

1928

Kenya

No. 15932

SUBJECT

C O 533/380

"An Ordinance to Alter the Time
within the Colony & Protectorate
of Kenya" (No. XI of 1928).

Previous

X 104 65/27

Subsequent

15985/30

1. For 2 Sept. 398. 10 July 428.

Two 2 authorized copies of Ord^o & after the
Time - Keys. with by & report.

2. For 2 Sept 409 16 July 428

Two: a notice regarding the change of time
for transmission to B^d of Trade & Hydrographic
Dept. Adm^t.

No. 2. This is to give a notice for
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... ..

No. 2. It appears from T. C. paper 10844/12

What after
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Drafts herewith 10/8
W. Miller
17/8

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE (see copy No. 2)
 DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE Trade
 DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE (original letter - Brit. Assoc.)
 DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE Geological Office
 DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
 DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE (Autonomous Royal)
 DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

} 23 AUG 1928

Library to not
 9 To Gov. G22. 1 + 2 Ans^d w/copy 3 24 AUG 1928

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE (Autonomous Royal. 24 August
 Acknowledges W.E. with thanks

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE (Petrological Ctee 24
 Acknowledges no. 5

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE (Geological Office 28
 Acknowledges no. 6
 nos 10, 11, 12 put by

Ashworth
 30/9/28
 at once

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
 (Trans. Lib. Assoc. No. XI. 8/1928.)
 [Spencer Library]

PUT
 G. Eastman
 3/10 at once

40

- Mr. Eastwood
- Mr. Allen 17/10
- Mr. Robinson 17/10
- Mr. Bellamy
- Sir E. Harding
- Sir J. Shuckburgh
- Sir G. Grindle
- Sir C. Davis
- Sir S. Wilson
- Mr. Ormaby-Gore
- Lord Lovat
- Mr. Amery

Downing Street,

24 August, 1928.

SH

Sir,

I have etc., to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No.398 of the 10th July, and to inform you that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance in respect of Ordinance No. ~~21~~^{XV} of 1928 of the Legislature of Kenya, entitled "An Ordinance to Alter the Time within the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya".

DRAFT.

KENYA

No. 622

Gov.

23. 8. 28.

(dft. herewith).

(as sent to nos 1 or 6) ✓

2. I take this opportunity

also
of acknowledging the receipt of your despatch No.409 of the 16th July transmitting copies of a ~~Notice to~~^{business} ~~to~~ ^{to} Mariners, regarding the above Ordinance, and to

2 dfts.

inform you that copies (with enclosures) *it has been communicated to* have

have been sent to the Admiralty
and the Board of Trade in a letter,
a copy of which is enclosed.

~~There, etc.,~~

3. ~~That the~~ ^{infⁿ as to the change effect}
~~has~~ ^{By Mr O'Donnell}

also been sent to
the General Post Office; the
Meteorological Office; the
Astronomical Royal & the
Seismological Committee &
the Anti-Corrosion

L. S. Amery

(Signed) L. S. AMERY



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

KENYA.

No. 409

P.F.
- 7 AUG 1928
G.O.L.

16th July, 1928.

Handwritten scribble

Sir,

With reference to Kenya Despatch
3532/28 No. 398 of the 10th July, transmitting copies
of an Ordinance to Alter the Time within the
Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, I have the
honour to enclose in accordance with Colonial
regulations 205 and 206 a notice regarding the
change of time for transmission to the Board of
Trade and the Hydrographic Department of the
Admiralty.

This information has already been
furnished to the Naval Commander-in-Chief,
East Indies Squadron.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Handwritten signature
GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LIEUTENANT COLONEL L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Am-2 622-24
Copy to Admiralty

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

In accordance with Ordinance No.11 dated 22nd June 1928, the clocks throughout the Colony will be put forward half an hour at midnight on the 30th June.

The result will be that, at and after midnight on the 30th June 1928, the time within the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya shall be deemed to be and shall be three hours fast on Greenwich Mean time,.

NAIROBI,

June 29th, 1928.

6
1.



KENYA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

NAIROBI,

KENYA.

No. 398

RECEIVED
-2 AUG 1928
COL. OF

10th July, 1928.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith two Authenticated copies of an Ordinance to Alter the Time within the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya (No. XI of 1928) together with two copies of a Legal Report, by the Acting Attorney General, thereon.

Ordinance.

Legal Report.

2. The Ordinance passed its third reading in the Legislative Council on the 21st June, 1928, and on the 22nd June, the Governor assented to it in the name of His Majesty.

3. The measure was introduced by Government as a result of a motion by Captain the Honourable H.E. Schwartze, the European Elected Member for the Nairobi South Constituency, in the following terms:-

"That the recommendations contained in the report of the Select Committee on Daylight Saving be and are hereby approved."

The Governor allowed the official members of the Council a free vote on the motion, and this was carried on the 11th May by nineteen votes to twelve.

-I-

Ord 622-24 AUG 1928

RIGHT HONOURABLE
LIEUTENANT COLONEL L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Debate.
Report
Select Committee.

I enclose copies of the debate on the motion and also two copies of the report of the Select Committee already referred to. As a result of the passing of the motion the Bill which was drafted was adopted as a Government measure - no free vote was of course allowed. The voting on the third reading was twenty three votes in favour of the measure and six against.

The papers enclosed show fully the arguments advanced for and against the measure and it will be observed that opinions among the railway officers as to the effect of the introduction of the time on railway employees appear to be divided, since, whereas the General Manager Kenya and Uganda Railway strongly opposed the Bill, the officer who acted for him in his absence was in favour of such legislation.

Prior to the introduction of the measure into Legislative Council enquiries were made from the Governments of adjoining territories; of these the Governments of Zanzibar and Uganda expressed themselves as opposed to any change, but the Government of Tanganyika Territory, where, as you are aware, a similar alteration has already been made, stated that generally speaking, the change had been found to be

The Governor is hereby advised that the

will be obtained by the extra half hour of daylight for purposes of recreation will be considerable and he trusts you will find it possible to advise that His Majesty's power of disallowance shall not be exercised in regard to this measure.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'G. M. L.' with a horizontal line underneath.

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

LEGAL REPORT

THE ALTERATION OF TIME BILL, 1928.

This Bill gives effect to a resolution passed in Legislative Council on the 11th May, 1928, to the effect that the principle of Day Light Saving should be adopted in this Colony and Protectorate.

The result of the passage of this Bill is that at midnight on the 30th of June the clocks throughout the Colony and Protectorate will be put forward half an hour.

In my opinion His Excellency the Governor may properly assent to this Bill in the name and on behalf of His Majesty.

Nairobi,

22nd June, 1928.



ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL.

~~THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY: The Report of the Select Committee of Legislative Council on Film Censorship has received full consideration by Government after consultation with the Government of Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory.~~

~~Regulations are now being drafted and will be laid on the table later in the present Session for discussion.~~

MOTIONS.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

CAPT. THE HON. H. E. BURWARTZ: Your Excellency, I beg to move the motion standing in my name on the Order of the Day—

"That the recommendations contained in the Report of the Select Committee on Daylight Saving be and are hereby approved."

Your Excellency, it is now almost exactly nine years since I first brought forward the suggestion to advance the clock, and I think I am right in saying that this is the seventh time that it has been brought up for consideration by this Council and the voting and decisions of this Council on these occasions have shown a steady decrease in opposition till on the last occasion in which a direct vote was taken in this House it was defeated, I believe, by only three votes. What your views on Daylight Saving may have with regard to this matter, I think that the stronger opponents will admit now that I have been right in what I have said when the arguments in favour of it were supported by rational and logical arguments put forward by me and those who have been opposed to it. I think that the time has come when the resolution with regard to advancing the clock should have been brought forward as a separate motion, rather than that it was brought forward as a separate motion in the context of a motion on the subject of the Department of Agriculture. I think that it is a pity that a Select Committee should be appointed to make evidence to consider the matter, because of the time it takes to report to this House.

Your Excellency, that Select Committee, as I think I am justified in saying was a thoroughly representative committee consisting of the Acting General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Survey, the Major W. H. the Hon. Member for the District of Gwelo, and myself, and it is significant to note that the members of that Select Committee were made up to the time of the appointment of that committee, each opposed to the measure, except for myself. The

"If not, will he consider reverting to the old system?"

THE HON. THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (MR. T. FITZGERALD). The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative.

In regard to the second part, I fear I am unable to agree arrangement should be the enhancement of the dignity of the that a first consideration in regard to a revenue-earning Department concerned.

THE HON. CONWAY HARVEY. Arising out of that answer, I ask whether tenders were invited for the right to advertise and so illustrate the telegram forms in this way?

THE HON. THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Your Excellency, tenders were not invited.

PROPOSED TURKISH BRANCH RAILWAY LINE

THE HON. CONWAY HARVEY asked:—

In view of the rapid development of the areas concerned and the suitability for closer settlement, will the Government be prepared to arrange at an early date for an up-to-date economic survey of the land which would be covered by the proposed Turkish Branch Railway Line?"

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (SIR EDWARD BRADY). The estimated cost of this branch line proposal is £341,304 including present charges with interest and sinking fund provided for a total of over £43,000 per annum. The estimate of the value of the alienated areas concerned at the 22nd January 1922 was: Coffee, 375 tons; Tea, 1,000 tons. The value of the areas under cultivation increased from £220,000 in 1922 to £575,000 in 1927.

Government are concerned in the production of the native population. In this enquiry justified further study of the proposal, refer it to the Branch Lines Committee of the Government.

THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT ON FILM CENSORSHIP.

THE HON. H. E. SCHWARTZ asked:—

Will the Government state when it intends to take action on the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Film Censorship?"

Committee sat, they requested evidence and took evidence from over twenty persons representing every kind of body; they also circulated every Farmers' Association in the Colony, and did everything in their power to obtain evidence from all parties interested. As a result of the evidence given before them and as a result of the arguments placed before them they reported unanimously in favour of advancing the clock half an hour. I am aware that there are certain hon. Members of this House who are genuinely convinced that the measure is not an advantageous one; there are others who are equally convinced that the measure is an advantageous one; there are no doubt some who have doubts on the matter, and it is to those who have doubts on the matter that I would appeal not lightly to turn down a unanimous report of a Select Committee of this Council. Do not lightly refuse to give a trial to a measure which has a large amount of support not only in Nairobi but elsewhere in the Colony.

Now, Your Excellency, the report dealt with the effects not only in Nairobi, but in other parts of the Colony, and with very few exceptions the evidence given before it was unanimously of the opinion that the measure must benefit the towns and would have no effect—no deleterious effect—either on labour, or on Mombasa, or on the Railway or on any other department of Government or section of the community. I have said before in putting forward this resolution that if a measure can be shown advantageously to affect one portion of the community and not disadvantageously to affect other sections of the community that measure must logically, and necessarily be for the public good, and in no single instance was evidence produced to show that the advancing of the clock half an hour would have any ill effects. It was pointed out by witnesses—an argument which I have always tried to adduce—that labour on farms work by the sun, and that they will continue to work by the sun. It has been admitted even by the strongest opponents to the measure that undoubtedly it must necessarily benefit Nairobi. Now that is a fact which is of great importance. Never in all the arguments that have been put forward against this proposal has it been suggested that Nairobi and other big towns such as Nakuru and Eldoret will not benefit. Opponents, in putting forward their arguments, have said that granted these places would benefit, "first of all we say that the advantages to be gained by these places is counterbalanced by the disadvantages to be suffered by farmers and others in the country"; their second argument has been again, "granted the measure would be beneficial to Nairobi, yet there are other means of achieving the same result."

Now, I have informed this House of the evidence given before the Select Committee with regard to labour. We had evidence from the officer in charge of the labour on the Kenya and Uganda Railway; we have had evidence from farmers; and I think I can say—I do not wish to misrepresent anyone—but I think I can say that the evidence was unanimous.

Now the next point is that you can effect the same result by a different method of working; methods have been suggested. One argument was to the effect that the shops could be compelled, under the Shop Hours Act, to close at half past four instead of five o'clock. Now, that is a fallacious argument for this reason. The evidence given before the Select Committee was that after the workers from Government and professional offices left work in the towns at four o'clock there was a very considerable amount of shopping done in Nairobi from four o'clock to about ten minutes to five, and that if you compel shops to close at half past four to release their employees and allow them to get their much-needed exercise, the burden of industry would be too great. You would, in fact, deprive the shopkeepers of at least twenty minutes' trade per day, so that you cannot achieve the result by that means. The other suggestion was that everyone should start working half an hour earlier and stop half an hour earlier. The evidence given before the Select Committee with regard to that supported the views which I have always held, that the advantage to be gained by the extra half hour is more than counterbalanced by taking off half an hour from the period of repose. If you add half an hour to the period between the cessation of work and dark, you thus give half an hour extra to persons so that they can get that much-needed exercise, but you must take that half hour from somewhere else. You cannot take it from the shopping hour because the menace to industry would be too great. There are other portions of the day from which you can take it—you can take it from the period of repose; then you can take it from the period between dark and dinner. But I do suggest for your consideration that it is perfectly clear which of those two courses is the right one to adopt, and that is to take it from the period between dark and dinner, a period which though it is a difficult one cannot be said beneficially to help the people, although it cannot be said to be deleterious to them, rather than take it from the hours of repose taken between the hours of dark and dinner, so that the people can get their exercise and also not lose their hours of repose. The opponents to the measure say the result would be exactly the same as if you take it from the period of repose because people will get to bed later and get up at the same time and get less rest. I do not believe for one minute that this is the case, and it has been shown before the Select Committee that in Uganda—which

is much farther west than Kenya, and which has practically the same measure I am asking this Council to approve, and which also has practically half an hour's more daylight than we have—the hours of dining and the hours of repose are precisely the same as they are here at present, and I decline to believe that if you put the clock on half an hour people whose ordinary hour of going to bed is ten o'clock will remain up for the extra thirty minutes. You will see in a week or a month's time that people will have become used to it; they will say "Ten o'clock bed-time? Oh, no, we have forgotten the clock has been advanced half an hour; we can read a little more." People will go to bed when they are tired—some of them, not all—and they will continue to go to bed at the usual hour.

Your Excellency, I would like very briefly to read one or two of the extracts. There was one point made before the Select Committee and that was that there are a lot of people who get away from work before 5 o'clock but they have to go long distances home. Evidence was given before the Select Committee to that effect chiefly in regard to railway employees. They get away at 4, they have no motor transport and even by getting away at 4 they are unable to get their exercise daily which if the clock were advanced they will be able to obtain.

All evidence given before the Committee, except that given by one employer, was definite on the point that considerable benefit would accrue to all Europeans who now get away at 5 p.m. if they could obtain an extra half hour of daylight for recreation purposes. Medical evidence also strongly supported this view and stressed the fact that in the tropics the ordinary individual requires plenty of exercise, and that recreation every night brought considerable benefits, in the form of increased vigour, health and vitality."

That evidence was given by a representative sent by the Medical Association, and I would recommend for consideration these views to my hon. Friend the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

One of the first points brought to notice was whether labour would find a difficulty in commencing work earlier. Employers of labour, contractors, and members of the administration were all unanimously of the opinion that the half hour suggested would have no deleterious effect and that labour also would be glad to work in the cooler part of the day and to finish work in the afternoon with more daylight at its disposal."

B

Representatives from all departments likely to be affected, such as Police, K.A.R., Railway Workshops, Public Works Department, Post and Telegraphs, Master Builders Association, Newspapers, Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, Nairobi Corporation, etc., etc., all give evidence to the effect that their work would not be inconvenienced in any way, and most of them were strongly in favour of the proposals. The Convention of Associations and the Nairobi Corporation have on several occasions passed resolutions in favour of the measure, and the majority of the Medical Association supported the measure, while all were in favour of the objects aimed at.

Two other short extracts, and I apologise to this House being so long. They will forgive me because they realise it on this matter I am deeply in earnest.

The Medical witness and the Director of Education were also closely questioned as to the possibility of young children suffering by the proposed change of time. Both these witnesses, however, agreed that no ill effects would arise from such a small alteration.

Outside Nairobi no evidence has so far been produced to show any ill effects if such a measure were introduced.

And with respect to that I would say that of all the associations in the Colony which were circulated practically all of them took the trouble to send in arguments against it which goes to show I think conclusively that my argument is correct that they will not be affected one way or another. I think we can assure without unfairness that there have been very strong representations.

(To Mr. O'Shea) I am not referring to your association.

The only serious consideration brought before the Committee was the possibility of Uganda refusing to come into it and possibly aid rightly because their conditions are entirely different and after consideration we came to the conclusion that there would be no real difficulty in having a concurrent time in Uganda and Kenya and on that point we had the evidence of the person best qualified to judge—the Superintendent of the Line, who has had large experience. He said that there would be no real difficulty at all. He pointed out that at present we differ from Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya have one time, Tanganyika another. If alteration is made the only difference is that Kenya and Tanganyika have one time and Uganda has another, and I do think it can really be suggested when one considers how things are changed on railway systems in Europe with very

much greater traffic and immense organisation without any trouble at all, that having altered time on the Uganda border is no real difficulty. At all events that was the evidence of the Superintendent of the Line and I suggest it is evidence which should not be lightly disregarded.

Your Excellency, there are none of us infallible, although I am convinced, as firmly convinced as I have been convinced of nothing in my life, that the beneficial effects of advancing the clock half an hour are inestimable. I agree that the opponents of the measure no doubt are equally certain and that the only way to decide this question once and for all is by proving—who is right and who is wrong, and the only way. Your Excellency, we can prove finally who is right and who is wrong is by giving the experiment a chance. Surely that is fair and I would before I sit down—I do not ask them to support me because they are sorry this old crank has to keep on getting up, I do not ask for any sympathy, but I do say this that in view of the unanimous report of the Select Committee, in view of the unanimous opinion, I ask those who have any doubts in their minds to vote for this motion in order that the view of the Select Committee may be put into effect and in order that the experiment can be tried. I will say now, as I have said before, that if when the experiment is tried it transpires that the measure is wrong, myself first of all would admit it and no harm would be done. Your Excellency, I recommend this motion to hon. Members with the earnest appeal that they will support it and pass it.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Will any hon. Member second?

THE HON. CONWAY HARVEY: Your Excellency, I do, but first of all I will appeal to Your Excellency, in accordance with precedent, to allow perfectly free discussion on this important measure which is of no particular political significance, but it is of very vital necessity to every individual in the Colony. As a representative of a rural constituency, in the past until the appointment of this Select Committee, I was a determined and consistent opponent of this somewhat revolutionary proposal. I have been converted, Your Excellency—I am not sure that fact as I am in very good company. The Minister of Agriculture and the Deputy General Manager of the Uganda Railway, the Member for Nairobi North, and the members of that Select Committee were equally opposed to the measure before they had an opportunity of soliciting evidence from everyone throughout the length and breadth of the country. The hon. and learned Member, Your Excellency, mentioned that this Select Committee had the advantage of evidence from twenty individuals. I should like to amplify that, Sir, and make it perfectly clear

that these twenty individuals represent 20,000 inhabitants of Kenya, only because so far as possible the Select Committee made it its business to consult various State bodies who sent delegates to place the views of these bodies before it. Such bodies, Sir, as the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and the Chambers of Commerce of other towns. All of them have already unanimously supported the proposal.

Sir, I should like to point out that in the past, when the Government has taken the matter into consideration, the Commission have referred to the opinions expressed by the various bodies and in the past the opinions expressed by the various bodies have been taken into consideration. I am sure that the Select Committee will take into consideration the views of all the bodies mentioned in the report.

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HIS EXCELLENCY: Before I put the motion I think I had better say that every Official Member of this Council in regard to this motion is free to speak and vote as his individual judgment may direct.

The question is:

That the recommendations contained in the Report of the Select Committee on Daylight Saving be and are hereby approved.

THE RT. HON. LORD DELAMERE: Your Excellency, the hon. and learned Mover of this resolution—may I first say that I am glad that Your Excellency has consented to leave it to a free vote of this House. It is a matter of opinion I suppose. The hon. and learned Mover asked us to take this matter seriously. Now I am bound to say, Sir, that I have never been able to before because the form of the resolution has always had something to do with daylight saving and I am very glad to find that the people who sat on this Committee—I have only just got the report; I am ashamed to say I was away or something—have now agreed that daylight saving is a snafoner. They start their report by saying

It is recognised by the Committee that the term "Daylight Saving," in the sense accepted in Europe, is a misnomer here.

Well I think that hon. Members must all recognise and have always recognised that that is a fact, and I am very glad that the people in favour of this particular proceeding have at last come to the conclusion that they cannot bring us an argument that they are saving any daylight—they are not. They are perfectly convinced that "the proposal, more exactly, is the selection of a zone time, as standard, that will provide a better utilisation of the daylight hours throughout the year."

As the central Colony of the group it appears to me that you have got an extremely good zone time if you have 64 hours of one side of midday and 64 hours on the other, which is what you have got to-day in this country for a great part of the year round. I am ashamed to say that I do not think very much of this evidence of twenty persons who represent according to my hon. friend the Second 20,000, because I notice for instance that the Acting General Manager is one of these people. I distinctly understood that before the General Manager himself went away his opinions were exactly opposed to this particular measure, so that really and truly when you say that the Acting General Manager represented the Railway, represented the whole of the Railway, that is not so, he does not even represent the General Manager himself who has been to be away.

One of the things the hon. Member said—I am afraid I have not prepared anything on this particular thing—was that the measure must benefit the towns. Now I should like to take exception to that. There are a great many offices in this town at present which start at 8 o'clock in the morning and the hon. Member said that it is perfectly simple, all they have got to do is that everyone should start half an hour earlier and shop half an hour earlier—that is by the sun presumably. Now he proposes that they should start by the clock half an hour earlier in order to bring them back to what they were, originally it was the sun—no, I have got that wrong. Anyway Gentlemen, the point remains that they would have to start half an hour earlier by the sun as it is to-day—the hon. Gentleman not having done something to it. Under these circumstances it means that they have to start work at 7.30. Now I do not think that anybody can say that that does no harm in towns at all because there must be numerous people who find it quite difficult enough to-day to be able to get to their office at 8 sun time instead of as now proposed 7.30. I should have thought that to get in in time makes it extremely difficult. I do not understand how the hon. Member himself suggested how people could get their paper or their milk before they start in the morning. The advantage to the towns by starting half an hour earlier is not one I have understood. I used to go to the golf ground at Nairobi at 4 or 4.30 and I found everybody starting golf. I notice now they are getting later and later to do a 9-hole course after their work is over. I am not very clear what the advantage is to be gained by that. I understand that some at least of the medical fraternity, apparently not the ones brought to give evidence before this Commission, felt that it is not altogether wise to start these vigorous games too early in the afternoon after people have been sitting indoors all the afternoon and so on.

Having said that the measure must benefit the town and I am not at all clear about that because it seems to me you are going to have great difficulties about it. You have large numbers of natives—I have seen them getting up in every day from Kabete and elsewhere—they have to walk in or ride in very early, and they have to get up with the sun or earlier. I do not know how you are going to get these people up before light and some of them will have to get up and get their tea as they all do nowadays. I should have thought that was an extraordinarily difficult thing to carry out.

In regard to labour the hon. Member admits that some of the farmers' associations throughout the country did not send in answers to these proposals and I imagine that having heard the powers of cross-examinations and picking holes in the report possessed by the hon. Gentleman I think they must

have thought themselves very much wiser in not doing so. I should have thought that many farmers and so far as I can see it would be very difficult to get labour up by the sun half an hour earlier in the morning or to alter the time so that they knock off an hour later by the clock in the afternoon. I think both these things are going to be extremely difficult to do.

Returning to what is zone time. How can you have a better zone time than ours here for the three Colonies under discussion, because the hon. Gentleman has brought in the question of the other Colony. I notice that in the case of Uganda he tries to make it work both ways. He said first of all that Uganda found no difficulty at all in—no I have forgotten. So far as the towns are concerned there is no doubt that great alteration has been made in this by the early closing Bill that was brought in lately and personally I have always felt that I should have liked to see that applied to offices.

The hon. Gentleman said that labour on farms will be worked by the sun and continue. They have always worked by the sun. I should have said that that was an extremely—if he will allow me to say so—an inaccurate statement. Purely and simply he believes it but it is entirely inaccurate. My experience has been on the contrary that on almost every reasonably run farm there is somebody to see to the business of getting up by some definite hour of the clock and beat a rail or do something of the sort to start work in the morning and I suggest that the farmers in this country have got a good deal further in development rather than to get up with the sun like beasts and go to bed the same way.

Another thing the hon. Gentleman said was that some of the people, I think he said especially the railway owing to the fact that they had no means of conveyance could not get their exercise in time. Well it struck me that it was exercise walking to their homes which he said were rather far away. Perhaps the hon. Gentleman meant recreation?

As regards the great point made by the hon. Gentleman in regard to the evidence of the Superintendent of the Line. I imagine that the Superintendent of the Line gave evidence on the particular point put to him. I do not see how he could possibly speak for Uganda but that does not prove that there were not possibly a good many other things in Uganda.

Your Excellency, the hon. Gentleman confessed that this was the seventh time that the time of this House has been taken up with this measure and I do hope that if this time it is turned down as I hope it will be, that he is going to give it and give us a rest for a year or some reasonable period of

time because really and truly I have never seen any new arguments passed either one way or another on this particular subject.

It happens that the hon. the General Manager is here to-day. It happened before that the hon. Acting General Manager was here and they hold apparently divergent views on the subject and the same way I presume that the hon. Gentleman hopes that in the actual personnel of this Council he will find a majority to vote for this measure. As I say I have never heard any new argument brought up. This Council has debated this question seven times and has always come to the conclusion that it is unwise to go into this particular measure and I do hope that this time we will, for a time at any rate, put the tombstone on it. I do not know what there is to argue about. Ever since this measure was thought about there are two arguments brought forward in favour that did appear to me to be generally quite fallacious and based on statements which appeared to me to be untrue. I do not mean mentally untrue, but inaccurate statements, and I do not see what arguments there are that one can find on it. I cannot find anything in this report that I can see at all and I do suggest, Your Excellency, that having probably the best time in the world we should stick to it. We have got 6½ hours on each side of midday, and I think that we can judge very well. The Members of this Commission have admitted that no daylight saving is possible in the beginning of this report and therefore the whole object, the original object of this Bill falls to the ground.

THE HON. THE GENERAL MANAGER, KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS (MR. C. L. N. PELLINO).—Yes, Sir, I am very sorry that I am again in the position of having to oppose the motion. I do so only with some reluctance, because I must confess I have nothing but admiration for the perseverance of the hon. Member, and if he should succeed in carrying his motion through I should be the first to congratulate him, but while I am the Head of the Railway Administration I must oppose it. The proposal is one not of daylight saving, but it is one of altering the clock in order to secure to some extent during the altering of the clock a change of two hours. That proposal, Sir, is one which I must oppose from the Railway point of view. The whole matter was put before the Inter-Colonial Railway Council, who considered the measure, and the Council was unanimously of the opinion that it was undesirable that such a measure should be introduced and passed. The Uganda Government has no intention of making any change. That Government has stated very definitely to the

Railway Council that they could not make the change there; especially they did not favour the change being made on the Railway.

I was somewhat surprised to hear the hon. Member for the Lake put forward as an argument the convenience owing to the differential times as between Tanganyika and Kenya, but he appeared to overlook that he was transferring, by the passing of this motion, that inconvenience. The inconvenience is very much more important as between Kenya and Uganda. The inter-communications and joint railway working between Kenya and Uganda are very much more important, than between Kenya and Tanganyika.

I have several objections to the change. I must not look at this matter entirely from the point of view of the officer; I must look at the matter from the point of view also of the railway workmen, not only in Nairobi, or Nakuru or Eldoret, but those who are right away in Ninnule, in the Sudan. It is not sound argument, in my opinion, to say that other railways have differential times. Of course, other railways have differential times where they cannot avoid them, where they either run from East to West or traverse through different territories to various parts of the country, but if railways can avoid those differential times they do so, and there seems to be no reason why this Railway should have differential times as between here and Uganda if they can possibly avoid it, but I object to the measure not only so far as the working of the railway line is concerned, but in regard to the change of working hours for railway men. I cannot look at this matter entirely from the point of view of the officer or the official who at present works from half past eight to four. I must look at the measure from the point of view of the mass of railway workers. The great majority of the railway workers do not start at half past eight—they start at seven o'clock. If you change the time in such a way as to make them commence work at what would be in effect half past six, it means that they will have to leave their homes in the dark and start work in the dark very often. It must, further, hinder us in what we are now setting out to do—and that is to transfer the workers' homes from the town area to places farther out. Naturally people want to live as near as possible to their work, and the position will be considerably worse if these people have to go to live in places in order to get to their work at the new hour.

The hon. Member talked about long distances to go home. Surely, that applies both ways. If it takes away half an hour in the morning, surely it is going to hurt these people more if they have long distances to come in the early mornings in the dark than to go home. So far as I am personally

concerned, I would very much like to see, if it were possible, a change in the office hours which are at present from half past eight to four. I realize that the best work is done here in the offices in the mornings. It is also true that especially in the offices in which we are located, the staff are present in the mornings, the offices are really tired out. But that refers only to the staff. It is possible to make a change for them if it would be welcomed, but I must express the change which alters the clock in such a way as to leave the mass of our work to be done in the afternoon.

The hon. Member for Kisumu said that the staff in the office were tired out in the morning and that the work was not done in the afternoon. I am sure that the staff in the office are tired out in the morning and that the work is not done in the afternoon. I am sure that the staff in the office are tired out in the morning and that the work is not done in the afternoon.

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A fallacy on which those in favour of this motion are basing their case, but while in the country districts work will proceed by the sun, it is possible in the towns to regulate our social habits by the clock, with the clock in contradiction to the sun. I believe that this is impossible. First of all, analysis it will be found that although you may call it the time anything you like by the sun, our habits would still have to be regulated by the sun, for a very good reason, that the strength of the sun in this country has a lot to do with what we can do during certain hours of the day. To say that you can get away from the sun is to say that you can get away from the sun.

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because, although it is only an experiment it will upset things very materially, and if it were a failure we should have another upset when we went back to the conditions under which we have managed to live very well for the last twenty-five years. I have therefore much pleasure in again opposing this motion.

LIEUT. COL. THE HON. C. G. DURHAM: Your Excellency, I would like to express my tremendous admiration for the courage and tenacity of purpose exhibited by the hon. Member for Nairobi South in flogging a dead horse for nine years.

The hon. Member referred to the Associations which did not reply when asked to do so by the Daylight Saving Committee. My particular Association did not reply. The reason I am Chairman of it, by the way—a reply was not sent was because the general opinion was that they would not touch it with a 40-lb. pole.

Now I would like to submit to the House the view that I think we must take, and that is the point of view of the women in the case. It is all very well for your officials to get to office as soon as breakfast is ready (laughter), but you have got to remember—Oh, I mean, as soon as they have had their breakfast. Your Excellency, we have got to remember that some men go to prepare the breakfast or have it prepared. Even to-day there are many mothers who have to get up at six o'clock in the morning. First of all they have got to prepare the youngsters for school by eight o'clock. Now, I ask you, why should these women be asked to get up in the dark so that the lord and master can have half an hour long fishing retreat in the afternoon?

It was also mentioned that the K.A.F. and Police would not like this measure such as it is. I do not believe it for a moment. It is very nice indeed for the Officer Commanding to be in bed until eight o'clock, but I do not think he would like to impose a regulation on his men which would compel them to get up in the dark simply because we want to have extra exercise in the afternoon.

The hon. Member for the Lake said something about Uganda. I submit that Uganda is a very hot country and conditions are somewhat different.

Then what about the merchants in the towns? As it is, the butchers and the bakers to-day start work at five o'clock; why compel them to start at half-past four, when it is pitch dark?

With regard to the farmers, there are many of us who have to get our work going before we can get into town. But there are not many of us who would like to get up in the dark in order to do it. I personally should not get up at five o'clock to do it.

THE HON. W. C. MITCHELL: Listening to the speeches, Your Excellency, of members who have probably previously made up their minds ~~to~~ oppose this motion, I am inclined to the opinion that there is not only a good deal of confusion of thought on the issue, but a considerable number of Members of this Council are not aware of the hour at which it becomes daylight. To say that this proposal intends to alter the social habits of the people is, I think, entirely wrong, and is entirely opposed to what is proposed. It is proposed to save daylight, and I use that term after full consideration of it.

Sir, to save daylight is not to waste half an hour of daylight at the beginning of the day, but by economising at the beginning of the day and thus having half an hour at the end. I happen to be one of those foolish or unfortunate people who makes a regular practice of starting work in his own office at seven in the morning. So far as daylight is concerned I could easily start at half past six if I wanted to, and I think that most other workers who start earlier could quite easily start much earlier without burning the early morning oil.

There is a point which I do not think has been emphasised sufficiently either by the Mover or the Seconder of this motion, and that is the grounds of economy.

We have a Cost of Living Commission sitting at the present time which has been sitting for a considerable while, because we all realise that the cost of living is high. Now I maintain, Sir, that if this motion is carried and the clock is altered half an hour we will in fact save the cost of illumination throughout the country almost entirely for half an hour. I say almost entirely, because there may be one or two exceptions to this where a little illumination may be required in the morning putting no great hardship on anyone.

Swartland
The cost of illumination in Nairobi alone, by enquiring at the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., is 800 units of electric current per hour. That is to say if you save half an hour over the whole year at a normal cost of Sh. 1/- per unit, the saving to Nairobi alone is £7,300. I am not going to say that the whole of that illumination is being paid for at the rate of Sh. 1/- per unit, as there is a rate in force which enables large consumers to get their supplies at a lower rate. But I do say that there will be a saving in the neighbourhood of £7,000 for Nairobi alone. Then there will be the saving in

Mombasa, in addition to the saving in country districts. I think we all appreciate that the cost of illumination in the country is higher than in the town.

In regard to clock time on the farms, we all agree that if any farm operates with the sun then the alteration of the clock is going to have very little effect, but some tell us that they carry out their operations based on clock hours. Well, Your Excellency, all I can say from observation is that the average clock on the average farm is merely a mechanical contrivance for dividing the combined diurnal and nocturnal periods into twenty-four equal parts. Its relation to the actual time in general is anything from half to three-quarters of an hour inaccurate. It serves its purpose because it separates day from night, it indicates what may be eight o'clock for breakfast, or one o'clock for lunch, or what the time may be, but the relationship of these hours to the standard time of the country is very often negligible.

The General Manager of Railways mentioned the question of two different times, one for the railway and one for the country. He mentions that this is always the case when railways run from east to west. As far as I understand, Sir, the Kenya and Uganda Railway is more or less running in that direction, possibly slowly, but it gets west eventually. I would like to appeal very strongly to Members of this House to give the matter consideration, because, I think in any case it is going to benefit the health of a great many; I think it is going to be economical to everybody, and I do not think it would prove an inconvenience to anyone at all.

THE HON. H. LEAKE: We, as is known, we British, do not always know our political views, being conservative, even when it is nothing new.

I remember when a young man, when Santos Dumont and the Wright Brothers, one in France and the others in America, were trying to make machines heavier than air to hop across the grass, we opened our newspapers next morning smilingly.

We British, when we find anything going and find it good, we generally carry on and lead the way.

I remember on my first leave from East Africa somewhere in 1905, the originator of the change of summer in England was pressing his case in the same way as the learned and gallant Member for Nairobi is doing, and failed, and everybody was laughing and saying "How ridiculous," and I was as much opposed as the Noble Lord and the hon. Member

Rev. Cannon the Hon. H. Leakey:-

WE Britishers are a highly conservative people. I am not alluding to our political views, but to the way in which we view anything new. We dislike it, distrust it, and object to it, just because it is new.

I remember when I was a young man how Santos Dumont and the Wright brothers, the one in France, and the others in America, were making desperate efforts to make a machine heavier than air hop a few yards across the grass. We used to open our newspapers in the morning, read the results of their efforts, and smilingly think to ourselves what foolish folk they were to be doing what our forefathers had never attempted to do. It was something new and so it did not commend itself to us. However, I must admit, that when we British people do discover that a thing is a really good one we generally make up for lost time, take it up with all our might, and often lead the way in connection with it. That is the case with the new thing I have referred to which we call aviation to-day.

I further remember, on my first leave from East Africa, somewhere about 1905, that the originator of the idea of a Daylight Saving Bill at home was pressing his case much in the same determined way that the Hon. the learned and gallant member for Nairobi has done for some time past. Everyone was laughing at the idea, and even "Punch" was poking fun at it as ridiculous. People on all sides were just as opposed to it as the Noble Lord, the member for Rift Valley, and the Hon. member for Kikuyu. Yet we find that it was eventually adopted, and the idea of "Summer Time" is so popular now that no one would go back upon it, and other countries have copied us.

There are three things, Your Excellency, which we in this Colony would all appreciate to have more of, Health, Wealth, and Wisdom. Thanks to our beautiful climate, we have at least, in parts of Kenya, a very fair measure of health. But we would all appreciate a little more wealth. I, for one, would certainly appreciate a little more wisdom. Now, Sir, according to the ~~well-known~~ adage we learnt in our childhood, "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise" we stand to gain this threefold blessing if we pass this Bill, as I think we certainly should do. For, Sir, it will certainly make us get up a little earlier; and, if we are wise, we shall go to bed correspondingly earlier.

I regret I cannot agree with the views of the Hon. the General Manager of the Railway; for I have certainly never known it still dark at half past six; and whereas in days gone by the Railway used to set a splendid example to the whole Colony by starting work at six thirty, it was, in my opinion, a retrograde step when they changed their hour to seven, for the whole country followed suit and got slacker about early rising.

In a country like this where it is always daylight from somewhere between twenty minutes to six and ten minutes past six, it is ridiculous not to get up earlier than most of us do. It is our conservatism which I have already mentioned which prevents it. We have preconceived ideas about it. Just because, in the home land, at one time in the year, it is still dark at such a late hour that we should have to use lamps or gas for it, if we eat our breakfast too early, we have fixed for ourselves that between eight and nine shall be our breakfast time for ever, and wherever we happen to be living! Owing to this, we strongly object to a new time for our first meal. There is no doubt about it; we should, out here, start our day earlier, and have a longer time while it is still daylight for our recreation in whatever form we choose to take it.

It is my duty, as their representative, to look at the matter from the African point of view. I do not think that they will in the least mind getting up half an hour earlier

if it ensures their getting half an hour more daylight when their work for their employers is completed. They will I believe greatly appreciate this extra time, be it for cultivating their own gardens, playing games, or having less of a rush to reach some distant school to get on with their reading and writing. In my opinion it will harm no African for, while I believe it will benefit the wage earners, the bulk of the people in the business will continue to go on as usual, and his proposed time will be a matter of complete indifference to them. I would therefore endorse what has been said by the speaker for Nairobi South, and urge all who are willing to vote in the trial to vote for the Bill. For it is only by its trial that we can know whether it is good or not. I am sure that it would be wrong to continue it, if it was to be found to be a real hardship to anybody; but I believe that as in the case of the changes made in the tax at home, this one will prove beneficial here and that if it does not, it will come to stay. If it has been stated by the Uganda Protectorate's Government that it is awkward to have a Bill for the country, I have no doubt but that some of the same means are coming into vogue with regard to the same means.

for Kikuyu, and yet we find that it was adopted, and has come to stay, and a good thing too, and other countries have followed.

There are three things, Sir, I think in this Colony we should all appreciate to have more of—health, wealth, and wisdom. Thanks to our beautiful climate in Kenya—in many parts of it—we have a measure of health, we can do with a little more wealth, and I, for one, could do with a little more wisdom; and if we remember the maxim of our childhood, "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," we stand to get this happiness.

Sir, it will certainly make us get up a little bit earlier, and if we are wise and pass it, as we should do, we should also go to bed earlier.

I regret I cannot agree with what has been said by the hon. the General Manager of the Railway with regard to the change of time because I consider that the railway in years gone by, many years, set the example by the way they got out at 6.30; and I think it was a retrograde step when they went to 7 o'clock afterwards.

In a Colony like this, where we always have light from twenty past six, we ought to get up earlier, but unfortunately our conservatism prevents us doing so, because at home we have breakfast from 8 to 9 when it is dark and the gas lights are burning. There is no question about it; I think we should start earlier and have longer time.

It is my duty as their representative to look at the matter from the African point of view, and I do not think that the Africans will mind getting up half an hour earlier if it ensures them getting half an hour longer after work is done. Even if it is for cultivating their gardens or reaching or to have a little more time before going to night school, I do not see how it can do any harm, and I ask those who are willing to vote and give it a trial, as I can endorse what the hon. Member for Nairobi said that it should be purely a trial, because we cannot say it will be good or bad without a trial, and I think it would be wrong to continue it if it could be proved to be a hardship to anybody, but I believe that as it is at home it will come to stay, and if the Uganda Protectorate finds it awkward to have two times they will do something to fit in with the Kenya time.

Lieut.-Col. THE HON. J. G. KIRKWOOD: Your Excellency, it appears to me that this is rather a hardy annual, and I am not quite sure but I am inclined to think that the hon. Proposer is obsessed with the figure 9; probably derived from our leases in this country, 99 and 999 years. Whether we are

going to get a repetition I do not know, but I hope once and for all that the question will be considered by this House, and the proposal will be turned down. There has been a great deal said by previous speakers. There are one or two points I would like to bring out. First of all, I think the Bill is wrongly named, and should have been brought in under the Amusement Act. It seems to me one advantage or disadvantage to be gained by Nairobi is to give the people of Nairobi an extra half hour in the evening to irrigate their gardens at the expense of the water supply.

I discussed this matter with a gentleman who professed to be an expert on the Pyramid prophecy, and I asked him his opinion of it. He said so far as he could see it would not affect the prophecy, but the only effect which he thought would be a beneficial effect was that it would give the Nairobi people an extra half hour to say their prayers.

Generally I am against the motion, and for the reasons that have been dealt with by both sides, and there is very little left to be said. I intimate my intention of voting against the motion.

THE HON. LORD FRANCIS SCOTT: Your Excellency, the hon. and gallant and learned Mover of this motion is a man of great perseverance, and so far from our having any hopes of it dying if we do not pass it to-day, he will bring it up even unto seventy times seven. It seems to me that no Bill which affects this whole country as this does, as it affects every man, woman and child of every race, should be left to the opinions of the various Members on the Government side as to whether the present holder is in favour of this measure or opposed to it, because we have seen such very diverse views from holders of the very same post.

Many of the hon. Members on the other side appear to have their ideas well formed, but there are others, such as the hon. gallant and learned Friend and he appeals to them to lightly turn down the recommendations of a Select Committee. May I in my turn appeal to them not to lightly commit the whole country to a resolution of this sort for which there has been no popular demand outside a certain section of one certain place. I think it must be generally admitted, even by those in favour of it, that this Bill cannot benefit anybody except Nairobi in the whole of this country. It will certainly benefit a certain number of those who live in Nairobi and who must have an extra half hour to play an extra four holes of golf in the afternoon. It will certainly benefit those

I have not seen any argument put forward to attempt to prove that any people living up country will benefit. The Creator of this Universe has given us the most daylight that any person can wish to possess and up country we do not see daylight, we see it from sunrise to sunset, and not only the farming community but the business community. They start early and finish early in order to have their recreation in the afternoon.

It appears to apply entirely to Nairobi. Now, Sir, are we absolutely convinced that this is going to benefit the majority of people in Nairobi. We grant that this is going to benefit the young men whom Rudyard Kipling named "flannelled fools and muddled oafs," to the company of whom I belonged in pre-war days. I own myself I have spent a good deal of time playing games, perhaps more than wise. But I happen to belong to a profession which always saves daylight. In the Army we started our work at the stroke of dawn. It was light on the range at five o'clock, and we probably finished work by luncheon time, and had the rest of the time for recreation. So that though it was popular to say that in the Army we never did any work because we finished so early, yet we had done seven or eight hours while others were rolling down to their offices in Rolls Royces, but I do think, Sir, in this country that games are becoming almost a fetish. I have been a great gamester in my time, and spent a great deal of time in it, and I do not think it should be the only one consideration to be taken when regarding a matter of this sort.

Now, is this half an hour, which is going to enable the young man to have an extra four holes of golf, or a set of tennis, going to benefit the great majority of the inhabitants of Nairobi? Is it going to benefit the wife or mother of that young man who has to get him off to the office in the morning, and who has to see to the household affairs the first thing? We all know that there is a great difference between getting up in daylight and getting up just before daylight, and is she to be penalised by getting up half an hour earlier before daylight to enable that young man to have his half hour extra games in the afternoon? I am not in a position to say. If I felt that we were unanimously in favour of this measure I would be prepared to sink my own personal feelings and not oppose it, but I do not think it will benefit us much up country. I do not think it will affect the farmers, because we will go our way, but we will feel it when we miss our trains.

Tanganyika has been quoted to us to-day. I think the Rt. Hon. Member for Rift Valley will bear me out that when we were in Tanganyika two years ago nobody knew what the

time was. They said there was a meeting at six o'clock that evening. We said, "What time?" One said sun time and another said daylight saving time. Everybody used to turn up at different times. It may work all right at the coast, but up country it was very inconvenient.

There is one thing, I believe the hon. Canon Leakey, who represents the Africans, said that it would not affect them. I think it will be to their detriment. I do not see how it could be to their benefit. Certainly on the farms they finish their work early enough and have enough time for football in the evening. It will not benefit them. I do not see where it will benefit them having to get up half an hour earlier—that will be the whole difference. There are people in this town who open their offices at eight o'clock at present and close at four. They have told me that if this comes into force they do not think it will be possible to get their employees down to work at 7.30, which according to daylight saving time would be eight o'clock under this Bill, and will therefore have to keep their offices open an extra half hour. I understand the shops must keep open about three-quarters of an hour after the offices. That means that the shops have still to keep open to 3.15 under this new time, instead of 3 o'clock, so that your half hour is whittled down to a quarter of an hour. Is it worth while for this quarter of an hour to go and change the whole of the time of this country, putting people to a very great deal of inconvenience and nuisance, which will happen? And there is one further question, Sir, with regard to the statement that many of the Government Departments were in favour of his. Can they explain why it is that whereas in the old days they used to open their offices at 6.30 they put it back to 7 o'clock. Is it not the reason because they could not get it possible to the office in time, and this is another way of doing the same thing by camouflage, and it will affect them in the same way and they will have to go back from seven to half-past? I do submit, Sir, it is not right that the country should have disability and inconvenience, if I am like to call it that, put upon them for the sake of a very small minority, and I do hope that this hon. Council will not vote in favour of this motion.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY (SIR B. DENHAM)

Your Excellency, I was hoping there would be further speeches made in support of the hon. Member of this motion in order that further arguments might have been put forward on its behalf. We have heard a great many arguments against it, and I share the feelings of those hon. Members who congratulated the hon. Mover on his patience and perseverance and his persuasiveness. I do not think that that ~~was~~ was ever more successfully ~~stated~~ stated than in the Report of the

Select Committee, of which he has made a great deal in his opening speech. That Committee was appointed with the following terms of service:—

"That before further action is taken to introduce a daylight saving measure steps should be taken to ascertain the effect of such a measure in neighbouring territories and in the working of the Railway and Marine Departments by the appointment of a representative Committee or otherwise."

Those were the terms of reference of that Committee. That Committee sent in a report which favoured daylight saving, but it does not go into the practical details; it does not go into the evidence of the working of this measure in other Colonies, nor does it deal with the opinion given to that Committee by various Heads of Departments. It refers to the evidence of a medical representative. I should have imagined that a Committee of this kind would have asquired many medical witnesses in an important matter such as this.

It refers to the change of time between Kenya and Uganda as follows:—

"The Committee felt that this question of two times between Kenya and Uganda was a drawback, but in this and other evidence given before it, is in favour of the conclusion that a difference in time between the two countries possesses no serious disadvantages. Moreover, it should be pointed out that Tanganyika has already adopted the time suggested by this measure, and, as far as a good available indicator is currently satisfied, if the suggested measure be adopted in Kenya, therefore, two railways with have identical wire, whereas Uganda will differ by half an hour.

So long, therefore, as Tanganyika, which embraces an area in an east and west direction greater than Kenya and Uganda combined, is satisfied with her present time, the fact that Uganda adheres to her existing time while Kenya changes to Tanganyika time, though regrettable from a theoretical point of view, does not appear to possess any real disadvantages."

Well, I have heard the Hon. the General Manager, and I do not think that his arguments are based entirely on a theoretical point of view, but I think he has shown that this change does possess real concrete disadvantages. We have heard also of the evidence given before the Select Committee, but we have heard nothing of those bodies which never appeared before the Committee, such bodies as the Civil Service Association, the East African Women's League and

After representative bodies in this Colony, whose evidence is most important. No representatives of any of these bodies appeared before the Select Committee. The Select Committee was given a report which is in favour of daylight saving. The members of that Select Committee was asked to be convened to the House, but to be conveyed by any member of that Committee, however, and I do not ask the House to reject the Report of this Select Committee and to consider, in dealing with this measure, what its effects are upon the whole of the Colony. Now, I entirely agree with what you say in regard to this motion should be taken seriously. I think that the comments which should be made by the House are, but I would not like to see any of the Members should be considered as not being in the right to do so. If they are not in the right to do so, then the House should be divided. I do not think it is right to say that the Committee should do so. I think it is right to say that the Committee should be divided. I think it is right to say that the Committee should be divided. I think it is right to say that the Committee should be divided.

The motion of daylight saving and motion are very different. The motion is very different. The motion is very different. The motion is very different. The motion is very different.

With regard to the motion of daylight saving, I do not think it is right to say that the Committee should be divided. I think it is right to say that the Committee should be divided. I think it is right to say that the Committee should be divided. I think it is right to say that the Committee should be divided. I think it is right to say that the Committee should be divided.

How they are going to benefit by it. Are we therefore justified in imposing it upon them? Certainly I do not think it will be observed in any way by either the natives or other branches of the community.

I would appeal to this Council to consider this matter seriously by all means—but not light-heartedly—as not a measure to be adopted to-day and dropped to-morrow.

CAPT. THE HON. H. E. SCHWARTZ: Your Excellency, dealing briefly with the remarks of those hon. Members who have spoken against the measure, I would like first of all to take the remarks of the last speaker—the Hon. the Colonial Secretary. Now, he has made a statement which I have no doubt he believes to be correct, but it is entirely incorrect when he says that by some persuasiveness which people seem to think I possess, I persuaded the Select Committee. That is not so, and I would appeal to those members of the Select Committee who are here to-day to bear me out when I say that they were persuaded by the evidence given before them and by nothing else. I need no efforts at all to persuade them. When the evidence had been given the Committee met and found they were unanimous after fully considering the evidence.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary also begs the question when he says do not light-heartedly pass a motion which is going to upset everything in the Colony. That is a definite beginning of the question. I say it is not going to upset things in the Colony.

The Hon. Noble Lord who represents Ukamba (Lord Francis Scott) has stated that he does not think it will really upset things—all it will do is to cause inconvenience. It may cause inconvenience for a very short space of time, but that is a frank statement which has never before been admitted by the opponents to this measure, and does not dovetail in with the remarks of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Dealing further with the remarks of the Hon. Member for Ukamba, if he really means what he said—that he would stir his own inconvenience and vote for this measure if he thought Nairobi was unimpaired—then, Your Excellency, I do think he should vote for this measure.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary has said that this would be arranged and it would be difficult to readjust then. I admit that it may cause a certain amount of inconvenience for a short time, but I am sure it will benefit the country ultimately. Although I cannot say that every boy, woman and child in Nairobi is a favour of the measure, I do say that

the vast mass, including the women, are in favour. Numerous people, and ladies, have spoken to me who are in favour of this measure.

LT.-COL. THE HON. LORD FRANCIS SCOTT: On a point of order, Your Excellency, I have been appealed to by several people—especially ladies—to vote against this Bill.

CAPT. THE HON. H. E. SCHWARTZ: The only remark made by the Noble Lord the Member for Rift Valley (Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere) which requires comment at all is when he says that this measure of daylight saving is a misnomer. Nothing of the kind. He is the first, and should be the first to know it. He knows very well that the object is the same as always.

Now with regard to the Hon. the General Manager, we are told by one hon. Member who spoke that it depends on who happens to be sitting in the chair of the General Manager, or the Treasurer, or any other place on what happens. I would remind hon. Member that the Chairman of the Select Committee was the Acting General Manager of Railways at the time. It is very unlikely, to my mind, that he would consider only one portion of his staff. When he signed that Report I feel sure he was considering the interests of the whole of the Railway workers of the Colony and that he thought the measure would be beneficial to all. Why should he, the Acting General Manager, consider the interests of the mass of workers less than the General Manager himself?

With regard to the remarks of the Hon. Member for Kikuyu (Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. G. Durham) he says that the associations and the people of the Colony did not give evidence and assumes they did not give evidence because they thought it did not affect them, though he says they are wrong and it will affect them. Are we to take his opinion or the opinion of the whole of the associations of the Colony, who admit that this measure will not affect them adversely, and who admit that if they thought it was going to affect them adversely would come forward with their objections, and no objections have been heard. The Kikuyu Association may have been of opinion that they would not touch the measure with a 40-foot pole, but it is a pity they did not send in representatives to tell us so. It is also a fact that the representatives of the Convention of Associations on two occasions have supported the measure, and the Convention of Associations represents the whole of this Colony.

Now, Your Excellency, before I sit down, it has been suggested that I said that you can adopt this measure to-day

*I have over the
remarks of the Hon. member
for Plateau North with the
for the measure*

and throw it over to-morrow. I never suggested that. What I said was this. There is a difference of opinion—a lot of us are firmly convinced that this measure is beneficial. A lot are convinced it is not beneficial. I have said the only way to prove that it is beneficial is by introducing it and giving it a trial. I am absolutely certain—I am absolutely convinced—that you will never have to go back to the old method when once you have introduced this measure. In February when the sun is at a stage where one gets the greatest amount of daylight and it is possible to continue playing tennis until 6.30 and golf until 6.45 people have remarked on how splendid it was, and have asked me if I had managed to “wangle” to get the clock altered, “is it not significant?” (Laughter). I see that the Noble Lord (Lord Delamere) even to the last is determined to create ridicule. All I ask is that this matter shall be decided to-day—that you will vote for it and I am certain as I stand here that those who are in favour, and against it, will come to me in three months’ time and say “You are right!” and they will congratulate me on the success of the experiment.

Your Excellency, I therefore commend this motion to the Council with the most earnest appeal and ask them to vote for it—

HIS EXCELLENCY: The question is—

“That the recommendations contained in the Report of the Select Committee on Daylight Saving be and are hereby approved.”

The question was put and carried by 19 votes to 12.

Ayes: Messrs. Baker, Biss, Major Brassey-Edwards, Messrs. Bruce, Cumming, Deck, Grannum, Conway Harvey, Captain Kenealy, Rev. Canon Leakey, Messrs. McCarthy, Malik, Martin, Maxwell, Mitchell, Major Robertson Eustace, Captain Schwartz, Mr. Walsh and Lieut.-Colonel Wilkinson.

Noes: Lord Delamere, Sir Edward Denham, Lieut.-Colonel Durham, Messrs. Felling, Fitzgerald, Dr. Gilks, Messrs. Harrison, Hemsted, Colonel Kirkwood, Mr. O’Shea, Lord Francis Scott, Lieut.-Colonel Watkins.

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY: Your Excellency, I beg to move—

“That this Council do adopt the Revised Standing Rules and Orders as laid on the table of this Council on the 25th October, 1927.”

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ...

Your Excellency,

The Committee, appointed by you to enquire into the question of the ... to report as follows:

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Although the terms of reference contained in the Acting Colonial Secretary's letter ... dated the 10th March, 1937, called for a report on the effect of a ... territories and on the ... Departments, it was felt that it was the desire and intention that an exhaustive ... should be made of the whole process.

The Committee, therefore, decided to gather all the evidence available and to ... individuals, organized bodies and associations ... advertised in the daily press ... would be glad to hear any ... views to be ... on the matter.

A list of the following is included in this report as an appendix:

Appendix I. ... of the Government of ...

Appendix II. ... individuals ... direct ... evidence of ... action taken.

The first of these items to be written
 written in a separate address
 to the committee on the same
 the committee has
 approved in a list of
 proposed activities to be carried
 out by the committee.

It is considered by the committee
 that the following activities should be
 carried out by the committee in
 the near future.

1. To conduct a survey of the
 present status of the committee's
 work.

2. To determine the needs of the
 committee and the community.

3. To develop a plan of action
 for the committee.

4. To secure the necessary funds
 for the committee's activities.

5. To recruit new members to the
 committee.

6. To hold regular meetings of the
 committee.

7. To report the progress of the
 committee's work to the community.

8. To cooperate with other
 organizations in the community.

9. To conduct public relations
 campaigns for the committee.

10. To evaluate the committee's
 work periodically.

Recommendation of the Committee

It is recommended by the committee
 that the following activities should be
 carried out by the committee in
 the near future.

misomer here. The proposal, more exactly, is a reflection of a one time standard, that will provide a better utilization of the daylight hours than at present. There is no suggestion to change the clock face a year as in the case in Europe, but if the proposal that one time for the Colony should be fixed at the hours that are daylight correspond with the earth's rotation. Instead of 12 hours of daylight with, corresponding to the hours of the day at present in use in New York, London, etc. The clock face would be moved forward one half hour and daylight hours would be made

8. The object of this proposal, as outlined by its supporters, is to start the day's work half an hour sooner after sunrise than is at present the case in order that the day's work may be ended half an hour earlier and give all a number of individuals to have more time for recreation each day. It is claimed that the dinner hour and the retiring hour would remain as at present, by the simple insertion to the clock of each individual concerned, and it is the sole effect of the shortening of the time between daylight and commencement of work would be a corresponding shortening of the period between sunset or darkness and the dinner hour.

9. It is also admitted by the supporters of the scheme that a result closely approximating to the above would be achieved by fixing the hours of work half an hour earlier and also, if necessary, by fixing the hours of commencement of work half an hour earlier. Such an arrangement would shorten the period between sunset and darkness exactly as the scheme, but as presumably people would not be made any earlier, the half hour gained by operation would inevitably be lost in the hours of sleep or any decided early retirement.

10. The effect of the three proposals is:

(a) Keeping the time as it is.

(b) Closing schools and offices half an hour earlier.

(c) Moving the clock forward half an hour.

is of a kind associated in the economic literature with the Chamber of Commerce, who stands for the most strict application of the clock to the "day or period" as so described, and suggests that dinner could be eaten before it is due, while the hours of sleep remained unaltered.

11. While perhaps not to be set aside, owing to the extent of the minor changes to be made in this regard, the Committee is continuously aware that the half hour required should be taken from the period rather than from the hours of sleep.

12. It has been contended, though not before the Committee, that the "day or period" is, or the country is, very important and of social importance in the financial and that in effect any attempt to alter the clock would simply mean that the dinner hour would be postponed and that the half hour would eventually be taken from the sleep period. The Committee, however, could see no evidence in support of this contention, and, in fact, the practice of the world, which, owing to its most useful position, always has in effect the clock set forward, is to be commended. The dinner hour of government is set forward, and the result is greatly to be commended. The half hour of the dinner hour is set forward, and the result is greatly to be commended. There is no great increase in the amount of sleep, and the result is greatly to be commended. The Committee is of the opinion that the "day or period" is, or the country is, very important and of social importance in the financial and that in effect any attempt to alter the clock would simply mean that the dinner hour would be postponed and that the half hour would eventually be taken from the sleep period.

13. The Committee has no evidence to show that the amount of sleep would be increased by the proposed changes.

... would operate to ...

The diversity of practice and customs between ...

... of the ...

The ... of the ...

... practically ...

... difficult ...

have sufficient time for recreation, there is a large class of Europeans who do not get away before 5.0 p.m. By the time such individuals reach their homes, it is too late for them to think of playing games or obtaining other healthy recreation.

No figures are available as to the exact number of individuals to whom such conditions apply, but in the absence of any opposition to the suggested measure, this factor is not of great importance. All evidence given before the Committee, except that given by one employer, was definite on the point that considerable benefits would accrue to all Europeans who now get away at 5.0 p.m. if they could obtain an extra half hour of daylight for recreation purposes. Medical evidence also strongly supported this view and stressed the fact that in the tropics the ordinary individual requires plenty of exercise, and that recreation every night brought considerable benefits, in the form of increased vigour, health and vitality. One witness only contended that "much work and little play" was, even in the tropics, the best ploy to adopt and that the present generation is far too intent on amusing itself and is not nearly sufficiently fond of work. This is, of course, a matter of opinion, which the Committee does not altogether share.

On the evidence before it, the Committee must come definitely to the conclusion that the whole of the European community in Nairobi who at present work until 5.0 p.m. or later, and many who only work until 4.0 p.m., would welcome a measure that would, without reducing their working hours, enable them to obtain an extra half hour of daylight for recreation.

One danger was voiced, namely that at first it is possible that some individuals could devote this half hour

hour not as recreation, but to other less healthy occupations. The Committee, however, agrees that such individuals would form a very small minority and that they would probably find opportunities for such indulgences in any case.

23. The Committee carefully probed the question as to whether shops would suffer any loss through closing half an hour earlier according to sun time, in view of the increased heat. All employers giving evidence were, however, agreed that 50 to 60 minutes after the closing of Government and professional offices was ample to provide all necessary shopping facilities, and that with the introduction of the Shop Hours Act, shortly expected, whereby all shops must be shut at 5.0 p.m., the Bazaar would not gain any undue advantage by the adoption of the measure.

24. From the evidence before it, therefore, the Committee can only come to the conclusion that a measure of daylight saving, achieved by putting the clock forward by half an hour, would be definitely welcomed by all classes in Nairobi who at present have to work until 5.0 p.m. or later, and also by a proportion of those who now work until 4.0 p.m.

25. It has been admitted that, on account of the early closing hours already in force, no particular advantage would accrue to Mombasa. As regards Nakuru, Eldoret and Kisumu - towns all west of Nairobi - it will be realized that they already enjoy to a limited extent the advantages desired for Nairobi. Kisumu - the most westerly - has an advantage over Nairobi due to longitude of some 7 - 9 minutes. Kisumu also has early closing, as does Mombasa, and does not, therefore, feel the need for such advantages.

The Committee next turned its attention to the consideration of possible disadvantages, and, in view of the strength of the arguments, all witnesses were also closely questioned as to the possibility of the existence of disadvantages.

27. One of the first points brought to notice was whether labour would find a difficulty in commencing work earlier. Employers of labour, contractors, and members of the administration were all unanimously of the opinion that the half hour suggested would have no deleterious effect and that labour also would be glad to work in the cooler hours, and would be glad to finish work in the afternoon. It was also stated that the advantages were just as important as the disadvantages. It was also stated that the extra half hour for football and other forms of recreation were the rule.

28. Witnesses were taken from all departments likely to be affected, viz. the P. & O. Railway Workshops, Public Works Department, Office of Public Works, Master Builders Association, Newspapers, and the Chamber of Commerce. It is stated that the witnesses were asked to state whether their work would be interrupted in any way, and most of them stated that it would not be. The Convention of Associations and the Railport Association have on several occasions passed resolutions in favour of the measure, and the majority of the Radical Association supported the measure, while all were in favour of the objects aimed at.

29. Certain organizations, viz. the Women's League, Civil Servants' Association, and the Indian Association, declined to give evidence before the Committee on the grounds that as organizations they had no decided

views one way or another.

The Banks also declined to give evidence on the grounds that the matter did not interest them specially.

30. Evidence was forthcoming from one office in Nairobi which had already adopted earlier hours than those used by the general community, to the effect that the proposed measure would inconvenience them and their clients. It was pointed out, however, that if they had any difficulty in this respect they could easily retain the same sun time hours as at present, by altering their office hours.

31. The Medical witness and the Director of Education were also closely questioned as to the possibility of young children suffering by the proposed change of time. Both these witnesses, however, agreed that no ill effects would arise from such a small alteration.

32. One witness from Nairobi, while admitting that it could make no difference to his department, was personally of the view that as such a proposal as that suggested might adversely affect others, it was up to those who wanted such a measure to obtain it by regulating their own hours, which he thought they could easily do. This evidence, in effect, condenses into a sentence the whole of what opinion there is against the proposed measure. It has, however, been explained earlier in this report why the Committee considers this suggestion both impractical and less suitable.

33. Outside Nairobi no evidence has so far been produced to show any ill effects if such a measure were

introduced. The farming community work chiefly by the sun and are, therefore, not seriously affected. Mombasa will not gain, nor will Kisumu, but no disadvantages in those towns have been brought to our notice. Many of the Farmers' Associations, including the Convention of Associations, have supported the measure, as also have many individual farmers. A few who had not had the opportunity of hearing the evidence or of discussing the matter with the Committee, expressed a view similar to that dealt with in paragraph 32 above.

34. The only serious consideration that has been brought before the Committee is the possibility that Uganda will not adopt the proposed change. This will affect most closely the Kenya & Uganda Railway. In his evidence before the Committee, however, the Superintendent of the Line, who has considerable experience in such matters, stated that the difficulties concerned chiefly the Railway Administration when working out timetables, but such difficulties were comparatively slight. Clocks at stations on the Uganda side of the border would retain Uganda time, while clocks on the Kenya side would show Kenya time.

35. The Committee felt that this question of two times between Kenya and Uganda was a drawback, but on this and other evidence given before it, is forced to the conclusion that a difference in time between the Colonies possesses no serious disadvantages. Moreover, it should be pointed out that Tanganyika has already

adopted, the time suggested by the measure as reports available indicates is entirely satisfied. If the suggested measure be adopted in force, therefore, the colonies will have identical time, while Uganda will differ by half an hour.

So long, therefore, as Tanzania, which embraces an area in an east and west direction greater than Kenya and Uganda combined, is satisfied with her present time, the fact that Uganda adheres to her existing time while Kenya changes to East Africa time, though regrettable from a theoretical point of view, does not appear to possess any real concrete disadvantages.

37. RECOMMENDATIONS :

On the evidence which it has been able to obtain, therefore, the Committee has come to the following unanimous conclusions :-

- (a) That a measure of slight saving of the lines suggested would be of the greatest advantage to the railways in Nairobi.
- (b) That such a measure can best be achieved by putting the clock on at half an hour early and for all the territory to the zone time of the 45th meridian, 3 hours East of Greenwich.
- (c) That no serious disadvantages can be discovered as regards any other town or district in Kenya.
- (d) That the Committee, therefore, unanimously recommends the early introduction of such a measure.

38.

In conclusion, the Committee wishes to draw attention to the excellent work of the Secretary to the Acting General Manager (Miss A. Smith), who has acted as Secretary to the Committee while carrying out her normal duties, and who has been responsible for the recording and summarizing of all evidence brought before the Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency,

most obedient, humble servants,

Chairman

SELECT COPY FOR THE
DAYLIGHT SAVINGS

APPENDIX I.

GOVERNMENTS AND OTHERS APPROACHED BY THE GOVERNMENT
OF KENYA BEFORE THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

Government of the Uganda Protectorate

Government of Zanzibar

Government of Tanganyika Territory

Director of Land Surveys, Nairobi.

Attorney General, Nairobi

ACTION TAKEN

Karu Farmers Association	Made written statement.
Lindiari do.	No reply received to date.
Dondo Sabuk do.	do.
Plateau do.	do.
Eastern Plateau do.	do.
Fort Ternan do.	Made written statement.
Eitugen & Upper Kongai	To be considered on July 15th.
Kabete Farmers Association	No reply received to date.
Kaimosi do.	do.
Kericho do.	do.
Kikuyu Settlers Association	Made written statement.
Kipkarren Farmers Association	No reply received to date.
Ngobit do.	do.
Ranyuki do.	do.
Mount Kenya do.	do.
Makuyu do.	do.
Njoro European Association	Made written statement.
Northern Plateau Farmers Assoc.	No reply received to date.
Rongai & Lower Mele do.	do.
Sergoit do.	do.
Subukia do.	do.
Solai do.	do.
Songhor do.	do.
Sotik do.	do.
Southern Basin Giska do.	do.
Soy do.	do.
Thomson's Falls do.	do.
Trans-Nzoia do.	do.

ORGANIZATIONS IN TANGANYIKA TO WHICH WRITTEN ENQUIRIES
WERE ADDRESSED

ACTION TAKEN

Tanganyika Railways

Written statement furnished
as to effect of the Day-
light Saving scheme on
railway work.

Chamber of Commerce,
Dar-es-Salaam

No reply received to date

Planters Association,
Tanga

do.

Planters Association,
Moshi

do.

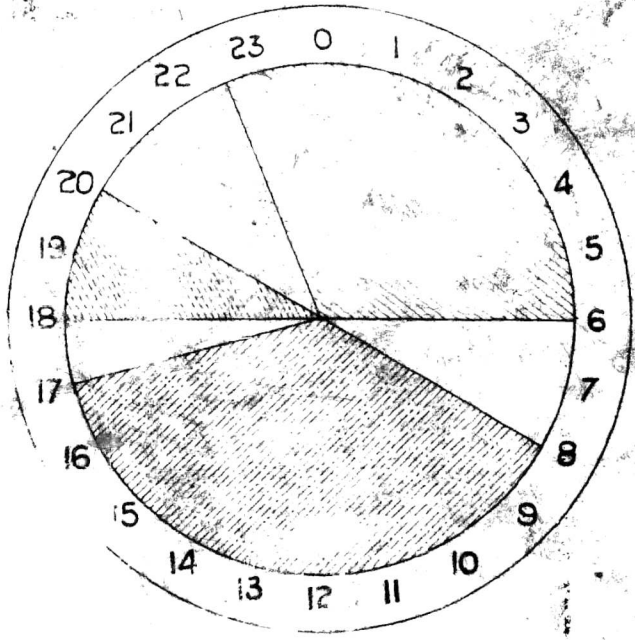
Planters Association,
Arusha

do.






INDIVIDUALS WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE
TO GIVE THEIR VIEWS.

Mr. R. F. Mayer	...	East African Standard.
Mr. Burman	...	York Garages, Ltd.
Colonel H. Ley	...	S. Jacobs, Ltd.
Major R. Nicholson	...	W. Hunter & Co.
Mr. W. G. Mitchell	...	Malindi Chamber of Commerce.
Dr. Kauntze	...	Medical Association.
Captain J. M. Lumley	...	Police.
Mr. L. Gilbert	...	Mairobi Corporation.
Dr. J. F. C. Orr	...	Education Department.
Mr. L. Rubin	...	Express Transport Co.
Mr. J. P. Blacklaws	...	Blacklaws & Brown.
Mr. T. Fitzgerald	...	Postmaster General.
Mr. G. M. Dobbs	...	Senior Commissioner, Kisumu.
Mr. H. R. Montgomery	...	Senior Commissioner, Coast.
Mr. G. Walsh	...	Commissioner of Customs.
Mr. G. C. Atkinson	...	Member for Mombasa.
Mr. F. Browning	...	Supt. of the Line, K.U.R.
Mr. H. B. Emley	...	Naval Engineer, K.U.R.
Mr. S. P. Leck	...	Supt. of Native Labour, K.U.R.
Mr. J. G. Davidson	...	Malindi Emperor.

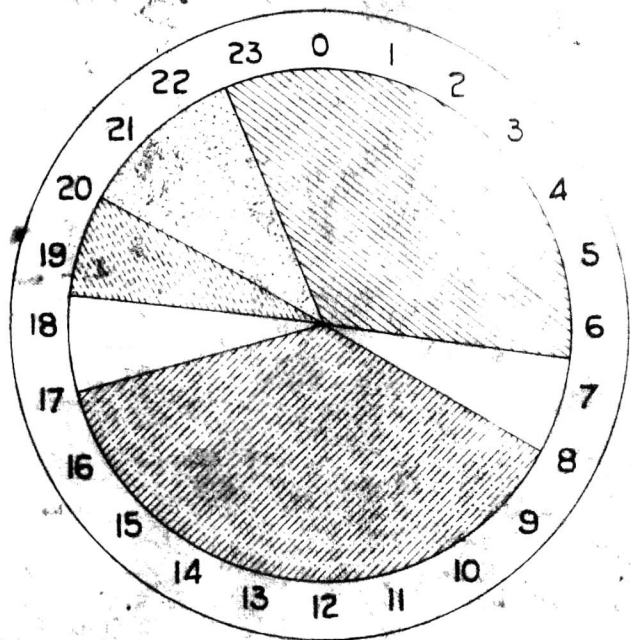
— Present Time —








— Reference —

-  Period of rest
-  Unoccupied Daylight
-  Work
-  Danger (Darkness)
-  Unoccupied Darkness

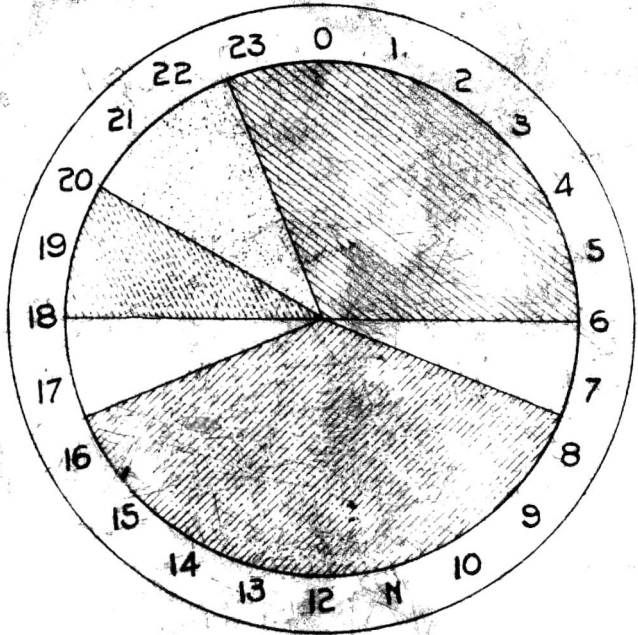
— Effect —
of
— Altering Clock —




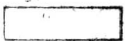


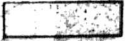
— Reference —

-  *Period of Rest*
-  *Unoccupied Daylight*
-  *work*
-  *Danger (Darkness)*
-  *Unoccupied Darkness*

Effect of Altering Office Hours



Reference

-  Period of Rest
-  Unoccupied Daylight
-  work
-  Danger (Darkness)
-  unoccupied Darkness