the French are preoluded in certain French terri, tories, but not in all, from giving pre ference to their trade. At first aight it would aestn that that arrangement was till to our interest. We export to the Pren in arestion something like French ares in question something ike fas, $\mathbf{1 3 0 , 0 0 0}$ worth of British manufactures. The French export to Nigeria and the Gold Coast, our Colonies that are affeeted, only 8730,000 wofth. As between England and France, we are obviously even now getting the best of the bargain. Unfortunately, we have to remember that Under present international conditions the ader present iaternatent includes the most Anglo-French agreement includes the mosi fawoured nation elaused and the privileges

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[Mr. Amery.]
which we concede to the French have to be conceded to every other foreign country, so while the. French only send $£ 730,000$ worth of their manufactures to Nigeris and the Gold. Coast, other foreign countries, under the most favoured nation clause, send over $£ 7,600,000$ worth.
There is, therefore, from the point of view of our own interest a very serious case for considering whether we ought not to try to secure the abolition of the most favoured nation clause- $\mathbf{1}$ believe that in international trade this clanse is doomed-and that we ought to try to make this arrangement a purely Anglomake this arrangement a purely AngioFrench one or else get rid of it altogether. I would remind the Committee in passing, that the Treaty as it stands not only precludes us from receiving prefererices in the Colonies but prociudes the rest of the Empire from receiving preferences and therefore stands in the way of the full dexelopment of, aay, the West the full deyelopment of,
I need not go into all the difficulties which surround the Treaties of St Germain-en-Laje, Berlin, aud Brusnels, with regard to that orrious and to-day with regard to that ourous the Congo absolutely meaningless zone the Conge Bhosin, which ingludes a , tap of Eorther a tip of the Sudan East African territories, All I would say is that those difficulties, though very real, need not be insurmountable if British policy, consistently and determinedly is directed towards getting rid of them. I mentioned in the House the other day that the Ottawa Conference of 1894 passed a Resolution which was the first step towards the denunciation of the German and Belgian. Treaties which made it impossible for us either to give or receive preferences in relation to the Dominions. May I suggest that this matter is also one for the Seeretary of State for the Colonies to bring definitely to the notice of the whole Empire at Ottawa and to see whether the Empire is not prepared; now, to pass such Resolutions as would strengthen the hands of the British Board of Trade and the British Foreign Office in progressively, and in the measure of what is posaible, getting rid of theae restrictions,
I trust that I have not detained the Oommittee at undue length. Thise are many other matters which one naturally would wish to touch upon on this occasion
but it seems to me thist, for the Colonial Empire as for the rest of us, Ottawa is going to be a great turning-point. If we cannot get an advance of preferences we cannot get an adve monetary problem, and aslytion of the monecary Colonial Empire the nott few years in the Colonial Empire may hef very lean and difficult years, years of retrogression rather than of pro gress. If Ottawa succeeds, it may $\mathrm{Ior}_{4}$ the Colonial Empire be the beginning f a new and wonderful era of development.

Colonal WEDGWOOD: The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Sparkbrook (Mr. Amery) often fills me with exaepera(Mr. Amery) often fills me with exasperation beyond words and no doubt I have the same effeet upon him. But I think right hon, Gentleman is the tret that when he makes a speech of the kind to which we have just listened, he does not sbek to show how much better he ceald do the job than the chap who is doing it. In addition to that, he is uneomit. In addition to that, he is uncommonly earnest, I payy say, however, that he misjudges the point of view of those people who, like myself, do not think that we are conferring suth a great sdvantage end such benefits on the natives of Kenya aw he meems to think. Afisr all, he biar self hade been' repponpible for Reaym and naticrally ho liken to toal at the ruty side. He think that Lord Moynefs side, He think that Lord Moyne s in the right direetion, which may be followed in the futpve, but apart from that repori I de net think it can be anid thet there is any altuction due to in for bonfits coaferred apop the natives is Kenya:
I really think it can only be a probience to say that out attitude to the aatives there is solely one of benevolence. the blighters in Kenya hawe got te work and we make them work tHos. Mmonese: "Oh!"] Yee, they have to work; they are the labour problew. The problem in Kenys is how to get workers. They do not, sulfer theile from "unemplogment: They suffer frofa leck of suitable workers and the complatint of the matives in Kenyw in that under the Britian mouinistration they are compebied to work of course \& gesat itsay people think phat course a geast assy people think ghtl,
they onght to bo made to work, lat it is - perfectly resaonable prievmen on the part of the natives of that codntry that they have to worl for two menthst in the year for a mastery solely in orcor to aner

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the money which they bave to pay in taxes munal property of the tribe and not in [Hon. Mmabers: What about thi country $;$ "] And how long do we work for example? [How Menrers: "A five hilling Income Tax" The bs. Incom Tax does not make any of the hon. Mem bers who interrupt, work for a master for a low wage during two months of overy year. Nor is that all. If a nalive in Kenya leaves his job be can be sent to prison under the Master and Servant Ordinance.

Brigadier-General Sir HENRY CROFT I can assure the right hon. and gallant Gentleman that when the natives get tired of their work they just walk off, and you may not see them again for 18 you may
months,

Colonel WEDGWOOD: But you can put them if gaol. I have been in Kenya soo and I know something abous the eonditions of the natives. Then take the fact that the workiwg-class there and obly the working-elass, have to take out paspes so that they may be readily identifiable and reciaimed hy the people for whoas they have eqniracted to work. Those aystems make it extromely diffoult for any native who understands the righte and liberties of the working alase in other tombities of colernte and aeeppt what is geveg an if K ways Lordale, Thene people ava sot karseges any longer. They ean read : they are rapidly heooming edweated and you oannot expeet satiafaction en their part is the presebt cireumintabees. Nor is the lahous questios the enly quesNor we the the them them thest tion. We bave taken from thes the hes land in Kexay and lea them reaceves. The Masai have wery large reservee while on the other hand the Kikuyu have very amall neserves. You have taken their land awny from them with the remult that the iatives are compelled te work in order to live-oompelled te wort not for themeelves bat for us I do not of themselve bat peeerally hsors thet believe thes is is generally knowa that the nativg of Kenya is not allowed to own land outaide the reserves. He to bet allowed even to tease hand un hive own eorentry

Heut-Commandor AQNEW: For the information of the Committee perhape the right ban. and loyal Gentleutali ail say whether a white man ean ovis land in the native zeverves ?

Calonel Widgownoo: Of course he canath because the reterves are the eoul
dividual property at all. EBút the natives in Kenya can own no property whatever in Kenya can own no property whatever individually. Even in the native reserves, as I say, the property is communal and if a native wanted to buy or even to rent a bit of land for a market garden he could not do so.

Vice-Admiral TAYLOR: is it not in accordance with their own law and ad ministration-this owning of land in the reserves 1

Colonel WEDGWOOD: Yes, but you are detribalising the natives

Vice-Admiral TAYLOR: And are you objecting to that !

Calonel WEDGWOOD: I am You are detribalising the uative. You are driving hin out of the reserves. You are foreing him to work in a civilised cotmmunity for wages, and, at the same time, depriving him of the opportunity of depriving him of the opportuaity of owning land, so that be would be able to bargain with him masters as to the
wages he could elaim. It is all very well wages he conid elaim. It is all very well for this House to think that all io believe me, you have there conditions for the natives which, as chose satives heoonise more educated abd you sunderstand them better, aunt inevitably leed stand them better, aust inevitably leed hon and gallant Admiral eriticising the right of the nativea to own land in Ketyas, for 1 remsabier only the other day, os the Palestine question, he was denouncing the interforence of the Jewn wish the land of the Arabs.

Vice-Admiral TAYLOA: 1 anked whether the question of owning land in the reserves was not a matter for the natives themselves, and for their owa particular adminisiratios!

Colonel WEDGWOOD: In the reservep eertainly The reperves form a anal area, but outside that area the natives cannot own land or rend it.

Sir I. SANDEMAN ALLEN? is not the reaervation a very larty area -a, aco square 亩ilest

Celonet WEDAWOOD: I cameot give she details, hut there are very large re eerves outsida for the grasing population. who regaire o latge ares; but the reservee

## [Mr. Amery.]

which we concede to the French have to be conceded to every other foreign counevil the French only send try, 80 while the Freach only send 2730,000 worth of their manufactures Nigeria and the Gold Coast, other foreign
countries, under the most favoured nation countries, under the most favoured nation
clause, send over $£ 7,600,000$ worth.

There is, therefore, from the point of view of our own interest a very serious case for considering whether we ought not to try to secure the abolition of the most favoured. nation clause- -1 believe that in international trade this clause is doomed-and that we ought to try to make this arrangement a purely AngloFrench one or else get rid of at altogether. I would remind the Committee in passing, that the Treaty as it atands not only precludes us from receiving preferences in the Colonies but preeludes the rest of the Empire from receiving preferences and therefore stands in the way of the full deyelopment of, say, the West African-Camadian trade.
I need not go into all the difficulties which surronnd the Treaties of St. Germain-en-Laye, Berlin, and Brussels, with regard to that purious and to-day absolutely meaningless zone the Congo Basin; which inglades a tip of Vorther Rhodesia, a tip of the Sudan and our East African territories, All I would say is that those difficulties, though very real, need not be insurmountable if British policy, consistently and determinedly is directed towards getting rid of them. I mentioned in the House the other day that the Ottawa Conference of 1894 passed a Resolation which was the first step towards the denunciation of the German and Belgian. Treaties which made it impossible for us either to give or receive preferences in relation to the Dominions. May I suggest that this matter is also one for the Speretary of State for the Colonies to bring definitely to the notice of the whole Empire at Ottaws and to see whether the Empire is not prepared; now, to pass such Resolutions as would strengthen the hands of the British Board of Trade and the British Foreign Office in progressively, and in the measure of what is posaible, getting. rid of these restrictiong.

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of a new and wonderful era of development.

Golonel WEDGWOOD: The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Sparkbrook ( Mr . Amery) often fills me with exssperation beyond words and no doubt I have tho same effect upon him. But I think thet what we all apprectate about the right hon Gentleman is the fact that when he makes s speeeh of the find to which we have juat listened, he does not Whith we have just listened, he does not sbek to show how much better he could
do the joh than the chap who is doing it. In addition to that, he is uncommonly earriest, I may say, however, that he misjudges the point of view of those people who, like myself, do not think that we are conferring such a great advantage aud auch beneflite on the natives of Kenys af he zeems to think, After all, he him self has been responsible for Kenya and nuturally he likes to look ist the rosy side. He thinks that Lord Moyae's Report in excellent. He thinks it a step in the right direetion, whigs may be followed in the futnies, but apart from that report I do not think it can be agid. that there is any allecfion due to is for benfits conferred ypon the natives in Kenys:

I really think it can only be a ppetesnee to say that out attituda to the astives. there is solely one of benevolence the blighters in Kenye have got to work and we make them work. [How. Minemse: "Oh!"] Yen, they have to work; they are the labour problem. The problem in Kenya is how to get workers, wher do Kenya is bow to get workers, They do
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Colonel WEDGW0OD: But you can put them in gaol. I have been in Kenya too and I jnow something about the eonditions of the natives. Then take the fact thut the worling-elass there and only the working-elass, luave to take out pasees the they may be readily identifiable ond reclaimed byt the people for whous and reclamed by the people to work. Those they have contracted to work. hystems make it extrenely dienoult for any hative who widerstands the nghta
and hibertieg of the working oland in other and liberties of the working elame is ober poungry en in Kengis to-day. These people are not saviage aly fonger, Thoy ean read; they are rapidly beooming edwented and you caniot expeot satiafaetion on their part in the present pircumatatioes Nor is the labour quention the only quetstion. We have taken frem them the best land in Kenya and lef theas romerves. The Manal have wery large reserves whive on the other liand she Kikuy $u$ have very small peserves. You have takes their land anny from them with the renult that the matives are compelled tw mork in order to 等ve-compelled to work sot for themselves but for us. I do not folieve thet is is generally kaown that believe thet it is geterally krown that the native of Kenya is niot allowed to own lavi outaide the reserves. He to bet allowed even to lease hood to him own country.
Meut-Commander AGNEW: For the information of the Committee perhape the right hos. and loyal Geatlemas wil say whether a white man ean owin land in the native reserves I

Colenel wtidgwoon; Of courte he cannot heomate the referyen are the oom-
in Kenya can own no property whateve individually. Even in the native reserves as 1 say, the property is communal and if a native wanted tu buy or even to rent bit of land for a markert zarden be could a bit of la

Vice-Admiral TAYLOR: is it not it accordance with their own law and ad munistration-this owning of land in the reserves !

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Vice-Admiral TAYLOR. Aisd are you objecting to that I

Colonel WEDGWOOD: 1 aim You asc detribalising the native. You are driviud hum out of the reserves You are forciag mim to work in a eivilsed community hm to work a a ivilaed comamily for wages shd, at thr same time. depriving ham of the opportunity of owning land, so that the would te able to bargain with his masters as to the wages he oould chaim It is all very well for this House to shink that all we beautiful in the gardes of Kenya, bret, believe me, you have there eonditione for believe me, you have the astives which, as chose antive heoolae move cacurated ond yout winder whand them better, mast wevitainty laad to trouble, and 1 swis ourprised at the hom. and gallant Admiral erituciatsy the righe of the natives to own land in Keaga for I remember oaly the other day, on the Paleatine question, he was de gounting the interterewee of the Jew: with the land of the Arabe.

Vies-Admiral TAYLOR. I asked whether the question of owaing land the resorves was not a matter for the natives themenives, and for thas ow perticular adenialatratios
Colonel WEDEWOOD: In the reserve oertainly The reserves form 4 smal: area, but butaide that area the natives casanot own lapd or rent is

Sir I. SANDE MAN ALLEN: Is not no reaervation a very large area -ck,000 square milea 1

Colong WEDGWOOD: 1 eamant give the details, but there are very large re serves outside for the grasing population. who regaire a large arep; but the reserves
[Oolonel Wedgwood.]
for the Masai, the Kikuyu, and the Kavir ondo are all small reserves, and, as the bon Gentleman knows, too small for the growing populations. Does he deny that

Sir H. CROFT: ls it not a fact that in the Kikuyu reserves the great difficulty is that they will not grow even enough meabes for therr own consumption !
Colonel WEDGW00D: In the Kikuyo reserves the land is not enough. Th. men are driven out to work. The women are working on those lands, because you take the cont away from them I wonder what the bon and gallant Gentleman would do tf the were Governor of Kenya Wiuld he tak- away more land from the talives : Thank goodisese we have a 'ouvermment a long way from that som of atcitude, and I think there can be ne doubt whatever that there will be no more land laken from those preserven in foture Tbey are so inadequate that there is ao chance of thear being reduced is future The natives, however, are oppressed by the lear that what is advo cated by the bon and gallant Gentle man may take place

Sir H. CROFT: I do not sugseet taking away land I onily any thas the land is the reserves is not worked to full capecty

Celenel WEDGW00D: Nor is the land an this voustry, worse luck! Any sttempt w take any more land frote those rearves would be a senous matter 1 am norr) to have taket up much time of Lhat potet Wlat I wish wo emphasise is that Kenya on unly one sode of a very by prublets Caxactly the same ploblems that = = have ti Keaya to-day -probleme abour land and taxation-are bound rop up it the other African Colomes Io Surthern Rbodesis the problem is a very Ne ose w-day. Booner of later in Syanaland you Ill be faced with exactly L. anme problem. The 8ndan is another osem is potigh, and I wish to draw the allestaos of the right hos Gentleman to Britash praction to the Budan, whiek is under the Foreign Oflicesivite petaible under the Foreign OADick we pornaibie place the Nyambund, Tirgaryika and Nurthers Hhodesia In the Budan the land bas sot beea taken from the people These, the cultivators of the lawd, under srrangements with the Goversment, rent
the land from the Government. There they have large cotton plantations, the product of which is taken by the cottonplanting companies, and the people who produce the cotton are paid a fixed price. The system works in the Sudan, and there has been no serious native grievance there whatsoever. There has been no outrageous taking of the land from the native, no exploitation, ne excessive taxa tion.
What we have done in the Sudar we might perfectly be able to do in the rest of the African colonies. To a large extent what has been done in the Sudan haa been done also in Nigeria. There too, the problems which face us in East Africa have been avoided by being taken in have been avoided by being taken in would not be too late now for the Oolonial Office and the right hon. Gentle man to see how far the future develop ment of East Afries could be harmonised with more of the spirit which has been shewn in the Sudan and on the West Ooast But, obviously, the main difficulty in all oth Colonies to-day is the question of what we intend the natives to beeome. If we are to have a position of truatesship as regarda the natives, we must the contemplating the improvement of their status, and the gradual develepmant of the native raind into a eapacily for managing ils own affairs.) I know a great many people say " We do not want it; we preier to leeep the native as he is." But that is not the poliey that any Government or this House has ever sdvanced. The principle of trusteebip does izvolve improvement. That improvement does depend, above all, on native edueation.

Are we doing anything to educate the people in East Africa? If you look at those Oolonies, you find one thing in common-a passionate desire among the natuves to learn. Education opens the door of the world. Education is an opportunity Education is the white man's badge. All those people have a great desire for education, and they get so little. Most of the customs and habits to which we object are based apon lack of edudation. The chance of breaking down those customs depends upon both boys and girls getting education, and yet the amount set apart for education in the budgeta of the Colonies, instead of developing, actually goes down.

I would like the House to understand that the least contribution you can make to the development of those people is to teach them English, so that they can read English and acquire what we call Englimh oulture.
Directly they can get English culture or even any kind of English education is a sort of protection for them. They can then organise their trade unions, they can then manage their local govern ment, they can then read the laws and the newspepers but withont it they the newspapers, but without it they cannot do any of these things, and that is why, not only in Africa, but elsewhere this matter of education is of such vita importance. If the working classes had not been given education 50 years ago none of my right hon. Friends here would be on this Front Bench. If it was not for education, the world would still be back in medieyal conditions, but it is our business to get the reat of the Empire not merely cooperating freely in trade but co-operating as freely in learning, in knowledge, and in industry, and I wel come cartain actions that have been taken by the right hon. Gentleman during his tenure of office in thet direction
I think the right hon. Gentlemans, who has spent most of his politioal fighting ife in Departments where, illieil fighting was the principal object, will reatise that now he has got into a Department where he really does not need to fight. There is no party business here. I do not think there is any difference of opinion among us really as to the way in which these questions should be approached. I think he has done uncommonly well, both in Oyprus and in Malta, in laying down the principle that you are not going to leave edueation in the hands of obscurantists. It is not enough to pass pious resolutions. If you want to get decent education for the children of Cyprus or Malta, you will have to have powers of appointing and training teachers. If you leave it in the hands of other people, with the best intentions, they will not get it done, and it is really our duty to civilisation toksee that education does sprese and that people have a chance.

The condition of the Maltese to-day is almost exactly like the position of the people of this country in the middle of the 14th century, when the language of this country, in the Law Courts and the

Church, was Norman-French, almost Latin ; and then, in the middle of the 14th century, this House suddenly decided that they really could not stand talking Norman-French any longer and that they really must talk Enghish for a change, and so they began talking English. The Law Courts held up their hands in horror and went on for centuries talking in another language. The Church, of course, absolutely had fits, and could not think of descending to the vulgar tongue. But the position in England the is absolutaly the position in Malta now The Maltese have a language of their own I should not care to have to learn it, but it is their language, and is there any reason why the use of it should not gradually come about, first into their Parliament, and then into their law courts, and finally, if possible, into their Chureh itself ? It is no longer impossible to hope, I trust, that people may sometimes be able to govern themselves in the language which they themselves use and understand. It is perfectly marvellous, considering the constitution and so forth, and what they had to face from the Ohureh in Malte, that so much hes been Ohurch in Malta, that so much has been achieved. It is none too easy when you have in power in Malta a party calling
itself Nationalist, but which is really itself Nationalist, but which is really
Italian, and a very small minority of the people calling themselves Constitu tionalists, but in reality the Liberal wing of that party.
We cannot go wrong on education. There are people who say to-day that it was a crime when we taught the Indians to read and think and speak English. It was inevitable in any case, and I do not think it was a crime. I think it was the beginning of the dawn. In exactly the same way, the spread of Liberal English education and education in English ideas is the only foundation upon which the future of our Empire can be soundly laid with any hope for the development of the race.
Captain CAZALET : I am sorry to have to disogree with snyone who puts his to disagree with anyone who puts his case so pleasantly as the right hon. and gallant Member for Neweastle-under Lyme (Colonel Wedgwood); but I could
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Sir H. CREFT: I do not suggest taking oway land I only say that the land it the reserver is not worked to fu! eaperaty

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Captain CAZALET: I am sorry whave to disagree with anyone who puts his osese pleasantly as the right hon. and gallant Member for Neweastle-under Lyme (Colonel Wedgwood); but I could not disagree more profoundly with the implications of his remarks
12.30 p.m. with regard to the condition of the natives in Kenya and other parts of Africa. 1 know that he considers that the only direct benefit
[Osptain Cazalet.]
which this country has ever conferred upon Africa and the African native was when he himself ruled, dictatorially, like Mussolini, a certain portion of the Union of South Africa some years ago. He could not have taken a more ago. He arnalogy than that of the Sudan impossible aaalogy than that of the Budan and the cotton plantations. I was there, on the plantations, a few weeks ago, and really the whole of that soene, as he
knows, was only made possible by knows, was only made possible by teeing a toan of $£ 15,000,000$. The proceeds of the cotton are divided as to 40 per cent to the nativea ho grow it, 40 per cent to the Sudan Government, and 90 per cent. to the Sudan plantation compernies. It is very likely that, owing to ponies it is very likeiy that, of cotton at present, there will be nothing whatever to pay to the natives whose 40 per cent, is nearly all goue already this year. The price of cotton is falling every day, and it is very doubtful this year whether the natives will get anytbing at all. They are exwremely discontented at the existing state uremely discontented at the existing state of aflairs, and there is ao place in the whote of Africa where it is the duty of
the British administrator to make the isthe British administrator to make the in-
dividual aative work harder thas he has dividual aative work harder thas he has
to work in that portion of the Sidan.

Colonal WEDGWOOD: He works as a free man.

Captain CAZALET: Yes, but he works slas to tenable him, ne doubt, to pay his tax. The right hon and gallapt Gentlemas is up againat making the wative work on the land to produee something whieh be may eat or enjoy, but neverthelese he os also acious to make him work at somehing which be dialikes much mores, and that in learring the English language and that is laarning the English language and other aspects of Englase edacation. I
ehall have a word on iwo to any in regard to the natives is Kenyra bett onay I first touch on a matter of whioh I do agree with the right hong and gafliant Gentle unaif I wis very gled to bear repeated ugain to-day fruen the right hon. Geatle again w-day trwes the righat hoa, ceatle mas is inarge of the Depate that is spite of what has happeoed ia Maha sipee we lant disewased this question, and the recult of the Geperal Election, he is in no way iselined to alver hia opinion or his declared policy ae the languagequention. May 1, hewever, any that there are one of two matters rith regard. to the of electoral laws in Malta into whieh I
wish his Department would look I I understand that plural voting existe in Malta and that it is possible for an individual voter to have no fewer than 10 votes in existing conditions. Also there are things called voting certificetes which are liable, shall I say, to be used to develop certain very undeairable practices, and I trust that at some time may look into these matters.
Now I will turn to East Africa and Lord Moyne's report. Lord Moyne has produced, what he was expected to produce, a fair and unbised but searching examination of the fingncial situation in Kenya, and I believe hie report will be Kenya, and I becepted, not only bere, but in Kehya accepted, not only bere, bat in Eenya country, as being unbiased and fair.

This Dommittee owes ot deep debt of gratitude to Lord Moyne for the trouble and time to which he was pat in prodading that Report May 1, however, duoing that Report oritiam before dealing say a word of criticiam beiore desing with certain aspecte of that document. In the development of roed and air noutes both in Kenys and East Alrice generally we are behind both the Bolgian Oovernmont in Relgium Congo and the French Government in many parts, of French Equatorial Alrien- I appreciate thet a great deal of money has been put into the railway syalem and that the into the raiway thould be cone primarity to feed roads thould be mande primarity ho ioed the railways, but thoee ropds chould be adequate to the demande put upon them. Whele there are no railcrays, ie ahould try and produce more all-weather permanent roads. Whatever may be the argumenta as to the unpuitability of the soil and the difigelty of gotting labour, an impartial exaouination of this matter impartial exauinawon of that the adleads one to the eunclasion lask mine an miniatration of the robds leaves much to be deoired in Tragangila and Kenya. With tegard to marodroment it is im portant to rasline the revolution which aeroplanke heve broteght to theee pountries and Central Afries. The gevernments and Cope have to be prepared for a great axthers have to be prepared for a great axtelision of the uae of saroplapest and they chould go ahend, unan under the exiating difficult eiroumatamoes is the preparation of suitable and adaquate preparanios overywhers. I ama glad to ace aerodromes overywhers Iord Mifoyne makes the reiersnos or is his repert in his repert to The question of the cole: munal labour on the roeds bepenee I
g1.89 Supply: Committee- 1 July $1932 \quad$ Colonial Office. 2164 believe that that means the solving to a hon and gallant Member for Newcastlecertsin degree of the very question which under-Lyme has agsin brought forward, eertsin degree of the very question whic I have jusf raised.
As to the geperal conditions, I have alwiye hold that in the past personalitie in politios hasve played far too great a part in the chistory of (Cepys in many pars and that they hare retarded its wan ar and devalantmenti. I do Joot think that Yemyoreve tose than any sot think that thenypitiab Berpire, wante other part of the Ditian Sppire wants any more eofmillees or ca int there I ame one of theme who believe that there is pothing incompetible with the intereste of tive nativie in Kenys if at nome neer time the chite nettlers double their present number of 17,000 , or are eveD mare. The interathe of both the eettlors and the natives are one, and the prosperity of the one is intimataly apooinied with the proper the othar. I regrel that the hon, Gentleman Who opened the Debete once more margepted criticians of the pertonnel of the Iand Gommingion which her just been set up. I have beard and reed a good dual of eritieiseng of thoce finlividunls, and as far as one is sble, fract ing ípartia! point of vien, to cumbive diver records cometripe. 5 Whe Comprion is the it perwen, they will. unemivone forprovel of every section of
I hope thet the ricles hon. Gentleman will give us aoperemonat of the rocent Governer') Conferanee, waich is the fort to take prives sinee the report of the Joint will also tell us what steps are being teken to wet op 8 pptwapent weoretesiat, becening any of us bolieve thet the ooldtion of all the quelions dealiny with the ar alganmion ot whious serviees in the amalgamation of waious serviees io velo pept of the Goyernord Conlerenes. Forac can vipi Eiat Arias whout Whera to pay hi humble meed of tribute Coperial garvien. In lonely, unhent hy ant ina crevers onnditions thed have for yens cond and t teot, patience, yy ing a dial a tanding of mive
 Spowi ong ald pilorged in rord
that in East Africa and partioularly in Kenya the nstive gets a bad deal, is not only a libel on the administration, butis a travesty of the true facts of the sitastion. Anyone who has visited the native councils working without even the presence of an official representative, who has visited the native hospitals which are Targely mpported and manned by the nstives themselves, who has seen the midwives sent out properly trained and qualified, and who has observed the vast improvement in ranitation in a variety of Areas, cannot oome to any other oonchuion thin tiats great contribution to progreas and to the betferment of native conditions in Eest Africa has been made by British edeninestration.
Everyone admits that mistakes have been made in the past, but they have been made in good faith; snd it is because of those very mistakes that we have Lord Moyne's report and an indica tion that the Goremment are in favour of many of the proposals in it a and it is becanse we admit spme of the raistakes in the past that the Land Comanisgion is now sitting. I am certain that comanon come can settle these questions with complete faimess to both the nativen and the settlers. Anyonc who reads the Re. port will realise that the native is rapidy becoming a produoot as well as a. consumer, and nothing shows the gravity of the situstion or of the financial conditions better then the figures which Lord Moyne quotes of the prices that natives recoived this year compared with those received in 1898 for oertain moducts $I$ do not tnow wht Nitina phoducts. 1 do now mow 4 en inna is, but in 1028 the price paid ta, the hatives per lond of 60 lbs. was 10 ahillings, and in 1999 the price was 2.00 shillingsa fall of 78 por cent. In cattle hides the fall is even greater, being 80 per cent. to 90 per cent.
Everyone realises that if the native is to be, as we whin him to be, a consumer and blyyer of Pritict goods in an everinareainc dorre, he ingt be ablo to soll his produce at a reoprighle price s. Therelore, we with th the dyantage of mar Keting und rivearch to we made avail able to the native producars well as to shy other seotion of the community On the other had, great care must be exercised an to the crope which the native ir encopreged to prodicoe. In Kapye the

## [Oaptain Oarelet.]

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Captain CAZALET: Yes, but he works bleo to shable him, no doubt, to pay his tax. The right hon. and gallant Gentle nam is up agginat waking the native work on the land to produce sounething whioh be unay eat or enjog; but nevertbeleas be is also anxious to make him work st something which be dislikea much meres, and that ie learning the English language and other sapects of Engliab edacation. I ahall bave a word on iws to eny in regard to the natives is Kemyn hat rang 1 first toed oe a mutteg ody which 1 do agree toush ob a anotteg out whiol 1 do agree wani I IV was sery glod to hees mopeated ogwin w-dhy frow the right bot. Onatle man is sharge of the Depite phat is apite of what has happeaed is Maha dinoe ve lant divonamed the question, and the re salt of the Genera! Election, he is in no ay iscliped to alser his opisios or his way iscliued ho alwer his opinios ar his doclered policy as she lapgugeg quention. May 1, bowevan, any thay thare wre one or fwo matters vith Negand to the
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mente as to the ungeitablity of the soi and the diflelty of gotting labour, an impartial exaniantion of this matier leads obe to the comelacion that the admiaiatration of the resds leaves much to be deaired is Tangnayite and Konya. With fegard io aerudromes, it is im portiant to raaliee ther revolution whick aeroplashe havs brought to these oountriee and Central Afries. The governments there have to be prepared for a greet ax telabion of the wae of coroplanes, and they should go ahend, vess under the exiating difticult eireupatenoes, is the propsention of anitable and edequate aerodroses evarywhers. I ase glad to aee the relergene phich Lord Moyne makes in bia repert tho The quention of the conf. mumal labour on the roeds beceuse I
g183 Supply: Committee- 1 Juli $1932 \quad$ Colonial Office. 2164 believe thet that meaps the solving to a hon. and gallant Member for Newcastlecertsin degree of the very question which I have just raived.
Ae to the genoral conditions, I have alwhys hold that in the past personalities alwhyi held that in the past permonalities in politiog have played far too great a
part in the thistory of Kepya in many wares and that they hoye retarded it natural growth and deralopment. I do
O iot thint that Kenys 'ary itore than any other part of the Feitigh Pimpire, wants yy pore entimittes or comminaions. any. nowe of theis ho believs that there $I$ ate one of is pothing inconapetible with the interests of the notivis in Kenys if at wome near lime the: white nottlers double their provent number of 17,000 , or are oved more. The intsreatis of both the settlers and the natives are one, and the promperity of the one is intimately procinted with the prosperity of the other. I regret that the hon. Gentleman who opened the Debate once more Whe opened thened critininiss of the personnel of the Iand Oommisaion which has just been set up. I heve beard and reed a good deel of eritigisms of thoes individaels, and as fer os une is able, fiede an inpartia! poing of view, te sune the thair records
 Viand bely he fad a golution of this

 I hope that the ridth hon. Gientleman vill giva us somes apeount of the recent Ceverisu's Coaforenee, which is the furst,
to terise ploes sinee the report of the Joint Dente plitiee on leat Afrion; and that he vill also tell us what steps are being faken to sot up $P$ pormenent neereteriat, becaste may of us bolieve that the solntion of all - quaplions dealing with the amalganntion of various worticee in Eon Ahes rily loy io the proper dovole mept of the Oovernory' Conferanee. Yolgnept of the Goyornorf Itios vithout topas con viry haret itries of tilutie teite mars of out piri cervante is the Celotial farviee. Is jonaly, unhealing and Truenewhe ponditione they have for yetr ather ad A wath patience,
 We. xormer romown $\mathrm{Ma}_{2} 124$
under-Lyme has again brought forward, that in Eaat Africa and particularly in Kenya the native gets a bad deal is not only a libel on the administration, putis a travesty of the true facte of the situation. Anyone who has visited the native councils working without even the presence of an official representative, who presence of an ofrial representa who who las visited the native hospitals which are largely supported and manred by the natives themselves, who hes seen the midwives sent out properly trained and qualified, and who has observed the vast improvement in senitation in a variety of areas, cannot oome to any other conclasion 㭗筑 thas a great contribution to progrese and to the betferment of native conditions in/ Fast Africs has been made by British adminietration.

Biveryone admits that mistakes have been made in the past, but they have been made in good faith; and it is because of those very mistakes that we have Lord Moyne's report and an indication that the Government are in favour of many of the proposals in it, and it is of many of the proposals in it, and is is because we admit some of Chemavais in now sitting. I am certain that cominon sease can settle these question with eomplete fairnese to both the nativen and the settlers. Anyone who reads the Report will reanise thet the netine is rapidily beooming a producor as well as a.consumer, and nothing show the gravity of the situstion or of the financial conditions better than the figures which Lord Moyne quotes of the prices that natives received this year compared with those received in 1928 for aertain products. I do not know what Nkinna is, but in 1028 the price paid to the natives per load of 60 lbs. was 10 shillings, and in 1989 the price was 2.60 shillingssfall of 75 per cent. In cattle hides the fall is even greater, being 80 per cent. to 90 per vent. $h^{2}$
Everyone realises that if the native is to be, as we with him to be, a consumer and buyer of Britidin coods in an everinoreaing degree, he anst be able to sell his produce at a rea orioble price. There lore, we wish an the advantages of mar keting and researeh to he made avail able to the native producers as well a to any other saotion of the community On the other hapd, great care must be exeroised as to the crops which the native is oncopreged to produce. In Kenye the
[Captain Cazalet.]
other day a whole 4-year-old collee crop, which represented a large initial expenditure, had to be destroyed because the atives who had produced it had not given it adequate care and attention.
Some disease had got in, and in the interests of all coffee growers in East Africe the whole crop had to be destroyed. In Uganda there are definite regulations under which any native who rowes, as most of them do, a amall patch f eotton is foreed, if you like-1 do not $f$ eolt wheth the right hon and gallant now will mind the native bein Gentleman will mind the native being oreed in this pertioular malter- 6 grov lso some form of foodstufits, either bananas or other local produce.
Tbe other two ehief items in the report are the setting up of the native better ment conanitite and the question of in come tax. We do not yet know how the native betterment proposal many work out, but it is generally agreed that i is a sound and semsible solation of problen which is the peat hat given rise fo many difticulties. Ad regards the in oomen tax, I agree that if I were a settler is Kexph or Tanganyike I ahpuld oppose it, wnd the right hon- and gallant Gentle rand woald follow my example and probebly lead the agitation againat the Goverumeat, but after having read the foose and the arguments in Tord Yoyne's repprt I must admit that I con Xoyne's repert I must admit that I can apt soe that that section of the coep sungity in East Afries, and partieularly in Kenja, have a-very strong case agnipst the imposition of a light imeose tas.
Colonel WED QWOOD; Burely the hon. and gallant Mesmber is aware that they have put forwind proposals.

Captain CAZALET : I was going to lea to that very conclusion, and to tay that I hope those cascerned will co-operate with the Goverainent in producing as equitable and a fair sebeme. It is is their own interesta that they should do so, because from the point of view of propagands and advertisement for Keny it is far better that the Budget ahould balapoe than that there ahould be a lares defiolt year after year. That samaos encournge migration. I hope the right hon, Gentlemiga may be able to tell us what has bees decided in regard bo oav Wat or Went Afriona Colonies whioh higue fil the pat undertalien certain tarif obligations, owing to a variety of treaties
to which the right hon. Gentleman has referred. I admit that a great many arguments can be advanced on both sides. The Eant Afrioan Colonies are rapidly developing a good trade with the Belgian Congo. Large quantities of matarial have gone through their porta to the Belgian Congo, where the gold mines are yearly incressing their exports of gold. Purther incrly a few monthe age a farmer in Kany onily a lew your ago a isrmer in Keny was exporting over to then jam a weel to the natives in the North of the Belgian Congo. At the same time it is engy to se the advantages which would naturally acerue both to ruen to those Colonies if they were able to dicentengle them selves fron these obligations and join in an economically-united Britigh Empire,
I would say in coneluaion that while Kenys is at present esperienoing the effects of world depression to kn eyen greater degree, perhaps, than other coun tries, yet providence has richly endowe her with sun and soil, and that I hope there will be a ceasation of these inter necine guarrels, whieh do no good to anyone. She has a magnificent body of anyone, see has a magnincent body of settiots, second oo none as regands the they have applied to the developent of their new bomes. As Lord Moyng has pointed out, the relationships between employers and the pative eaploges are excellent, whe has an admirable adminis tration, and I trust and hope that che aill settle down to faoe and solve the stern and unpleasant dimeulties with which she is to-dey eonfrented, 00 tha: which she is to-day eontronted, oo tha in the very near future she may anjoy
with the rent of the Colonial Enopire the messure of prosperity which ahe so richly deserves

Me. PARKINEDN ; There has bsen note alinoet of unasinity thie moming fin the observation conoerning the able ve. pott of Lond Moyne, and I am sere it rill have given grest plearure to all who have tend it breestion he not onty pointe have road is, becse he zot oaly point out the veamenes prevailing out there byt hat muris fateresting inforrintione t offer of ather pointa da well. The hen apd gallent Member for Chippehhant (Cap tais Cweslet) has poleted out sonet of the thispe which he regarde ale right ase which owath to be encourated, but other: of we lock at wame of the thines oceres diflerent polnt of view, and probebly be vili not ciree whi all I have to asy W/e may eongratalate the Goverament os
having undertaken with such speed the appointment of the comithes on the re oommendation of the Joint Committee In that they have shown their intention to try to make things much better in our Eant African Colonies. The report a Lord Moyne show the juatification of the Joint Select Oommittee in calling for a amounts paid by
in tif Cony he difiersin runts in the interest and the amoun of each community. All the native wit nesses who came betore the Committe stressed three points in particular-ex penditure, edueation and land. They were the subjects of the most sorious com plaintl by the nativee who gave evidence and ber many of the ofncials and other the regard our truateeahip of the nativ intereste as m Feality.

Lord Moyne's report pointa out vory well indoed the obligation which we heve to metive races The Joint Selact, Oompaitiee deane our primary obligation to the $o$ of th aces in paragraph ou pesp or the Report, and I think that definition is a very good one, and an orcellent interpreation has been giren by Lord, Moyne, who dividea the oblivetive under three heade- the ptateriat veltere of the people, the economic and the oducational I ana aly edrise hos. Members to renar the interprestation, which they will find is aragraph 3 on retee y , It has always een held by the members of our party that the needs of the popultation ay a whot the needs of thould be the firnt copsideration, bough I agree that anay people do not nold that view, becieving that the settier population of Kenys oeght to be para noust there. I believe that the weltare of those whe have lived for ceaturiea oti the land of their birth, lened which ha been in their families for centmries without mumber, ought to hare fair and preper conolderation. Thet point of vier has been rether overlooked in the pest, but the Joint Belect Oommintee adopt that riew and troat it an one deserving of the first eomalderstion.
I. and I think atipay ather peoples, hold that mors conciriactition ahould be given to the 2s50e, the sa,000 white setclers. The white popuLation are in every way eapable of lookine stion areis own interites. They have had stier theite own internids. They have had goine to Ireysand ape revipped to meet

解 their case in the most effective way. We must look on the other side of that argument. We find, on the other side, that the population is getting well on for $3,000,000$. Men who may be very-mmart in the methods which have been prevalent in their own country, and for engaging in production and commerce, such as it is, between the reserves and the tribes, would, when placed up agsinst the white man with his commercial education, cer tainly not be a mateh for him and would not be able to place his case in anything like the asme liecht They have not bee to their ande understendabl able to make their casling with mather when they have been dealing with matter which vitially affect them. It is not therefore, surprising that the intereste of the white population prevail. I do not think that we need to apportion any blame to any partieular person. It has been as oase of each side undertaking its own interesta in the betc poasible thy and rith a viev to making the best bargais ot themalves. My eontention, which Hit I mode platn it the speech I mode hink I made plain in the speech 1 mace on 2his mater is pris of year, is that the intersests of the whites as againut the nativen has been favoured at practiatily every point.
I was delighted this morning to find hat the right hon. Gentleman the Memp ber for Bparkbrook olif. Amery) agreed Fith the etatement shish. I have jent nade, that there has been fivouptrion in the firection of the white pepuitition se agninst the native population, in apettep of euatome, railway ratee, public erpendture, roats, and that kind of thing. 1 believe that the time has cosne when the Governmeat will have to interfert in order to tee that there is ptoper co-operaorder to zee the turo reapes that eack ion between the two moes, that each rabe shall at least get that to which it in homertly entitled, and that one shall not be permittid unduly to exploit the other. Lord Moyne shows conolusively the terrible hardahip that hae been imposed in many arsas by the uniform poll tax of 18s. The fall in the value of the prociede which they eun tell, as has been quotec or the ton and willant Gentleman to by Chippenhain (Captain Cazales) and the deeresaing demsind for lebour on enteri tarms, must malte it almoet hapoasible fo many matives to find the moner required. To know why theee aume have sot beet found and thy the menery las tot heem soume we mut wesember that the
[Captain Cazalet.] other day a whole 4 -rear-old collee crop, which represented s lerge initial erpendiwhich representod serge initial erpenditure, had to be destroyed because the natives who had produeed it had n.
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of eotton is forced, if you like-I do not of eotton is forced, if you like-I do not know whether the right hon. and gallant
Gentleman will mind the native being Gentleman will mind the native being
forced in this partieular matter-to grow also some form of foodatulis, either bananseg or other local produce.
The other two ehisf items in the report are the setting up of the native betterment commitiee and the quastion of in come tax. We do not yet know how the native betterment proponal may work out, but it is generally agreed that it is a sound and rensible solation of a problem which in the path has given rise to many difticultios. As regorda the in oceme tax, I agree that if I were a settler - Kenys ar Tasgangike I ahould eppoee a Kenya or ragangike 1 abould oppos it, and the right hon. and gallant Gentle mah would follow my example and pro bebly lend the agitation againat the Goverument; but after having read the wetse and the arguanenta in Lord Moynela report I must admit that I can ngt see that that seetion of the copssuapity in East Afries, and partieularly is Kexym, have a very strong case against the imposition of a light inconse tax.

Colonel WEDQWOODt Burely the hon. and gallani Meanber is aware that they have put forward proposala.
Captain CAZALET : I was going to leas to that very coaclusion, and to tsy that I hope those soscermed will co-operate with the Governimeat in producing on oquitable and a fair sobeme. If is in their own finterests that they should do so, bepause from the poist of view of propaganda and advertisement for Kenya propaganda and advertisement for seaya it ia far better that the Budget ahould balanoe than that there ahould be a large
deficit year after yoar. Thet casaso encourage migration. I hope the right hon. Gepitlemins may be able to tell as shat hay bees decided in regard bo our Waset or West Afriona Oolonies whiah have in the pat undertaken certain tariff obligations, owing to a variety of treatios
to which the right hon. Gentleman has referred. I admh that a rreat many arguments can be advanced on both sides. The Eant Atrioan Colonies are rapidiy developing a good trade with the Belgian Congo. Large quantities of material have gone through their porta to the Belgian Congs, where the gold raines are yearly increasing their exports of gold. Further, only a few monthe age a farmer in Keny was exporting over a ton of jam a week to the natives in the North of the Belgian Congo At the same time it is eany to see the advantages which would inaturally soorus both to wa and to those Colonies if they were able to disentangle themselves from these obligations and join in aelves from these obligasions and join
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will settle down to faoe and wolve the will settle down to faoe and wolve the stern and unpleasant dificulties with which she is to-day eonfrtented, so that in the very near finture the way najoy with the rent of the Colonial Enppire the meisure of propperity which the so nehly deserves.

Mr. PARIKINEON; There hae been a note bliboot of uneainity this moraing in the observations soncerning the sble pe port of Lond Mogne, and I am aere it will have given great plearure to all whe have read is, beesnse be hot only points out the vealmeses prevailitg out there, but has smedi faterenting intornestioe to ofler on ather polinte as moll. The hen. and eallent Meraber for Chlypenhaet (Capsad ewllant yember for Chilppenhser (Oapthin Deselet) bae pointed out oonee of which ought to be encoureged, but others of us jook at nome of the thisen froms. dillerent point of view, and probably be vil mot coree whit al I have le sey. Vo may oungratulate the Goveriment on

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having undertaken with such speed the modern conditions of life, and can state appointment of the committees on the recommendation of the Joint Committee. In that they have shown their intention to try to make things muoh better in our East Atrican Colonies. The report of Baal Moyne thow the joctification of the Lord Moyne shows the justification of the Joint Belect Committee in calling for an investigation into the amounte paid by the different racial oommunities in Kenya and the amounts spent in the intereate of each community, All the native witnesses who came before the Committee ressed three points in particular-expenditure, edueation and land. They were he subjeots of the most serious complainte by the natives whe gave evidence, and by many of the officials and others and by many of trusteanip of the native intereats as a reality.
Lord Moyne's repert peints out very well indeed the obligation which we heve to nitive races. The Joint Select Oomanitiee define our primary ebligntion to the native races in paragraph 9 on page $g$ of the Report, and I think that definition is a very good one, apd te exoellent interpretetion has been given by Lord Moyne. Whe divides the pbligetione under three heade-the ataterial welfare of the people. the oconemio and the educational I eas the econemic and the educationa, I cas galy advise how. Mesmbers to read the
interpretetion, which they will find in itierpretetion, which they will find in parngraph s on pepe 3. It hae always that the needs of the pepulation at a whole should be the frat congideration, though I agree that many people do not hold that view, beliering that the nottler population of Kenys onght to be para. moant there. I believe that the weliare of those who have lived for ceaturies op the land of their birth, Jena which has been in their families for centuries without number, ought to here tair aed proper consideratios. Thes point of viet has beent reithen overlooiced in the peet, but the Joint Beleot Oomsmittere adopt that viem and trast it as one deserving of the firsy sopeddetation.
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their case in the most effective way. We must look on the other side of that srgument. We find, on the other side, that the population is getting well on for 3,000,000. Men who may be very smart in the methods which have been prevalent in their own country, and for engaging in production and commerce, such as it is, between the reserves and the tribes, would, when placed up against the white would, when placed uprial education whit man with his commor for odication, cor tainly not be a match for him and would not be able to place his case in anything like the same light. They have not been able to make their case understendable when they have been dealing with matters which vitally sffect them. It is not, therefore, surprising that the interests of the white population prevail. I do not think that we need to apportion any blame to any partieular person. It hat blame to ang parte ing been a case of pherg it own interesta in the bee possibie way and with a view to making the best bargain for themsolves. My contention, which think I mande plain in the speech I made on this matter in April of this year, is that the interests of the whites as againat the natives has been favoured at practi oally every point.
I was delighted this morning to find that the right hon. Gentleman the Mem ber for Bparkbrook (Mr. Amery) agreed with the statement which I hove faes made, that there has been tavourtion is the direction of the white population as painet the setive pepulation in matter ogainat the native population, in mactep of enstome, railway rates, publio eirpenditure, rosds, and that kind of thing. 1 belfive that the time has eome when the Government will have to interfere in order to see that there is pteper co-operation between the two whoes, that each rave thall at least get that to which it is honestly entitied, and that one shall not e permitted unduly to exploit the other. permity Moyse showe ondusively the ord Moyse shows oonolusively the errible hardship that has been imposed a many areas by the uniform poll tax of 12s. The fall is the value of the produee which they owa tell; as has been quoted by the hon. and gallant Gentleman for Chippenhain (Captain Cazalet) and the decreseing demand for labour on tetelers' larthe, muet males it almoet impoisaible for arths, suas mars it a yooct imposarbje for atay matives to find the mopes required. To know why theoe autns have not been found and why the monery has bot been coourel. $v$ nuet meateber thet the
[Mr. Parkinson.]
standard of life of the native population has been gradually going down since 1028. There is no gainsaying the fact that the standard of life among the native poulation is considerably below what it was in 1928. Lord Moyne states in paragraph 9 on page 5, of the Deport:

Direct native taxation still remains in the primitive form of hut and poll taxes, and every adult male native has to pay one or the other, but not both.'
That is the burden which the natives ar oalled upon to pay. Although financial stringency and depression demand immediate consideration, there is no reason why the natives should suffer more than the whites. Expenditure must be made to conform to income, but, where the expenditure is overwhelming and there is a dimusishing income, it is impossible to make the two things meet. It will be the duty of the Government or of somebody else to try to strike a just proportion be iween the two commumities in Kenya. It 4. "ery important as well as very difficult. but I believe that the native point of view should be ascertained and that their standard of life should be investigated in unch a manner as would give it a value which was real rather than the imnginary calue it has at the moment
The native capacity to pay has never neen sufficiently considered and the native standard of life has never yet been fully taken into account. The uniform pol tax of $£ 12$ is very heavy in proportion to the value of the produce that the natives can sell. The hon. and gallant Member for Chippenham quoted figures from the Report showing that the price 1.0 p.m. paid for the native bean crop has fallen by no less than 50 per cent. between 1928 and 1932 , and that in regard to butter there has been a fall in value from 57s. or 68 s . in 1828 to 19s. in 1932. The sale of ofttle hides has also fallen off from 36s. to 37 s . in 1928 to 45. in 1832. That shows that with the fall in the cost of living and the lessened opportunity of the natives to pay, their taxation is grester than they can bear I appeal to the Minister, whatever is done with the Report of Lord Moyne, to see whether it is possible to strike a just pro portion betweep the income of the native population and the demands that ar made upon them in taxation.
On the figures submitted by the Governors' Conference statistician, it
ppears that the native community paid more than half the total taxation of the Colony. At first view one would say that 2,500,000 people ought to pay more than 20,000 whites, but that is not the correct conclusion, and we have to go very much deeper than that The principle laid down in the Memorandum on native olicy in 1930 was

That in view of native mentality, an "That in view of native mextaing, an
adéquate return for taxation paid ought to
be made directly and visibly."
That would do something in the way of easing the burdens of the native people. The question of local rates in reserves and settled areas respectively ought to be carefully considered in zelation to the central taxation. I am not going through all the matters which have been raised, but I want to deal with the question of education, because it has been spoken of by every hon. Member who has risen this morning. Every one has spoken of the great desire of the native population for education. One does not need to go very far in the Report of Lord Moyne to find that he distinctly states.
"At the Locil Native Oouncil meetingo which I attended, I inquired what were the chief wants falt by the natives. 'Wiore Then he went on to look at what Las been done in the way of education. The need of edueation sam etressed very koenly by the aative fitaidses before the Jofin Select Committee. They made it clear that education was the first and practically their principal need. I believe, spesking from memory, that one of them said that education opened the way to greater possibilities in the commercial world, and helped them to do what they considered to be the best thing in the interests of their people. If hon. Members look at paragraph 57 on page 30 of the Report, deariing with education, they will find a very striking statement from Lord Moyne which I think ought to be taken into conwhideration by every one who has read the floporty He ptates :
"That the Local Native Councils realiy do feel keenly as to the need of educstion is shown by provision of $£ 17,000$ (see Appendis 8. page 114) which they voted in 1931 for these servioes from their own resources. I therefore andoree the view expresesd by the Direction of Beducation in connection with his estimates this year

The African position is worst of all. The demands for education are insistent. The need for meeting these demands was

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not be sllowed to suffer especially when the shortage of revenue is lizely, in the from Europeans and not from Africans
The next paragraph states that

- Local native councils have since 1926 roted £33,381 for the provieion of school buildings to make up for the inaufficiency of Government grants.
What has beerr said with nespeot to aducation from the European pojnt of view ! The European point of view is quoted in paragraph 54, on page 29, where it is stated that

It is of course vital to the future un terests of Kenye that nothing should inter fere with the provision of European educa tion on a scale as far as possion civilisa that enjeyed by throughout the Empire.
We agree with that statement to a ce tain extent, but we think that the same privileges and facilities ought to be given to the wards under our trusteeship. The Report goes on to say
" It is diefirbing ito find that a very high proportion of the fees ohargeable are not recovered from parente, and I consuder materured by boarding fees of Eik and tuition measured to kp .10 e . Od. for it pine mouths' period reprementa ma rnuyty high apale of expense
It appears, therefape that, although the astive population tre beipt uned rather mafairly, the paditer of whe European population is being very etinangly held. I potice that in thil year's Istimates there is $s$ decrease of 59,950 for native education, and, from what'la stated in the Append $x$ to the Report, the podetion appeark to be pres more glaring than I whether the right hon. Gentieman has given consideration to the dual policy of diacen in Northers Rhodesia. I education in Northern Rhodesia. aken, and I believe that a great work is being done educationally, is that Colony. They have their separate diree tors of education and ther eparate methods of educational work, and 1 am sure that the work which is being done in Northern Rhodesis will be attended by uccess in the matter of education in that Colony, aad will probably put it ahead of all the others. I should like the right on. Gentleman to compare the educa tional efforts in the two Oolonies respee tively. It he does, I am sure he will reach the same conclusion as I have.

With regard to medical services, which, of course, are a part of education, we find that the cuts in the native services are very heavy; undeed, the cuts are principally in the native services. In paragraph 61, on page 33 of Lord Moyne's Report, we are told that in the Masal Reserve, with a population of 00,402 , the only medical officer has been withdrawn, while in Central Kavirondo the medical officens have been reduced by one, leaving only one medical officer for a population of 343,206 . I could quote further cases of that kind, but I will merely point out that aducational services, merely point out sanitary services, ought not to be cut down in a population or in a country which is developing as Kepya is. The Eeport alse states that ;
"The provision for heallh propagranda, of primary importance is the prevention of grimary importance in that bepp progres ively reduced from 23,150 in 1020 to E 0 in 1032 .'
This is a very retrograde step, par dieslarly in the development of a Colony there such serviees are so/necessary, and where they ought, so be ngmented rather where they of

As rgards the Iand Commission, we are not sompheiniag so far as ita domposiion is eoneerned from the Governmen point of tiew bat we complain of the point the native point of view The Comminabioners are asked

To determine the nature and extent of claims amerted by gatives over land alienste. to non-anative and bo matre reeoumende tions for the acmakolation or otherwib claims, theiner by pegalation or outherwive aver land not yet alienated and to make raeommendatione for the adequate settle meat of sach olaipas
The Land Conumisgion will make a report, and it would be improper to say too mueh about it, but it was set up entirely by the Government : the Opposi tion were not eongulted st all in regard to its composition. We think that its personnel would have been more adequate had is iacluded one or two native people who really underatoud the position in regard to land in Kepya. We reserve the rigbt to consider ourselves in no way bound to aocept the findings of the Cons解 mission, though at the same time we hope that they may be such as to recomuneb themselves to every party and every Mem ber of the House. I should like to read a statement miade by Lord Lugard, who
[Mr. Parkinson.]
standard of life of the native population has been gradually going down since 1828. There is no gainsaying the fact that the standard of life among the native poula. tion is considerably below what it was in 1928. Lord Moyne atates in paragraph 9, an page 5 , of the Deport:

Direct native taxation still remains in the primitive form of hut and poll taxes, and every adult male native has to ray one or the other, but not both."
That is the burden which the natives are oalled upon to pay. Although financia. stringency and depression demand immediate consideration, there is no reason why the natives should suffer more than the whites. Expenditure must be made to conform to income, but, where the expenditure is overwhelming and there is a dimmishing income, it is impossible to make the two things meet. It will be the duty of the Government or of somebody flse to try to strike a just proportion beween the two communities in Kenya. It is very important as well as very difficult, but I believe that the native point of view should be ascertained and that their standard of life ahould be investigated in ouch a manner as would give it a value which was real rather than the imaginary value it has at the moment
The native ceprcity to pay has never veen aufficiently considered and the natire standard of life has never yet been fully taken into account. The uniform poll tax of $£ 12$ is very heavy in proportion to the value of the produce that the natives can sell. The hon. and gallant Member for Chippenham quoted figures from the Report showing that the price paid for the native bean crop has fallen by no less than 60 per cent between 1928 and 1932, and that in regard to butter there has been a fall in value from 57s. or 588 . in 1928 to 19s. in 1832. The sale of opttle hides has also fallen off from 38s. to 37 s . in 1928 to 48. in 1932. That shows that with the fall in the cost of living and the lessened opportunity of the natives to pay, their taxation is greater than they can bear. I appeal to the Minister, whatever is done with the Report of Lord Moyne, to see whether it is possible to strike a just proportion betweep the income of the native population and the demands that are made upon them in taxation.
On the figures submitted by the Governors' Oonference statistician, it
ppears that the native community paid more than half the total taxation of the Oolony. At first view one would say that $2,500,000$ people ought to pay more than 20,000 whites, but thst is not the correct ,onlusion, and we have to go very much The principle laid down in the Memorandum on native down in the Mer

That in view of native mentality, an adéquate return for taxation pald ought to be made directly and visibly.
That would do something in the way of easing the burdens of the native people. The question of local rates in reserves and settled areas respectively ought to be arefully considered in zelation to the central taxation. I am not going through all the matters which have been raised but I want to deal with the question of education, because it has been spoken of by every hon. Member who has risen this morning. Every one has spoken of the great desire of the native population for education. One does not need to go very far in the Report of Lord Moyne to find that be distinctly states :

At the Local Native Oouncil meeting which I attended, I inguired what were the chief Fents felt by ©Se nstivee. 'Morore Then he went on to look et what has beon done in the way of education. The need of education was stressed very keenly by the native witnesses before the Joint Select Oommittee. They made it clear hat education was the first and practic ally their principal need. I believe, speak ing from memory, that one of them said that education opened the way to greater possibilities in the commercial world, and helped them to do what they considered to be the best thing in the interests of their people. If hon. Members look at paragraph 57 on page 30 of the Report, deáling with education, they will find a very striking statement from Lord Moyne which I think ought to be taken into con sideration by every one who has read the Reporty He ptates :

That the Tocal Native Councils really do feel keenly as to the need of education is hown by provision of $£ 17,000$ (see Appendix 8. pase 114) which they voted in 1931 for these servioes from their own resources. I therefong endoree the view expressed by the hirection of eatimates this year. in connection with

The African position is worst of all. The demands for eduoation are insistent The need for meeting these demands wh
not be allowed to suffer especially when the shortage of revenue is likely, in the main, to be a shortage of from Africans
from Europeans and states that
" Local native councils have since 1920 "Local nstive for the provision of schoo buildings to make up for the insufficiency of Government grants.
What has been said with respeot to education from the European point of view ' The Europesn point of view is quot in paragraph 54, on page 29 where it is stated that

It is of course vital to the future in arests of Kenya that nothing should inter fere with the provision of European educa tion on a seale as far as possible equal hat enjoyed by the British race and civili ion elsewhere throughout the Empire.
We agree with that statement to a cer tain extent, but we think that the same privileges and facilities ought to be given the wards under our trusteeship The Report goes on to say

- It js difturbtigg to find that a very high proportien of the teee ohargeable are not recovered from parenta, and I consider hesarured hy boarding fees of EAS and tuition mesen sp to e6. 10 se . Od. for a nine months' period represonte an uaduly high acale of axpense.
It appears therefore that, although the native ponslation are being used rather unfairly, the pobitean of the European population is being very strongly held. 1 notice that in this year's Batimates there is a decrease of 8 , 850 for native educa tion, ahd from what is atated in the Appendix to the Report, the poditioni ap pearn to be oven, more glaring than have Enticated I have been wondering whether the right hon. Gentieman has given consideration to the dual policy o educetion in Northern Rhodesia. I fee that a step in the right direction has beet taken, and I believe that a great work is being done educationally, is that Colony. They have their separate direc tors of education and therr eeparate methods of educational work, and I am sure that the work which is beang done in Northern Rhodesis will be attended by suceess in the matter of education in tha Oolony, and will probably put it ahead of all the others. I should like the rigb hon. Gentleman to oompare the educa tional eflorts in the two Oolonies respec tively. If he does, I am sure he wil reach the same conclusion as I bave.

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"The provision for healch propaganda, of rimary umportance in the prevenuion of diseases among natives, has been progres
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This is a very retrograde step, par tieularly in the development of a Colony where such services/are so/necessary, and where they ought, to be ougmented rather than reduced.
As rgards the Land Commission, we are not complaining so far as its composi tion is concerned from the Governmen point of view bet we complain of the point of views but poaition frowa whe are ased
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## [Mr. Parkingon.]

is one of the greatest living authorities, if not the greatest, on Equatorial Africa. He stated in a recent debate that
"The claim of the European Powers to confiecate or extinguish native righte and to ake possession or entire control of the land presumably based on the right of conquest, or alternatively, upon what the Times perthape be allowed to oall ' potential conquest,' namely, assumption of sovereignty by anyone'who objects to the assumption."
I believe that that is correct, and that when one looks into the question of the and in Kenga and other African Colonies it will be found that the same basir has been adopted. Lands have, betan taken by the Government and sold to erapopeans without leaving the natives who were occupying the land any land to live ppon or to use. They have made the strongest protest to the Government that they could, but they have been told to teep quiet. The Agricultural Censas of 1980 indicated that 110,000 landless adult male natives were quartered on European eatates, while Lord Lugard stated that 133,000 detribalised natives are now regiatered as established on such estates, nd Pord Passield apole of 150.000 to 250,000 so-called squatters on the alienated white lands.
It is not fair or reanongble that the atives, in the land of their own birth, their own homeland, should not be allowed sufficient land upon which to live, sither by the extension of the reservas or the creation of new ones. Most of them have families, and property in land is the essential basis of African family life. May we hope that the Oommigsion will do its best to put right these grievances of the natives, to restore to them the right to live happily on their own land in their own country, and to allay as far as possible the feeling of injustice which the natives entertain against the white races? I would appeal to the right hon. GentleI would appeal to the right hon. Gentle-
man, holding the great office that he holds, to try to bring about, if possible greater co-operation and a feeling of human kinship between the natives and the white population. The native racee to-day are too poor even to buy the amall equipment which is necessary for the production of their orops. They heve reached the boftom of their resouroes, reached the botiom of their resources, according to the latest reporte, ar,
although they do hot as a rule wear such things as blankets to any agreat extent,
it in atated that they are more scantily clofhed now than they have been for a loig time.
I want to appeal to the Minister to give full consideration to the report and to do all he possibly can to carry out those parts of it which are going to ameliotate the conditions of the natiyes, to lower their heavy taxation, and to raise their standard of life. I have no sympathy with the hon. and gallant Gentlemath below the Gangway who aaid that, if the were there, he would fighit the Income Tax, I believe Inoome Tax ought to be imposed. I believe the white poputo be imposed. I believe the white population ought to take their fair share of ther's to pick up all the plums in the orchard and leave the natives derelict to fopd for therogelves in the best way that they cian, I hope the Minister, after the inda at the report of the Land Com. aiasion, will be able to bring forward a comprehansive poligy of ro-organisation omprehansive poligy of ro-organisation
of the thate business with a view 15 of the whole business with a view 13
athing wores of these vexed questions Whting worne of these vexed question
Dr MoLEAN: I listended with great plousure to the spoeeh of the Beorotary of Btate in the last Debate, giving a deseription of the eoonomic situation of the Colonial Empire. I wae glad to note the eetion that had been tairen to give has mastintele of eodionice advantage to this country and to the Colonies as the result of the recent fiacal changes, Arising out of thit pee oconimio eituation, I should like to mare ono of, two obseryations on the devolopmiant of the Colonies and of the principles underying this de. velopment. There ere some principles to be applied yhach win govern future oxpenditure on development work. The expenditure will be related to the marketa that are apailable. For the first time. we now have a sutice market in the United Kingdom for the produce of the (paloniea, Kingdom for the produce of the (aionied
It is clear from the yight fion. Gontle. It is clear from the right fon Gentle.
man's speech that aild lis developmisnt man's speech that af char doveropment, now find here, and which we hope to find in the Dominions as \& result of the Ottawa Conference. The examination as to the opening ap of any territory and its eeonomid possibilitites is now mucia simplified by having these assured markets. There is, therefore, less risk markets. There is, theretore, less risk of soonomio diasater to the natives and
to the white population and less risk of developmént being pushed too far ahead
of possible marketa, as has often occurred in the past. In pearly all countries you find sicamplet of railways and irrigation and other worts which have never justi fied their exisfance beeause too optimistic a viow was tiken of the possibilities a the time of their construction.

The producte of the Oolonial Empire senorally sent to this oountry consist of fruite, fibres, nuts and seeds of various kinds. To those who are not familiar with those producte a visit to the Imparisl Institute is of great interest. perian they sho by picture and sample The wide sange of products and their the wida uses. The prices of all these commercial uses. have fallen to a diasastrous' extent. The Qolonial Seoretary pointed out in the last Debate that the Colonies have given a vory generous reaponse in the matter of preference and haye given a new one whilh is very wonderful considoring the state of depression that they find themselves in. As the standard of life rises in the Dependencies, as we hope it will again under improved conditiona, the waxta of the patives will increase in the matter of sgricultural mechinery, motors and lorries and other in th it this connt thus haye the effect of inereesing employment here. Trade with the Oolpnies
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The Moyne Report comparss native and non-native standards and shows how the native has gained greatly by the development of the country. There is no doubt that the economic interest of all races in any territory is identical, beoanse their welfare is bound up in the material prosperity and development of the country. Sometimes one nears it said that the primitive native is quita happy, but the reverse is usually tie case. The primitive native is assailgd by continuous superstitious fears. is also in dread of the warlike intention's. of his neighbours, and he is full of diseases and all these things, along with periodical famine, decimate the popula tion. The advent of the white man has improved theae conditions very consijerably, and the native hes now much mone reason to be ;happy. But these new oonditions have brought other and abw problems mainly economic. Thefredue tion of the death-rate has so increased
the population that, but for the reitantive and energy of the white men in the territory, who produce commoditiede that, can be exporifed and can fiud mavkets for them, it would certainly be impossible to m, it would certainland of living to maintain the high standard of living which the natives have reached, and in many cases impossible to maintain the increased 'population at all. The total population of the Colonial Empire has pored by some cent. in the art and some of the Colonies last generation more have doubled their population and more in that time. The action of the Minister in putting the trade of the Colonial Empire on an eoonomic basis and in seeking to extend it, ensures the economic future and welfare of all the races in far that can be dose by Govern ment action
The Moyne Report deals with the position of the doctor. It may be said that the aim of modern science is to prevent dinene rather than to cure it As an disenser I have an engineer, I have alwaya found it best to oollsborate from the beginning with the Publig Henlth Department in such things as town and villge sites and dovelopinent and in groyngions for weiba - "hyply and water smpnly soutres. It in well recognised, however, that the netive nagelly ahowa lack of enthumiam, and fon pften sone hostility to mation for trats Rembnatrating with o native for trans aressidg regulatione by allowing water to percolate from fanity irrigation ouannels and lie on the land and thus breed out the dreaded malaris mosquito, I have been told "If God wishes malaria to come to the town, no Government regulations can keep it away." A close association with natives over a long period of clation with and to many curions yesrs opens oil points of view of life and things in general. It is therefore very important to remember these things in dealing with the economic question.

Asto education and expenditure on eduation mentioned in to-day's Debate, I maintain that eduoation, like research, is a most profitable investment in any country, and eapeoially in the tropics. If oconomies are necessary, I trust that techniogl education will be the last to uffer In primitiva oonntries oducation ufier. In primila, and by that I mean hould be gontrollod, and by bhat I mean thint it phondd be co-ordinated with the development of the conntry and that the numbers trained should relate to the

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is one of the greatest living authorities， if not the greatest，on Equatorial Africa． He stated in a recent debate that：
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It is not feir or reasonable that the natives，in the land of their own birth， their own homeland，shonld not be allowed sufficient land apon which to Lire，either by the extension of the reenves or the creation of new ones．Most of them have families，and property in land is the easential basis of African family life． May we hope that the Commisoion will do its best to put right these grievances of the natives，to restore to them the right to live happily on their own land in their own country，and to allay as far as pqesible the feeling of injustice which the natives entertain against the white races？ I would appeal to the right hon．Gentle－ man，holding the great office that he holds，to try to bring about，if possible， greater co－operation and a feeling of human kinship between the natives and the white population．The native races to－day are too poor even to buy the small equipment which is necessary for the produgtion of their crops．They have reached the botitom of their resources， according to thi latest reports，for， according to the latest reports，for，
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The products of the Oolonial Empire generally sent to this country consist of fruitils fibrea，nuts and seeds of various kinds．To those who are not familiar rith those produpte a visit to the Im－ perial Institute is of great interest． There they show by picture and sample ride range of products and their the prices of all these thinge have fallen to disastrous ex－ tent．The Colonial Secretary pointed out in the last Debate that the Colonies have given a very generous reaponse in the matter of preference and haye given a new one which is very wonderful oon idering the state of dearession that they find themselves in．As the atanderd of life fisee in the Dependenoies，as we hope it will again，under improved oon ditions，the wands of the natives wil increase in the matter of agrioultura． machinery，motors and lorries and other thinga made in this country．It will hus hies chus hs／a，the ployment hers．Trade with the Cowonies
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the population that，but for the initiative and energy of the white men in the terri－ tory，who produce commodities that can be exporfed and can find marlets for them，it would certainly be impossible them，it would certainly be impossible o maintain the high standard of living which the natives，have reached，and in many cases impossible to maintain the increased population at all．The total population of the Colonial Empire has increased by some 50 per cent．in the last generation，and some of the Colonies are doubled their pomilation and more have doubled their populat Minister in that time．The action in putting the trade of the Colonial Empire on an economic basis and in seeking to extend it，ensures the economic future and welfare of all the races in so far as that can be done by Govern ment action．
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As to education and expenditure on edu－ gation mentioned in to－day＇s Debate，I maintain that education，like research is a most profitable investment in any country，and especially in the tropics．If economies are necessary，I trust that technioal education will be the last to suffer．In primitive countries oducation hould be contralled，and by that I mean thout hum on with the development of the country and that，the numbers trained should relate to the
[Dr. McDean.
posts and the Kinds of work likely to be available. Teohnical and vocational edu cation for trades and agrioulture are the most suitable forms of education, and higher education might be supplied in some cases where it is possible.

In this connection, I would pay a tribute to a man of great viaion who had a faith in the future of the Arab. I refer to the late Lord Kitchener. When he de feated the Deryishes in 1898 the first thing for which he asked when he turned to London was a publio subserip tion for a college. People smiled at the dea of a college for the sons of Dervishes in a devestated and desert land, but they subscribed the amount and Gordon College was erected. When I left home some 30 years ago to become civil engineer of that college my friends were very seeptical about the possibilities and practio abilities of the job I had undertaken. But ideas have changed aince those days. Among the congratulations whioh I received upon my aleotion to this House the one I value most was from the band of young men I had trained in that ollege. The majority of them were men whom I had not seen for 90 yeark. It appears that they have all done well. Some have attained to senior poste which I know demand the exsiraise of a considerable amount of angineating aldill. When I read the letter it fambel upon the that Lord Kitchener's faith had been justified and that his dream had come orue.

Mr. RHYS: The most important parsgraph in the Moyme Report has received no attention at all heyond a passing reference by my right hon. Friend the Member for Sparikbrook (Mr. Amery), It deals with the question of financial oontrol in Kenya. All the other incidentals must ultimately lead up to that queation of very great importances which affects not only Kenya, but the whole system of government in the Crown Colonies. At this stage I need not go into the existing system of taxation in Kenya or into the alteration which will have to be made, except to say that I believe it to be in evitable that the inelastic and rigid system of the poll tax which exists at the present time will have to be gradually altered and a more fondamental principle introduced based upon justioe and tara tion scoording to capacity to pay sueh res we have in this country. I would press
upon my hon. Friend the Under-Becretary to ask the Beeretary of State when he replies to deal with the undoubted and very serious defect which has been brought to the public notice by Lord Moyne' r report, namely, the lack of adequate financial control by the Treasury in Kenya. Ais recently as December, 1888, the Oolony had a Budget surplus of neariy $\mathbf{2 8 0 0}^{\mathbf{0}} \mathbf{0 0 0}$. and in the present year it is faced with a cash deficiency of $£ 180,000$.
We all know that, being primary producers, the inhabitants of Kenyi have felt the fall in commodity 1.30 p.m. prices perhaps more severely than, or as severely as, any part of the world, but I cannot help feeling that a better system of control than the one which existe might have had eome effect upon the slowing down of the raiding of surpluses approved of in past years. The paragraph to which $I$ refer is No. 103, and all eflorts to bring sbout economy and the balancing of the Budget will, in mis view, pome to nothing nltimately unless finaticial control is intro duced, At tha present smoment the Oolonial Thiseuref is really only an accounting officer and is respongible only for the ogllection of revenue. He is in mo way reaponsible for expenditure: The Establishmente Branch, suoh as it its is under the oommand of the Colonill Sepretary. In thi country the Establishments Branch of the Treasury yery clowdy scrutinises every demand, even before a fresh alerk or a fronh typist is engeged. Where you hare, as in the one in Xanys, completa poparation of the Trequiry and the adminitiration, it id eqsy ta lee how expenditure can mount and mount and how, when one clerk is appointed, some one else must be appointed to help him in his work, and go the cycle pges on. I should lite to lnow the viewe of the Colonial Secretary with regetd to this somewhat loose administration.
I notice in Page 83 of the Report that Colonial Regulations were altered not very long ago, and that in regard to the estimates it states in the ald regulations that annual eatinates of the revemne and expenditare of the Colony chould be prepared by the Oolonial Seeretary and anbpared by the Oolonial Slecretyry and inb-
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the Oolonial Office may have had in mind an nltimate change in the present system by altering Colonial Regulations. Now that the report has brought to the public notice what I consider to be a funda mentsil difficulty in administration per maps it will be possible to learn that eomething is to be done in that connec tion, Not only is this a fundamental principle affecting Kenys, hut it is a fundamental principle arecting our whole administration. I could have developed t preater leng the prenent fanaial position in the Colony; but I do not think that it is neceseary to do so in view of what has gone bofore I would also ask whether either my hon. Iriend the Under Seoretary, or the Begretary of State, when he returnsto the Ohamber, oan make any referenoe to the situation in the West African Colonies. I rained that aubject on the last oconsion that the Oolonial Eatimstes were nader diesuesion, but ow ing to lack of time it not possible for any reply to be given from the Front Bonch. I hope some informantion cal be given to the Committee 部 to the present rituation. I do press very btronely the point with regand to financial opabrol.
Captain RerEA vinc. vatas I should like to express any mppeciation of the fact that the Goverament hise given enother day to the discusaion of Colonial afliairn. On the lat ovenaion the debite detreloped inte ic riling wall between Jews and Arabe in Palestipe, and a good many people who had points, to raise on other Colonial matters were shut out.

Mr, CROSsLEY: On that occasion there were no Arsbs wailing at the wall, but only Jews.

Oentain MACDONALD: On that oceascion the right hon. and gallant 1 rember for Nowoastle-under-lyme (Colonsl Wedgwood), who is not in his place, availed himesif of the opportunity to maker a moat shameful attisck upon a most loyal body of men the polioe in Palestine, who are cing to carry on most inhuman tank ) o reoping orde, wo con Aicting elements in that troublesome country True to form, he has availed finsell of the prewent opportunity to try and stir up troutble between natives in other parts of the world. It may be his modesty which permuader him to think thet his speecher are not read at ape not listened to throughout the Colonial Km -
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I should like to congratulate the Secretary of State for the Colonies upon the very comprehensive survey he has given of the work of his Department since he took over the administration of it, and I wish to express the profound ralief we feel that he is responsible for the Depart ment at the present time. We all know his capacity for hard work and clear thinking, and both those qualitios are going to be tested very severely in the noxt few months, A few months hence when the Ottawa Conference is bohind as and a survey 'ie' being made of Oolonia as well as the Dominion Empire, I feel convinced that the right hon. Gentleman will be able to give a survey of developwent en e the Colories are concerbe that will be gratifying to the House as that wall be gratifying to the
well as to the whole 1 Impire.
One or two points have been ralsod in the dehate which I should like to em phanive, particularly the point raised by the right hon, Member for Sparkbrook (IX, Amary) when he dealt with the question of commodity prices and their elioct upon the future of Colonial and Empire trade. The question of commodity prices, which is linked up with the question of the stabilisation of currengy, is one of the mont important points to be considered by any Beonomis Conference in the future. Without the atabilisation of eurrency and the stabiliatabiligation of currency and the stabinole agtion of commodity prices the whole
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Mr. CROSSLEY: On that occasion there were no Arabs wailing at the wall, but only Jews.
Centain MACDONALD: On that oocascion the right hon, and gallant Member for Fowcastle-under-Lyme (Colonel Wedgwood), who is not in his place, availed himself of the opportunity to make a most shameful attiek upon a most logal body of men, the polioe in Palestine, who are trying to earry on a moet inhuman task in freeping order between those two conthicting elemente in that troublewome country. True to tomp, he has svailed thimself of the prewont opportunity to try and stir up troutbo between natives in other parts of the world. It may be his modesty which permutides him to think that his apeeches are not road ot are not Histened to throughout the Colonial km -
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I should like to congratulate the Secretary of State for the Colonies upon the very comprehensive survey he has given of the work of his Department since he took over the administration of it , and I wish to express the profound relief we feel that he is responsible for the Department at the present time. We all know his capacity for hard work and clear thinking, and both those qualities are going to be tested very severely in the next few months A few months hence when the Ottawa Conference is betind us and a survey is being made of Colonial as well as the Dominion Empire, I feel convinced that the right hon. Gentleman will be able to give a survey of development so far as the Colonies ars concernad that will be gratifying to the House an well as to the whole Empire.
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I very strongly urge the Colonial Offloe and the right hon. Gentleman who
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One ur two weak spots are menturned n the Report. We must remmaber that the machine has required readjustmert tol some thme. There have been com missuans and cotumitlees during recent wars, and as there is nuw an uppurbluty complete the adjustment of the ancturnty, I thave ta, doubt that it will dortaken by the Department The HKketind fiative betlerment selleme is f. ins :ev. a must important proposal and wi i have great effert to developink at :chalues A forst hey will equr fon watehing but lorl Miynt hao werls land down the lines of what wo (in) tulud is distactily the ievior scheme, in) tund is distanctiy the weilet schome. vas: :. sdoph if Thare are 4H,OON square 4doph if fhare are 4,00\% square

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It is a relief to know that there has been no real unfairness in chstoms Hatters, and in regard to railway rates, Lord Muyue has put his finger on the weak sput. The questiou of treatmes inas cer mentioned. 1 cannot say that I entirely agree with the right hon Man ber for Sparkbrook (Mr Amery), but suce the Committee last discussed this natter the various interests in this conatry has been studying the question of the longo Basin and have come to the concluswn that, if arrangements can be made which din not disturb the trade which is at pres-at carried on between Sunthern and Northern Rhodesia and the c'ongo Basin, it might be well if we were reliesed of the fiscal terms of these cuniracs. The matter calls for the careful consuderation of the Department, and I am quite natisfied that il will receive such consideration On the other hand, the interests in Western Africa have anost strongly objected to the Angto-French Uonvention being interfered with. The matter, therefore, should be carefully noudared, although I do not see that we an do anytbing $T$ the matter at Ottawa I say this because I bave had speria' responsibility in collecting the views of the commercial communty in this country and in Africa with regard to this matter $W e$ had a communication by air last week from the Uganda Cham uer of Commerce urging that the Conk Basin Treaty should be modified on the lines that have heen discussed

Uree word is ounfirmation of the admuable way in whech the fecretary of state is performang has duties, atal mur onfidence that when be goes b ()ttaua he will bring before the bomumons. What at the present moment seetne to thr is wot fully appreciated it this cunntry, the immense potential valur of our great Colonal Empire and the possibilities of its development. It is A matter of atasfaction that although wo may have a slight difference of opinion every hon. Member has a sincere admiration for the work which is being done in our Colonies and earnestly desires that
developing thits great art valuable asset

Mr. MANDER : There are several Hatlers affectmig the Colonses, some of whech have not been referred $t u$, that would like briefly to wuch upen. All the Colomas have their ows particular roblemes, which are of first class im portanne to them. and I am sure they would feel consulerable gratitication if they know that some interest was temg taken by this House in matters tha mean so wuch to them. There all be no doubt that throughout the Cohonial Empire there is a gowid deal of whrest at the present time, constitutional urest and unrest very largely caused by the present economic conditions. It is quite natural that they should desire to advance along the line of controlling their wn affairs, and we should do all we can to help towards a solution of their difficulties. I am not one of those who think that it is possible to put everythiug right by handing over complete democracy to any colony that desires selfgovernment. We have to take every case on its merits and apply possibly a large variety of different systems to obtain the necessary results. We do not necessarily put things right for one moment simply by giving them two Houses of Parha ment, universal franchise or anything of that kind. But it is essential that we should gradually and appropriately give the people of the different Colonies, as they may be fit for it, the opportunity of participating in the government of the tr own affairs in increasing measure

Very special qualifications are required bs the governors who arr appointed to deal with Colonies. We have had the good fortune in the past to have had as Governors some of the tinest the most uprikht, far-minded and just men who have uver admanstered any Colony in the history of the world, but in the future ar shall require men with qualities in addition to those. min with sympathy ami tact, with a desire th work, not as tocrats directing what shall be done, but trving to get the good will and co iperathon of thuse whom they wovern, in fact trying to rule with the consent of the puverned. I hope that the Colonal ()fince it making the appointinents of tovernors of Uulondes where these righte of self government are bema widely de-

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 to 4 . rppresett the Colonial Empire at the Leouomic Conference at Ottawa, to concentrake upon that very important primt the stabilisation of commodity prices at at economac level, at the same thme titulug some means of stablising valrency enther by autaching it to sterling or by mantainang the value of sterling at a fixed value for commodities, ling at th fixed watue for fom adopting und wlothlan that as far as possible Hamato.nt the world I am couvinced Hhe:
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Sir J. SANDEMAN ALLEN: I showide kfe loceupy the time of the 'rmmithe for two or throe mantes for koing hatk in the apmong speech wi the right hou (ientleman I was very sorry to hear the sesere critu:-m of the Commission whech is guthe : 4 a : :mber sir William Morris Corter ( $I_{1}$ reflection everybody will realise that it has been most carefully aelectent ind that the natives will be lonkell after, maderd, much better by vertenced haw commissinner than ay arone who may be selected by thr hat wom :hemsolves. Whatever
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the Governors' Conferences, and pat the (ohwna, Ufther wh wake up and k.t tacutarly what the Committee thought was most essential, and that is a per manent secretariat to link up the vatinn conferences. to act as a kind of haison between the three territories.
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I want to ask the Under-Secretary some questions about different Colonies. First there is British Guians. For a number of years that Colony enjoyed a special Constitution with wide powers. It was
found to be rather cumbersome and not in accordance with the Oolony's needs, and as the result of an inquiry held a few years ago a new Constitution was set up in 1988. But that does not seem to have put the matter right. There is very great dissatisfaction. The new Constitu tion actually withdrew some of the democratic powers that the people bad got, at any rate for the time being. I understand that on July 6th of last year a large public meeting was held at Georgetown, Demeraria, at which a resolution was passed that a deputation, consisting of three citizens of British Guiana, should the sent over to confer with the Secretary he sent over to confer with the Secretary
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9187 Sumply: Committef-- 1 July 1932
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The UNDER-SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES (Sir Robert Hamil ton): They were British subjects and ton): not be deported to a foreign country.

Mr. MANDER: One would have thought that these bishops would have been only too glad of the opportunity of going to Greece with which they claim to have such very great affinity. At ruy rate, if the Secretary of State can give u. any information as to where these bishops are now, and what they are doing, and what is going to be done vith them, it is information whioh ought to be given. I also abk: What is the position in Oyprus to-day' Is it being governed solely on Crown Colony lines; is there any extecutive council opereding there and if so, are there any Cepriotas serv ing on that council $\%$ No douhty, thinge have been sllowed ta 启解 foth in rather unsatislactory state mad anthough it right not be wise now to conduct any inquiry into how matters got into the state in which they were last year, one cannot help feeling that there must have been a certain amount of laxity and maladministration on the part of those responsible for the government of the island. There has been a constitution there for something like 50 years and it has been unchanged I believe throughout that period. It will not be possible to go on permanently governing the colony on a Crown Colony basis. A suggestion bas been made of a form of indirect election. I do not know whether the Colonial Office have considered that suggestion but whatever policy they carry out for the future government of the island they ought to try to satisfy the demand of the inhabitants which is making them so ready to respond to the appeal of Enosis. If we can make them feel that their grievances have gone and that they are getting justice and fair play they may not
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regard to the removal of the bishops, I think it was perhaps a rather unwise course that they should have been deported to this country, where they have been inevitably travelling around, making such contacts as they could, and carrying on an agitation and propaganda of different kinds. Why not have deported them the country where they are most Inxious to be? Why not have deported them to Greece?

The UNDER-SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONI (Sir Robert Hamilton): They were British subjects and could not be deported to a foreign country.

Mr. MANDER: One would have thought that these bishops would have been only too glad of the opportunity of going to Greece with which they claim to have suoh very great affinity. At auy rate, if the Secretary of State can give us any information as to where these bishops are now, and what they are doing, and what is going to be dous. With them, it is information whith ought to be given. I also ask: What is the position in Oyprus to-dey? Is it baing governed solely on Crown Colony lines ; is there any executive ceuncil operating there and if so, are there any Oyprigtes serv ing on that council? No dount, thinge have been allowed th got into a rathoi unsatisfactory athele and aithought it might not be wise now to conduct any inquiry into how matters got into the state in which they were last year, one cannot help feeling that there must bave been a certain amount of laxity and mal administration on the part of those re sponsible for the government of the island. There has been a constitution there for something like 50 years and it has been unchanged I believe throughout that period. It will not be possible to go on permanently governing the colony on a Crown Colony basis. A suggestion has been made of a form of indirect election. I do not know whether the Colonia! Office have considered that suggestion but whatever polioy they carry out for the future government of the island they ought to try to satisfy the demand of the inhabitants which is making them so ready to respond to the appeal of Enosis. If we can make them feel that their grievances have gone and that they are getting justice and fair play they may not
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[Mr. Mander.]
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It is regrettable that the recommendation of the Donoughmore Commission has not been carried out in that respeet. These are matters which should have been settled before the new constitution was set up. Unfortunately that was not done. They were left over, and they have apparently led to a certain amount of trouble. It will be very unfortunate if there is to be constant biekering on wunstitutionsl points which will prevent the Colony giving attention to the social and economic conditions of Ceylon which are infinitely more important than constitutional or political pointa. There ahould be as little interference as possible by the Governor with the powers of the State Council. I am sure that he desires to exercise and does exercise tact and discretion in desling with the Ministers and it is in that way that the trouble will be overcome.
The Donoughmore Oommission stressed the importance of the Governor keeping in touch with the Ceylonese Ministers. As a matter of fact, if this were not done there would be the danger that the Governor would come to rely upon the three Ministers of State who are British civil servants. There would be a real danger of the Ceylonese Ministers feeling that they were out of fouch with the Governor, and that matters were remainung very much as they had been in the past. Nothing would be better to prevent friction and promote understanding and sympathy than for the Ceylonese Miniatera to feel that they were in close and friendly association with the Governor. This new constitution is the first modern development on a big acale of full democracy with an adult franchise. It has many interesting and novel features. There are, no doubt, certain Ceylonese politicians who for reasons of their own are not too friendly and who would not be very sorry if it did not function as well as it might, but I am sure that, on the whole, everybody desires it to work well and effectively.
In conclusion, I make one suggestion to the Committee. In the last few years we have had a number of very interest. ing and valuable visits by delegations from the United Kingdom Branch of the

Empire Parliamentary Association to different Dominions and Colonies. These have had very useful results, and I hope that it may be possible to arrange that the next visit of the Empire Parliamentary Association shall include Ceylon and bring us into contact with the people who are now building up their now constitution there. Such a visit would make them feel that we were interested in theif efforts to rise in the constitutional scale It would show then our desire to understand them, and our sympathy with them, and it would teach us something of our responsibilities and of the grest difficulties of dealing with a problem such as that of Ceylon. I hope that my suggestion will reach those tho are capable o? dealing with it and that it will not fall upon unfruitful soil.
Mr. MORGAN JONE : I confess that I was very much interested in the last suggestion of the hon. Member who has just spoken. If I may be allowed to say so, I think that it would not be a bad thing if his suggestion were accepted by the Empire Parliamentary Associa. tion, and make calls at Malta and Cyprus, tion, and make calls at Malta and Cyprus, and a casual call, also, at Egypt just tc
see the varying vondition of affairs in see the varying condition of affair
various parts of the British Empire.

Mr. MANDER : Egypt, of course, is nos a colony.
Mr. JONES: It is hard to say what Egypt really is at the moment. However, that does not concern the Vote, anythow. I entirely agree with the point which the yon. Gentleman made, There is, no doubt, a considerable amount of unrest in all parts of the Empire at the moment and a great deal of it arising from the development of the idea of selffrom the development of the idea of self-
determinstion. I think it is desirable determinstion, I think it is desirable that we should loak at this movement,
if I may oah it so, as sympathetioally as if I may oah it so, as sympathetically as
we possibly can. I further agree with him, without, of course, implying any reflection upon any individual Governor in any part of the Empire, that the ques tion of the appointment of Governors in given places is becoming incressingly a matter of great importance, becanse you can quite easily have appointed to a partioular area a Governor who may not, perhaps, be acoustomed to work in areas where the principle of self-government is in operation, and who may, perhaps, privately not be enthusiastic shout it. privataly not be enthusiastic sbout it.
An a oonsequence, you may very oasily
have confliots which otherwise might be avoided. May I make this other observation, that the rather frequent occasious on which the Governors, as in the case of British Guiana and the Governor, I believe, in Oeylon, have found it necessary to veto from time to time the suggestions of the local legislative body, does indioate the possibility-I will not put it igher than that-that unless this is very carefully watohed, you may have unnecessary conflicts.
On the question of Malte, I should Iike to say that, generally speaking, I am in agreement with what has been said by way of congratulation of the right hon. Gentleman opposite with regard to the polioy he has followed. I believe he has decided-I speak subject to correctionthat the Government must reserve to themselves the right of the appointment of teachers to schools, and so on. I should have been very glad if the right hon. Gentleman and his colleagues could have found it possible to have given the same measure of support to the Labour Government when they, in a mueh more modest way, were trying to move in the same direction round about the year 1930 in regard to domestic safisire. However, there it is. I am glad to seosgre lindiogtion of repentance coming from the right hon. Gentleman. [Inserrisption. I I was reminding the xight hon Guytlemen of the legislation proposechay tha Lahour this country in 1930 , and the sort of Vote he gave on that oocarion. Never mind; that is only a sort of en pasiant. I rose mainly to continue the disoussion, which has oecupied a good deal of our time, ooncerning Kenya; but, before I discuss the laind question in particular, I hope very much that, not only with regard to the natives of that area, but in regard to the natives generally of Africa, he will consider whether the time has not come to examine the problem of the applicability of the present law generally to these people. He will remenber that some six weeks ago I addresegd to him a question a.oross the Floor of the House concerning the proseoution of some 60 natives, and I am happy to acknowledge, quite readily, that the right hon. Gentleman on that cocasion showed s degree of humane consideration that I would expect from him.
The Committee will remember that somie 60 men had, perforce, been sen-
tenced to death. They were prosecuted for having killed a person who they believed to have been guilty of the exercise of witcheraft. Clearly, it seems to be the application of an unnecessary process of law to have to go through the process of sentencing those people to desth when we know that we must commute that sentence, because, obviously, we could not allow 00 people to be put to death because they were guilty of an act which, to them, seamed to be something that was praiseworthy. I think that we ought to appoint a committee of experts, legal people, together with others, who know something sbout the superstitions which prevail among those people, and who feel that the legal ordinances which are now in operation in those aress should be readjusted in such a way as to avoid a itustion such as that to which I drew the attention of the House and the right hon. Gentleman some time ago.
I turn for a few minutes to discuss the diffieulty which arises in Kenya. Hon. Members may wonder why it is that we are returning to this problem so fre quently. I do not think that there is any necessity for ua to defend our action in returning to it, because, after all, it will be epppreciated by everybody thet every party in this House has been committed from time to time to a declaration which, in my judgment, was one of the most important declarations that haye been made, certainly since the War, in respect of our Colonial administration, namely, that of the Duke of Devonshire in 1883. That declaration of trusteeship was reiterated by the right hon. Member for Sparkbrook (Mr. Amery) when in the Colonial Office, and reaffirmed by the present Dominions Secretary when he was there. Government after Government have been committed to it, and, therefore, we can say that, for all practical purposes, the whole House is involved, as a matter of honour, in the full and complete implementation of that declaration But the trouble we find is that, somehow or other, for some reason or other, there have been repeated, steady and ceaseless attempts in the area of Kenys to circumant tre full implications and applications ve of that principle. For that resson we feel it our bounden duty to direct the attention of this (House over and over agai to the situation as we conceive it to be.
Let me take, first of all, the question of land ownership. My hon. Friend and,

## [Mr. Mander.]

to the conditions of British officials anc the taxation of overseas bondholders and things of that kind.

It as regrettable that the recommenda tion of the Donoughmore Commission has not been carried out in that respect. These are matters which should have been settled before the new constitution was set up. Tnfortunately that was not done. They were left over, and they heve apparently led to a certain amount of rouble. It will be very unfortunate if there is to be constant biekering on con stitutional points which will prevent the Colony giving attention to the social and economic conditions of Ceylon which are infinitely more important than constitutional or political points. There ahould be as little interference as possible by the Governor with the powers of the State Council. I am sure that he desires to exercise and does exercige tact and discretion in desling with the Ministers and it is in that way that the trouble will be overcome.

The Donoughmore Oommission stressed the importance of the Governor keeping in touch with the Ceylonese Ministers. As a matter of fact, if this were not done there would be the danger that the Governor would come to rely upon the three Ministers of State who are British civil servants. There would be a real danger of the Ceylonese Ministera feeling that they were out of touch with the Governor, and that matters were remaining very much as they had been in the past. Nothing would be better to prevent friction and promote understanding and sympathy than for the Ceylonese Ministers to feal that they were in close and friendly association with the Governor. This new constitution is the first modern development on a big seale of full democracy with an adult franchise. It has many interesting and novel features. There are, no doubt, certain Ceylonese politicians who for reasons of their own are not too friendly and who would not be very sorry if it did not function as well as it might, but I am sure that, on the whole, everybody desires it to work well and effectively.

In conclusion, I make one suggestion to the Committee, In the last few years we have had a number of very interesting and valuable visits by delegations from the United Kingdom Branch of the

Empire Parliamentary Association to different Dominions and Colonies. These have had very useful results, and I hope that it may be possible to arrange that the next visit of the Empire Parliamentary Association shall include Qeylon and bring us into contact with the people who are now building up their new constitu tion there. Such a visit would make them feel that we were interested in thei efforts to rise in the constitutional scale It would show then our desire to under stand them, and our sympathy with them, and it would teach us something of our and it would teach us something of our
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Mr. MORGAN IONES: I confess that I was very much interested in the last suggestion of the hon. Member who has just spoken. If I may be allowed to say so, I think that it would not be a bad thing if his suggeation were acoopted by the Empire Parliamentary Associs. tion, and make calls at Malte end Gyprus, and a casual call, also, at Egypt just tc see the varying sondition of affaira is various parts of the British Empire.
Mr. MANDER; Egypt, of course, is not a colony.
Mr. JONES; It is hard to say what Egypt really is at the moment, How ever, that does not concern the Vote, anyhow. I entirely agree with the point which the hon. Gentleman made, There is, no doubt, a considerable amount of unrest in all parts of the Empire at the moment and a great deal of it arising from the development of the idea of self. determination. I think it is desirabla that we should look at this movement, if I may call it so, as sympathetically as we possibly can. I further agree with him, without, of course, implying any reflection upon any individual Governor in any part of the Empire, that the question of the appointment of Governors in given places is becoming increasingly a matter of great importance, because you can quite easily have appointed to a partioular area a Governor who may not, perhaps, be acougtomed to work in aress where the principle of self-government is in operation, and who may, perhaps, privataly not be enthusiastic about it. As a oonsequenoe, you may very easily
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On the qution of Malta, I should like to say that, generally speaking, I am in agreement with what has been said by way of congratulation of the right hon. Gentleman opposite with regard to the poliog he has followed. I believe he has deaided-I speak subject to correctionthat the Government must reserve to themselves the right of the appointment of teachers to schools, and so on. I should have been very glad if the right hon. Gentleman and his colleagues could have found it possible to heve given the same measure of support to the Labour Qovernment whon they, in a much more modest way, were trying to sove in the same direction round about the year 1930 in regard to domestio affairs. However, there it is. I am glad to ese some indice tion of repentance eorning from the right hon. Gentleman [Interruption,] I was reminding the kight hon. fenteman of the legialation propeged by thi Labou: Government with regerd to the schools of this country in 1930 , and the sort of Vote he gave on that oocesion. Never mind; that is only a sort of en passañt. I rose mainly to continue the discussion, which has oecupied a good deal of our time, concerning Kenya; but, before I discuss the land question in particular, I hope very much that, not only with regard to the natives of that area, but in regard to the natives generally of Africa, he will consider whether the time has not come to examine the problem of the applicability of the present law generally to these people. He will remenber that some six weeks ago I addresqed to him a question aoross the Iloor of the House concerning the prosecution of some 60 natives, and I am happy to adknowledge, quite readily, that the right hon. Gentleman on tha ocoasion showed a degree of humane consideration that I would expect from him,

The Oommittee will remember that sorie 60 men had, perforce, been sen-
enced to death. They were prosecuted for having killed a person who they believed to have been guilty of the exercise of witehcraft. Clearly, it seems to be the application of an unnecessary process of law to have to go through the process of sentencing those people to death when we know that we must commute that sen tence, because, obviously, we could not allow 60 people to be put to death because they were guilty of an act which, to them, seemed to be something that was praise worthy. I think that we ought to appoint a committee of experts, legal people, together with others, who know something about the superstitions which prevail among those people, and who feel that the legal ordinances which are now in operation in those areas should be readjusted in such a way as to avoid a situation such as that to which I drew the attention of the House and the right hon. Gentleman sone time ago.
I tuyn for a few minutes to discusa the difficulty which arisea in Konya Hon. Members may wonder why is is that wa are returning to this problem so fre quently. I do not think that there is asy necessity for ua to defend our action in returning to it, because, after all it will be appreciated by everybody that every perty in this House has beet eom raitted from time to time to \& declara tion whioh in my werm wer tion whe one most mporkand dochationa war been made, certanly since the War, in
respect of our Colonial administration, namely, that of the Duke of Devonshire in 1923. That declaration of trusteeship was reiterated by the right hon. Member for Sparkbrook (Mr. Amery) when in the Colonial Office, and reaffirmed by the present Dominions Secretary when he we present Domain after Gen he was Government after Government have been committed to it, and, therefore we can say that, for all practical pur poses, the whole House is involved, as a matter of honour, in the full and com plete implementation of that declaration But the trouble we find is that, somehow or other, for some reason or other, there have been repeated, steady and ceaseless attempts in the area of Kenya to circunvent the full implications and applications of that principle. For that reason we feel it our bounden duty to direct the attention of this House over and over agai to the situation as we conceive it to be

Let me take, first of all, the question land ownership. My hon. Friend and,

## [Mr. Jones.]

I believe, one or two hon. Members in other parts of the House have directed our attention this morning, as was done on a previous occasion, to the constitution of this Land Commission which was recently sent out, and they have been very careful to say that they impute no motives nor any special prejudices to individual members of the Commission. At the same time, we must not forget what is, I think, the fact, that the Judge himself, who is a splendid legal luminary, wil part, I believe, of the judicial court which declared, in regard to land in Rhodesia, that natives had no inalienable right to the land and that finally it belonged to the Crown. Whether that be the case or not-so I was informed-this is certainly true, that there is the gravest possible objection to one member of the Commission, namely, Mr. Wilson.

Let me put it in this way. Suppose there had been in Scotland a removal of crofters from a large area, and suppose that in the area from which the crofters had been removed certain, shall I say, anti-crofting elements had entered into posseasion, and an inquiry had to be undertaken. Would it be deemed by any Member of this Oommittee to be fair that one of the persons in possession of the and from which the crofters had been removed should sit on that committee of inquiry I Obviously not, and in this particular case it is alleged, I believe, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Wilson is, in fact, in possession of land from Which natives have on some previous occaaion been removed

- Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: The hon. Member, no doubt on information which he will disclose to the Committee, has made a charge. I wish to say, having inquired into it quite categorically, that I am informed that, so far from that being the case, when this iand was delimited, I think it was in 1929, the whole question was then gone into, and no charge was made, Bñ no native in fact laid any ciaim to any part of the land of which Mr. Wilson is in possession. I am sure that the hon. Member will not mind my interrupting him, because I know he would not wish to give currency to a statement which I have inquired into locally and for which I find there is no foundation in fact.

Mr. JONES: I am very much obliged to the right hon. Gentleman. Perhape I had better tell the Committee how I have got hold of my information. I have met eeveral people who are well aequainted with the situation in Kenys, and not one nor two, but several have assured me that in point of fact this is the case. If the right hon. Gentleman says it is not the case, of course, I have nothing further th say on the point.
Sir.P. CUNLIEFELISTER: I saw the rumour that had been circulated, and I telegraphed spegially out to ascertain the fscts, and the finets reported to me by the Governor are getatea by me.
Mr JONES; I inn very much obliged, because from vur point of view that clears the grourna enoriniously, but I very much hope that the dis
2.30 p.m. olsimer of the right hon. Gentlemari will be made public in East Africa to all ooncerned for I am assured that the belief is still entertained among some of those natives that what I have stated was the case. However, so far as we are concerned, the ground is clesred. But even so, acoept ing that, there still remains one element of diasatisfaction with this Oommission, Even though all the three gentlemen on the Commission are in every way proved to be well above bias or any sort of in direct interest, even then there is a strong case, it seems to me, for placing upon that Commission some one or two who can speak more or less authorita tively on pehalf of the natives so as to safeguard their interests in this matier
After all, ovaryone knows that the history of land uwnership in this ares is one of which none of us has any righ to be expeptionslly proud, and I ana iug now making a party point for it admitted in the Orasiby-Gore repict and it is stated in one report after another, that there have been inaidents in connection with the expropriation of these natives Which do not refleot oredit upon those concerned. Kenya has omerged as a very important area for white settlement since the war, and $I_{\text {do }}$ not think this can be questioped either that some of the very best lands have gone into the hands of white settlers, and that while those parts which have kean occupied by white settlers are under populated, the lands occupied by native
tribes are very substantially over-popu lated in relation to their productivity That is one "reason, snyhaw; as to why we should be constantly beming back to the operations of certain greupber we see them from time to time in the region of Kenya; and I do not mind saying, further, that we shall judge the report of this Commission with the utmost particularity from the standpoint which I have indidated, namely; the Devonshire declarstion of 1983.
Now I turn to snother element of the matter which ia of great importance, and that is the question of conscription. The right hon. Gentleman himself declared on a previous pcassion that Kenya is the only place throughout the British Empire where conseription is now in operation.

Sir P. GUNLIFFE-LISTER: I was in error because my jurisdiotion did not axtend to the Ohannel Islands, but believe there is much the same eonscrip tion, as the hon. Member eslls it, in force in $\%$
Mr. JONES: Then I will make that exception. I do not understand shat is the fundamental justification for the application of conscription in Kenya, and the story is somewhat interssting. It is not a new proposal put up-lo the Nationa Covermaent. It is a proposal that we put ud nome years ago to the then Gevarmient and roisoted then, and put up egetn-and rituoted. but however fre quan故 it he bersejeoted, theme people if demind that oonscription hall be dempad fhte ponsoription shall be upelied. R10w understand that con worption osin be applied to the whites between certain ages. What is the justi figation for itf Is there a sort of fear that the white people are in some danger trom the natives? If that is net the justifieation, what is it? Why should we have conscription in this part of the Empire and in no other with the excep tion that the right hon. Gentleman ha just given. It is a matter of fundamenta importance that wo should have a com plete justification for this big departure from the principle of voluntarism which is observed throughout the British Em pire.

Unless it is assumed that you must arm the whites especially against the natives I fail to understand what the justification

There is calso an element of aduatrial conseription on the natives. I will ant develop that point except to say will not deverop by this expedient get hat we may by wifitios in such bhrough our present difficulties in such areas as these, but we may find that we have merely postponed them and possibly intensified them for our successors.
The House of Commons has been inited several times to discuss the Indian vited If we go on treating those problem. Ifica in this way for a genera aress in Africa in this way find our tion or two, we may vory whe selves against a recradescence of the same difficulties that we have had to face in Indis. I cannot understand how any onlightened administration can justifg the application of either military con scription or an indirect form of industria conscription.
With regard to the educational question, I am in general agreement with what has been said as to the excellence of the Moyne Report, but I must issue a caveat egsingt one paragraph which contains a sentiment requiring some justification. I would like to know what the attitude of the Government is towards it. The atatement, which appears in paragraph 45, reads:
"The smaller Europesn and Asiatic oommunitios which provide so large a propor tion of the total reventre are eatitled, for instance, to special orioh it wind be quite and oviry services which it poyda be quite impracticable to provide for the targe ne such population who are only abigion to the cost a small per capu
This is the point which I controvert. The implication is that there must be two grades and standards visualised in respeet of educational services in that ares. We do not expeet immediately the complete realisation of our ideals in regard to educational opportunity for the natives of Kenya any more than anywhere else, but I hope that the House will never accept the idee that the outlook for the acipe these natives of ther than that for the whites of the same area. In the ultimate resort, the solid development of these areas depends upon the measure of educational opportunity. Those who have read that delightful book on the life of Dr. Aggrey will apgrtoiatie what vast possibilities lie latent in the development of native education in these areas. I am sure that it is by eduction alone in the ultimate resort that $9 \boldsymbol{y} \mathrm{can}$ afford to these people that meafure of
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if interrupting him, because I know he would not wish to aive currency to a statement which I have inquired into locally and for which I find there is no foundation in fact.

Mr. JONES: I am very much obliged to the right hon. Gentigman. Perhape I had better tell the Committeo how I have got hold of my information. I have met several people who are well acquainted with the situation in Kenybe, and not one, nor two, but several have assured me that in point of fact this is the case. If the right hon. Gentleman says it is not the care, of course, I have nothing further to say on the point.
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Mr. JONES: Then I will make that ex eption. I do not understand what is the fundamental justification for the application of consoription in Kenya, and the story is comewhast interssting. It is not story is comewhat interssting. It is not a new propesal put up to the National Coveryment. It is a proposal that wa put up nome years ago to the then Govncmipits and rejeoted then, and put up aghn and rifeoted, but however fre guently it lasi begn rejeoted, theme people five rotarned tione after time with this domand-that consaription shall be centhed yow undergtand that conquation ane corption can bo appled to the white bation cer its Is fiomtion tor it 15 . acre sort of fea that the white people are in some danger from the natives? If that is not the justifieation, what is it? Why should we have conscription in this part of the Empire and in no other with the exoep tion that the right hon. Gentleman has just given. It is a matter of fundamental importance that we should have as complete jurtification for this big departure from the principle of voluntarism wbich is observed throughout the British Empire.

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With regard to the educational ques tion, I am in general agreement with what has been said as to the excellence of the Moyne Report, but I must issue a caveat against one paragraph which contains sentiment requiring some justification. I would like to know what the attitude of the Government is towards it. The state ment, which appears in paragraph 45, reads:
" The smaller European and Asiatic oommunities which provide so large a proportion of the total revenue are an eduoation and other services which it mouid be quite and gther services whide for the large native popuation who are only able to make such a small per caput contribution to the cost of their eerviops.'
This is the point which I controvert. The implication is that there must be two erades and standards visualised in respect of educational services in that area. We I educationa service the complete do not expect immediately the complete realisation of our ideals in regard to educational opportunity for the natives of Kenya any more than anywhere else, but I hope that the House will never accept the ides that the outlook for the natives of these areas should be lower than that for the whites of the same ares. In the ultimate resort, the solid developarent these aress depends upon the ment of thes areas depends upon the measure of educational opportunity. Those who have read that delightful book on the life of Dr. Aggrey will appreciate what vast possibilities lie latent $4 \mathbf{n}$ the development of native education in these areas. I am sure that it is by education slone in the ultimate resort that wo can afford to these people that measure of

2197 Supply: Oommittee HOUSE OF GOgMONs Optonial Office. 9198 [Mr. Jones.] economic and politieal development which every Member would desire on their behalf.
The Thon. 1 Meimber for Tradeston (Dr. McLean) who has had engineering ex perience in the Sudan made a plea for technical education. I entirely agree. I have often made a plea of that sort in re spect of our children in this country. I am sure that we need not visualise the de velopment of educational work among African natives along precisely the sam lines as in this country. We are making provision here for those children who can learn better by doing things than by having mere bookwork provided for them. In these areas we are obviously dealing with people who can more quickly learn by doing things than by formal instruction, and I am certain that technigal edu cation merits special consideration on that account. I had intended to ask some questions in regard to the West Indies and other parts of the Dominions, but I Lurbear, as I heve already oompied so much time. i sit down tremendoualy relieved by the assurance which the right hon. Gentleman gave me a few moments ago concerfaling the personnel of the land Commissiop to which I ventured to refer.

SiF P. GUNLIFFE-LISTEA: An the Debate hâ ulready covered a very wide renge, it will perhaps be conveniant it I reply at this stage. A number of im portant questions have been raised, and I think that L.ought to reply to them as fully as I can. Before $I$ come to what has been almost the staple of this De bate, namely, the admirable Report of Lord Moyne, may I clear out of the way two or three matters which were raised by the hon. Member for Caerphilly (Mr. Morgan Jones), one or two of which were also raised by the hon. Member who opened the Debate. Let me take, first, what the hon. Member called conscription. He gave the Committee a singularly incomplete account of this military experiment. I did not introduce it, for it has been in operation in Kenya since 928 1006. I am not concerned to argu whether a defence force of this kind in Kenys is or is not a good thing. It is sufficient for me to point out, what the Committee would not have gathered from the speech of the hon. Member, that no change has been made in the law 28 since-120, when this foree was set up,
expept one or two Ordinances affeeting the internal organisation of the Foree, and that during the whole time the hon. Gentlaman and his friends were in office they carried on this military eonsoription they carried on this military consoription in Kenys without ever having raised the faintent objection to it. Therefore, I hardly think it in necessary for me to go into the merits of whether we should have this force or not. If we were to re-l consider the question upon its merits, there would be this further fact to take into consideration, that on two occasions since 1830 very drastic economies have been made in the numbers of and the expenditure upon the regular forces in East Africs. There was an economy in 1830 under which expenditure was reduced by $£ 64,000$.
Mr. MORGAN JONES : May I interrupt the right hoin. Gentleman for a moment ? There is a dispute between himself and myself concerning the facts in regard to this Ordenance. Am I right, or em I net, in asserting that while the Labour Govarmment were in offics this Ordinance was not in operation, and that it is only since the presest Government have come into office that the pensl clauses have been applied 4
Sir $P$ g GUNLIFFE-LISTER: I am going to tell the whole etory. Not a kingls change thae been mande in tho aliligstionin imposed by the Ordsumbers I have not aitered the law by one jot or tittle. The Ordinance was in force during the whole time the hon. Gentleman and his friends were in office. As I said, if we had to recensider it on its merits there would be these serious matters to be taken into eonifiderationthe cut of 24 per oent in experiaiture made in 1930 or 1091, ant a anther economy which I intiodiced liy which another 14 per cent. is to be meded by a reduction in the strength of the King's African Rifles. Under this Ordinanoe men are required to do an amount of military service which is rather lesi, I think, than the ordinary sotuoolboy does in the Officers Training Corps, not a very onerous requirement. It is the law of the land that they should do it, but, while the bulk of-the people were complying with the law, every now and again a man was found who was shirking. The hon. Gontleman's Goyernment maintained that law during the two years they were in afiee and never challenged it in

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this House or anywhere else. The whole of the penal clases under which a man can be fined eto for shirking, are included in that law, which was neyer revolred by them and which they never suggested hould be revoked. The only question is whether if you get one or two shirkers, are you to say "You may be rres the thirk while other people or whatever it is, of milititits traiping!
NT: MORANN IONES: One hundred hours.

- SiEsp. OONHFAELISTER: Fifty hours or one hundred hours-it does not hour or one quared
Mr. JONES: It is twice as much as you said.

Sir $p$. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: One hundred hours in a year is considerably leas than the ordinary boy does in his Officers? Training Corps, so I am well withan the mark there. The only question if whether, the law being as it is, the shirker should be lisble to be fuad. So grave has been the indignstion over this matter that actually one man has been brought into court, and ho haschaid his fine. Thergfere to come here and tall about conscription, and sbout this beng a grave sun seityin meitar, when for over the Ordinance, is rather abaurd, I suggeat
Mr. JONES: I do not want to interrupt again, but I desire to shy that the right. hon. Gentleman's statement of the ense as applying to the late Lsabour Government is not at all aocepted by us.
SIr P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: Aim 1 to understand that, while the late Labour Government disapproved of this, they never had the courage to came to this House and say so and to ask the House to alter it I know what the Labour Govermmentz fid when they wepe in office, and the hon. Gentleman's view to-day of what he sought to have done when in office is not a matter whioh greatly opnoerns mie. Still, I sme rather glad the matter hag been raised, because I have Ween onabled. to puit it in whats I think, is its tive perspechive. I feel that it does not ruive an issue bbout which we need trouble ounselves very much. Hé,
at any rate, did not trouble about it when he could have altered it if he had so wished.
Mi. LANSBURY : I do not know very much about this apart from what the ight Gentleman is Baying. It may right been-very cowardly on the part of ava been myself and my colleag es the next best the Ordinance, but wo did thing, we did not enforce it. Therefore, the right hon. Gentleman cannot lay the same responsibility on his predecessors as we are trying to lay upon him.

Sir P, CUNLIFFE-LISTER : One would be led to auppose by that statement that the whale of this Ordinance was in abey the whole the abour party were in anoe while the Labour party were offioe, and that people were not called up for training under it. Of course, they were. If the right hon. Gentleman meant it to be treatad as he now suggests, he ought to have gone out to Kenya and said to the people: "Just understand that, although the law is that you are that, atthough the law ompalsory seryice, you are not liable to oompulsory service, you are not liable, and you need not go up for training unless you like." He never said anything of the sort, never indioated anything of that kind to anyone in Kenya.

Eaptain P. MACDONALD. Is it not the fact that the only reason why there was no enforcement is that there was no shirking going on during those two years?
$\operatorname{sir} P$. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: The right hon. Gentleman's idea of the enforoement of the law sppears to be that if a law is obeyed it is not enforced. I think I may pass from this point to something of more importance, but I hope no party canital will be made out of it in future. Ipsis to a mstfer which would have been more serious if thete were something in it, and that is the suggestion that forced Isbour is being carried out in the East Afriosin territory. There really is not a word of truth in that suggestion. What I anaime was mesint, and what I think the Houne would underitand by forced labour is that people were being campelled to worl lor employers. There is no truth in that. As for the general labour conditions, the hon. Member who opened the Debsta suggested that we ought ${ }^{\circ}$ to cot up a specisa labour department. The right hon. Member for Sparkbrook (Mr, Amery) is quite right in soying that, a great deal of the time of the district

2197 Supply: Committec- HOUBIG OF GDgMONs Oplenial Oifice. g188 [Mr. Jones.] economic and politien development which every Member would desire on their behalf.,
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also raised by the hon. Member who opened the Debate. Let me take, first, what the hon. Member called conscription. He gave the Committee a singularly incomplete account of this military experiment. I did not introduce it, for it has been in operation in Kenys since 928 laos. I am not concerned to argue whether a defence force of this kind in Kenys is or is not a good thing. It. is sufficient for me to point out, what the Committee would not have gathered from the speech of the hon. Member, that no change has been made in the law 928 since wen when this force was set up,
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in Kenge without ever hasing raised the in Kenye without ever hasving raised the hardly think it in necessary for me to go into the merite of whether we should have this force or not. If we were to re-f corisider the question upon its merits, there would be this further fact to take there would be this further fact to take
into consideration, that on two occasions since 1930 very drastio economies have since 1930 very drastic economies have
been made in the numbers of and the expenditure upon the regular forces in East Africa. There was an economy in 1830 under whioh expenditure was reduced by 264,000 .

Mr. MORGAN JONES : May I interrupt the right hon. Gentleman for a moment 1 There is a diapute between himself and myself concerning the facts in regard to this Ordinance. Am I right, or am I not, in asserting that while the Labour Government were in office this Ordinanee Government were in ofice this Ordinstice
was not in operation; and that it is only since the present Government have come into office that the penal clauses have been applied 4
$\operatorname{sir} P$ OUNLIFKELISTER: I am going to tell the whole story. Not a single change has been made in the obligations imposed by the Ordinence. I have not altered the law by one jot or tittle. The Ordinance was in force during the whole time the hon. Centleduring the whole bime the hon crentie-
man and his friends were in officesill I man and his feiends were in office As I
said, if we had to reconsider it on its said, if we had to recensider it on its
merits there would be these serious merits there would be chese serious
matters to be taken finto cgnaiderationthe cut of 24 per igent in exparatiture made in 1930 or 1851 , aht w further economy which I introduled hy which another 14 per cent. is to be sayed oby a reduction in the etrength of the King's Africsn Rifles. Under this Ordinano men are required to do an amount of military service which is rather lesis, I think, than the ordinary schoolboy does in the Officers' Training Corps, not a very onerous requirement. It is the law of the land that they should do it, but, while the bulk of the people were complying with the law, every now and again a man was found who was shirking. The hon. Gentleman's Goyarnment maintrined that law during the two years they were in affee and never ohallenged it in

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this House or anywhere else. The whole at any rate, did not trouble about it when of the penal clauses under which a man can be fined 25 for shirking, are included in that law, which was never revoked by in that law, which was never revoked by them, and which they never suggested
should be revoked. The only question is whether if you get one or two shirkers, are you to say "You may be free to hirk while other people do their raining " + do this 50 hours, or whatever it is, af military traiping?
Mr. Mason jones: One hundred hours.

SIE P. EONLIFFE-LISTER: Fifty hoursbr one hundred hours-it does not muoh maitter which.

Mr, JONES:-It is twice as much as you said.
Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: One hundred hours in a year is considerably less than the ordinary boy does in his Officers: Training Corps, so I am well Within the mark thare. The only question is whethef, the law being as it is, the shirker should be liable to besfined. So grave has been the indignation over this matter that actually one man has been brought into court, and he has paid his fine. Therefore, to cume here and talk about conecription, and about this being a grave and serions matter, when for over the Ordinance, is rather absurd, I suggest.
Mi. JONES: I do not want to interrupt dgain, but I desire to say that the right hon. Gentleman's statement of the pese as applying to the late Labour Government is not at all accepted by us.
Sir P. CUNLIFFELISTER: Am 1 to understand that, while the late Labour Government disapproved of this, they never had the courage to come to this House and say so and to ask the House to alter it I know what the Labour Governmentifid when they wave in offioe, and the hon. Gentleman's view to-day of what he ought to have done when in office is not a matter which greatly onncerns mie. Still, I am rather glad the matter has been raised, because I have been enabled, to put it in what, I think, is its true perspeatives I feel that it does not raise mn issue about which we need trouble ourselves very much. He,
he could have altered it if he had so wished.
Mr. LANSBURY: I do not know very much about this apart from what the right hon. Gentleman is saying. It may have been very cowardly on the part of myself and my colleagues not to repes the Ordinaniee, but we did the next best thing, we did not enforce it. Therefore, thing, we did not enforce il. the right hon. Gentleman cannot lay the
same responsibility on his predecessors same responsibility on his predece
as we are trying to lay upon him.

Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: One would be led to auppose by that statement that the whole of this Ordinance was in abeyance while the Labour party were in office, and that people were not called up for training under it. Of courge, they for training under it. Gentleman meant were. If the right hon. Gentleman meant
it to be treated as he now suggests, he it to be treated as he now suggests, he ought to have gone out to Kenya and
said to the people: "Just understand said to the people: "Just understand that, although the law is that you are iable to compursory not go up for training unless you like." He never said anying uniess you like. never of the sort, never inded anything of the sort, never indicsted any
thing of that kind to anyone in Kenya.

Captain P. MACDONALD : Is it not the fact that the only reation why there was no enforcement is that thete was $\bar{n} 0$ shirh ing going op during those two years.
SiF P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: The right hon. Gentleman's idea of the enforoement of the law appears to be that if a law is obeyed it is not enforced. I think I may pass' from ${ }^{\text {gis }}$ point to something of more importance, but I hope no party. capital will be made out of it in future. capital will be made out of it in future. T pass to a matter which would have been more serious if thene were something in it, and that is the suggestion that forced labour is being carried out in then territory. There really is not a word of fruth in that suggestion. What I. ase was meant and what I think the House would understand by forced the House would understand by forced labour is that people were being compelled to worl for employers. There is no truth in that. As for the general labour conditions, the hon. Member who opened the Debste suggested that we ought to set up a special labour department. The right hon. Member for Sparkbrook (Mr Amery) is quita ight in sying that great deal of the time of the district
[Sir P. Ounliffe-Lister.]
eommissioners and the provincial commissioners is occupied in looking after labour interests, looking into the condithions obtaining and the relationahips between employers and employed in Kanys, which alvays, for some resson or other, comes in for a very unfais share of ettack trom certain Member in this Honse, many of whom do not seem to be very well acquainted with the facts. Let me poad what has been said by an inepartial observer, a man whom everrone has quoted to-day as the ideal man to be sent out to make an investigation, Lord Moyne. What is his comsidered jud gwent as to the relations between settlers and natives in Kenye?
" It is hardly necessary to state that orderly improvement in the standard of native life need in no wry impair the exthe British and African communities, After a stay of about 10 weeks in Fast Africa I am much impressed by the amount of good feeling evident betwean the natives abch wettlers, and my observations fully accord with the statement of the Chief Native Commissioner given at the end of this Annual Report for 1000.
Then follows that marvellous tribute paid by the Chief Native Commissioner which the Moyne Report notes. The only suggestion that cas be made that there is forced labour is that it is in accordance with what is laid down in the International Convention which gives us the right to call up, for small local services, the labour of the tribe working for the tribe, and not paid a monetary wage.
Lord Moyne's Report gives a pioture of this, which I think is particularly interesting, because it is a record of a native oouncil itself. If hon. Members will look at page 116 of the Report, they will see the account given of the Minutes of the Kyambu Local Native Counail Meeting, They give their opinion that it is very desirable that for local purposes pative jebour should be called up and should work for those purposes without wages. Mark you, these are the natives speaking on what they consider their own interests

Too moch money had been wasted unmeconsarily last year in paying gangs of labour for upkeep of roads, and the reault money from being expenided on the buildmoney from being expended op the build Whith were of great value to the trade of the reserve. It was agreed, however, that labour should be paid for when ssatisting 'fundie "to build bridges."

To anybody who knows the conditions that stands out as common mense, That is the only kind of foroed labour that existas in East África.
The third matter which was raised was as to the personnel of the Land Commission. I am absolutely unrepentant as regards the personnel of that Dommis sion. First of all, let us consider the Ohairmen, Sir Morris Carter, a jud with an absolutely unique experience of this kind of work. Every one whom consulted, when I said "I want a Ohair in for such a body," said "There is one man you ought to get if you possibly can, and that is Sir Morris Carter. In this kind of work, he has unique know ledge." I went to him and I asked him to serve, and he agreed to do so. I added two other men to that Commission Who are they? I am told that the native interept is not represented. It is pretty well represented in the Ohairman, but I picked Mr. Hemsted, about the ablest, wisest, most sympathetio Commissioner that ever served in the East African Service, with a unique knowledge of native requirements and
$3.0 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. native interests. Why is he disqualified from representing the native interest, if representation if what it is suggested it should be, when what I want is wise judgment? Suppose that he is disqualifed because, when he earned his pension, after lang serviee to the natives, he lived in Kenys, and he loved Kenya well enough to stay there rather than come home. If Mr, Hemeted, instead of staying on in Kenys had gome home to live at Cheltanham or Bath, the very men who are criticising me for appointing him to-day would have come to me and said: "Thers is an ideal man to put on the Commission, Mr. Hemsted. He has had suitable experience. Cannot you persuade "r. Hemsted to go out ${ }^{\text {He" }}$ He is disqualified becsuse he loved Kenys enough. That is the second man I haye put on a Commission.
The suggestion that you should put natives on is abmolutaly in the treeth of what wan reecommended by the Joint Oomsuittee of thit Hónse. I was surprised at that suggestion ooming from the bon. Member for Wigan (Mf, Paricineon), who was partly responaible for the Report. The Fouse will remember that in their Beport the Select Committee, dealing with what is an analogous matter, the representation of natives in the logitr
tive Council, said that they thought it would be very unwise, at this moment and at this stage, for any natives to represent the natives. What did they say? This is paragraph 107
"At the present time the suitable education and experience is lacking on any large any End moleed it is doubtrul if there are Englistoppeaking natives. Who would
anmand the confidence of their own tribe. ${ }^{7}$
That is the finding of Members of all parties of both Houses who sat on this Joint Oommittee. It was in following that Report of the Seleot Committee that I aiked Mr. Erank Wilson to act in that capacity. I have also followed that Report, as I pointed out to the House last year when discussing this, in sppointing Mr. Frank Wilsod. One of the paragraphs of the Heport of the Joint Committee lays down, and does so wisely, I think, that it is vitally important to develop in the settlers their sense of trusteeship and the cense of responsibility of the native races. As regards the question which was raised about Mr. Wilson that lie was in the occupation of land which was once in native ownership. In thist astesory, it would not be a strious disquatification because the whole point of this inquiry is that wherever therd has beent displacement new land or complemstion has got to to found. But compentation has got to to Round. But Africa : why
K Mis Cise boundary of the adjacent in 1906, mo objection eppestrs to have been raised by the Wakambe to thit boundary, ner 14 there any record of any claim to the lind occupied by Captain Wilson ever having domareated in 1929 , and no objection or chim was magde on that ecgasion. No men tion of any such claim we made in the Ctief Istive Comminaion of
That is pretty comprehenaive answer recieived from Konele to the euggestion which was made. I think that this is a bedy, very auitably fitted to its charge, and I am very grateful to them for undertaking the work. I look forward with great interest to receiving theip Report.
I'now come to the vely important Report misde by Lord Moyne. I should lire to associate mascelf whole-heartodly with What has feen agid in every quarter of the Committee as to the gridat qualiflestions which Lord Moyse had for this inguiry, the thoroughnees, impartidity and completenese with which he dis-
arged this onerous task, and the ob ious fairness, clarity, and, on broad grounds, the soundness of the conolusions which he resched. It would be imposible for me to-day to pronounce in complete detail on every one of Lord Moyne's recommendations Clearly, there ars some matters which will require to be very carefully considered on the spot, and I have not had the opportmnity yet of get. have not had the opportanity yet of geting the Governor to do 30 , I would say a once, however, having given the Raport
the same oareful study which it is clear many Members of the House have given to it, that its general principles command general aseent. What are they?
In the first place, Lord Moyne lays down that an fncrease in total native taxation would not be warranted in present circumstances. In the second place, he lays down that native taxation should be adjuisted in accordance with ability to pay, and that is equally sound. The details of the way in which that is to be worked out and administered will be a complex and dificult matter, only to be settled with care on the spot, but 1 feel perfectly certain that the principle is right, and ought to be carried out Then we copre to two proposals which go together. The fritt is that we nioul secure for direst nitive nervive diamita and cubstantial proportion of native taration, and I think that that in unquentionably mound It follows the general Inos which the Joint Soleet Conirittoe revenmeuded. The covollary to that recommendation is that the fand which is eatabliahied for theme parpores which is eatabliahied for theee parpooes
by iths share-whatever the righte share by iths share-whatever the right share may tie-of native taxation, is obviousiy a fand which will be outside the contros of the Legislative Council or the Select Committge on Eatimates. These two principles so together. They are a natural sequence, or perhatps II should say an endorsement, of the general finding of the Joint Belect Committee. In principla I think they are unanswerables and, without eommitting myself to precise details, I trink thet probably anyone who sat on the Joint Conemitiee would agree that this proposal tor a wnecial Committes to adminiater the speciar Commities to adminial the Native Betterment Fund is a very prectical why of giving effect to the proposal which they had in mind, that a proportion of revenue should be wet atile fors native purpeses and administered so as to secure that end to the best advantage.

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[Sir P. Ounliffe-Lister.]
commissioners and the provincial one missioners is occupied in looking after labour interests, looking into the conditrons obtaining and the molationghips toatween employers and employed in Kenya, which always, for some reason or denys, which si ways, for some reason or other, comes in for a very unfair share
of attack from oortsin Members in this H attack from certain Members in this very well acquainted with the facts. Let me read what has been said by an inpartial observer, a man whom everyone has quoted today as the ideal man to be sent out to make an investigation, Lord Boyne. What is his considered judgment es to the relations between settlers and natives in Kenya !
" It is hardly necessary to state that orderly improvement in the standard of native life need in no why impair the excellent relations which now exist between the British and African communities. After stay of about 10 weeks in East Africa I am much impressed by the amount of good voting evident between and my observations fully accord with the statement of the Chief Native ComWith the statement of the Chief Native Com-
missioner given at the end of his Annual
Report for 1990 ."
Then follows that marvellous tribute paid by the Chief Native Commissioner which the Moyne Report notes. The only suggestion that can be made that there is forced labour is that it is in accordance with what is laid down in the Internswith what is laid down in the Internsthins! Convention which gives us the
right to call up, for small local services, the labour of the tribe working for the tribe, and not paid a monetary wage.
Lord Moyno's Report gives a picture of this, which I think is particularly interesting, because it is a record of a teresting, because it is a record of a
native council itself. If hon. Members native council itself. If hon. Members
will look at page 116 of the Report, they will see the account given of the Minuter of the Kyambu Local Native Council Meeting. They give their opinion that it is very desirable that for local purposes native labour should be called up and should work for those purposes without wages. Mark you, these are the natives speaking on what they consider their own interests:
"Too much money had been wanted un-
neopemarily last year in paying gangs of neopanarily last year in paying gangs of ing shortage of funds had seriously deflected ing of from being expended on the building of bridges and opening of new roads, then were of great value to the trade of labour should be paid for when assisting 'funding "to build bridges."

To anybody who knows the conditions, that stands opt as common menses, That is the only kind of forced labour that exists in East Africa.
The third matter which was raised was es to the personnel of the Land Com mission. I am absolutely unrepentant as regards the personnel of that Commiesion. First of all, let us consider the Chairman, Sir Morris Carter, a judi? with an absolutely unique experience of this kind of work. Every one whom 1 consulted, when I said "I want a Chair man for such a body," said "There is man for such a body," said "There is can, and that is Sir Morris Carter. In this kind of work, he has unique know ledge." I went to him and I asked him to serve, and he agreed to do so. I added two other men to that Commission Who are they? I am told that the native interest is not represented, It is pretty well represented in the Chairman, but I picked Mr. Hemsted, about man, but I picked Mr. Hemsted, about the ablest, wisest, most sympathetic Com-
missioner that ever served in the East African Service, with a unique knowledge of native requirements and
3.0 p.m. native interests. Why is he disqualified from representing the native interest, if representation is what it is suggested it should be, when what I want is wise judgment? Suppose What I want is wise judgment i suppose
that he is disqualified because, when he earned his pension, after long service to the natives, he lived in Kenya, sad be loved Kenya well enough to stay there rather than come home. If Mr, Hemsted, instead of staying on in Kenya had come home to live at Cheltenham or Bath, the very men who are criticising me for appointing him today would have come appointing him to-day would have come
to me and said: "There is an ideal man to me and said: "There is an ideal man
to put on the Commission, Mr. Hemsted. to put on the Commission, Mr. Hemsted.
He has had suitable experipnoe. Cannot you per spade ${ }^{4}$ ?. Hemsted to go out $g^{\prime \prime}$ He is disqualified because he loved Kenya enough. That is the second man I have put on a Commission.
The suggestion that you should put natives on is sbesolutely in the teeth of what was recommended by the Joint Committen of thin House. I was surprised at that suggestion coming from the hon. Member Hor Wigan (Mr. Parkinson), who was partly responsible for the Report. Why partly responsible for the Report. The House will remember that in their
Report the Select Committee, dealing Report the Select Committee, dealing
with what is an analogous matter, the representation of natives in the logia:

Live Council, said that they thought it would be very unwise, at this moment and at this stage, for any natives to represent the natives. What did they say 1 This is paragraph 107:
"At the present time the suitable educetimon and experience is lacking on any large many, and mondispeaking natives who would my Englisthepeaking natives Who would
That is the finding of Members of all parties of both Houses who sat on this Joint Committee. It was in following that Report of one Select Committee that I asked. Mr. Frank Wilson to act in that capacity. I have also followed that Report, as I pointed out to the House last year when discussing this, in appointing Mr. Frank Wilson, One of the paragraphs of the Report of the Joint Comgraphs of the Report of the so wisely, I mittee lays down, and dit is vitally important to declop in the settlers their sense of trusteeship and the sense of responsibility of the native races. As regards the question which was raised about Mr. land which was once in native ownership. cher asterory it would not be $s$ In thess category it wound ne the whole serious disqualification because the whole
point of this inquiry is that wherever point of this inquiry is that wherever there his been displacement new land or complentetion lass got to be found. But these are the facts ascertained from Bast Africa: whys
4 mine Caine boundary of the adjacent Madisicos Native Fleperye was first defined in 1908, to objection eppesta to have been nor it there any record of any claim to the land occupied by Captain Wilson ever having beta advanced by them. The boundary who demarcated in 1929, and no objection or dion of any much claim was made in the Goniff Native Commission's Report on the native reserve in question.
That is pretty comprehensive answer received from Koses to the suggestion which was made. I think that this is a body very suitably fitted to its charge, and I gm very grateful to them for undertalking the work. I look forward with great interest to receiving their Report.
I now some to the very important Report isle by Lord Meyne. I should life to associate miveelf whole-heartedly with what has teem sid in every quarter of the Committee is to the great quell? fleations which Lord Morse had tor this inquiry, the thoroughness impartiality and completeness with which he dis-
barged this onerous task and the ob vious fairness, clarity, and, on broad grounds, the soundness of the conclusions which he reached. It would be impossible for me today to pronounce in complete detail on every one of Lord Moyne's recommendations Clearly, there are some matters which will require to be very carefully considered on the spot, and I have not had the opportunity yet of gettrave not had the opportunity yet of get ting the Governor to do so. I would say a once, however, having given the Rapport
the same careful study which it is clear many Members of the House have given to it, that its general principles command general assent. What are they?
In the first place, Lord Moyne lays down that an increase in total native taxation would not be warranted in present circumstances. In the second place, he lays down that native taxation should be adjusted in accordance with ability to pay, and that is equally sound The details of the way in which that is to be worked out and administered will be a complex and difficult matter, only be a complex and difficult matter, only
to be settled with care on the spot, but I to be settled with care on the spot, but l is right, and ought to be carried out Then we conte to two proposals which go together. The first is theist we should secure for direct native services a defmite and substantial proportion of native taxation, and 1 think that that is anquestionably wound It follows the questionably wound. It follows Cow general ines which che Joint select Comchitter recommended. The corollary to that recommendation is that the fund which is established tor these purposes by this share whatever the right share may to -af native taxation, is obviously a fund which will be outside the control of the Legislative Council or the Select Cum len Committee on Estimates. These two principles go together. They are a
natural sequence, or perhaps I should natural sequence, or perhaps I should
say an endorsement, of the general finding of the Joint Select Committee. In principle $I$ think they are unanswerable, and, without committing myself to procire details, I think that probably anyone who eat on the Joint Committee would agree that this proposal fop a special Committee to administer the Native Betterment Fund is a very prestical way of giving effect to the proposal which they had in mind, that a proportion of revenue should be wet aside for native purposes and administered 80 as to secure that end to the best advantage.


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[8ir P. Ounlifle-Lister.]
If we accept these four broad proposals I think everbody must, we are led the conelvisi to whioh Lord Moyne orituly led that the finsncia as position of Kenya as disclosed at the present time requires the non-native direct taxation. Something has been said sbout income tax being deterrent to the bringing of new capita nto the country, but an unbalanced Budget or series of unbsianeed Budgets, will be a far more ellective Bugets, to capital going into the devarta then a moderate rate of income country than a mode stablished that tax. Having once establagh that further direct taxation is necesary, think the arguments which Lord Moyne advances in favour of ineome tax being the fairest and most equitable aystem o direct taxation ars very strong indeed Nor is this, indeed, a novelty in the Colonies. I have a list here, which I shall not read as it is of considerable length, of Colonies where Income Tax is lread is force I do not thinl Keny slready in force, 1 do not saink Kenye could possibly be in the sumper of the elect who can ayoid nome measure of direct taxation
I should like to say a word on the other principal matter with which Lord Moyne deals, the question of financia Monirol and the ponition at the Trenaure pontron and pithe treabure in Colonial administration. I found the report particularly interesting begsuse, quite independently, and long befor Lord Moyne came home, I myself had been considering very carefully the whole position of the Treasurer, and indeed the whole system in the Colonies under which estimates are framed and financial policy evolved. Some weeks ago I sent a cir cular despatch to all the Colonies on this subject I sla made it the main thin theme of a speech that I made to the whole Colomial asvice the coron Club dinner. I am clear that to have Treasurer who is simply an accountan is impossible. It is a ridioulous pogition You may call him a Treasurer, but you have to have someone else with a pery differgnt outlook and power from that. Finarcial responsibility is not difcharred by having an accountant who sees thet the expenditure goes into the Hight column and thet funds are not improperly drewn upon. I have laid down that the aim should be, thy rate in etchi of the larger Colonies, that the Tromarer should be in the position of a Finanoial

Secretary. The Treasurer, in his capacity of finanoial adviser to the Government should bave an office in the secretaria and should have free aocess to all beore tarial papers in order that he may be fully conversant with all the considera tions affecting the financial policy of the Government and in a position to offer advice at the time when that policy adving formulated In any event it shoult being formulated. In any event, it showis be the invariable be sought in aili proposals foritai should be sought in all proposals for rais
ing revenue or involving expenditure from ing revenue or involving expenditure trom
public funds or otherwise - sffectad by finsncial considerations before decitions are taken is all such matters.

I think that is essentig, but you have to train man up for the fob. You could not fake men who have been called not take men who have been called as auditors and accountanta, And mak them into effective Financial Searecarie We have to see that we nue some of the best men we have in the Colonial Serrice who will be able to stsume and to dit whar the tunction of Financial \&uare taries. I think on the wholes I difor trom Lori Moy, Me in whit is popibly ony an ouggeation-pechaps $I$ have miareed it that the Treasuras, or Minancial Beove tary as I want him to he, sleguld be responsible attually for the prepertion and preaentetion of Estimates. I thin that that mets the the fob of the Colonie Seoretary beomule actaally Entimater xp flect polioies, and to the prementation of his Entimates for the year he is really presenting the whole piotare of exeontive and adminititrative expenditure I think that that whit pe the function of the ohief excentive oficer of the Government but one mile work in the very closest oo-operstion all atagen with the rinan. cial Seorbtey

I would cosry it s atage further and say, frankly, that I considersit to be the primary duty of Governots and Colonial Secretaries to look over a period of years to the future to tee what their Colont can sfrord tind to fondition the whole of their policics by fintrial and frade oonsiderations. I wil put the position in s senterine - I wint to see them anply to the whole of thoir finanoes the kind of method which is a combination of tho Treseary and the Boand of Tisiles atguming that both exercies thoir Nugper directive or advimory function. I liope that what I firve said on that subject

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I am in egreement with the general Latiey hich Moyne has proposed policy whioh lor hat as m matter of in that regard, and that, as a matter of fact it had been taken in hand beiore
he had even made his report, I hope he. had even made poliey with regard to expenditure will be followed in future, not only in tenys, but in all the principa Colonies.
There Fere two or three other popte of detail. The hon. Gentlem the Member for Rothwell (Mr. Lumn) said thist I had authorised-- and I take,full reeponsibility for anything which has been done that in Pelestine the postal workers, the Union of Hisilway, Postes and Telegraph Workers, should not be allowed 40 andiste themsolven "ith the Jewish Federtion of Thbour excest tor the purrop in is true pose of gour b the the the the that 1 aav. in doing so, I have morely approved what was the regular practioe during the whol twe years of the Lebour Government.
Mr. HASBUBY; What would you heve dape without the Labouy Government?
SIT P. CUNLIFFELISTER: Some of tho edminititetion shar botte then I expectsad. The right hop. Gentlemen uied o come down hers and propote guoh fantitio thing - there wat thil wioh had to be waged-bul when they wore in uflce sind gree doing remponaible jobs they wore really such better than gao wonld hare expected. Dring the two veare of the In bout Covermment-theeraw

 Telegraph Workent conciated of cha hav vants emploged in Paleatine who wher sllopred to jarn their own union but ch y not allowed to Halliate with the lowite Federtion' of tabour, beceuses 1 : pledge themselvet to obeditene to the pledge on to comb out on alrice it the Federation toid thein to do so. The LebounGovermpent - end I hestrily agree with themedecided thit eivil morrants should not entertinto a dual obligetion Mr GROVES; Does the right hon. Gentieman apront that the thbour Government if itnied that innoystan!

8tr P OUNLFFEMISTEN: Yos. I think lominight in exying thet the point
did not arise until 1930. I do not think
did not arise antaration was registered, or the Jewish Federation was registered, or that the Union was not registered, until then. This dissllowance has been the practice ever
is quite right.

Mr. GROVES: ' Notwithstanding the fact that that is what the Labour Government may have done, the Seeretary of State for the Coloniss surely is not going to search for pinpricks in difficulties. Fe to search for pinpricks in dimicultes, Seare is not going to ivek trouble. The in the tary of Stecte for the Colonies in the Labour Covernment could only deal with gievances brought to his notice. The right hon. Gentleman has just said that he did not know of this matter until his aitention had been drawn to it. That proves that he is not seeking difficulties proves thet every government inclading our and is compelled to take the Ine of lesst resistance.
sir P. CUNEIFEE-LISTER: In this case the line of least reasitance which was taken eppears to me to have been a very sound line Hfaving acqusinted myself with the lacts, I entiraly pprote of the oourie taken by my predecessor In thell certainly ahere to it. Two ad the red by the tive hon. pointy were rained by the Hiph hon. Tember for Spartbrook (Mr, Amery). In the firt place he wated to know Whether I had aogepted the viovi of the Joins Solect Dominitfoe os to the funetions of the Governor's Conferenca, I have in it entirety. When the Conferhaye in ite entirety ence is in permanent sequion it regarde ivell ove medium of nettling controver pids betregh the difierent, Oolonies by 4) reeing to metters of complon interient. Ithink the decision not to appoint 1 per Genant rail waz whiser, but to send Sin ${ }^{t}$ migue ocmeriance to give parti Fil advice to the railways, was a sound auler advice to the railvigs, was a soun Wedision. I very mudh doubt whether, epart trom the question of expense- I do not want to satdle these Oolonies with any egpenditure that oan be avoidedit is posible to have a general manager of the railiay and an expert edriser aways there on the apot to give expert adviee but not responisible for the executive action of carring out that alice. Is won moth If you tre not gatietied, with tha mana ger of yony railway and you think you eas get Dotter ane, you must supplinit the manager of tha railwas.
[ 8 ir P. Ounlilio-Jister.]
If we accept these four bromd proposals, as I think everybody must, we are led to the coneluision to whioh Lord Mogne was inevitably led, that the financisl position of Kenya as disclosed at the posicion of requires the imposition of non-native direat taxation. Something non-native direat taxation. been said sbout income tax being a deterrent to the bringing of new capital into the country, but an unbalanoed Budget, or : series of unbaianoed Budgets, will be a far more elfective deterrent to espital going into the country than a moderate rate of inoome tax. Having once establiahed that further direct taxation is necessary, I think the arguments which Lord Moyne think the arguments whioh Lord
advances in favour of ingome tax being advances in favour of ingome tax being
the fairest and most equitable aystem of direct taxation are very strong indeed. Nor is this, indeed, a novelty in the Colonies. I have a list here, which I ehall not read ss it is of sonsideraple length, of Colonies where Ineoms Tax is already in force. I do not then Kenya could possibly be in the famper of the could possibly be in the gumper of the elect who gan
direct taxauion.
I should like to say a word on the other principal matter with which Iord Moyne deala, the question of financial control and the position of the Treasurer in Eqlonial edminiftratsons. I lound the report particularly intereating because, quite independently, and long before Lord Moyne came home, I myself had been considering very carefully the whole position of the Treasurer, and indeed the whole system in the Oolonies under which estimates are framed and financial policy evolved. Some weeks ago I sent a pircular despatch to all the Colonies on cular despatch to all the subject. I slso made it the main thers subject. I siso made it the main theme of a speech that I made to the whole Colonis service at the Corons
Club dinner. I am clear that to have a Treasurer who is simply an accountant is impossible. It is a ridiculous position. You may call him a Tressurer but you have to have someone else with a yery different outlook and pewer from that. Finsucial responsibility is not difoherged by having an accountant who seet thit the expenditure goes into the right column and that funds are not improperly drawn upon. I have lsid down thist the aim should be; thy rate in each of should be in the position of a Financial

Aeeretary. The Treasurer, in his capsoity of financisl adviser to the Governments. ghould have an office in the aecretariat and should have free socess to all beoreand should inge free socess to all secrefarial papers in order that he zany be
fully conversant with all the considerafully conversant with all the consider policy of the Govermment and in a position to offer advice at the time when that policy ity being formulated. In eny event, it should be the invarisbly nild that his advioe should be sought in alf proposals for raising revenué or involving expenditure from ing revenue or or otherwise sficetid by public funds or otherwise sifected by finsucial considerations before
are tiken is all such matters.

I think that is essential, but you have to train man up for the \%ob. You could not take men who have been called Treasurers, but have simply been ecting Bs auditors and accountants, and maks them into effective Financial Searetaries. We have to see that we yie some of the best men we have in thi folonial Semice who will be able to msume end to div oharge the functions of Finsmial Storetaries. I think, on the white I diflor from Lord Moyne in what is powibly only a buggention-perhap i have mimond it-that the Treasurer, or Minancint Becie. tary as I want him to be, should be remponsible aetarally lor the preparation and presentation of Ertimates. I think that that must be the job of the Colonial Secretary becmule actually Petimater $x$ Secretary beowite actually Retimater xe-
flect polioies, and in the presentation of fledt polioies, and in the presentation of
his Estimbtes for the year he is seally presenting the whole piotare of execative and administretive exponditure. I think that that wit be the fuection of the chief exeouffic oficer of the Government, but one mist work in the very closent but one muty work in the very closent co-operstion at a
cial Seorefery.
I would easry it a stage further and esy, franidy, that I consider it to lbe the primary duty of Covernots and Colonial Secretaries to lool over a period of years to the future to tee what their Colon't can sflord end to oondition the whole of their polioies by finaneial and frade oonsiderationse I Will put the pogition in a sentence. I whit to see them enpply to the whole of thoir finences the kind of method which in a combinetiongof the Treangy and the Board of rirides atamins that both exereive their proper directive or advisory fundtion. I bove that what I fisve said on that subjeot
will show the Committee that, broadly, did not arise until 1930. I do not think I am in agreement with the general the Jewish Federation was registered, or policy which Lord Moyne has proposed that the Union was not registered, until in that regard,isnd that, as a matter of then. This disallowance has been the fact it had been taken in hand before he had even made his report, I hope thet that poliey with regard to expenditare will be followed in futare, not only a Renys, but in all the grincipal Golonies.
There were two or three other popts of dotail. The hon Gentleman the Member for Rothwell (Mr. Lann) eaid thit I bad for thorised nd I take,full responsibility for snything which has been done-rithet in Palestine the postal workers, the Union of Reilways; Poftes and Telegraph Workers, should not be allowed to afliste themselves ith the Jewish Federation of Iabour exeept for the purpose of getting nick benefits. It is true that $I$ have autiouriged that stop; but, in doing so, Thavo merely approved what in doing so, Thave merely approved what was the regular pratioe during the who
two years of the Lebour Government.
Mr. LASBUBV : What would you have done Without the Labour Gavernment then. This disallowance has iseen the practice ever
is quite right.

Mr. GROVES: Notwithstanding the fact that that is what the Labour Government may have done, the Seeretary of State for the Golonies surely is not going to search for pinpricks in difficulties. He g soing to soek trouble. The Becre sor for the Colonies in the tary Nlave Labour Government could ony deal with grievances brought to his notice. The right lion. Gentleman has just said that he did not know of this matter until his aftention had been drawn to it. That proves that he is not seeking difficulties and that every government, including our own, is compelled to take the line of least resistance.
. Sir P. CUNLIFEE-LISTER: In this case the line of lesst resistance which was taken appears to me to have been a very aound line. Having acqusinted mygell with the lacts, I entirely approve of the course tatien by my predecessor and I thall certainly dahere to it. Two points ware naised by the right hon. pointe wre rased Jor Spait (Mry. Amery) Member for Sparkbrook (Mr. Amery). In the firt place he wanted to know Whether I bad accepted the viows of the Joint Select Committee es to the functions of the Govenor's Conference. I have in ite entirety. When the Conferance is in permanent seasion it regards ifall was medinm of setifling controver ids between the different controver3 reeing to m . Iters of common interest. Think the decision not to appoint a per Thimk il an ariser, but to and anent railway of unique eaperience to give partilan of unique esperience to give partiPaise advice to the railways, was a sound Cealion. I very much doubt whether, spart from the question of expense-I do not ont to eaddle these Oolonies with not want to sad that can be avoidedany expenditure that can be avoidedit is posaible to have a general managex of the raifway and an expert adviaer aways there on the epot to give eqpert dviee but pot-responsible for the axecuadviee but got responsible for that adice. tive action of oarrying out that adrice. If you are not satiafied, with the manager of your railway and you think you cas get wetter one, you must supplant the manager of the railmeg.

I do not like the idea of an expert adiser without responsibility and an executive manager with responsibility. I have never been quite sure what was in the mind of the Joint Select Committee on that point. If that was what they had in mind, I say quite frankly that I do not like it, but I do think it would be a great advantage to have expert advice about rates, whether the commercial management of the line could be improved and so on That would be invaluable advice so on. Tham Mr. Gibb with his experience coming from Mr. Gibb with his ext is pro of the Rhodesian railways. That is pro
ably a better way than having the exably a better way than havin
pense of a permanent adviser.
The question of discontent in Cypros has been greatly over-rated. A certain has been greoliticians have made it their business to create discontent, but the business of the people in Cyprus desire to develop their land, and nothing has been better than the way eo-operative societies have encouraged them. Among the politicians who object to British rule you will find the money lenders, who have lost a tucrative source of income by the extension of this credit. Edueational work has sion of ahis credit. Edueational work has
heen taken in hand and the appointment heen taken in hand and the appointmeat
of teachere and the curriculum are now uader the cantrol of the Government. I am not greatly in love with commissions. Where a commission is necessary it may be well to appoint one, but hon, Members will agree that we really do not want to go hunting for extra commissions, and 1 say perfectly frankly that I do not propose to send a commission or a cortmittee out to Cyprus. The tate Governor handled the cituation well and effectively, and he has been succeeded by a man of long and wide experience. I much prefer to have a man in command in whom one has confidence, and to be in constant trouch with him, and I do not think that you get good resultts from your administrators, or good results for the countries they ate sent to administer, if you follow them up by commiesions and committees. Sir Reginald Stubbs, when he goes to Cyprus, will no doubt in course of time make his spipert to me nas to what he thinks shouild be done ic future. Lesm sure that the people in 'Oypleas are' more interented in trying tor got ghod prices for fheir orops and in their agriealturay for their orops and in their political queas. development than in the political ques
tions whioh a . inuinber of agitatorn have been bringing forward.

In the case of Caylon there have been four instances in which the Governor has used his power of settling disputes-two before my time and two during my time -in which he was not only justified in his action but actually was bound to take aetion. Three of them concerned the Oivil Service. Under the constitution the Governor and the Seoretary of State are the guardians of the Civil Service uld he was absolutely right in exereising his power on those three occasions. No greater disservice could be rendered to public servants, who are carrying on services which are not too easy, or to Ceylon itself, which requires wise help in administration, than to suggest that there should be any alteration from a policy which provides that the Governor and the Secretary of State sre the guardians of these public services. The other instance was a proposal in the Legislative Assembly that Income Tax should be charged on their loan. The view was taken that that would have been a new introduction into the generar system of introduction into the genersl system of
Colonial devolopment. Everyone with experience in the matter is very clostly of opinion that for that to be done would react very unfavourably on the credit of Ceylon, That certainly to deylon itself is a matter of paramount importance, and very wisely in that case the Governor exercised his power.
Two hon. Members raieed the queation of the commercist treaties in Africa, the Anglo-French Convention and the early Treatios on which the St. Germain Treaty is founded. I think I upoke briefly on this anbjeet the last time this Vote was under discussion, but 1 would make the position quite plain, that the attitade the Colony would adopte is this: We, the Colonies, have reoeived now from this country a proference which by reason of these Treatica we are not able to reciprocate. © The day that this country decides to denounce those Treaties, that dsy those Colonies will give a preference to this country. I speali not onky as Colonial Beeretary but as knowing the seagtiment of all the Ocionion conoerned. It is for this Government to decide what is in the interests of British trade, the British export trade from those countries. That is a mattar on which I do not pretend to pronounce. It is obviously s matter an which the Board of Tewde takos its counsel, and is doing so, with

8911 Supply: Oommittee- 1 JuLy 1938 Colonial Office. 2218 all the trading intereste concerned, and a preference for African products in the eonaen to a deaision. If the deeision Dominions and then, quite frankly, from which is taken is to denounce those Treaties, then that decision will be most readily accepted in the Colorifies, and we chay rest kssured that the preference which the adjoining Colonies now give to this country will be equally readily given.
Captain P. MACDONALD: Does not this also affect inter-Imperial trade? Is there not the prospect of preference between the Dominions and the Colonieg fs well?
gir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: 1 was soming to that.

Vice-Admiral TAYLOR: In view of the great importance of this matter of the African Treaties at the Ottawa Conferestice, where we are embarking for the frst time on an Empire economic poliey which presumably on principle should emwricee the whole of the British Einpire -ff the poliag is for the Einpire it should -abrace the whole of the Empire-and tharatore on principle, at the present time st cay rate, the greater proportion of the Britith Colonial Rmpire situated in Afrios wil be outside the ambit of that policy, rid the whe the right hon. Gentlemmn- whother it is pot of the greatent importance for the Goveramant to docide new whethor, as soom ae posible, so far as methe in concamed, thope Ireation will be abeo gated, and ao gite the Seoretary of State What he hat not to-degt that is the com bletest freedom of wition in bringing about trade agreements with the re mainder of the Einpixe, and bringing manader of the it is our object to do, the about what it is our object to do, greatest poseible fraedom of trade be-
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of the Empire.
sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: I think it If entirely a question og far as this country is, cancerned whieh you pught to decide in your own trade interests. I have put the Colonial oase perfectly frankly to the Committee. As far as thia country is ooncerned the colonios, if I country is ooncerned uislistm, are "on inay use a colloquialism, are on
velvet." They say, "You are giving us a preference which, by reason of theas Treaties, we cannot reciprocate." But a aituation might well sriee in whieh I, Apenting from the Colonial point of view, pould want to make yome special arrangeand with oiee or more of the Dominions, in which for instance $I$ was akking for
the colonial point of view, I should like to be able to say "If you win give methat preference I can give you a preference in retura." From the Colonial point of view certainly as far as West Africe is concerned and as far as the Anglo-French Convention is concerned, I think you would be on the whole acting in the interest of those Colonies to deal with that Treaty in the way which has been suggested. East Africa is a much beon diffioult considaration. It is much mors diffeult from a trade point of view and it is hedged abont with e very large and it is thedged aboat with a very large number of legal complexitien into which I need not enter. But the real deciaion which has to be taken is in the intereste of British trade as a whole. If I were told that it was very much in the in terests of British export trade to main tain those Treaties even although might from the Colonial point of view might, from the of one or other of them, I should have to pay regard to what was I ghould have to pay regard to what was
considered to be the intarent of the considered to b
British exporter.

Vice-Admiral TAYLOR: The right hon. Gentleman has said that it is a question of whether or not it is in the interests of British trade to do awey with the Treaties. I aubmit to him that that is not the question. It is a quentions of Imparial trade. The Conferonee in an Imperial Conference and it is as matter a of principle whether a particar wor the beneft of the Empirs. We should consider whether it is for the benefit not only of this eountry and not only the Oolonies but for the benefit of trade throughout the Empire, that thowe Treaties should be done away with, beYe love as those Troaties remain ause, so lo here ara. greater part of the Coloniay Empire cannot come into this polizy of inter Imperial trade. They require it, they look to get markets, as for instaniee Kenys with Canada, and so on, but they are prohibited from doing so and eannot ret any advantage from the policy of inter-Imperial trade.
sir P. GUNLIFFELISTER: 1 do not anderstand all this talk about questions of principle. It seams to me that what you put or do not put into commercial Treaties is all a matter of expediency.

## Sir P. Ounliffe-Lister.]

I do not like the idea of an expert adiser without responsibility and an execuive menager with responsibility. I have never quite sure what was in the never been quite sur mind of the Joint Select Committee on that point. "If that was what they had in mind, I say quite frankly that I do not like it, buit I do think it would be a grest advantage to have expert advice about rates, whether the commercial management of the line could be improved rand so on. That would be inveluable advice so of the Rhodesian railways. That is probof the Rhodesian railways. having the expense of a permanent adviser.

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Where a commission is necessary it may Where a commission is necessary it may
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Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: 1 was coming to that.

Vice-Admiral TAYLOR; In view of the great importance of this matter of the Afriesin Treaties at the Ottswa Conference, where we are embarking for the Atrst time on an Empire economic policy whioh presumably on principle should emFrace the whole of the British Einpire -If the poliey is for the Einpire it ahould enbrace the whole of the Empire-and therpiore on principle, at the preaent time at ay rate, the greater proportion of the will he outside the ambit of that policy, I pik the right hoe Gentleman mether It onk the right hos. Gentieman whether it is pol of the greatest importance for the Geverament to deoide now whether, sat soam acopible, so far as trede is concemed, thoue Itreaties will be sbrocated, and so gite the Secretary of State what he hat not torday, that-is the completest freedom of astion in bringing shout trade agreements with the reaninder of the Empire, and bringing about what it is our object to do, the about what it is our object to do, treatest possible freedom of trade be-
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Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: I think it is entirely a question es far ags this country is, concarned which you pught to decide in your owa trade interests. I have put the Colonial sase, perfectly frankly to the Committee. As far as this country is concerned the colonies, if I itray use a colloquialiam, are "on may use a colloquialam, are "You are giving us a preference which, by reason of these Treaties, we cannot reciprocate." But a situation might well arise in which I, apothing from the Colonial point of view, would want to make some special arrangeenent with ote or more of the Domimions, in whioh for instance I was asking for
a preference for African products in the Dominions and then, quite frankly, from the colonial point of view, I should like to be able to say " If you will give me that preference 1 can give you a preterence in return." From the Colonial point of view certainly as far as West Africa is concerned and as far as the Anglo-French Convention is concerned, I think you would be on the whole acting in the interest of those Colonies to deal with that Treaty in the way which has been suggested. East Airica is a much more difficult consideration. It is much more difficult from a trade point of view and it is hedged abont with a very large and it is hedged abont with a very large number of legal complexities into which I need not enter. But the real decision which has to be teken is in the intereste of British trade as a whole. If I were told that it was very mudh in the interests of British export trade to main. tain those Treaties even although I might, from the Colonial point of view want get rid of one or other of them, want in I should have to pay regard to what was considered to be the interest of the British exporter.

Vice-Admiral TAYLOR: The right hon. Gentleman has said that it is a question of whether or not it is in the intereats of British trade to do aiway with the Tresties. I submit to him that faide is not the question. It is a question of Imperial trude. The Conference is an Imperial Conforence and it is as matter of pripciple that consider of princol particular equrse for the whether a partion whould oonbeneflt of the Empirt. We ghould consider whether it is for the benefit not only of thie country and not only the OAJonies but for the benefit of trade throughout the Empire, that those Treaties should be done away with, beTrise so long as those Treaties remain thers are restrictions on trede and the thers are restrictions on trade and cangreater part of the Colonias Empire cannot come into this poliky of interImperial trade. They require it, they look to get markets, as for instance Kenya with Canada, and so on, but they are prohibited from doing se and eannot ret any advantage from the policy of inter-Imperial trada.

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Ottawa, and what the Colonial Empire will seek to do at Ottawa. I think that I have dealt now with all the points.
Mr. MANDER: Oan the right hon. Gentiemsn ssy anything in reply to my question abouit British Guiana?

Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: I think the suggestion, was that a committee should come over to this country. looked into that some time ago, and found that when a Motion was put for ward at thet time, it did not receive nuch support in British Guiana. I think the auggestion was made, though it has received very little support there, that a committee should come here at the public expense.
Mr. MANDER: It has the support of the whole elected Members of the House and of a very large public meeting at Georgetown.
Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: I thint that the hon. Geatleman happons to be wrong on that point. The Vote in the House did not receive the whole support. My hon. Priend tolls me it was 14 to a and that was, as matter of fant my recollection. The hon. Conslemen, perhaps, is not avare that this flouse perhaps, is not awrave that this Alouse
is making-a Grant-in-Aid of siso,000 this is making a Grant-in-Aid of 2180,000 bhis
year-I think it was spop, 000 lset year-year-I think it was 8990000 last year-
to British Guiana, and I do pot thinl, in to British Guiana, and I do pot thinl, in
those circumatances, it would be e ressonable proposition that ane alteretion is the constitution ghould twice place. I do fibt think it would be a reasontable pros position, won money is to much rs quired, then we should spend publes quired, in order thet sueh send pommitete thould come hers. In conclusion, I shenid life to asy how mulh I appreciate, if I may say Bo, the terms of this Dhbete sed the one whioh took placs on the lest oocasion. My rigi place on the last Firiend the Manber for Newoastle-underLyme sags that I have been accuetomed for a good many yesirs to Departmente over which there have been politioe fights. I think a great deal of ther hes been mpde up by the cympathetic conaideration which I have recaived in this House in the I have heo ori ol a Department which Len love,
Lieut-Coinnitider BOWER s I Liope that I macy reenive the indulgence which is unally axteseded to Members who have the honour to madress this Honse for the gret tivie. I mant to raise one or two

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Supply: Committee-
small questions in connection with the Report of the Royal Commission on Malta and the recent general election in bhat island. I have no desire whatever in. any way to revive the controveray between the Church and State in that island, a controversy which reflected very isiand, little credit on anybody and which is much
better left alone. At the same time, one must admit that in the late election great deal of influence was eifercised by the Ohurch; with the result that thedConatitutional and Labour parties, parpies which, one may any, represent the British point of view and desire the Engligh and Maltese languages to be used in the island, in preference to Italian, were defeated by the Nationaliste. The name "Nationalist " is very wropgly applied to that party, because really the party of Lord Striokiand shouid be called Nation slist, and I would mueh prefer the Itsian party to be the nituse of the socoslled Tationalists, because that party are conoethed in imposing on the Maltetse people an titen ingogage of which 80 per cent of theme are entively ignarantiv This was very clepry axpremsed in the Fieport of the Ropai Gommigion, in ond thort pars gryph, iv which ty y thead 6
athe ciantian tid oldy gethe Maltees demi both faugun an Modition to their ative of thene 7 al in the lapguage or oveot, and yublio merng. on eleotion Platformg Italian inta gromigs vernacuiay University, lay ${ }^{2}$ andielne and tho Church, but it is not mowh by the majority of the
pooplor.
There have been a lot of misrepresentations on the sabject of language, and $I$ am very glad indeed that the right hon. Gentleman has said that he proposes to stand by the language decisions and fhat Italidn will now vanish from the elemen tary mehools in Malts.
There is one other point to thich ${ }^{2}$ wh to ref and that is tha 4 pold whon the $\quad$. 40 gh. That apology, I think, ha been ne) many pectele have said to me: "Why should Lord Stripland apologise, and why has he gone to Canosse q" There has been no cquastion of that. The apology was for words used, under great provoaation, in debeter in Paxiasnent in this oounery and in Ifalte, argid the fact that that apology wat coeppted by the Vatican mould bel a clear indiosation to
everyone that all the other ridiculous charges-I can use not other term-againgt Lord Strickland and his Ministers have been dropped.
The first apology made by Lord Stricklanid was made last August, and it was not accepted. The Royal Commission then reported at the beginfing of this year, and a further apology was sent to the Vatican, supported by all Lord Strickland's executive. That also was not accepted, and it was not until the election, recommended by the Royal Commisaion, was imminent that a final apology was accepted by the Vatican, but only a few days before polling day, so that candidates were nominated in Malta under the ecclesisstical ban, which was not lifted until the Sunday before polling deif. Then the apology was accepted, atd cordial interview, as it was stated in the newspapers, took place betweon Lord 8trickland and oertain of his Ministers and the Arobbiahop of Milta. That wan the to-called pesce, but I would like to read th extract from a sermon whioh was preapped on that Sundsy before the sleotionthy perish priest in Malta, in whlol he said:
ot The Church, my dear brethrong, hae wind
 eyer be the greategt triumph in the hittory of the Churah, a triumph over an implac. able memy of its minimety and suthority, an en tray who by force of circumustanoes has hed to admit defeat, and who, while doing harm to the Ohurch, wha doing so with his eyes opened and fun knowledge of his hap been-humbled to the dust, and on his own admigsion han been made to see the error of his whys."
The ooncluding portion of that speeab was as follows:
"Now for the other part of his Grace's instruchons about future voting. He says pour potea only to candidatee who can give pur voteas of neapeot towards the Church and it olerg. You know that this same ghackland cannot give this guarantee, by his own admisaion, mo you ane bound by Hie Graoela inatruotions not to give him your yotes. Thia instrnctions are glear, and now you know your duts."
I. will give ond other instance. In dne of the villages of Malta a bertain prisist went round knocking at the doorn, of farmery afling if they were electors. Thowe who were electors were told not to vote for Lord Strickland beoause if they did he would get into power and then the angry God would eend into their

Vice－Admiral TAYLOR：Imperial poliey．

Ottawa，and what the Colonisl Empire will soek to do at Ottawa．I think that I have dealt now with all the points．
Mr．MANDER：Oan the right hon． Gentlemsn sy anything in reply to my queïtion about British Guians？
Sir P．CUNLIFFE－LISTER：I think the suggestion wae that a committo looked into that some time ago，and found that when a Motion was put for ward at that time，it did not receive much support in British Guiana．I think the suggestion was made，though it has the suggestion，was made，though it，has
received very little support there，that a received very littie support there，that a
committee should come here at the public expense．
Mr．MANDER；It has the support of the whole elected Members of the House and of a very large public meeting at Georgetown．
Sir P．CUNLIFFE－LISTER：I think thist the hon，Gentleman happens to be wrong on that point．The Vote in the House did not receive the whole supporti． My hon．Priend tells me it wes 14 to 8 and that was，an mattor of fact，my recollection．The hon．Gentlemen perhaps，is not swave that this flouse is making a Grantin－Aid of \＄180，000 thit yeas－I think it was fano，000 last year－ yoar－1 Britigh Guiana，and I do not think，in to British Guiana，and 1 do pot think，ha
those circumitances，it would bo a resiaon－ thone circumstanoes，it would be a resiaon－
able proposition that any alteration in shle proposition that ang siteration in atot think it mould be a reasonmble prot position，when money is to much re equired，that we whould epind publis mooney in order thet such a Commitel thboutd come hors．In concluaion，I ailould Itre to nay how mpoh I appreciato，if 1 may say so，the terms of this Dobsts and the one whioh togk place on the lest occasion．My right hon．and gallant Friend the Member for Newoastle－under Lyme sajn that I have been accuatomed for a good many soars to Departmenta over which there have been politioel fights，I think a great deal of thent hes been mide up by the sympathetic con－ sideration which I have recoived in this House in the fork of a Departonent which I have begun to love，
Liect－Comingar BOWER：I hopo that I any reoeive the indulgenoe whit in unially extendod to Members who have the hoiour to miduene this itouse for the first time．I want to raine one or two
amall questions in eonnection with the everyone that all the other ridiculous Heport of the Royal Commisaion on charges－I can uas not other term－against Malte and the recent general eleation in that igland．I have no desire whatever in any way to revive the controveray batween the Church and State in that island，a controversy which reflected very little credit on anybody and which is much better left alone．At the same time，one must admit that in the late election a great deal of influence was exercised by the Ohurch；with the result that the Cbn－ stitu Mnal and Labour parties，parries which，one may any，represent the British point of view and desire the English and Maltese languages to be used in the island，in preference to Italian，were defeated by the Nationaliste．© The name
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alist，and I would much prefer the Itglian party to be the nisme of the sooballed Nationalists，because that party are con－ oerned in imposing on the Martete people an atien lunguage of thich 80 per cent． of these are ontirely ignarent．This was very clenty expressed in the Roport of verf eleady expressed in the Report of

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 mout of the mermont in the shopo，marzett，
 platifornily and in es crowing vernacular Preser Ihalian hat thatiai footing in the Univerivit，la mpicine and the Church， but it
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＂The Church，my dear brethren，han $⿴ 囗 十$ one of ber greatent riptiaries，that will be
remembered
throughout history，as remembered throughout history，as it wil oyer be the greatast triumph in the history of the Churoh，a triumph over an implac． an enemy who by force of ciroumstanceas he had to admit dofeat and who，while doing harm to the Ohurch，was doing so with his eyes opened and full knowledge of his zefarious actions．Now this arch－enemy hae been humbled to the dust，and on his own admiggion hag，been made to see the arror of h waye．＂
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＂Now for the other part of his Grace＇s instryotions about future voting．He saye moat emphatically that you are to give our votes only to candidatee who can give cuarantees of reepeot towards the church and ith elergy．You kyow that this same his own adminsion，go you are bound by His Grace＇s inatruotions not to give him your votes．The inatructions are cloar，and now you know your dety．＇
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[Lieut.-Commander Bower.]
and and insects whiah would destroy their crope. That is the kind of influence which was exercised bafore the late election on an illiterate population. I mention these instances, not in any way as an attack on the Chureh in Malte, but merely to demonstrate the fact that the result of the election was due to clerical influence and not to a desire on the part of the Maltese people for the Italian language. Now that the soccalled Nationalist party are in power, there is no doubt that they will bring such pressure as they are able to bear in order to get these language reforms removed. I was very glad to hear that there is no chance of this being done. There was a ease 30 years ago where members of the elected council, actings eunconstitationally, managed to get thes language reforms, which had been introduced then, done away with. We know that that will not happen again, but there is a distinct danger that the Nationalist Ministry in Malta may try unconstitutional methods. They may try to refuse to put the lanGaage refurms into offect.
That would raise a situation which culd only ead in a return to Crown Oolony Goverament, but I would point mut frum my owa persomal kpowiedge chat there is one thing in Malta in which all partios are abselutely agreed: that is In desire to have and to keep self-governmape. Jhis matter in now in the hante of the Nationalist party, and I hope that they will see their way loyally to caary inte effect the constitution as amended and that they will not try to repest the efforts of their predecessors which were successful in resisting Mr. Chamberlain's reforms of 30 years ago.
Personally, I do not think the language relorms go Par enough. Mr. Ohamberlain enacted that after the expiry of 15 years the Italian language was to cease to be the language of the law; it would then have vanished from Malta about 1914 If that bad happened, I do not think that any of these troubles would bacidepinen. The Royal Commission, however, tha not recommend any dramtia chagais. $\rightarrow$ I $\quad$ m sorry for that becauce $I$ wiah I child believe, with the right heni. Member tor Sparkbrook (Mr. Amery), thet the har guage question will now cease to be a matiter of politica in Malte. I do not believe it for a moment, but it would be a very good thing if it did, because in
that mmall island, with a population of 250,000 people, most of them scratching a bare living off the soil, the economic problems that will face them in the next ow years will be very serione. I hope even now that the Maltese politicisme will be able to comppose these language differences and get down to the far more important bueiness of providing a livitg for their own people.

Mr ANNESLEY SOMERVILLE: I should like to join in congratulating Lord Yringing bis veny graat achievement in bringing. agreempat thetween the two sides of the Hoase on the rexed queation of Keny. Eis report bat recoived the commendation of bath sidee here, but is not quite to popular amrong the nonnative populetion of Kenya, ehiefly because it recommende an Inoome Tax. It is quite certein that most of the settlerfarmera are quite umable to pay sny $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{a}}$ come Tax, because they are not paying their way at the present time, though there are professiomal men in Nairobi and elsewhere who, pomibly, could very well afford to pay the tax. The more sympaanord to pay the tax The more sympe-
thetic view which we find on the front thetic view which we find on the front
beneh opposite is very largely due to the beneh opposite is very largely due to the
underatanding policy puraued at the understanding policy purgued at the Oolonial Office under the late Socialist Government, and that was largely ettuributable to my hor. Friend Dr. Drummont Shiels, who showed a knewledge of and aympathy with Coionial probleme whieh was unique, if I may venture to say so. on the opposite side. While ssying this. I find I have been denying myself the pleasure of congratylating the hon, and gallant Member for the Clevelend sion (Lient, Commander Bower) extremely effective maiden speech. Ho has shown a knowledge of his subjeot which promisen considerable his subjeot which promisos considerable advantage to
our Debates in future. I was sorry to our Debates in future. I was sorry to hear my hon. Friend the Member for
Rothwell (Mr. Lunn) talling back a nto the old atrain in talling back a ittel of consideration and labouir in Ker mattere of education hon. Friend the Member as toy righ (Mr. Amery) has showa, those complaint Mr. Amery) has ahowa, those complainta are quite unjustified.
When I was in Kenya two or three yoars aga I ind indirect evidence of the effliciency of the arrangemente for Itabour, and as to educition; I happened to yinit a technieal sehool where 700 or sitit a teecmiceal sehool where 200
technical matters concerning trade, in order to ensure a supply of natives who are oapable of undertaking trading operahions. That is an instance of the generous administration of the non-native settlers in Kenya. I was delighted to hear what the Colonial Secretary said, in the con clusion of his speech, regayding Imperial Preference and our Colonial Empire. The possibilities of the Colonial part of our mpire are enormous. In my humble udgment be is setting about his great task in the right way. $H e$ is quite right in saying that in judging a commercial treaty so far as it affects the Colonies his object is to get as much trade as he can. That is a business proposition. When one goes to East Africa and finds German barbed wirs, American motor cars, and the coastal and other shipping trades being carried on by foreign vessels, one nust realise that there is an immense aeld there to be developed to the advantage of this country, and I wish him well in his great task, which I feel sure will be carried for the benefit of this cotantry.
Question put, and agreed to.
Colonial and Midile Eastrrn Serviceb. Resalved, "That a yman not oxceeding eore, 456, be
granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum (4)
necessary wo defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1933, for Sundry Colonial and Middle Eaetern Services under His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, including cortain Non-effece510,000 has been voted on -
Resolutions to be reported upon Monday next; Committee to sit again upon Monday next.

RATING AND VALUATION (No. 2) BILL [Lords].
Not amended (in the Standing Committee) considered; read the Third time, and passed, without amendment.

The remaining Orders were read, and post poned.

Whereupon Mr. Deputy - Speakbe adjourned the \&ouse without Question put, pursuant to Standing Order No. 3 .

Adjourned at Two Minutes after Four o'Olock until Monday next, 4th July.
[Lieut.-Commander Bower.] fields worms and inseeta which would destroy their crops. That is the kind of influence which was exercised before the late election on an illiterate population. I mention these instances, not in any way as an attack on the Church in Malta, but merely to demonstrate the fact that the result of the election was due to clerical influence and not to a deaire on the part of the Maltese people for the Italian language. Now that the so-called Nation alist party are in power, there is no doubt chat they will bring such presura as they are able to bear in order to get thase language reforms removed. I was very glad to hear that there is no chance of this being done. There was a case 30 years ago where members of the elected council, acting ingunconstitutionally, managed to get $t^{2}$ his language reforms, which had been introduced then, done away with. We know that that will not happen again, but there is a distinet danger that the Nationalist Ministry in Malta may try unconstitutional methods. They may try to refuse to put the language reforms into effeet.
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Mr ANNESLEY. SOMERVILLE: I should like to join in congratulating Lord Moyne on his very grat achievement in bringing. ugnemant fotween the two sides of the House on the rexed question of Kenyan, Ifis zepots his received the commendation of bath rides here, but it is not quite po popular armong the nonnative population of Kenya, chiefly because it recommende an Income Tax. It is quite certain that most of the settlerfarmers are quite umable to pay any Income Tax, beesuse they sre not paying their way at the present time, though there are professional men in Nairobi and elsewhere who, ponsibly, could very well afford to pay the tax. The more sympathetic view which we find on the front bench opposite is very largely due to the understanding policy pursued at the Colowial Ofice under the late Sooiality Government, and that was latgely sottriGovernment, and that was largely attriBhishle to my hon. Friend Dr. Drummond Shisls, who showed a knowledge of and syuipatiby with Oolonisle probleme whiale. Was thique, if I may venture to say so, on the opposite aide. While saying this. I find I have been denying myself the pleasure of congratylating the hon, and gallant Member for the Cleveland Division (Lieut. Commander Bower) on his extremely effective maiden epeech. $H_{e}$ has shown a knowledge of his subiee which promises aongiderable ais salpjeet our Debates in future. I was atage to hear my hon. Friend the Member for Rothwell (Mr. Lunn) falling back a fittle into the old strain in compleining of Iaok of consideration for mattere of education and labour in Kenys, but, as my right hon. Friend the Member for goser right (Mr. Amery) has shown, those complaints are quite unjustified.
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Question put, and agreed to.
Colonial akd Middle Eastrrn Services Resolved,
"That a eam not exceeding e808,456, be granted, to His Majesty, to complete the sum
necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1933, for vices under His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, including certain Non-effective Services and Grants-in-Aid."-[Note: £510,000 has been roted on account.]
Resolutions to be reported upon Monday next; Committee to sit again upon Monday next

RATING AND VALUATION (No. 2) BILL [Lords].
Not amended (in the Standing Committee) considered; read the Third time, and passed, without amendment.

The remaining Orders were read, and post poned.

Whereupon Mr. Deputy Speaker adjourned the House without Guestion put, pursuant to Standing Order No. 3.

Adjourned at Two Minutes after Four o'Cloek until Monday next, 4th July.

Members who wish to have the Daily Report of the Debates forwarded to them should give notice at the Vote Office．

The Bound Volumes will siso be sent to Members who similarly express their dosire to have them．
No proofs of the Daily Reports can besupplied．Cor－ rections which Members suggest for the Bound Volume should be clearly marked in this Report， and the copy containing the corrections must be received at the Editor＇s Raom，House of Commons， not later than Wednesday，6th July， 1932.

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS


*54. Mr. Morgan Jones, - To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether the announcement made by Sir Morris Carter that Natives in Kenya would not have returned to them land now in the possession of Europeans, whatever conclusion hay be reached as to the validity of their claims, bias the approval of the Government; and whether he can assure the House that no obstruction will be offered to Africans in Kenya if they should wish to take a test case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.


ORAL RENA

Te have no information of any such announcewent ky Sir Morris Curter. The first part of the

* Nowrefol, question is presumably based upon the attached to how it le ( N 0.25 ) paragraph in "que times"; it may be noted, however that there 15 some disparity between the statements tulabutad to Sir" anrouncemento tailed in the question. Moreover. "The Times" Nairobi correspondent is not always strictly accurate.

As regards the second part of the question, I have consulted Mr. Bushes, who, Ruteaste replying qB in the attached draft for conson?


## HOUSE OF COMMONS

## monday 12 th December

*54. Mr. Morgan Jones, - To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether the announcement made by Sir Morris Carter that Natives in Kenya would not have returned to them land now in the possession of Europeans, whatever conclusion may be reached as to the validity of their claims, has the approval of the Gov an dent; and whether he can assure the House that no obstruction will be offered to f Africans in Kenya if they should wish to take a test case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.


ORAL REPLY


As regards the second part of the Question, I have consulted Mr. Bushe, who, sofecete replying as in the attached draft for

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## KENYA.

64. Mr. MORGAN JONES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the announcement made by Sir Morris Carter that Natives in Kenya would not have returned to them land now in the possession of Europeans, whatever conclusion may be reached as $t$ o the validity of their claims, has the ap proval of the Government/f and whether he can assure the House that no obstruction will be offered to Africans in Kenya if they should wish to take a test case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council?

The SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES (Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister): I have no information in regard to any such announcement, beyond certain statements which had been attributed to Sir Morris Carter by the Press, and I shall
 Morris Carter by eress, and I shall port of the Commigsion. The right of appeal to the Privy Council is safeguarded by Seetion 3 of the Eastern
African (Appeal to Privy Council) Ordel in-Council, i981, of which I am sending the hon, Member a copy.
Mr. JONES: May I take it that the right hon, Gentieman is making inquiries as to whethor Sir Morris Carter did in fact mekenthis statement, and, in the event of his fading that that is so, may wo not have atatement from him that it ie mproper for the Chairman of a Com missioh oi this gort to anticipate a decision which aught to rest with the Covern ment?
Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: I have no reason to suppose that Sir Morris Carter has anticipated his own report or any decision of the Government. I am sure that what would be very wrong would be for me to anticipate the receipt of the report of a commission by expressing any view now.
Mr. JONES: May we take it that the right hon. Gentleman will inquire whether it is a fact that this statement was made 1
Sir P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER: Oertainly

## AT THI COLRT AT BUCKINIHAM PALACE,

The 14th day of July, 1921

## Phesent, THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN






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in the plaral include the singular maral and words . D.C 1143 (1) $2,1.50$

## at the court at buckingham palace,

The 14th day of July, 1921.

## Persent, <br> THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an Order in Council bearing even date with this Order provision has been made as to the constitution of H ts Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa for the hearing of appeals from the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, the Uganda Protectorate, the Nyasaland Protectorate, the Zanzibar Protectorate, and the Tanganyika Territory (in this Order referred to as " the said Territories ") :

And wharras it is expedient that further provision should be made for regulating appeals from His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa to His Majesty in Council :

It is hereby ordered by the King's Most Excellent Majesty. by virtue and in exercise of all the powers in that behalf in His Majesty rested, and by and with the advice of His Privy Council is follows:
1.-(1) This Order may be cited as the "Eastern Africa:4 (Appeal to Privy Council) Order in Council 1921."
(2) On the commencement of this Order the Eastem African Protectorates (Appeal to Privy Council) Order in Councii 1909. the Eastern African Protectorates (Appeal to Privy Couhaci) Amendment Order in Council 1915, and the Eastern African Protectorates (Appeal to Rrivy Council) Amendment Order in Council (2No. 2) 1915, shall be and the same are hereby revoked and repealed without prejudice to anything lewfully done thereundes
2. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires :-
"Appeal" means Appeal to His Majesty in Council.
"His Majesty" includes His Majesty's heirs and successors.
"Judgment " includes deeree, order, sentence, or decision.
"Court " means either he Full Court or one or more Judges of His Majesty's. Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa according as the matter im question is one which under the Rules and Pratice of $\mathrm{Hinin}_{\text {Majesty's Court of Appeal }}$ for Eastern Africa, properiy appertains to a Full Court or to one or more Jduges.
" Record" means the aggregate of papers relating to an Appeal (including the pleadings, proceedings, evidence and judgments) proper to be laid before His Majesty in Council on the hearing of the Appeal.
" Registrar ". means the Registrar or other proper Officer having the custody of the Records in the Court appealed from.
" Month "' means calendar month.
Words in the singular inclutle the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.
3. Subject to the provisions of this Order, an Appeal shall lie-
(a) as of right, from any final judgment of the Court, where the matter in dispute on the Appeal amounts to or is of the value of $£ 650$ sterling or upwards, or where the Appeal involves directly or indirectly, some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of Res. 10,000 or upwards; and
(b) at the discretion of the Court, from any other judgment of the Court, whether final or interlocutory, if, in the opinion of the Cout the question involved in the Appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be gubmitted to His Majesty in Council for decision.
4. Where in any action or other proceeding no final judgment can be duly given in consequence of a difference of opinion between the Judges, the final judgment may be entered pro forma on the application of any party to such action or other proceeding according to the opinion of the Senior Member of the Court or in his absence of the Member of the Court next in seniority, but such judgment shall only be deemed final for purposes of an appeal therefrom, and not for any other purpose.
5. Applications to the Gourt for leave to appeal ghall be made by motion or petition within 21 days in the case of applications from the Colony or Protectorate of Kenya or the Uganda Protectorate, within three months in the case of applicatione from the Nyasaland Protectorate, within two months in the case of applications from the Zanzibar Protectorate and within two

- months in the case of applications from the Tanganyika Territory, from the date of the judgment to be appasled from, ani the Applicant shall give the opposite party notice of his intended application.

6. Leave to appeel under Article 3 shall only be granted by the Court in the first instance-
(a) upon condition of the Appellant, within a period to be fixed by the Court, but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal, entering into good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Court, in a sum not exceeding Rs, 7,500 for the due prosecption of the Appeal and the payment of all such coete as may become payable to the Respondent in the event of the Appellant not obtaining an order granting him final leaye to appea,, or of the Appeal being dismissed for non-prosecution, or of His Majesty in Council ordering the Appeliant to pey the Respondent's costs of the Appeal (ab the case may be); and
(b) upon such other condition (if any) as to the time or times within which the Appellant ghall take the necessary etepe for the purpose of procuring the preparation
of the Record and the dispatch thereof to England as the Court, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may think it reasonable to impose.
7. Where the judgment appealed from requires the Appellant to pay money or perform a duty, the Court shall have power, when granting leave to appeal, either to direct that the said judgment shall be carried into execution or that the execution thereof shall be suspended pending the Appeal, as to the Court shall seem just, and in case the Court shall direct the said judyment to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it was given shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Court, for the due performance of such Order as His Majesty in Council shall think fit to make , thereon.
8. The preparation of the Record shall be subject to the supervision of the Court, and the parties may submit any disputed question arising in connection therewith to the decision of the Court, and the Court shall give such direetions thereon as the justice of the case may require.
9. The Registrar, as well as the parties and their legal agents, shall endeavour to exclode from the Record all documents (more particularly such as are merely formal) that are not relevant to the subject matter of the Appeal, and, generally, to reduce the bulk of the record is lar as practicable, taking special care to avoid the duplication of documents and the unneecssary repetition of headinge and other merely formal parts of documents; but the documants omitted to we eopied or printed shall be enumerated in a list to be pleced after the index or et tho efid of the Record.
10. Where in the conrse of the preparation of a Record one party objects to the inclugion of a document on the ground that it is unnecessary or irelevant and the other party nevertheless. insists upon its being ineluded, the Record, as finally printed (whether in any of the said Territories, or in England), shatl, with a view to the gubsequent adjustment of the costs of and incidental to such document, lidicate in the index of papers, or otherwise, the fact that, and the ghefty by whom, the inclusion of the document was objected to wh
11. The Record shall be printed in accordance with the Rules set forth in the Schedule herefo: If may be so printed either in , any of the said Territories or in England.
12. Where the Record is printed ip any of the said Territories the Registrar shall, at the expense of the Appellant, tranimit to the Registrar of, the Privy Council 40 copies of such Record, one of which copies he shall certify to be correct by signing his name on, or initialling, every eighth page thereof and by affixing thereto the seal of the Court.
13. Where the Record is to be printed in England the Registrar shall, at the expense of the Appellant, tramanit to the Registrar
D.O. 1113
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24. Where the Record is to be printed in England the Registrar shall, at the expense of the Appellant, transmit to the Registrar D.0.14 18
of the Privy Council one certified copy of such Record, together with an index of all the papers and exhbits transmitted to the wither certified copies of the Record shall be transmitted to the Agents in England by or on behalf of the parties to the Appeal.
25. Where part of the Record is printed in any of the said 14. Wherritories and part is to be printed in England, Articles 12 and 13 shall, as far as practicable, apply to such parts as are printed in the said Territory and such as are to be printed in England respectively.
26. The reasons given by the Judge, or any of the Judges, for or against any judgment pronounced in the course of the proceedings out of which the Appeal arises shall by such Judge or Judges be communicated in writing to the Registrar, and shall by him be transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council at the same time when the Record is transmitted.
27. Where there are two or more applications for leave to appeal arising out of the same matter, and the Court is of opinion that it would be for the convenience of the Lords of the Judicial Committee and all parties concerned that the Appeals should be consolidated, the Court may direct the Appeals to be consolidated and grant leave to appeal by a single order.
28. An Appellant who has obtained an order granting him conditional leave to appeal may at any time proor to the making of an order granting him final leave to appeal withdraw his Appeal on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Court may direct.
29. Where an Appellant, having obtained an order granting him conditional leave to appeal, and having complied with the conditions imposed on him by such order, faile thereafter to apply with due diligence to the Court for an order granting him final leave to appeal, the Court may, on an application in that behalf made by the Regpendent, resoind the order granting conditional leave to sppe Srithstanding the Appellant's com-
 give such directiong toto s. Costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Appeliant as, the Court shall think fit, or make suof further or other order in the premises as, in the opinion of the Cotirt, the justice of the case requires.
30. On an application for fral leave to appeal, the Court may enquire whether notice or sufficic givio, of the application has been given by the Appellant to all parfentancerned nd, if not satished as to the notices given, may deter the graning of the final leave to appeat, or may give such other cirecto matter as, in the opinion of the Court, the justice of the case requires.
31. An Appellant who has obtained final leave to appeal shall prosecute his Appeal in scoordance with the Rules for the time
being regulating the general practice and procedure in Appeals to His Majesty in Council.
32. Where an Appellant, having obtained final leave to appeal, desires, prior to the dispatch of the Record to England, to withdraw his appeal, the Court may, upon an application in that behalf made by the Appellant, grant him a certificate to the effect that the Appeal has been withdrawn, and the Appeal shall thereupon be deemed, as from thie date of such certificate, to stand dismissed without express Order of His Majesty in Council, and the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Appellant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may think fit to direct.
33. Where an Appellant, having obtained final leave to appeal, fails to show due diligence in taking all necessary steps for the purpose of procuring the dispatch of the Record to England, the Respondent may, after giving the Appellant due notice of his intended application, apply to the Court for a certificate that the Appeal has not been effectually prosecuted by the Appellant, and

- if the Court sees fit to grant such a certificate the Appeal shall be deemed, as from the date of such certificate, to stand dismissed for non-proseaution withoul express Order of Hig Majesty in Council, and the costs of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Appellant shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court may think fit to direct.

28. Where at any time between the order granting final leave to appeel and the dispatch of the Record to England, the Record becomes defective hy repson of the death, or change of status, of a party to the Appent, the Court may, notwithstanding the order granting final leave to appeal, on an application in that behsilf made by any person interested, grant a certificate showing Wha in the opinion of the Court, is the proper person to be substifiticd of entered on the Record in place of, or in eddition to, Tha purty who has died, or undergone a change of status, and the chepe of such person shall thereupon be deemed to be so 4h fitutydior entered on the Record as aforesuid without express Pr, Mo Hia Majesty in Council.
29. Where the Record subsequentfyute ats digoatch to Ingland
 of a paty to the Appeal, the Coart shalf ung an applieation in that behalf made by any percon, interesteax 學use $\%$ certificate to be transmitted to the Registran of the Privy Courgil showing who, in the opinion of the: soiat, is the proper persol to be substituted, or entered, on farecord, in plaee of, or in addition to, the party who has ated orintiofsone change of status.
30. The case of eacif pait to the Appeal may be printed either in any of the said Territories or in England and shall,"in either event, be printed in eccordance with the Rules set forth in the - Bchedule hereto, every tenth linestaereof being numbered in the
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35. Where an Appellant, having obtained an order granting him conditional leave to appeal, and having complied with the conditions imposed on him by such order, fails thereafter to apply with due diligence to the Court for an order granting him final leave to appeal, the Court may, on an application in that behalf made by the Respendent, rescind the order granting conditional leave to seppe bevithstanding the Appellant's compliance with the ogrititiotes Whed by such an order, and may give such directions asto trowts of the Appeal and the security entered into by the Appellant as, the Court shall think fit, or entered into by the Appelanit as the premises as, in the opinion of the Court, the justice of the case requires.
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37. An Appellant who has obtained final leave to appeal shall prosecute his Appeal in sccordance with the Rules for the time
margin, and shall be signed by at least one of the Counsel who attends at the hearing of the Appeal, or by the party himself if the conducts his appeal in person.
38. The Case shall consist of paragraphs numbered consecutively and shall state, as concisely as possible, the circumstances out of which the Appelarises, the contentions to be urged by the party lodging the samexand the reasons of Appeal. Reference by page and line to the relevant portions of the Record as printed shall, as far as practicable, be printed in the margin, and care shall be taken to avoid, as far as possible, the reprinting in the Case of long extracts from the Record. The taxing officer, in taxing the costs of the Appeal, shall, either of his own motion, or at the instance of the opposite party, inquire into any unnecessary prolixity in the Case, and shall disallow the costo occasioned thereby.
39. Where the Jadicial Committee Airects a party to bear the costs of an Appeal izecured in any of the said Territoried such costa shall be taxed by theproper oflicer of the Court in accordance with the rules for the time being ,egthtiog dazation in the Court.
40. The Cpurt shall contorm with, and execute, any Order which Hifs Majesty in Coencil moy think ft to make on an ippeal from a jorgment of the Cout in like manner as any original judgmeh of thof Gourt sbould or might have been ezecuted.
41. Nothing int prder contained what the deemed to interfere with the riget of 1 He Majesty upon the humble Petition of any person qggrieved 4 any judgment of the Court, to admit bia Appeal therefroma 4 po such conditions as His Majesty in Conneil shall think fot to impose.
42. Thif Onder shall commence and have effect on such day as may be fixed by notificajion in the London Gaselte by one of His Majesty's Principal secretaries of State.

And the Righ Honourable Winston Spencer Churchill, one of His Majesty's + Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary dituotion herein accordingly.

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I. Records and Cases in Appoale to ithis Majeety it edertro thit printed in the form known as themy Ouarto
II. The size of the paper ubed ghall be suoh that the coeds forivg

 Primer shall be used in printing acooynts, thalhonditot
IV. The number of lines in each page of Pios pee ghath ve wh thereabouts, and every tenth line shall be numbered in the math the

[^3]88. Mr. JONES asked the Secre tiory of State for the Colonies what was the form of the inquiry held in 1929 into the delimitation of certain lands in Kenys; whether the inquiry was held in public or in private ; by whom it was conducted; at what place and on what date; and whether public notice of the inquiry was given beforehand?
Sir Pr CUNLIFFE-LISTER: If I am right in sssuming that the hon. Member is referring to the domarcation of the Machakos Reserve in 1929, no formal inquiry wha held as the boundary was not in dispute. As I have slready stated the boundary was hat desoribed in 1006, and in the sres in which Osptain Wilson's land is sifusted has remained approximately unchanged; and I em informed that during the interval of 25 yeara no objoction has been raised by the Wakambe to this botudary nor her any olamm to the Isad odeupied by Contain Wilson ever been advanced by them.

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FROM OFFICIAL REPA:<br>6ㄴ․ JUL 1932

22. Mr. JONES asked the Siere
tary of State for the Culonites the
and office number and size of Captain
F O'B. Wilson's farm in Kenya, which
forms part of an estate alienated to a
aptain Slatter Abont the year 190 s sub
sequent to the wlution of Akamba
Natives: what was lif size .if the estate
aliemated th. (appann Rlatter; and
whether any of the Akaintia Netives, liv
tha under f haadman namied Mohindu
who were tesident on chas lable lase ti
mained as squatters on tion land after

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 hon. Mernber's geestron lio wili in in Lerested to know, honrver that in laus, the your wh which Captath Slatter's land
 were 57 nat! fanaltmofiving on it under agreement with Captann Slathr In 1910 the agreoment was remexed by Captain Wilson, and the mamber ut families was thereased to bi) (H) 1 aplana Wilson's present estate, which includer areas other than that derived fronit Captain Slatter there are, at the pre sent day, 488 adult male natives with therr women and children




WHACT FROM OFFICIGL BTIONT U

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All I can say is that they fully realise the importance of this question, and they wilh be very sympathetic towards its being brought up. I am afraid I cannot give any undertaking.
Lord QANESFORT: I understand the objection to undertakings; they some times turn gut to be difficult to observe. But after what has been said I do hope that the Govetument, without giving any formal undertaklyg to day, will find them selves in a positifn to represent to the Canadian Goverumbet the paramount im portance of tringing this question before the Ottasa Conferapce, when some general line of action can be adopted and carried into effect by the Governments concerned. I hope my adple friend will represent to his colleagued the desirability of that course. As regards Papers, I quite understand that there are none to lay, and I therefore withdraw the Motion.
Motion for Papers, by leąve, wathdrawn

KENYA LAND COMMISBION
Lord SANDELISON had the following Questions on the Paper-To ask Hir Majesty's Governmeat whether, in view of the appointment of the Commission to undertake the inquiry into land questions in Kenys, the question of the additional appointment of one or more Europeans who are independent both of land tenure and of financial interests in Kenya, and who are not associated in any way with the Governmefth, and who would represent on the Commission the point of view of the African population of Kenya, will be considered. Further, to asir $H$ is Majesty's Goverqment whether the appointment of one or more Africans to the Commission will be considered; and whether the African population will be allowed full opportunities of meeting and discussing the land question during the sitting of the Commission.

The noble Lord said: My Lords, on March 29, the noble Earl, Lord Etanhope, speaking on behalf of the Government, announoed to your Lordehips that it was intended to appoint a Commission to undertake an inquiry into the question of the land in Kenya. That deasion was, of course, in accordance with one of the recommendationg of the Report of the Joint Slaleet Conemittee an Claser

Unon in Eant Africa whioh apreared in November last An April 12 the names of the Commissiuntrs were published in the Press. The Commissioners are to be three in number, sir William Morris Oarter, Captain F. UB Wilson, and Mr. R. W. Hemsted. 1 wish to make it perfectly clear to your Lordships that 1 am not saying a word agamst those three gentlemen nor am I rassing any objec tion to thenr appointment to the Commission. I an asking for an addition to the Commission. Sir Morris Carter is an ex-Chef Justice of th Tanganyika Terr tory and has done work in Rhodesia very similar to the kind of work he will have to do in connection with the land of Kenya. Mr Hemsted is a distinguished ex-Colonial civil servant. I am quite sure that those gentlemen can be relied upen to inquire very conacientionsly and very ably into, and to deal very we!! with, the difficult problems which w If come before them.

Had the Commission consisted entirely of men in the position of ex-offietals who could not be supposed to be taking the point of view of either the white settlers or the African population, I doubt whether I should have raised this question in your Lordships' House. But Captain F. D'B Wilson is in quite a different category. He is a white settler and a landowner. It may be, for all I know, that he is actually nceupying land which the African population, rightly or wrongly, regard as stolen from them and alienated by the Crown. He has been. I believe, rather olosely identified with a section of the settlers who have advocated the alienation of mure or of all land by the Crown. Of course, he may be able to ktep perfectly impartial on the Commossion: I dare say he will Eut the African pupula tion will not regard him as an impartial member of the Commission, and I think it is not $t$ mis much to say that some of the white settlers will not expect him to be altogether impartial He will ho looked upon, at any rate, as in the pomi tion of a judge who is also one of the litigants.
I am sure your Lordships will agree with me that it is of the utmost importance that this Commission should be entirely above suspicion, and that it should seoure the oomplete confidence of the Afrioan population. As the Commisaion is at present constituted this
state of things will not be assured Captain WiIson will be regarded both by the white population and the black as representing the views of the 20,000 white people in Kenys. In those circumstances, as Captain Wilson is there in that position, I think it would be looked upon as an act of simple justice that some one should be appointed who should represent the point of view of the \&,500,000 African people. I therefore ask His Majesty's Government to appoint at least one European member and, if possible, two European members to the Commission, men who should have no connection with land tenure in Kenya, no financial interest in Kenya, who should not be in any way connected with the Government and who should be appointed for their sympathy with the native point of view

It would also be a great advantage, I think, to the Commission if a man of that kind was appointed, that he should have a real knowledge of native land law and also that he should heve an understanding of the technical evonomie questions connected with the use of land for agricultural and pastorel purposes. Buch an appointment wonld go far, I think, to remove the suspicion of the black people and to give them a feeling of confidence. It would very greatly st rengthen the hands of the Commission, because a mañ such as I have suggested who would be regarded as the friend of the natives, would be able to draw from the natives information of a kind which might be very valuable to the Commission but which might not and probably could not be drawn from them at all by people with whom they had not complete sympathy. I feel that such an appointment would add greatly to the value of the Commission and would help very largely towards the production of a really authoritative report.

I now come to my second Question. I think that it would greatly add to the strength of the Commisaion if one or two Afrieans could be added to it. That, again, would certainly increase confidence amongst the African people and remove suspicion. It would have the further sdvantage, $I$ think, that it would be extremely useful in the handling of witnesses before the Commitaion. Your Lordships, I ap sure, understand that native coming lefore a Commis-
sion of that kind would be very shy and timid and awkward and would find it difficult to express themselves and give the evidence which they wished to give. If they had on the Commission one or two of their own people whom they would regard as their friends they would be much more at their ease, and the native members of the Commission would be able to put questions to them in a way which they would understand, perhaps, better than if the questions came from some of the European members, and would also be able to explain their answers. I feel sure that, with some natives on the Commission you would get a lot of eividence which you would not get otherwise, and which might be very essential for a proper solution of this question. It may be said, of course, that there are difficulties in putting natives on the Commission and making them full members of it. At any rate, if they cannot be made full members, might it not be possible to co-opt two native asseasois ?

Fiviblly, there is a widespread belief, I byin lold on very good authority, amongst the African people that very great restrictions are placed on their right of meeting and holding political meetings. Of course, the District Commissioners have very wide powers with regard to prohibiting meetinge. I ask the Government to ensure that before the meeting of the Commission and during the sitting of the Commission these powers will not be used in such a way as to prevent meetings of the Africans, so that full and frank discussion of the land question can be oarried on amongat them. Everything is to be gained and nothing would be lost by freedom in this matter. I am sure your Lordships are as anxious as I am that this Commission should be a success, and that it should be a means for settling once for all this very difficult land question, which is a gonstant cause for serious racial friction. I feel sure that the suggestions I have made will help to make the Commission a suceess, and will enhance the possibilitise of getting a really satisfactory report and asstisfactory solution of this very important problem. I very muoh hope that the noble Lord who I uhderstand is to reply for the Government will be able to give me a favourable answer.
Lord OLIVIBR: My Lorde, 1 do not wish to attempt to add anything to the

Lovd Sanderaon.

# XTRACT FROM OFFICIAL REPORT OI 

4 MAY 1932
cogency of the representations which my noble friend has made to the House. I think they cannot fail to impress your Lordships. 1 wish to deal rather more widely with some points on which I should like a clearer statement from the Government than we have yet had. I may say that I regard with great confdence the attitude which the Government have shown in appointing this Commission. I regard it with great confidence, in the first place beoause they have for the first time made a departure in the direction which noble friend of mine and myself have been urging for many years. We have pressed them to take cognisance of native claims, and never before this occasion have we succeeded in getting the Colonial Office to admit that they would do so. That has apparently been done now, no doubt owing to the representations made before the Joint Select Comdittee of Parliament. I almp have full confidence in the Government because, on Fearing the terms of reference given to the Commission, they strack me, as I think I said at the time, as not only satisfactory but as going even a little further then they ascesparily were compelled to go"by the expression of opinion given by the Joint Select Committee.

The position is that they have to inquire not only into the general accommodation of natives upon the land, but into the validity of olaims made by natives to rights in lands whitich have been alienated, and to recommend how they are to be dealt with. For the purpose of dealing with that reference the Commission has two functions. First of all, it has a judicial function- to inquire, and, secondly, it has a political function to make recommendations. With regard to the judicial aspects of the case, I again feel great confidence in the appointment which has been made by the Government of Sir Morris Carter as Chairman of this Commission. Sir Morris Carter is a Judge and a man of great Colonial experience and of special experience of the kind of work which bas to be done in connection with this matter. So far as the terms of reference go, if they are clear, I do not think we can have a Report that will be unsatisfactory within those terms of reference. You do not require a very large Commission to keep their Heport to the terms of reference, but you do require a mata of judioial experienoe and judicial discrimination, and
that is guaranteed by the appointment which has been $\mathrm{m}^{-3}$, of the Chairman
What is important in the judicial aspect of the matter is that the greatest possible care should be taken that proper evidence shall be laid, and that the oircumstances shall be fully inquired into. That point has been dealt with by my noble friend. I feel great confidence, with a Commission constituted as it is, with a Judge as Chairman, with a former civil servant who was in the Native or Lands Department, and a settler, that they will succeed in eliciting the facts as to the claims of these natives, and more particularly because the subject matter of native claims in land has been very carefully and exhaustively inquired into so far as two principal sections of the Colony are concerned. These are all very able Commissioners, who no doubt will have brought before them a very large amount of evidence which will be relevant to the inquiry that has for br made. The ground has already been worked over, and I do not think we need have much fear that a Commissioner of Sir Morris Oarter's antecedents and ex perience in similar inquiries would fail to go as profoundly as possible into all the evidence that can be obtained, or (I should hope) to take all due precautions to see that no native witness who might be required should be in any degree intimidated. Still, if by having native assessors the confidence of natives in giving evidence before the Commission would be increased, that would be to the good, and I should be glad to see any kjind of assistance of that sort given. So much for the judicial inquiry.

There is a further point on which I am rather doubtful whether the refersonce is quite clear. It ought to be clear and I want to have an assurance that it is so. The reference is:
"To determine the nature and extent of elaims asserted by natives ovar land alienated to non-natives and to make recommendations for the adequate settlement of such claims, whether by legislation or otherwise.
"To examine claims asserted by natives over land not yet aliensted and to make reoommendations for the adequate settlement of such claims."
That, of course, is a now element in the inquiry. Sir William Morris Carter some years ago made a somewht similar inquiry as to the дütive lapds in Southern

Rhodesis, and I want to point out the great difference that there is between the subject that has to be inquired into here and the subject that was to be inquired into by Sir William Morris Carter on that occasion. Sir William Morris Carter on that occasion was inquiring into the policy that should be followed for eatisfying the needs of natives in land. And here arises the question of policy. The situation with regard to the rights or claims of natives in lands in Southern Rhodesia was quite different from what the situstion is, as we understand it, in regard to the claims of natives to land in Kenya.
The situation to be dealt with in Southern Rhodesia was legally the same as that in Kenya-that is to say, the watites had no rights at all, and they bad no claims which a legal mind could recognios, because we had said we did tert resognise equitable claims. But in Kenya wo have definitaly aaid-and I wish to know whether this is admittedthat we are going to recognise aquitable ciaims founded upon 1 sw and castomwhes native law bud oustom as ford oumener roferrod to in the judgmeat of the Privy Oomioil on Phodessan lands to which he said natiwos had no rights. Hut in this Kenys inquiry I take it-and I wish to have an assurance that it is sothe Uommissioners are to take account of native rights according to native law and custom. The discrimination is very clear in the original Clarter granted to British Southern Africa in which the British South Africa Company were required to have
"careful regand . . . to the customs and Laws of the class or tribe or nation, especially in this respect to the holding, possession, transfer and disposition of land and succession thereto."
But when Southern Rhodesia was reconstituted by Order-in-Council, that policy was dropped and the policy which now legally exists in Kenya was subatituted. That is to esay, that there is no regard to legal oustoms or the native habit of suecession but natives are put where it is most convenient for the Colony to put them.

I want an explicit assurance that the Commisgion will rocognibe that the situr tion in Kenya is different from the situation in Southern Rhodesis and that it is
the purpose of the Commission really to enquire, as Sir Willism Morris Carter is eminently qualified to do, into the question of laws and customs of the natives upon which they found their claims to interests in these lands. It is a perfectly clear point which, on the face of the instruction, I take it was intended, but I should like to have that reassurance.

When I come to the seoond part of the Question, which is, whether the Commission, with the aid of the Kifayu and other reports on native land tepure and with the aid of such natives may be called to give evidence, will endeavour to ascertain the rights of these claims, I realise that it will be a rather lengthy investigation to ascertain who are the people who claim the land and what evidence there is to support their claims. How far they are going into these particulars I do not know; but they will have to make a reoommendation of what should be done, " whether by legialation or otherwise." There we enter the question of poling, and \& very diffieult question of policy, beosuse we have actually alienated to a large qumber of Europeans the whole pf this lund over which many of theae antlves have these equitable dalima: As soon as you comesto that matior you reach a question of very great impdrtance to the future of the nolstion of raees in Afried. On tha account I thene my noble friend's feeling that a Commission which is to make a polition representa tion of that sort is one upon which it would be better to have more representatives of the varging interests thain at present. I do Hot preps: that point, however, because I see the dificulty, and I myself have rather an objection to thie principle of setting up a Oommission and putting one man on one side and one man on the other in prder to have an apparent balancing of interests. Assuming that you can rely on the equity whd common sense of the Dommiseion ond the strong determination of the Byitiah Government to pursue a jugth and satisfaotory policy, I would rather have a small committee of properly qualified persons than a large committee in which it might be difficult to obtein such unswiminity as was tortunatoly obtained by the Joint Belect Commitbee of Parlitinent under the guidance of the noble Farl, Lord Onslow.

Lord Olivier.

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When I come to the second part of the Question, which is, whether the Commission, with the aid of the Kikayu and other reports on native land tegure and with the aid of such natives ase may be called to give evidence, will endeavour to ascertain the rights of these claims, I realise that it will be a rather lengthy investigation to ascertain who are the people who claim the land and what evidence there is to support their claims. How far they are going into these particulars I do not know; but they will have to make a recommendation of what should be done, "whether by legislation or otherwise." There we enter the question of policy, and a very difficult question of policy, beesusa we have actually aliensiated to a large number of Eurapeang the whole of this land over which many of theme natives have these squitable alaing. As agop las yot come to that matter zou reach a question of very grest importance to the future of the meldition of races in Africa: On the socount I thase my noble friend's foeling that a Commission which is to make a politiel representa. tion of that sort is one upon which it would be better to have more repre sentatives of the varying iunterents thin at present. I do not press: that point, however, because I see the diffioulty, and I myself have rather an objection to the principle of setting up a Oommission and putting one man on one side and one man on the other in order to have an apparent. balancing of intereasts. Assuming that you can rely on the equity wand common sense of the Commission end on the strong determination of the Bytush Government to purgue a juat ard matiplaotory policy, I would rather have a small committee of properly qualifiod pernonk than a large committee in which it might be difficult to obtain much unaniminity as was fortunately bbtained by the Joint Solect Committee of Parlifinent under the guidanos of the notbe Barl, Lord Onslow.
lard Olivier
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Therefore, my Lords, I agree with the noble Lord, Lord Olivier, and am not disposed to think that the witnesses before this Commission are likely to find much difficulty in expressing themselves. If they are the same as those that came to see us they would show no difficulty and no diffidence, and I should imagine that coming to London for the first time would be far more trying to the nerves than giving evidence in their own country. I think it would be wise to leave the Commission to consist entirely of those of European descent. We formed the opinion that one of the greatest difficulties, if you wanted to put Africans on the Legislative Counoil, would be to get suitable people. I think you would find the same thing if the question if numbers was oversome. It would be, I think, diffleult to gei exactly suitable people from other points of view to sit on this Commission. I think the criticisn: of the noble Lord was perbaps less that thare ghould be pergons of African descent on the Cumanssion than that perstivy the present eongitution in the *nmission was not usaetly judioious.
i entirely agree with what fell from Lord Otivier as to the desirability of weh. a Commission as this being small and one that can deal with the subject in such a fanner as to present a united report. $P$ believe the Government is actuated by a desire to obtain an authoritative report on the state of affairs in regard to land tenure in East Africa, which was the object of the recommendations of the Commission, and therefore I am disposed to think that it would be undesirable to limit in any way the qualification of the members of the Commission, leaving it to the Goverpment to make the best selection they can. It has been said that one of the members of the Commission, from his situstion as a landowner, may be regarded, propably entirely anjustly, as in some way biased. I am content to leave that in the hands of the Government. I am sure they are actuated by a desire to obtain the full information which the Commission recommended, and if they have chosen members of the Commission I feel convinced they have done so with the view of obtaining the best information possible. I aman

The Earl of Onelow.
tirely oontent to leave the matter in their hands.
Lodd STRATHCONA and MOUNT ROYAL: My Lords, I am sure the House will be ready to recognise the sympathetic understanding with which the noble Lord who asked this Question enunciated his case. The Commission to which his question referred was not intended to be a body representative of the various interests concerned, but rather in the nature of a judicial or quasi-judicial body to hear the evidence which those interests may desire to bring and will have every opportunity of bringing before the Commission. For this reason Sir Morris Carter was selected as Chairman of the Commission and it is common ground that he is eminently suited for those duties in view of his knowledge and experience not only on the Bench, but of inquiriss iato land questions elsewhere in Afripa. His Oolonial service includes tho tenize of the offices of Chief Justice of Uganda and Tanganyika Territory teven the latter of which he rotired in 1094. में had considerable experience on Committeas dealing with native land tenure and settlement and land legislation in Uganda. He was Ohairman of the Compiossion appointed in Southern Rhodesia, in 192b, to inquire into land questions analogous to those to be dealt with in Kenya.

The noble Lord who asked this Question seemed anxious to increase the size of this Commission. I agree with those noble Lords who have put the point that it is desirable on these occasions to keep. a body such as this as amall as possible. As regards the remsining members of the Commission it was felt that the Commission should combine local knowledge with expert experience, and that it would be preferable to secure the services of two fair-minded local men rather than to appoint persons outside the Oblony with out local knowledge. It is desirable to encourage the co-operation of the nonnative community in the difficult administrative problems which have to be dealt with and this poliey is, in fact, in accordance with the passage in the Report of the Joint Seleot Committee on Oloser Union in East Afrioa which says:

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Lond OLIVIER: I only emphasized the appointment of Sir Morris Carter, because I do not know the other gentlemen.

Lord STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL: The noble Lord expressed approval which I wes very glad to notice. He will recognise that in relation to the Question on the Paper I cannot possibly enter into the question of policy, but I am glad that the noble Lord on the whole is satisfied with the terims of reference to the Commission. So far as the other part of his question is concerned all I can say to him, speaking from this Benoh, is that the intention was that the Commission should accept the facts as they exist to-day, and on that besis deal vith the native claims upon grounds of canatif! and not be prevented from 86 dealing with them by any considerations of law.
I think that 1 have dealt mith all the yuentions raised by mable Lorde opposites but I should like to opoolude by sayitg that I think would be unfortungte, and indeed very unfair, to asaume that in Africa there is not a common interest between the native and European communities. Both are concerned egually and vitally in the development of Kenya and in its prosperity. That is the end to which our whole administration is directed, and here too, as elsewhere throughout the world, I think there is no reason to be ashamed of British administration. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the gratitude of His Majesty's Government to Sir Morris Carter, Oaptain Wileon and Mr. Hemsted, for consenting to undertake what will necessarily be a laborious task. The Government trust, however, that they can proceed relying on the good, will and conoperation of all seotions of the community, and in the knawlelge that- every sectiont of the sommunity shapes the hope of the Government that the outcome of their labours will be a material contribation to appeasement by atiling ancient controvereies and alfaying mutual fears.
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speeches, espcially that of Lord Onelow, and the conclusion I have come to-and I hope it will be the feeling of the mover of the Resolution-is that the Government have made out a good case in this way, that it is better to have a small Commission. They could not possibly have had a better Chairmant thatn Sir Morris Oarter, whose reputation I know in my time was very great and has subsequently grown. It is much better to have a small Commission of three. Everybody knows that it is a great advantage from the point of view of rapidity and of arriving at an agreement, and I agree with my noble friend who has stated the Government's case that these three representatives will resally represent not only the views of Europeans but the views of the natives as well.
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MENSITY OP HEAYTH PRO. VIBIOTAE ORDER OONPIRAGTTION (HEAFILH CNTMAMME WATMER)
 Viecount GAGEP $\sim$ Lords, I beg leave to introfuce a Bili ve confirm a Provisional Ondar of the an er er of Health velating to Henley-on-xatimes

Lord Sirathoona and Mount Royal.

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 MEVETAT OF TO HBSITH YRO. -VIgIo Thi OMDER OONFMMEATON
 BBLL. VTBo0UNT GAGE PC Eords, I beg leare to introfince $x$ Bill , oomitm a Provisional Ondar of whe IM er of Heath relatin's to Heufly-on-whaes

XTRACT FROM OFFICIAL REPORT O 4 MAY 1932



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[^1]:[^2]:    

[^3]:    Printed by His Majegry's Brictopint Oypics Patis, 11-17, Hiare Street, 1.

[^4]:    "The Committite are of optinion that the trusteeship of natives mast remain the funotion of His Majesty's Government, but that

